

THE ONTARIO ARGUS

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More Co-operation

The third cooperative sales day has just occurred in Ontario and is accorded by everybody as a great success—a greater success than either of the two previous sales days. The idea of cooperation between buyers and sellers is meeting with success for the reason that it means money saved by both parties. The merchants make money, and sell for less, by reason of the fact that their sales are much larger than ordinarily, and they can afford to do business on a much smaller margin of profit.

The spirit of cooperation is spreading rapidly, and from expressions of satisfaction heard on the streets in Ontario last Saturday, it is becoming even more popular with the buying public, than with the merchants.

The jitney bus to start next week, has been made possible only by cooperation. The fact that it can be used by the public without cost to them is a feature of the new scheme that insures its success from the very start. The jitney will be a great boon to the people of the bench across the river, and those living between Ontario and Nyssa. Two trips each way every day provides a schedule that will no doubt be popular and convenient, and residents of the country can use it to come to town themselves, or they can send in their produce without taking the time to come themselves. And the fact that they can use it without cost, certainly, places the new scheme of transportation within reach of all.

OREGON AND ITS PEOPLE.

Whatever you and I may think of the "Oregon Idea," whether we endorse or condemn, whether we regard it as a blessing or as a curse, the fact remains that the introduction of the recall, the initiative and the referendum marks the greatest, most far-reaching change in American political thought and action since the nation's beginning. Not even the enfranchisement of the negroes involved as radical a departure from time-honored American standards of political conduct as the introduction and adoption of direct legislation in Oregon. As yet we do not fully realize the fundamental nature of the new system. So far only the minor ones of the Oregon innovations, the direct primary and the direct election of United States senators, have become integral parts of the nation's political machinery. Though in universal use west of the Rockies, direct legislation and the recall, rebuilt for American purposes on the banks of the Willamette, in the shadow of Mt. Hood, have not yet grown into the organic law of all states. But the responsibility for the new "tools of democracy" belongs to the men who cherished the ideals of the ancient backwoods in the glades and clearings of the Oregonian forests.

It is typical of the backwoods outlook, of the early American attitude, that Oregon, despite its political radicalism, was among the last of the western states to bestow the franchise upon its women.

From the foregoing it should not be inferred that the people of Oregon have always and consistently been models of political virtue. If Jonathan Bourne, the former United States senator, would write the unabridged, undeleted and uncensored story of some of the old senatorial elections at Salem, the literature of the muckraker would be enriched by several fat and juicy volumes. Nor have the lieu-land frauds and other unsavory scandals connected with the raping of the public domain in Oregon been wholly forgotten. But the collective conscience of Oregon's population was never drugged by the opiates of the full dinner pail or dazzling achievements. When the senatorial mess at Salem began to smell unto high heaven the sturdy yeomanry rallied around the fighting blacksmith of Oregon City and placed the choice of the delegates to the upper house of Congress into the hands of the people. By the same token Oregon twenty years ago began the agitation for the conservation of natural resources. When land theft was still considered a perfectly legitimate business, long before the limelight's glare sought Roosevelt's upper incisors, Oregon clamored for the withdrawal of the remaining timber lands to protect them from the grabbers and brought about the establishment of the Cascade National Forest, first of all the forest reserves, by President McKinley. —Walter V. Wochike in April Sunset.

Farm and Garden

Scientific Farming

PROPER FOODS FOR HENS.

Layers Must Have Right Materials For Production of Eggs.

[Prepared by the United States department of agriculture.]

In order to obtain eggs it is necessary to have healthy, vigorous stock and to supply proper food materials. These are nitrogenous material or protein, non-nitrogenous matter, succulents, mineral matter and water. Nature provides the first in the form of worms and bugs and when these are absent or present in insufficient quantity, the poultryman supplies the same sort of food by giving eggs, meat (green cut bone or beef scrap), milk or cottage cheese. For the non-nitrogenous material nature furnishes seeds and the farmer gives wheat, oats, corn barley, etc. For succulents the fowls in a natural state find them in grass and other green growing things. The poultryman puts before his charges lettuce, cabbage, kale, mangels, alfalfa, clover, sprouted oats, etc. In their natural state fowls find grit for themselves and the cultivated varieties get grit and oyster shells. Water, of course, must be pure.

A splendid mixture for laying hens is equal parts of cracked corn, wheat and oats, which should be scattered in the litter.

Bran or middlings and beef scraps should be kept in receptacles to which the fowls have access at all times.

Plenty of exercise increases the egg yield.

Provide four or five inches of good, clean litter in which to scatter the grain.

When wet mashes are fed be sure they are crumbly and not sticky.

For the first three days chicks may be fed a mixture of equal parts hard boiled eggs and stale bread, or stale bread soaked in milk. When bread and milk are used care should be exercised to squeeze all milk out of the bread. From the third or fourth day until the chicks can eat wheat and cracked corn, commercial chick feed is a good ration.

Plenty of pure, fresh water, grit, shell and green feed should be available from the first day.

There is very little danger of over-feeding young stock.

Feed the chickens about five times daily and only what they will eat up clean in a few minutes, except at night, when they should receive all they want.

Old and New Silage.

Farmer O. W. Righter of Indiana reports that he placed well matured corn in a concrete silo fourteen years ago and emptied the bottom of the silo last July, says the American Cultivator. Mr. Righter says that the only difference that he was able to detect between the fourteen and the one-year-old silage was that the former was slightly more acid than the latter, but that the cattle ate the old and new silage alike. A very important fact in connection with the silage keeping so well is that the corn was ripe when it was placed in the silo. Incidentally the silo was a homemade one, the base of which was five feet below the surface of the ground line. Such a construction with mature corn well packed would almost always preserve good silage for several years.

Experiments With Wheat.

According to a report of rotation experiments conducted by the Australian government, wheat grown continuously on the same land for six years produced an average yield of 10.6 bushels per acre, wheat alternated annually with bare fallow averaged 24.8 bushels, and wheat alternated annually with a fodder crop averaged 23.4 bushels.

AMONG THE CHICKENS.

Keep in mind the fact that the inherited quality of heavy laying must come from pedigreed breeding and particularly through the cock bird that is the son, grandson, etc., of a line of heavy layers.

Provide the flock with a dust bath and apply the following homemade powder: To one part of crude carbolic acid and three parts of gasoline add enough plaster of paris to take up the liquid and mix thoroughly. Spread out and let dry. If it is too lumpy run through a sieve. Store away in tight cans. Work well into the feathers, especially in stuff and under the wings. Repeat in ten days and make a thorough job of it.

To tell old hens from young ones note that the young ones are most apt to have brighter eyes, redder combs and smoother legs. They never have spurs, while old ones do, and the old hens move about more slowly.

Hens adapt their methods of brooding to conditions such as temperature, size of the chickens, wet weather, etc., and the operator of brooder must meet these conditions.

Any of our American breeds make good setting hens, but there is no breed that excels all others in the number of its broodies. As a rule, the heaviest winter layers are the earliest broody.

Leghorns hatched in March and April should be laying in August, September, October and November.

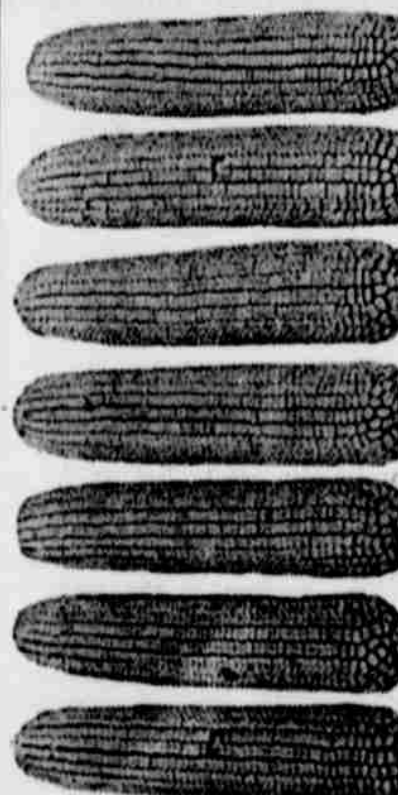
CORN WILL BE HIGH.

Early Planting of a Few Acres Advised by Kansas College Expert.

The chances are that corn will be high priced next July and August, believes C. C. Cunningham, assistant in co-operative experiments in the Kansas State Agricultural college. He believes that many farmers where the corn crop was short in 1914 will find the planting of a few acres of early corn profitable this season.

Growing a quick maturing variety of corn for early feed is sometimes a good practice. The farmer who is out of grain and has to buy high priced corn may cut down expenses by growing a few acres of early corn. An early variety planted as soon as reasonable conditions will permit will produce feeding corn from three to five weeks before the heavy yielding varieties of corn are ready to feed.

The larger growing, later maturing varieties of corn normally grown usually outyield the small growing, quick ma-



PRIZE EAR OF CORN EXHIBITED IN ILLINOIS SHOW.

turing ones because of the longer growing period of the former varieties. A considerable increase in yield must be obtained to make the growing of early corn under these conditions more profitable than planting the entire corn acreage to the varieties usually grown.

Ordinarily in eastern Kansas a standard variety of Kansas corn, which matures in 115 to 125 days, will outyield a ninety to ninety-five day corn ten or more bushels per acre, and on the average the growing of the larger varieties pays best because of the larger yield. It is only when the July or August price of corn is abnormally high and the following crop large, causing a decided decrease in price, that the early corn planting practice is recommended.

The usual practice in obtaining seed of early corn is to get it from the northern states. Early corn has to be grown in northern states because of the short season. In western Kansas a quick maturing variety of corn is necessary because of the low annual rainfall. Acclimated varieties of corn grown in western Kansas are hardy and vigorous growing. The indications are that these early varieties of western Kansas corn are better suited to eastern Kansas conditions than varieties similar in size and maturity from further north.

Winter Wheat and Spring Wheat.

The Indiana experiment station (central Indiana) finds that spring wheat yields half to two-thirds as much grain as winter wheat on the same soil. The time to seed is as early as possible, the quantity about six pecks per acre.

VALUE OF COVER CROPS.

A blanket of cover crops is needed in every orchard at least half the year. An orchard on sloping land, which is inclined to grow heavy wood on the trees at the expense of fruit bearing, needs a thick cover crop, such as common red or mammoth clover. In some successful orchards alfalfa has been used, and, though it is not generally regarded as a desirable orchard cover crop, there are instances where the alfalfa in an orchard has been pastured by hogs and has proved an advantage for a year or two. It is then turned under and the orchard cultivated clean for a couple of seasons, with winter cover crops of crimson clover or vetch.

The barometer of the orchard condition is the growth of wood and the condition in which fruit is matured. If the cover crop is too heavy and is allowed to sap the ground of moisture in midsummer the fact will immediately be noted in slow maturing fruit and short growth on the terminal branches of the trees.

Many old trees need to be checked in their growth of wood to make them produce. The abundance of blossoms in an orchard is evidence that the heavy cover crop has had this effect.—Country Gentleman.

Announcement!

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