

The Ontario Pharmacy

Kodaks and Supplies Rexall and Nyal Goods

LOCAL NEWS

Rev. C. C. Babbidge was in Payette last Wednesday.

A. Anexdale went to Boise Sunday in his automobile.

W. T. Lampkin made a business trip to Caldwell last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Kenyon, of Weiser, spent Sunday in Ontario.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Whitworth went to Emmett Monday afternoon.

E. A. Van Sicklin and family, of Weiser, spent Sunday in Ontario.

Arthur Van Sicklin, of Weiser, was in Ontario Saturday.

Harry Anderson was in from the Anderson-Gwinn ranch Monday.

C. C. Sweigart made a business trip to Weiser last Thursday.

Prosecuting Attorney W. H. Brooke was in Vale Monday on business.

Harry Cream, of Phoenix, Arizona, is here visiting his brother, Sam Cream of Alexander Co.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Fraser spent last Sunday in Boise. They made the trip in their car.

Mrs. M. E. Newton returned home Thursday after a several weeks' visit in California.

Miss Henrietta Simon, of Boise, niece of Ad Simon of Alexander Co. visited relatives in Ontario for several days last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Voak, of Brogan, are the proud parents of a baby girl born in Ontario last Thursday.

Harry Cochrum of the First National bank, returned Tuesday from Portland where he had been on business.

Mr. McCleod, a well known sheep man of Juntura, who is confined to the Holy Rosary hospital with spotted fever, is recovering nicely.

Mr. and Mrs. Virgil Staples and Mr. and Mrs. Eastham and children, of Vale, were in Ontario Sunday evening for a short time.

Wm. Cecil underwent an operation last Thursday at the Holy Rosary hospital for appendicitis. He is recovering nicely.

Mrs. W. H. Barnett left Sunday night for Springfield, Mo., where she will visit relatives for a couple of months.

Mary Rutherford, of Ironside, who is a patient at the Holy Rosary hospital, suffering from spotted fever, is recovering as fast as can be expected.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Whitworth, Mrs. Jacob Prinzing and the Misses Nellie and Mae Platt, went to Boise last Thursday to take in the aviation exhibition.

Miss Ayres, Missionary of the Baptist churches in this locality visited Nysa Tuesday of this week looking after the Baptist people of that community, returning Wednesday.

Miss Julia Turner and Mr. Vern Cox, both of Ontario, were married last Thursday. They left Monday for Payette Lakes where they will spend their honeymoon.

The Ladies Aid society of the M. E. church will serve a chicken dinner from 12 until 2:30 p. m. at their hall on Oregon street, on July 5th. Price 35 cents.

Miss Nellie Routh, of Ontario, and Floyd Haggie, of Payette, were married Monday in Weiser. The bride is a daughter of George Routh of Ontario and is well known here.

On Saturday, June 19th, Mr. Samuel B. Wilkis, of Mountainhome, Idaho, and Miss Clara E. Allen, of Emmett, Idaho, were united in marriage at the Baptist parsonage in this city.

The messengers returning from the Grande Ronde Baptist Association at Haines report one of the most Spiritual meetings this body ever enjoyed. The next session will go to LaGrande next year.

Miss Ruby T. Weyburn, of Portland, representative of the Womens American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, gave two addresses at the Baptist church in our city Thursday of this week.

Miss Carrie O. Millsbaugh, of Portland, representative of the Womens American Baptist Home Mission Society, spoke at the Baptist church in this city Monday afternoon and evening of this week.

Clarence P. Coe, student agent of McMinnville College, gave a splendid address at the Baptist church Wednesday evening of this week to a large audience.

E. G. Robinson, of Minneapolis, and Miss Jennie Robinson, of St. Paul, are the guests of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Mc. P. Robinson, at their ranch home on Indiana Ave.

Mrs. J. E. Carter, of near Juntura, came in last Wednesday with her son, whom she brought to the Holy Rosary hospital for medical treatment. They were accompanied here by Dr. W. E. Hedges of Juntura.

Mrs. Steve Woodward, of Westfall, brought her daughter to the Holy Rosary hospital last Wednesday for an operation for the removal of the tonsils. They returned Saturday by way of Harper.

Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Ottman, of Salt Lake, passed through Ontario last Friday in their automobile enroute to Silver Lake valley. They made the trip from Salt Lake to Ontario in five days.

Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln Wilder, of Rigby, Idaho, were the guests of the latter part of the week of Mr. and Mrs. Hiles. Mr. Wilder is a member of the firm of Tabb & Wilder, a commission firm, of Rigby, Idaho.

Harry Moulton and Lew Thompson, of Weiser, were in Ontario Friday.

H. B. Graul returned from Boise last Wednesday with a new Overland car which he purchased there. Mr. Graul recently sold his Ford car to J. H. Dennison.

Carl Long, Chas. Gossett, J. Vanderpool, Miss Mamie Smith and Mr. and Mrs. Wallace, all of Nysa, and Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Sanford and Mr. and Mrs. Doty, of Ontario, were entertained at the J. J. Bullard home last Sunday.

James Connors, one of the drivers on the city delivery system, was injured in a runaway Monday evening. He was unhitching the team from the wagon, when they became freightened with one tug still unhooked, and in the mix-up that followed Mr. Connors was run over. A bad cut on his head was sustained, but the injuries were not serious.

Six candidates were initiated into the mysteries of the third degree of the Knights of Pythias Monday night. About twenty five members of the Vale lodge were down, and the meeting was a large one. The candidates initiated were Ivor Williams and Wm. Conway from near Vale, and Paul Campbell, C. C. Sweigart, J. S. Doty and A. W. Ahey of Ontario. A banquet was served after the meeting.

Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Hagger were surprised last Thursday evening by a large number of the members of the Ontario Union Bible class. The class was organized February 25th, of this year at the Hagger home and has been very successful in promoting spiritual and social interest. It was organized with nine members and has grown until at present there is a membership of twenty six. The members of the class wished to show their appreciation to Mr. and Mrs. Hagger for furnishing their home as a meeting place. A program was rendered consisting of instrumental music, a duet by Mrs. Mildred Deputy and Mrs. Fred Sheets, followed by recitations and singing. A luncheon was served.

The union service at the M. E. church last Sunday evening was well attended, and the address given by Mr. Hutton was interesting to all. Some of the things he said were: "That America led the world and Oregon led America, and that the whole country had their eye on Oregon and that would be the outcome of the election of last year. The work voting the state dry was only the beginning of the battle, and that it would take good citizenship to see that the law that was water tight was enforced."

We have the best law on the statute books of any state in the Union, and with a number of countries that is dry during the war, meant something for the future. If it is necessary to close out the selling of liquor in war times it is just as necessary to close it out in peace. Oregon dry will mean prosperity to all classes of people, because when all the money goes into legitimate channels of business every body will be benefitted by it."

LOST—One bay horse, weight about 1300, age 12 years, about 15 hands 3 inches tall. Foretop clipped, shows collar mark, brand unknown. Notify A. McWilliams and receive reward. —25 2tpd.

JULY FOURTH RATES via OREGON SHORT LINE Tickets on sale July 3, 4 and 5; limit July 6th. See agents for further particulars.

WANTED—A middle aged lady to cook for harvester crew. Going wages. Write J. J. McElroy, Cambridge, Idaho. 1tpd-26

Don't forget that Louis Hurtle still sharpens shears at the O. K. Barber Shop. Only 10 cents a pair. 26-8t

WANTED—Horses to pasture \$1.25 per month. Nothing taken for less than a month. C. H. Trousdale 26tf

THE BAPTIST CHURCH

Recently we saw posted and also advertised, the expression, "Dispensers of Old Time Religion." Now this is misleading. Men can and do make religions to suit themselves, but it is only Jesus Christ that can dispense the "Old Time Religion." We too often see in the business world the expression, "The Square Deal Store," or "The One Price Store," as though no one else dealt on the square, or had one price. To my mind this is arrogance, and too much of this spirit is carried into the religious world. Some churches claim to have more than other churches can have, and if people do not belong with them they are lost. They scour the towns and community to proselyte members from other churches. Those doing this and claiming to have more than others are less than twenty years old as a sect. The old time preachers and lives of the gospel, received the Holy Spirit in baptismal power and preaching it for over 1900 years, and are still receiving, living and preaching it. The proud, boastful, arrogant spirit manifested by some is not the spirit of our Lord. They go around telling people who have been saved and belonged to the churches for over forty years, they have nothing and are lost.

The public is invited to come to the Baptist church and hear the old time gospel.

Topics for next Sunday, July 4th. The President of the United States has asked that this day be observed as a day of prayer for the peace of the Nations. 11 a. m., "The Making of Peace," will be the subject for the morning consideration. Let all that are interested come and enter into this special service. 8 p. m., "Eating with the hogs."

These services will be of special interest to all. A hearty invitation is extended to one and all, to come and worship with us.

D. E. Baker, Pastor.

All Is Ready

(Continued from Page 1.)

barred) \$10.00.

50 yard three legged race, \$4.00 \$2.00.

50 yard fat men's race (200 and under 500 lbs) \$3.00, \$1.50.

50 yard potato race, (25 potatoes) \$5.00, \$2.50.

Greased pig, \$3.00.

3/4 mile bicycle race boys under 12, \$3.00, \$1.50.

3/4 mile bicycle race boys under 16, \$3.00, \$1.50.

All events to be paid in cash as soon as completed.

4 p. m. Baby parade.

4:10 p. m. Pavilion dance at City Park.

4:30 p. m. Finals in Tennis Tournament.

SHIP MORE SHEEP.

Another trainload of thirty cars of sheep were shipped from Midvale and Riverside last Thursday, enroute to points in Colorado.

POISON FOR WEEDS.

An Arsenic Spray Used With Success in Hawaii.

Officials of the department of agriculture are greatly interested in reports received from Hawaii to the effect that one of the big sugar companies has adopted as a regular field practice the system of destroying weeds by use of an arsenic poison spray instead of by hoeing.

Experts who have conducted experiments on Hawaii sugar lands estimate that by the spraying method a saving can be made in labor of \$15 to \$30 per acre per annum.

The latest developments along this line in Hawaii are discussed in a letter received from Professor H. P. Agee, director of the experiment station staff of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' association. Before going to Hawaii Professor Agee co-operated with the department in experiments on Louisiana sugar land.

The value of this method in Hawaii is very great because of the fact that, like most tropical regions, the islands are subject to torrential rains. The less the surface of sugar and other lands is disturbed by cultivation the less chance there is that heavy rains will wash off the top soil or immediately beat it into compact form.

A few years ago the department of agriculture issued a bulletin dealing with the weed factor in the cultivation of corn, following a series of experiments extending over several years, which apparently established the principle that it is the removal of the weeds rather than the cultivation proper that contributes most of the production of the corn crop. A series of 125 experiments were conducted, covering many states. On some plots the most approved methods of cultivation were employed, while on other plots there was no cultivation whatever, the weeds being eliminated by surface scraping with a hoe.

A general average of all these experiments showed that the plots that were simply weeded produced 95.1 per cent as much fodder and 99.108 per cent as much grain as those that were subjected to the most approved methods of cultivation.

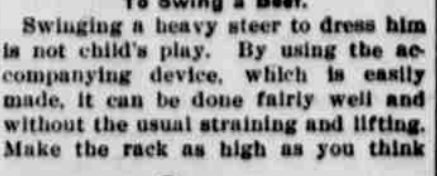
The arsenic spray method will be given a trial on corn land in Louisiana this year by experts of the office of farm management in co-operation with local authorities with a view to determining whether it is not available for use in that region, where climatic conditions to some extent approach those in Hawaii.

In Hawaii the spray is applied to the weeds with great care, since if it touches the leaves on the cane they are immediately destroyed. When carefully applied, however, either by a hand spray or by a spray consisting of an oil barrel attached to a stone sled especially constructed for the purpose and pulled by one mule there is no danger to the cane.

Frequently it is necessary to follow the sled spray with a hand spray in order to kill the few weeds that are not reached. The results of the spraying method have been so satisfactory that experiments are being connected with a view to improving the somewhat crude implements now in use.

To Swing a Beef.

Swinging a heavy steer to dress him is not child's play. By using the accompanying device, which is easily made, it can be done fairly well and without the usual straining and lifting. Make the rack as high as you think



will be needed, taking into consideration the size of the animal to be handled.

To each end of a strong rope around the cross bar at the top of the hanger. Use an ordinary gambrel stick through the legs, as shown in the illustration. Take a short stick that will have room to pass clear of the stick and the steer's carcass. Turning this short stick will pull the beef as high as you want him. Then take another short stick that will come down far enough to lock the first one, and place it as shown in the figure.

Making the Little Farm Pay

By C. C. BOWSFIELD

Beef production on little farms is just as feasible as on large places. This feature may be made highly profitable every year, and the more live stock is maintained on a farm the better the land will be.

To succeed with beef animals the farmer must know how to feed economically. He must also bring the cattle forward quickly to a finished state. A two-year-old steer weighing 1,300 pounds should represent a total expense not exceeding \$50. With system and skill in raising feed and handling the live stock the cost need not be above \$50, and this allows a profit of from \$50 to \$60. There is a still higher rate of profit in bringing the animals to 1,000 pounds at twelve or fourteen months.

A farm of forty acres will provide for twenty to twenty-five head of live stock, which may approximately in-



A GOOD BEEF STEER.

clude six cows, six beef animals, seven or eight head of young stock and a pair of mares, with their colts. For larger or smaller places the figures must be changed. On a farm of this kind a silo is absolutely necessary, and not more than ten acres should be given up to pasture. This ought to be in two fields. A good ration for fattening cattle when they are between 1,000 and 1,200 pounds is as follows:

Corn silage	Pounds	25
Clover or alfalfa hay	10	10
Shelled corn	10	10
Cottonseed meal	5	5
Roots	5	5
Total	55	55

There may be some variation according to available feed and the size and appetite of the animal. Here is another illustration:

Corn silage	Pounds	30
Clover or alfalfa	10	10
Shelled corn	5	5
Cottonseed meal	5	5
Bran and shorts	5	5
Total	55	55

Cottonseed meal is the cheapest nitrogenous feed available. Pound for pound, cottonseed meal contains three times the per cent of protein contained in wheat, wheat bran, wheat middlings, vetch hay, alfalfa hay, soybean hay or clover hay, and four times the quantity of fat found in any of these foodstuffs.

Comparing the cost of digestible protein in a pound of cottonseed meal with that in other feeds, and assuming the average delivered cost of cottonseed meal to be \$24 per ton, the feeder gets two to five times as much protein for his money from cottonseed meal as from other feeds. When available it pays to use cottonseed hulls or sorghum hay, either in beef or milk rations, cutting down on other feeds. A suitable daily ration for a cow of 1,200 pounds giving four or five gallons of milk is as follows:

Corn silage	Pounds	30
Alfalfa or clover	10	10
Cottonseed or linseed meal	5	5
Bran and ground grain	7	7
Total	52	52

Straw, cornstalks and sugar beet pulp will work into this ration with good results. If cottonseed hulls and meal cannot be bought in the local markets any cottonseed oil mill or dealer will supply these products. The meal is generally marketed in sacks of 100 pounds. The usual carload consists of 300 to 400 of these sacks. The hulls can be bought in 100 pound bales or sacks, or can be bought cheaper loose in bulk. A carload varies from twelve to twenty tons. If desired these products may be shipped in the same car by putting the sacked meal on top of the loose hulls.

A farmer who intends to get the best possible results in handling a small beef herd and dairy should raise calves instead of buying either feeders or young cows.

Macadam Road Wanted.

Baker.—A movement toward the macadamizing of 70 miles of highway between here and Halfway, in Pine valley, is being started by people of Pine valley. The road will for the most part be over high hills and if completed will be the longest stretch of macadam in eastern Oregon.

Read The Argus.

Farm and Garden

WEED SEEDS ON THE FARM.

Preventive Measures That Constitute the Principles of Control.

(Prepared by United States Department of Agriculture.)

Preventing the introduction of weed seeds on the farm, preventing weeds from going to seed and preventing perennial weeds from making top growth are the three principles of weed control.

In purchasing for planting clover seed, grass seeds or grain many weed seeds as impurities are brought to the farm. In no permanent way will the quality of seeds offered for sale be improved except by a greater knowledge and alertness on the consumer's part.

The first requisite is to know what constitutes good seed; second, to know fairly closely what high grade seed is worth, and, third, to be willing to pay a fair price for it. Laxity on one or more of these points is responsible for most of the farmer's trouble over poor seeds. Cheap seeds are really the most expensive kind that can be purchased.

In improving his knowledge of what constitutes good seeds the farmer will find the advice of the state agricul-



A LAWN FULL OF DANDELION—EXAMPLE OF THE HARM DONE BY WIND BLOWN SEED.

tural experiment stations and the United States department of agriculture of great assistance. These institutions gladly test samples of seeds for farmers free of charge.

Some kinds of stock feed are free of weed seeds, while others are not. Cottonseed meal, oil meal, brewers' and distillers' grains, corn bran, middlings and the gluten feeds are practically free of weed seeds, but molasses feeds, oat chop, wheat bran and the mixed feeds are apt to contain more or less seeds of various weeds. This is especially true of that class of mixed feeds made from mill byproducts, for the reason that such byproducts are partly composed of screenings. These

screenings contain weed seeds resulting from the cleaning of grain. Some firms grind or beat the screenings that go into mixed feeds, and in such cases the percentage of live weed seeds is very low.

Nearly all purchased manure is full of weed seeds. If it is hauled to the farm when fresh many thousands of weed seeds are introduced, so that the farmer is storing up trouble for himself. As this manure usually has to be removed from the town in the fresh state the only chance to control it is in order to make the weed seeds rot after it reaches the farm. It has been found that the weed seeds in manure piles rot quickly under ordinary conditions, so that practically all of them have lost their vitality in two months. Whether the farmer should compost city manure by leaving it in piles after he has drawn it to his farm is questionable. This would require extra handling, and unless care is exercised the manure will lose some of its value. Still, in many cases it would undoubtedly pay to do this for the sake of keeping the farm free of weeds. The answer to this question depends largely upon the farmer's cropping system.

Thrashing outfits are very likely to bring weed seeds to the farm. It is a wise precaution to see that the separator is well cleaned before it reaches the farm or at least is cleaned in a place where the weed seeds will not be scattered on the fields. Wild mustard is very apt to be introduced by this means.

Purchased hay and straw are almost sure to contain weed seeds, and as long as a man continues to buy them there is little chance for him to have a weed free farm. The only way to prevent weeds getting to the land where hay or straw is purchased is to feed stock to leave the resulting manure in a pile, or, better yet, in a pit, for several months before spreading.

Weed seeds may get to a farm by being wind blown. This is especially true of chicory, dandelion, broom sedge, Canada thistle and such other weeds as possess a light feathery pappus. Such seeds may be carried a mile or more in a strong wind. The Russian thistle of the western states is perhaps the greatest wind blown weed pest. The matured plant, which is almost round in shape, rolls across the prairie, scattering seed as it goes. A good fence is very effective in arresting the progress of this enemy.

DRY ACT HAS BEEN PRINTED WRONG

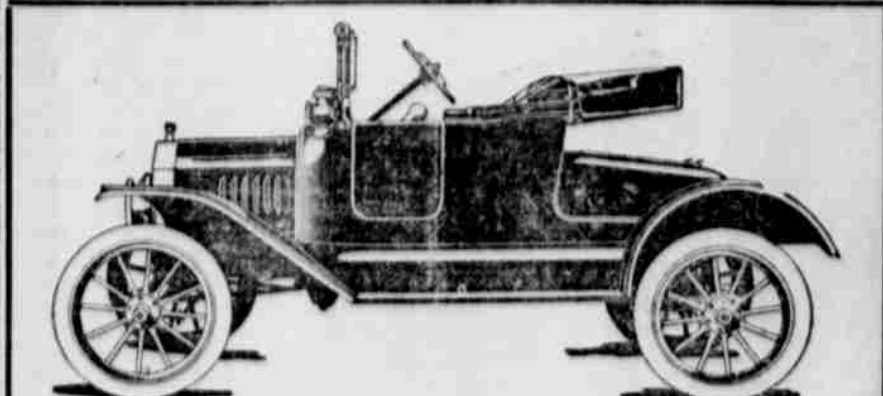
(Special to the Argus)

Eugene.—According to the wording of the 1915 code recently distributed throughout the state, and in which a printer's error was discovered by Deputy Sheriff Elkins, of Lane county, the prohibition law would be unenforceable, it is said. The code uses the words "not less than \$500," when referring to the penalty, when it should say "not more than \$500." This would leave the law without any maximum penalty and, it is said, a law not limiting the penalty is unconstitutional.

President Wilson Rests.

Cornish, N. H.—Under orders from his physician to take a complete rest President Wilson settled down at the "Summer White House" for a brief vacation to prepare himself for the arduous work he is expecting within the next few months in connection with the European and Mexican situations.

Kansas City.—Storms which swept central Kansas and northern and eastern Oklahoma caused widespread damage to crops. Some points reported winds of violence almost equaling a tornado, accompanied by rain which sent many streams out of their banks.



Free Demonstration

The Standard Oil Company has on display at the Ford Garage a Ford Chassis, where all moving parts can be seen. This is an opportunity for Ford owners and prospective purchasers to get an object lesson of the working parts of this famous car and also the perfect lubrication.

Ford Agents

Chas. L. Dunham A. A. Bailey, Jr.
Moore Hotel Ontario, Ore

Location of New Ford Garage Announced Later Descriptive Literature on Request. Call For Demonstration.