

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

BUSINESS : : PROFESSIONS : : TRADES

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 Wilson Bldg., Ontario, Oregon.

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 Office 2nd door east of Ontario Phar-
 macy on Nevada Avenue
 Near R. R. Depot.

FLOWERS.
ONTARIO FLORAL CO. Orders taken
 for cut flowers. Argus Office, Ontario,
 Oregon.

Oregon Short Line Time Table
 Ontario, Oregon, November 8th 1914
 TIME TABLE NO. 76

WESTWARD	
Train No.	Leave
17 Oregon Wash. Limited	4:22 a. m.
75 Huntington Passenger	9:35 a. m.
19 Oregon Wash. Express	6:33 p. m.
5 Fast Mail	6:15 p. m.
EASTWARD	
18 Oregon Wash. Limited	2:51 a. m.
76 Boise Passenger	8:50 a. m.
4 Eastern Express	12:07 p. m.
6 Oregon Wash. Express	6:33 p. m.
OREGON EASTERN BRANCH	
WESTWARD	
Train No.	Leave
139 Mixed, daily except Sunday	for Riverside 9:00 a. m.
VALE & BROGAN BRANCH	
WESTWARD	
Train No.	Leave
141 Mixed Vale and Brogan	Daily except Sunday 10:00 a. m.
97 Passenger, Vale daily	7:00 p. m.
EAST BOUND	
140 Mixed, daily except	Sunday from Riverside 12:01 p. m.
98 Passenger, from Vale	daily 8:40 a. m.
142 Mixed from Brogan	and Vale Daily except Sunday 3:30 p. m.

The Homedale train leaves Nyasa at 2:45 on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, returning, arrive at Ontario at 6 p. m.

Church Services
UNITED PRESBYTERIAN
 Bible school at 10 a. m. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8:00 p. m. Young people's meeting at 7:15 p. m.
 The church is here to help the people and the community. You can make a more potent force. Come to any or all of the services and you will find a welcome.
 W. N. BROWN, Pastor.

Catholic Church.
 Mass at 10 a. m. Sunday mornings.
 H. A. CAMPO, Rector.

METHODIST CHURCH
 Sunday School, 10:00 a. m. Preaching, morning, 11:00 a. m., evening 8:00 p. m.
 You need the church—the church needs you—“Let's get together.”
 C. C. PRATT, Pastor

Baptist Church.
 Sunday School 10:00 a. m.
 Morning Service 11:00 a. m.
 Evening Service 7:30 p. m.
 B. Y. P. U. 6:30 p. m.
 Prayer Meeting, Wednesday Evening Bible Study, Thursday Evening
 A hearty invitation is extended to all.
 DAVID E. BAKER, Pastor.

Congregational Church.
 Sunday School, 10:00 a. m.
 Morning Worship, 11:00 a. m.
 Endeavor, 7:00 p. m.
 Evening Service, 8:00 p. m.
 REV. PHILIP KOENIG.

MEATS.
 The best in the line of fresh and cured Meats at lowest prices. Ontario Market.

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 Office in New Wilson Block.

OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIANS
Dr. Harriet Sears
Dr. Pauline Sears
 Graduates American School of Osteopathy, Kirksville, Mo.
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J. H. FARLEY—Funeral director and embalmer. Lady assistant. Phone 132-W. Ontario, Oregon.

LOCAL MARKETS
 Prices quoted below are general retail prices prevailing in Ontario and are in no case special sale prices:

Apples, box, 75c.	Bananas, doz.	30c
Beans, navy.	7c and 8c	
Butter, ranch, lb.	25c	
Butter, creamery.	30c	
Cabbage, new, lb.	2 1-2c	
Cheese, fancy, lb.	20c	
Dewberries, crate.	\$1.50	
Blackberries, crate.	\$1.50	
Raspberries, crate.	\$1.50	
Cantaloupe.	3 for 25c	
Corn, per doz ears.	12 1-2c	
String beans, lb.	5c	
Peach plums, lb.	1 1-2c	
Fresh tomatoes, lb.	4c	
Flour, high patent, sack.	\$1.65	
Flour, straight grade, sack.	\$1.50	
Sugar, cane, per cwt.	\$7.25	
Honey, strained, pint	20c	
Honey, comb, lb. 15c, and 2 for.	25c	
Lemons, doz.	30c	
Lettuce, head, lb.	10c	
Nuts, English walnuts, lb.	25c	
Nuts, Brazils, lb.	25c	
Almonds, lb.	25c	
Oranges, coz.	25c to 60c	
Potatoes, sack.	\$1.25	
Ranch Eggs, doz.	30c	
Rice, lb.	8c and 10c	
Halibut, lb.	20c	
Hams, picnic, lb.	15c	
Ham, per lb.	25c	
Bacon, per lb.	22 1/2c to 25c	
Head cheese, lb.	20c	
Hens, lb.	17c.	
Lamb, spring, fore quarters.	\$1.00	
Lamb, spring, hind quarters.	\$1.50	
Lamb chops, rib, lb.	25c	
Lamb chops, shoulder, lb.	20c	
Lard, 10 lbs.	\$1.50	
Mutton chops, lb.	18c	
Pork chops, loin or rib, lb.	20c	
Pork, shoulder, lb.	18c	
Roiled rib roast, lb.	28c	
Rib roast, prime, lb.	22c	
Round steak, lb.	20c	
Flat-bone tenderloin, lb.	28c	
Salmon, lb.	20c	
Kipped salmon, lb.	20c	
Salt salmon, lb.	12 1/2c	
Smoked salmon, lb.	30c	
Smoked herring, each	5c	
Shoulder steak, lb.	18c	
Shoulder roast, lb.	15c	
Sirloin steak, lb.	25c	
Smelts, Columbia river, 2 lbs. for.	25c	
Spare ribs, lb.	15c	
Ham, sliced, lb.	30c	
Sausage, breakfast, lb.	25c	
Sausage, country, lb.	17 1/2c	

LIVE STOCK.
 Hogs 6 3-4 to 7 1-4c
 Veal 6c
 Cows 4c to 5c
 Lambs 5c.
 Steers 5 1/2 to 6 1/4
 Mutton 4c to 4 1/2c

FOR SALE—Span of bay mares, 7 and 8 years old, weight about 2600. Both have young colts. Inquire at Argus office. Also wagon and harness.
 —29-3-p.

LEGAL NOTICES

Notice of Sale of State Lands.
 Notice is hereby given that the State Land Board of the State of Oregon will receive sealed bids until 10:00 o'clock a. m., August 2, 1915, for the following described lands:
 Sections 16 and 36, T. 21 S., R. 45 E.
 Fractional 8 1/2, being Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, Sec. 36, T. 26 S., R. 30 E., North of Malheur Lake.
 Sections 16 and 36, T. 27 S., R. 43 E.
 Sections 16 and 36, T. 30 S., R. 43 E.
 Section 16, T. 31 S., R. 44 E.
 Sections 16 and 36, T. 33 S., R. 36 E.
 Section 36, T. 34 S., R. 34 E.
 Section 16, T. 34 S., R. 36 E.
 All bids must be accompanied by a regularly executed application to purchase and check or draft for at least one-fifth of the amount bid.
 The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.
 Applications and bids should be addressed to G. G. Brown, Clerk State Land Board, Salem, Oregon, and marked "Application and bid to purchase state lands."

G. G. BROWN,
 Clerk State Land Board.
 Dated May 28, 1915.
 Last publication July 29th.

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Dr. W. G. Howe
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 First Class Equipment
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 Reasonable Prices
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March 1, to Nov. 30
 You can go via Ogden, Salt Lake and Los Angeles, and return via San Francisco, Portland and Huntington or vice versa at a comparatively low expense and cover
Most Interesting Scenic points of the Pacific Coast, including both Expositions. MAKE THIS YOUR BIG VACATION YEAR AND SEE THE WEST RIGHT.
 Ask agents for rates and further particulars or write,
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 is to its depositors. The business of this bank is conducted on this basis, which is, in truth, SECURITY AND CONSERVATISM. Safety is considered before profits.
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 N. O. White, Weiser Bridge.
 J. E. Holly, Riverview.
 Abe Denny, Jordan Valley.
 Joe Bankoff, McDermitt.
 J. Boydell, Nyasa.
 John G. South, Juntura.
 Wm. Kine, Harper.
 L. M. Seaward, Ontario Bridge.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT
 In the County Court of the State of Oregon for the county of Malheur. In the matter of the estate of Jesse Thompson, deceased
 Notice is hereby given that the undersigned administrator of the above named estate has filed in the above entitled court his final account of his administration upon said estate, and that the same has been set for hearing by said court on Saturday, the 14th day of August, 1915, at the hour of one o'clock p. m. of said day, at the court house in Vale, Oregon. Any and all persons interested in said estate are hereby notified to appear at said time and place and file their objections in writing, if any there be, to said final account and contest same.
 Done and dated and first published this 15th day of July, 1915.
 Elias Thompson, Administrator of the estate of Jesse Thompson, Deceased.
 First publication July 15.
 Last Publication Aug. 12.

Vacations on the OREGON COAST CLATSOP BEACH
 At the end of the historic Lewis and Clark trail, on the Pacific Ocean, lies 25 miles of forest-skirted surf-washed CLATSOP BEACH. Big, modern hotels at GAINSBURY and SEASIDE. Fine bathing in Surf and two \$35,000 Natatoria. Manifold amusements, golf, tennis, etc. Inexpensive hotel, cottage and camp accommodations.
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CLOTH AND CLOTHES.

Why Some Garments Keep and Others Easily Lose Their Shape.
 Every one—in this country, at least—wears clothes. They have to. Consequently every one is more or less interested in the question of clothes.
 It is not so easy to know good cloth as it seems. Many people, depending on texture, feel, weave and so forth, think that they are judges of cloth. And when, after buying what they believe to be a good piece of cloth, it does not wear well they are greatly surprised.
 The durability of cloth depends largely upon the length of the individual fibers. If the fibers are long and curling they form a close and strong weave. The cloth does not crack or wear out at the seams or folds because of the length of fiber, nor does it rub as easily by surface wear because it is more springy or elastic. Short fibers, on the other hand, have much less binding quality because they do not intertwine.
 The difference between two suits or dresses in "keeping their shape" is largely due to this same thing. A really first class cloth, properly made and fitted, hardly ever requires pressing. It is elastic, and if it is hung up after having been worn for a day or two it will go right back into shape. The constant bending of trousers to the tailor to have a "crease" put in is a sign that the cloth was not made of long fibers.
 If you want your suits or dresses to wear well and to look well first make sure that the cloth is woven from long fibers.—New York American.

RAISE THINGS.

It was no trouble for our forefathers in this country to raise things. They had a new and opulent soil on which to raise them. The crudest preparation of that soil, the most careless treatment of the plants, could not prevent a harvest. Things are different now. The old methods were all right then, but today they mean poverty—still poorer soil and impoverished tillers of it. But there are ways by which the soils reduced by generations ahead of us can be restored to usefulness. And there are ways by which this restoration can be accomplished while the land pays for it. Before we give up any land that was once fertile let us look into these things to see whether it cannot be made productive again and at the same time raise things to pay the cost.—National Stockman and Farmer.

WAR FARMING.

Women Work in Fields in the British Isles.
 The shortage of farm labor in England is causing increasing unrest in agricultural circles.
 In some cases the scarcity of farm hands is not so serious as the lack of horses. The lack of male labor is being filled so far as possible by the use of female and child labor.
 In the dairy and in the care of small stock it is likely that male labor will be almost entirely dispensed with. Much of the lighter field work also is being done by women, and in the market gardening districts they may be seen in large numbers at such tasks as weeding and setting plants. On some of the smaller holdings they have even undertaken the rougher work of plowing and cultivating.
 Some of the agricultural colleges have organized short courses of instruction for women who are willing to enter farm work. The course of instruction includes milking, dairy work, live stock, poultry, preparation of land, use of tools, planting and cultivation. The course reviews eight hours' work daily for fourteen days.
 Wages throughout the farming districts have advanced sharply, the average increase being about \$1 weekly.

A Cleanly Currying Comb.
 At first glance the accompanying cut might be mistaken for a nest of cake pans, but it is designed for use in the stable instead of the kitchen, for it is the latest thing in currying combs, recently patented by an Iowa genius. It consists of a series of flexible loops of corrugated metal strips, one fitting inside the other, and all joined at one



side by a metal binder, which also acts as a handle. The greatest advantage claimed for this idea is that there are no lodging places for the germ laden dust which it extracts from the animal's hair, and any such accumulation must pass right through it, and for the particular horse owner it offers opportunities for further precautions against contamination by washing in water. This device soused around in some soapy water would be thoroughly cleansed.

GROWING LATE CABBAGE.

Many farmers do not have a supply of late cabbage for winter because they neglect starting plants in mid-summer for the fall crop. Cabbage is one of the easiest vegetables to grow in the garden. A large patch should be set out late each summer, and the surplus may be sold or used for winter green poultry food. It is also very easy to keep through the winter.
 Cabbage seed for the late crop may be sown any time in July, sowing in a rather moist and shady place. By mixing some sand with the soil inclined to be heavy the young plants will come out of the soil in a better shape for transplanting. The crop may be planted in the truck patch where an early crop of beans or peas has been growing. Replow the ground before planting and fertilize well with decomposed cow or other stable manure. Work the soil down with a harrow and disk to a very fine and firm seed bed. Have the rows from three to four feet apart to admit of cultivation with horse tools. As soon as a rain comes after the soil has been prepared set the young plants in rows about two feet apart, watering for the first two or three days, or until the roots begin to take hold of the new soil. Begin cultivation almost as soon as the crop is set out and continue during the growing period.

CITY PEOPLE AND FARMING.

The fatal mistake of many city people taking to farm life is a rush of enthusiasm before properly planning the future life. They give up good jobs, scant of means, and perhaps they overinvest, depending upon their new efforts and resources to meet expenses that should have been previously provided for.
 There are many thousands of city wage earners who could vastly better their conditions by having their families on small farms of ten, fifteen or twenty acres properly prepared for production by soil improvement before actual settlement.—Farm and Fireside.

SAVE THE WATER.

Keep the Soil Supplied With Humus and Mulch the Surface.
 By saving the water from the early rains crops will not suffer as much later in the summer if drought occurs. Usually more water is lost from the soil by evaporation—that is, drying out from the surface, than crops use.
 There are two chief ways of helping to prevent this—namely, by keeping the soil well supplied with organic matter, or humus, and by maintaining a soil mulch over the surface. This soil mulch or layer of loose dry soil forms a blanket, preventing the soil water from reaching the surface where evaporation is so rapid in hot or windy weather.
 Every gardener should start water saving at once. If the newly plowed land is disked thoroughly the same day it is turned over there is less chance of the furrows drying out badly before the land is planted. Newly spaded land should be raked over the same day the soil is turned.
 After planting the use of a weeder breaks up the surface and kills many weeds. The cultivator ought to be used as soon as the rows can be seen and used often enough to keep the surface fine, loose and dry.
 Every rain or shower packs the surface soil, and unless broken up evaporation is very rapid from this compact, moist surface. As soon as the fields can be worked after a rain the cultivator should be used to re-establish the soil mulch. This frequent cultivation not only saves water for plant use, but also is an aid to plant growth and a benefit to the soil.
 Never be satisfied with cultivating enough to kill the weeds. Cultivate often enough to maintain throughout the season a loose, dry layer of soil at the surface. Start a soil mulch now and maintain it all summer. It pays, for it means more water for the crops to use.

Protected Hay Entrances.

For convenience in drawing hay into the barn the porch shown herewith will be found very satisfactory. The boom from which the hayfork tackle is suspended extends all the way out to the gable end of the porch. Convenient dimensions for this porch are ten feet each way. This will enable the very largest forkful of hay to be taken in without choking the entrance.
 As shown, the porch should be closed with a door hung from hinges above, held in place when closed by



ropes attached to the lower corners and fastened on the inside of the barn when the door is shut. The chief advantages of this plan are that the hay tackle is always under cover, so there is no warping of the wooden supports, rusting of the metal nor rotting of the rope. The roof above the porch need not extend more than four or five feet beyond the main roof of the barn. The large dimension is the better.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Selection of Good Seed Corn.

Demonstration work with corn conducted at the New Jersey station has clearly shown the value of securing good seed. During the past two years the seed has been the cause of difference in yield of five to twenty bushels an acre and even more in several tests.
 The first point to consider in selecting seed corn is maturity. As corn must be acclimated to a region before the best results can be obtained, it is not wise to use seed from another locality, even that grown in another section of the state. It is better to secure seed from a neighbor producing the best corn in the community.
 It is difficult in New Jersey to produce good seed corn because each farmer produces a different variety or a different strain of the same variety. Another important factor in selection is a pure strain. This may easily be determined by the color of each ear and the color of individual grains in each ear. Other points to be considered are size and shape of the ear, straightness of rows, length of kernel, variety of kernel as shown by the germ and color of cob.

Making the Little Farm Pay

By C. C. BOWSFIELD

In the production of poultry, meat farmers work in a slow and restricted way unless they procure a good sized incubator and give proper attention to its management. Nearly every farmer can make it pay to keep chickens and ducks. The sale of young fowls at two months is highly profitable, and a large trade can be worked up in a short time.
 In filling an incubator care must be taken to secure the freshest kind of fertile eggs, and they must not be chilled. It is never a good plan to use eggs over a week old. The sooner they are placed in the incubator after being laid the better hatch will result. The eggs that are held for many days are apt to become chilled in cold weather, and the germ gradually grows weaker with time. Eggs for incubation in cold weather should be gathered twice daily, especially on cold days,



CHICKENS AND DUCKS ARE GENERALLY PROFITABLE.

and they must be kept in a warm room of rather even temperature until used. Eggs that have been chilled may start to hatch, yet in most cases the germ is so weak that the chick will not be strong enough to break the shell at birth. There must be plenty of male birds for the eggs of a flock of chickens to be of high fertility. It is often a good plan in filling the incubator to place more eggs in the tray than it is expected to carry through the three weeks period. When the eggs are tested for fertility the infertile ones are removed, which usually gives plenty of room in the tray for the good eggs. In this manner a good sized hatch may be expected from the machine. Never put in the eggs until the chamber has been heated for forty-eight hours.
 Guarding the health of newly hatched chicks is of prime importance. The first week is the critical time. There have been found certain degrees of infection in white diarrhea bacillus. Some carry malignant infection, some so light that not many of the chicks infected die with it. The infection passes from hen to hen by means of the nest litter. The original source of infection is from the ovary of the mother hen. The organism is in the yolk. Chickens produced from these eggs have the disease when hatched.
 The disease spreads from these to other chicks through the infected food, the water or by the normal chicks eating over the droppings. Infection would not take place from chick to chick if it were not for the sick chick drinking and eating with the well. This is why the disease can be stopped by the instant removal of each droopy chick and a thorough cleaning out of its droppings. Especially is this more easily done for the well if the disease does not show up in the infected until the third or fourth day.
 The feeding of fresh buttermilk to the exposed was fully tried on certain farms where the disease appeared last year, and with due caution the results of the lactic acid treatment gave good results in large numbers of healthy, fast growing chicks.
 Don't buy eggs from yards where this disease was known to have been last year, as the same old infected hens may still be there.
 Coops should be made windproof and water proof on all sides, which also means top and bottom. Rubber roofing is cheap material if kept painted to roof the coops with. Ventilation is best given above the door, the ventilator covered with screen wire and protected from rain. Roomy and dry is the idea. Everything should be kept clean and with good care to keep them comfortable and good wholesome fowls, including green food and free range, any farm flocks should go through the summer in good condition, lay well and not die off.

Why Cows Give More Milk.

Cattle used to be bred chiefly for work, says the Farm and Fireside. Therefore the cows did not give much milk. Breeds improve the thing for which they are selected.
 In 1790 the work cows of Germany gave an average of a pint and a half a day. Interest in milk increased, and by 1800 the average yield was a quart and a half. Breeding went on milkward, and in 1810 the German cows averaged two quarts of milk each per day. In 1820 three, in 1830 four, and there the gain stopped for thirty years. But in 1890 the production had increased to six quarts and by 1870 to eight.