

Scientific Farming

CORN THAT BEATS FROST.

This Can Be Grown in the Northwest - Western Wheat Regions.

After nearly twenty years of work by the Agricultural college of Washington and co-operating farmers two varieties of corn adapted to the rigorous climate of the Pacific northwest are making strong bids for a permanent place in the farming of those states whose climate is characterized by occasional late spring frosts, early nights, even in midsummer, and fairly early fall frosts. writes J. L. Ashlock in the Country Gentleman. The problem of western and northern corn growers, whose exclusive interest till lately has been in wheat, has been to find or develop a type of corn that will stand the late spring frost and the cool midsummer nights and ripen up ahead of the fall frosts.

The two new varieties of corn are distinct types, known in the work of the Agricultural college as Thayer Yellow Dent and Windus White Dent. Oddly enough, authentic facts relative to their introduction into the northwest cannot be determined. Nearly twenty years ago C. H. Thayer, now dead, and his neighbor, W. V. Windus who is still living, were growing



YELLOW DENT CORN.

them in Whitman county, Wash. Windus grew the white and Thayer the yellow. Each man had obtained his seed from a neighbor. The neighbors, now dead, apparently had obtained the seed "somewhere in the east" and had done a good deal of field selecting, which in turn was taken up by the Agricultural college.

As years passed by Thayer and Windus grew their corn with increasing success. In the early nineties the agricultural college was founded in the state of Washington, and when attempts were made a few years later to introduce corn Windus and Thayer, who lived near the new institution, enthusiastically donated seed for trial, each vowing that his was superior to the other.

In succeeding years many varieties of corn were tried out and eliminated by late frosts or the cool nights of midsummer. Several kinds escaped the frosts and coolness of summer, only to be nipped in the fall even before they could be siled. The white and yellow dents, however, promptly gave evidence of their worth. Still, it was several years before the agricultural college felt safe in recommending the corn to the farmers. In 1907 it seemed advisable to offer limited quantities of the seed for trial. By this time one was called Thayer Yellow Dent and the other Windus White Dent.

But men who were successfully engaged in the production of wheat and new corn only as seen in the great corn states of the middle west and west looked askance. Only by the utmost coaxing could the agricultural college induce thirty farmers to try small patches of it. The results were good that in the next year, 1908, it was possible to distribute 275 samples of seed among farmers who promised to give it a fair trial. In 1909 700 samples of the corn were distributed, each year since then has marked an additional step in overthrowing the great farmer's prejudice against corn. In the present year finds corn quite well established in northwestern wheat regions. In January, February and March of the present year the agricultural college distributed more than 900 pounds of Windus and Thayer corn, representing only a fractional part of what will be planted.

On the state farm at Pullman, Whitman county, Wash., the Thayer Yellow Dent grows from five to seven feet high, ears well and produces four to ten tons of silage an acre. Yields ranging all the way from thirty to six bushels have been obtained, which is pretty good for a region far too rigorous for corn as found in its natural habitat. Planted from the 10th to the 15th of May, the yellow corn, usually ready to cut by the middle of September. Under like conditions the Windus White Dent grows about a foot taller than the Thayer Yellow, with correspondingly heavier stalks and full ears well and by October or earlier yields six to eight tons of silage to the acre.

BLACKBERRY PLANTATIONS.

Fruit Now Grown Successfully in Almost Every Part of the Country. Prepared by United States department of agriculture.

Under good management an average yield of 2,300 quarts of blackberries per acre can be expected, according to a recent publication issued by the United States department of agriculture. Where the soil is very deep and rich and the best moisture conditions are found this may be increased to 5,000 quarts, and certain varieties on the Pacific slope have even given 7,000 quarts an acre. The last census showed that approximately 50,000 acres were devoted to blackberry plantations in the United States.

This acreage is distributed over practically the entire country. Missouri leads with nearly 6,000 acres, and New Jersey is second with 4,300. As a matter of fact, blackberries can be grown successfully on almost any type of



BLACKBERRY CANES OF UPRIGHT TYPE TIED TO A SINGLE WIRE.

soil and in a wide range of climates. In the colder parts of the northwest the severe winters frequently kill the plants, and in the arid sections of the west hot, dry winds destroy the ripening fruit. The choice of proper varieties, however, will do much to overcome natural difficulties.

In selecting a site for a blackberry plantation the most important considerations are the moisture of the soil and the accessibility of a market. The blackberry is a tender fruit, the keeping qualities of which are seriously affected by jarring over rough roads. It is, moreover, essential that the berries should be placed on the market as quickly as possible after they are picked if they are to command a good price. The best land is a deep, sandy loam with a large supply of humus and abundant moisture at the ripening season. On the other hand, the plants are often killed if water stands on the plantation during the winter.

The year before the establishment of the blackberry plantation the land should be planted with a cultivated crop. This insures the thorough rotting of the sod and will help to destroy the cutworms and other insects injurious to the young plants. The soil should be plowed to a depth of about nine inches in the spring, and a thorough harrowing should be given the whole field before the plants are set. This is usually done as early in the spring as the land can be properly prepared. The earlier the plants are set the larger the proportion that live and the better their growth. The roots should be set deep, for the canes break easily if the crowns project above the surface of the ground. The tops should be cut back to six inches or less in length. Cultivation is necessary, and the plants should therefore be set sufficiently far apart to permit it.

During the first summer some intercrop may be grown between the rows, which will greatly reduce the cost of the berry field that year. This should be one that requires constant cultivation and at the same time one whose growth will not be large enough to shade the blackberry plants. Such truck crops as cabbage and potatoes are excellent for the purpose, while corn and small grains should be avoided.



BLACKBERRY CANES OF UPRIGHT TYPE HELD BETWEEN TWO WIRES.

By the second summer the plants will be large enough to occupy all the space, and an intercrop will not be possible.

In both summers cultivation should begin early in the spring and be continued at intervals of from one to two weeks throughout the season in order to provide a dust mulch for the retention of moisture and to keep down suckers and weeds. Suckers are apt to spring up from the roots at various distances from the parent plant, especially when the roots are cut. Digging up these suckers is a favorite way of securing new plants, but this practice interferes, of course, with the yield of the berries.

Blackberry roots live for many years, but the canes—excepting two varieties—bear only in their second year. After the fruiting season, therefore, they should be cut out and burned. The one-year-old canes may usually be left to themselves throughout the winter. Not more than three or four new canes should be left to each plant, however, and the others should be thinned out at the same time that the canes which have fruited are thinned, in some cases it will also be desirable to train the plants in order to facilitate cultivation as well as to prevent them being damaged by winter snows. A wire trellis may then become a profitable investment. The simplest form of such trellis consists of a single wire attached to posts set at intervals of from fifteen to thirty feet in each row of plants. The canes are tied to this wire about two and one-half feet above the ground. Another method is to nail cross pieces to the posts and stretch two wires from the ends of these cross pieces, which form a support for the blackberry canes on each side. Varieties that grow somewhat like a grape vine require a much higher trellis with two wires—one about five and one about three feet from the ground.

WITH HONORS OF WAR.

Rights Those Conditions Center Upon a Defeated foe.

Ordinarily in all siege operations a surrender of a fortress is unconditional, and the vanquished tacitly agree to accept whatever terms the victor, in his wisdom, may impose, relying upon the latter's magnanimity for good and lenient treatment. The usual course is this: The garrison is disarmed. They are made to fall in, all so many prisoners, and escorted to wherever their conquerors decide they shall be detained.

The conquerors, of course, see that the escort is a strong guard, properly armed, able to put down at once any attempt on the prisoners' part to escape or disobey orders. Worst of all and certainly the most galling to any real soldier, the almost sacred trophies of the different regiments become the spoils of the victors.

Guns, ammunition, colors and such like things all have to be given up, though men have given their lives to defend them. For the future they grace the homes of the enemy or are turned against their old owners in the field.

It is in these things that the humiliation of surrender becomes complete. Yet all of it is saved when the beaten garrison is granted the "honors of war." That means the defenders were simply "defeated, but not disgraced."

By its use the successful besiegers admit to the world that the garrison was able to make something better than an unconditional surrender. Their heroic defense had not left them at their last gasp. They could maintain hostilities for some time yet, and, although they would undoubtedly be beaten at the finish, the fortress could only be taken after more loss had been suffered.

In such a case all that is demanded of the beaten men is that they should evacuate all their positions. These the enemy takes possession of as what he has been striving for. All the colors and other trophies are retained by the garrison. The defenders are not prisoners of war, compelled to surrender. They are simply beaten men, voluntarily giving up the unequal contest.

They are not disarmed and escorted by guards. Mustering under their own leaders, they have no enemy over them giving orders. Handed by their own hands, with their own colors flying above them and no foreign flag near, they "march out" of the positions they have so nobly held, saluted by their successors and acclaimed by the world as heroes for whom circumstances have been too strong.

It has been previously settled where they should go, and thither they march by themselves, their officers wearing their swords by their sides, just as if they were victors instead of conquered men. They merely evacuate their positions and to all purposes are free men, not prisoners.

This is marching out with the "honors of war."—Pearson's.

Always on the Go.

"That man never seems to stay long at any one place. What is he doing, anyway?"

"He is helping to take a census of the birds."

"Oh, that accounts for his being constantly on the wing."—Pittsburgh Press.

We must make our election between economy and liberty or profusion and virtue.—Thomas Jefferson.

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Trust Officer.....A. R. McIntosh
Justice of the Peace (Ontario District).....G. L. King

Circuit Court
Circuit Court for Malheur county meets in Vale, the county seat, on the second Monday in January; on the fourth Monday in April; and on the first Tuesday in September for regular sessions. Hon. Dalton Biggs, Circuit Judge; W. H. Brooks, District Attorney; John P. Houston, Clerk.

County Court
The County Court of Malheur County meets in regular session at Vale on the first Wednesday of January, March, May, July, September and November. County Judge, Geo. W. McKnight; M. D. Kelley and John P. Weaver, Commissioners; John P. Houston, Clerk.

WANT AD COLUMN

WANTED—To trade John Deere corn planter and riding cultivator, nearly new, for milk cow. W. L. Keller. 20-21-pd.

SALEMEN WANTED to sell our high grade stock. Especially attractive commissions on certain lines planted in your section. Most liberal offer we have ever made. Salem Nursery Co., Salem, Ore. 11-3t.

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FOR SALE—One span gray geldings one bay gelding, 2 Jersey cows, giving milk, farm machinery, household goods, about 12 tons hay. F. A. Wolfe. Phone 1322, Fruitland, Idaho. 21-2t

FOR SALE—One work mare, weight 1300, age 8. J. J. Dillard, Ontario.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A Four room house, pantry and closet. Shade and good water, 2 lots, 5 blocks from P. O. Inquire at this office. 15 2t.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED RANCHES. W. J. PINNEY, ONTARIO, OREGON. 16t

LOCAL MARKETS

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

Cheese, fancy, lb..... 20c
Flour, high patent, sack..... \$1.35
Flour, straight grade, sack..... \$1.25
Potatoes, cwt..... \$1.25
Onions, dry, per lb..... 1 1/2c
Beans, Navy..... 7c and 8c
Cabbage, new, lb..... 1 1/2c
Pie Pumpkins, per lb..... .1c
Apples, box..... \$1.00
Oranges, doz..... .45c
Bananas, doz..... .30c
Lemons, doz..... .30c
Sugar, cane, per cwt..... \$7.00
Honey, strained, pint..... .30c
Honey, comb, lb, 15c, and 2 for..... .25c
Nuts, English walnuts, lb..... .25c
Nuts, Brazils, lb..... .25c
Almonds, lb..... .25c
Rice, lb..... 8c and 10c

Butter and Eggs.
Ranch eggs, doz..... .30c
Butter, ranch..... .20c
Butter, creamery..... .35c

Fish, Poultry and Meats.
Lard, 10lbs..... \$1.35
Ham, per lb..... .25c
Bacon, per lb..... .22 1/2 to 25c
Head cheese, lb..... .20c
Turkeys..... 15c
Turkeys, dressed..... 17c
Ducks, live weight..... 10c
Ducks, dressed..... 14c
Hens, lb..... 15c
Lamb, spring, fore quarters..... \$1.00
Lamb, spring, hind quarters..... \$1.50
Lamb chops, rib, lb..... .25c
Mutton chops, lb..... .18c
Pork chops, loin or rib, lb..... .20c
Pork, shoulder, lb..... .18c
Rolled rib roast, lb..... .28c
Rib roast, prime, lb..... .22c
Round steak, lb..... .20c
Flat-bone tenderloin, lb..... .28c
Salmon, lb..... .20c
Halibut, lb..... .20c
Shoulder steak, lb..... .18c
Shoulder roast, lb..... .15c
Ham, sliced, lb..... .30c
Kippered salmon, lb..... .20c
Salt salmon, lb..... .12 1/2c
Smoked salmon, lb..... .30c
Smoked herring, each..... .5c
Sirloin steak, lb..... .25c
Smelts, Columbia river, 2 lbs. for..... .25c
Spare ribs, lb..... .15c

Live Stock.
Hogs..... 4 1/2c to 5 1/2c
Veal..... 4c to 5c
Cows..... 3c to 4 1/2c
Lamb..... 4c to 5c
Steers..... 4c to 5c
Mutton..... 3c to 4c

Grain Markets.
Timothy Hay, baled, per cwt. \$1.15
Wheat, per cwt..... \$1.50
Oats, per cwt..... \$1.50
Barley, per cwt..... \$1.40
Corn on cob..... \$1.20
Baled Alfalfa..... .75c

Church Services

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.

United Presbyterian Church
Bible school at 10 A. M. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Christian Endeavor at 6:45. Come to any or all the services and you will find a welcome. W. N. Brown Pastor.

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

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.

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

O. A. C.
FARMERS' AND HOME-MAKERS' WEEK and RURAL LIFE CONFERENCES
January 3 to 8, 1916
Live Information, Practical Help for the Home the Farm, the Community.
Conventions of Oregon's Greatest Industries
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LECTURES—DEMONSTRATIONS—EXHIBITIONS—ENTERTAINMENTS
Two thousand people attended last year. It is a great place to make friends—with live thinkers and live thoughts, good workers, and good work.

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Practical Agricultural Course in a Nut Shell. Applied Science in a Day. Work of the Farm and Home told.
courses in FRUIT RAISING, FARM CROPS, SOILS, STOCK RAISING, DAIRY WORK, POULTRY RAISING, GARDENING, COOKING, SEWING, HOUSEHOLD ARTS, HOME NURSING, BUSINESS METHODS, ROAD BUILDING, FARM ENGINEERING, RURAL ORGANIZATIONS, MARKETING.
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NOTICE.

Dr. W. G. Howe has moved his dental office to the Wilson building. 15 1t

E. COPE has the only modern steam cleaner in this part of the country. Prices moderate. Phone 105. Moore Hotel block.

Important Day February 3d

Is to be generally observed

NATIONAL THRIFT DAY means much to every individual. Its general observance is important to this community, the State and the Nation.

Every idle dollar can be put to work to the benefit of the individual and community by being deposited in this institution, which is recognized as a desirable depository for celebrating Thrift Day.

Fix the Date
February 3rd.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

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A Good Bank in a Good Country

\$100 Reward, \$100
The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the cause of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the system and assisting nature in its efforts to cure. The proprietors have so much faith in the curative powers of this great discovery that they have offered \$100,000.00 for any case that cannot be cured. Send for a free copy of the book and get the full particulars. Hall's Catarrh Cure, J. C. Hall & Co., Toledo, O.

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