

EASTMAN KODAKS

FILMS AND SUPPLIES

The Ontario Pharmacy

SEE THE BIG SPECIAL LINES OF SOAPS AND ALL KINDS OF TOILET ARTICLES NOW ON DISPLAY — THE BIGGEST AND BEST LINE IN THE COUNTY AT PRICES WHICH ARE NOT ONLY RIGHT BUT REASONABLE. WE CAN SUPPLY YOUR EVERY WANT IN THIS LINE.

The Rexall Store

PRESCRIPTION SPECIALISTS

LET A REXALL REMEDY CURE THAT COLD NOW

Save Waste in preparing Food

The saving in meat shrinkage by electric cooking is indicated at the left. Translated into money this means that on an eight pound roast costing 85c a pound, electricity will save you from 55c to 45c.

Also electricity is a cheaper fuel than coal at present prices.

15.9% saved

15% saved

12.6% saved

12.4% saved

Idaho Power Co.

Won't It Pay You to Cook With Electricity?

AROUND THE FARM.

Let's be careful how we fertilize the rivers by spreading good manure on the side hill in winter, says the Farm Journal.

Keep your eye on the spot where the frost first goes out and get something in that will grow.

It is easy to get too economical in splitting post timber and try to make too many out of a cut. They will not last so long as they would if larger around.

Early sowing for oats is half the battle for a good crop. You are less likely to see early sowed oats that rust. The grain is apt to be heavier and the crop finer in every way.

How are the timothy and clover coming through the winter? If you can scatter a bit of manure over the new seeding where it is a little thin and where the snow does not lie it will bring excellent results.

Sheepmen having flocks infested with stomach worms and tapeworms may free the animals of such pests by treatment before turning out to spring pasture. For this purpose a drench of copper sulphate has been found most satisfactory in the flocks at the Ohio experiment station.

Two fluid ounces of a solution made by dissolving an ounce of copper sulphate (blue vitriol) in two quarts of water is sufficient for a yearling, and a two-year-old sheep needs three fluid ounces. A long necked bottle or a rubber tube and funnel may be used to give the dose. Most effective results follow when the sheep are fasted for a day both before and after treatment. Water should not be given for a few hours preceding and following the dosing.

Digestive disturbances, poor appetite, loss of flesh and general weakness indicate the presence of worms. Lambs are most seriously affected, the experts say. Ridding the sheep of worms in the spring will result in fewer losses in the lamb crop.

DAIRY COW RATIONS.

Important That Roughage Be Used to Lower Cost of Feed.

Since roughage is usually grown on the farm the skillful feeder will have the cow eat as much of it as possible, for by so doing the expense of concentrated feeds is reduced. F. S. Putney of the Pennsylvania State college gives the following general rules for feeding roughage:

Feed two and one-half to three and one-half pounds of silage for each 100 pounds of live weight of cow. Most cows seem to prefer about three pounds.

Feed five-tenths to eight-tenths of a pound of hay or its equivalent, in addition to silage, for each 100 pounds live weight of cow. Most cows seem to prefer about six-tenths of a pound when fed a grain mixture of one pound grain for each three pounds of milk produced. The quality of the roughage will have much to do with the amount consumed; hence some cows may eat one pound of hay for each 100 pounds live weight, in addition to the silage.

Where silage or other succulent feed is lacking cows will eat from one and six-tenths to two pounds of roughage for each 100 pounds live weight.

In selecting concentrated feeds palatability, bulk, variety and effect on health should be considered. The cost consideration, however, is a factor.

CORN GROWING UNDER IRRIGATION METHODS

[Prepared by United States department of agriculture.]

The greatest natural limitation to corn growing under irrigation in many semiarid sections are short growing seasons and extreme differences between day and night temperatures. These effects may be partially overcome by growing early maturing and adapted varieties, but it is not to be expected that as large yields can be secured as are possible in sections where the seasons are long and temperatures more uniform.

Many failures, however, are due to preventable causes. The most common mistakes are overirrigation, too frequent irrigations, too early irrigation



Corn cut away to show a baked and cracked soil. This land should have been cultivated after irrigation as soon as the ground could be worked.

and too little cultivation. The farmer who has been accustomed to regard a shortage of moisture as the chief cause of crop failure too often concludes that irrigation will cure all ills and insure large yields.

When the surface soil is kept wet the temperatures are lowered by rapid evaporation, and the result is slower growth and delayed maturity. If cultivation be delayed until the surface soil begins to bake and crack, roots are exposed and cultivation may then be very injurious.

Small corn plants do not require a large moisture supply. Early irrigations stimulate an excessive growth of stalk. The large, sappy stalks usually do not produce as much grain as those normally developed and are less likely to reach maturity before fall frosts occur.

On land that is well cultivated and kept free from weeds it is usually unnecessary to irrigate corn until about the time the tassels and silks begin to appear. A good supply of water is needed at this time, and irrigations are of much benefit to the plants in producing and developing ears. These irrigations should be thorough and followed as soon as possible by cultivation.

Irrigation in furrows or shallow ditches between the corn rows is better than flooding the whole surface and allowing the water to come in contact with the corn stalks.

The number of irrigations necessary depends upon the type of soil and the amount of moisture supplied by rain.

Breeding Animals Require Feeds Rich in Bone Making Elements.

In order that losses by accident may be prevented and the period of usefulness of the animals for breeding purposes lengthened, breeders want hogs with strong, dense bones. Since cereal grains are low in mineral elements, they should be supplemented by feeds rich in these constituents.

When confined in yards hogs are often fed largely or entirely on grain rations, so that their bones are soft and easily broken. Nutrition studies conducted at the Ohio experiment station proved that cereals alone will not produce normal growth of bone. Corn alone and corn with soy beans produced the least bone. Rations of corn supplemented by tankage and by skim-milk produced the most bone.

Because of their high protein and lime content alfalfa and clover hay may be fed to advantage to mature breeding hogs, and in the spring green leguminous crops may be used. For feeding in connection with grains to breeding hogs in confinement the experiment station also recommends lime, corn-cob charcoal, bone flour and wood ashes. These may be fed in self feeders, preferably mixed with a small amount of salt.—Bulletin Ohio Station.

Starting With Sheep.

An important feature in starting the sheep business is to quickly work into a flock of around a hundred ewes or, as is recommended by the University of Illinois, a ewe for each two acres of the farm. The small flock which has heretofore been recommended for using weeds and waste feed and incidentally as a small source of profit is the flock that often is discarded and because of its insignificance in the farm business is certain to be neglected.

Warding Off Potato Diseases.

Experiments conducted in Minnesota for the control of potato diseases during 1914 and 1915 show that the average yield of potatoes per acre increased 87y six bushels in sixteen fields under experiment by careful selection and disinfection of seed. Spraying experiments for seven years gave an average

BUSINESS and the FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

A Federal Reserve Bank in each of these Cities

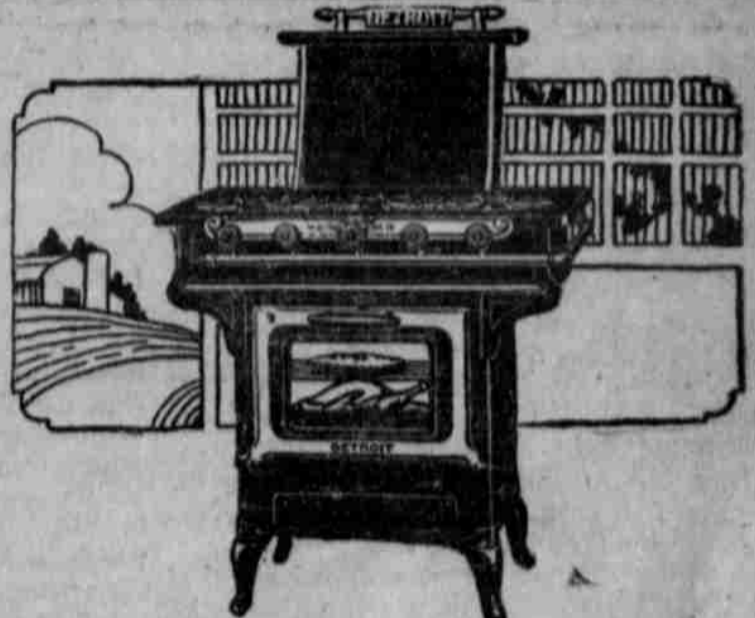
The Federal Reserve Banking System was created largely to protect and benefit those engaged in industry, commerce and agriculture—both employers and employees. Its main purpose is to help those who borrow and provide a currency more responsive to business needs.

We are members of this system and you can secure its benefits and add to its strength by becoming one of our depositors.

Stop in and let us tell you just how it meets your particular needs.

First National Bank.

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM



Detroit Vapor Oil Stove
This Stove Burns Oil or Gasoline

Yes, the "Detroit-Vapor" stove works like a gas stove. Simply light the burner and set the kettles on at once. It has no wicks. The hot, smookless fire burns directly against the bottom of the cooking utensil. When you see this stove you will want one. They sell at very reasonable prices. Come to see this wonderful stove.

Ontario Hardware Co.

WANTED

Cherry Pickers

At Shank's Place, Near Payette. Car Leaves Moore Hotel each morning at 7

J. F. ORR

Vale Hot Springs
SANITARIUM
VALE, OREGON

Board, Rooms and Baths.
Massage, Diet, Rest
RHEUMATISM OUR SPECIALTY
DR. THOS. W. THURSTON, Superintendent

Horses Wanted

War horses 14.3 to 15 hands high, riders, cobs and artillery animals, full aged, five to nine years, sound. Also mules. Prevailing prices. See—

A. McWILLIAMS
ONTARIO OREGON

GOGGLES
That Save Your Eyes

EVERY SHADE
EVERY SHAPE

Just the thing for wearing when the dust blows or the sun shines brightly.

O. G. Luehrs, Druggist