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Good to Eat

## Announcement

To The Public:—I wish to announce that I have employed a licensed undertaker and embalmer, and will, hereafter conduct an undertaking business—take charge of and make arrangements for funerals. Besides Mr. W. C. Jones, formerly with Peek & Case of Caldwell, who will be in direct charge, there will be a lady assistant.

It will be our aim to merit the confidence of the public in every respect.

Daytime Phone 106-W  
Nights and Sundays Phone 89-M

**McDowell's Exchange Store**  
ONTARIO, OREGON

## Traditions Smashed

Of all the traditions broken during the war period, the one which we may be most certain will never return either in this country or elsewhere, is the old condition of labor. Nor is there any class of people, we venture to say, who wish to see old labor conditions reestablished. Yet with an inconsistency not unusual perhaps, people are waiting for the old prices and cost of labor to come back near old standards.

**THOSE GOOD OLD DAYS WILL NEVER RETURN AGAIN**

Better realign your think tank and get in the progressive BAND WAGON.

THE TIME TO DO ANYTHING IS WHEN A GOOD NOTION STRIKES YOU

THIS IS THE TIME TO DO YOUR BUILDING



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Sales Manager  
Ontario, Oregon



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## LOCAL AND PERSONAL

Misses Cora and Ethel McNulty returned Monday from a visit to eastern cities.

Miss Zelda McHaley of Prairie city is a guest at the W. W. Wood home at present.

Misses Clarice and Amy Canfield made a short visit to Boise the first of the week.

Wm. Cox of Los Angeles is visiting with Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Kadov in Ontario while looking for a business location.

J. H. Blackaby, accompanied by Mrs. Blackaby, left for Portland Saturday night to be on hand to meet President Wilson.

Miss Maurine Jones of Vale passed thru Ontario Tuesday on her way to Corvallis where she will attend school this winter.

Mrs. Lucy Anderson of Prineville is visiting her daughters, Mrs. Will Stevenson and Mrs. Dude Rutherford, at present.

Mrs. Jack Joyce of Juntura, M. East of Ogden and F. W. Mann of Portland were guests at the McKenna home during the Fair.

Miss Mae Gilliam returned to Baker the first of the week after visiting with friends during the Fair. While here she was the house guest of Miss Vera Neeb.

Emma Broderick of the First National Bank force is spending her vacation in Omaha, visiting her father. Mrs. Jack Landis is taking her place in the bank during her absence.

Miss Clarice Canfield has returned from Vale where she has been employed in the County Clerk's office for the past year, to fill the vacancy in J. W. McCulloch's office, as Miss Dorothy Turner is leaving for O. A. C. this week.

## We Need More Trees HOW AND WHAT TO PLANT

BY CHARLES LATHROP PACK  
President of the American Forestry Association.  
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For street planting the following qualities should be considered in about the order named: form, hardness or adaptability, rapidity of growth, shade, protection, neatness and beauty. Trees are beautiful or otherwise as they harmonize with their surroundings.

Hardness and adaptability are the main points about a street tree. They should be vigorous, be able to recover from mechanical injuries and be as resistant as possible against insect attack and disease. Quick growing trees are desirable in some ways but such varieties, likely to be shortest lived, will have to be replaced sooner than those of a somewhat slower growth, which with good care will develop more rapidly.

It is not desirable to have trees which cast too much shade, particularly on narrow streets. Houses and sidewalks need sun even in summer. Deciduous, broadleaved trees are most satisfactory. Again the question of neatness should be considered, and trees which will break up the pavement, such as silver maples, or with their bloom in the spring, such as cottonwoods and poplars, should be avoided.

Black locust should not be planted because it is likely to be destroyed by the borer worm. Beech is a slow grower and casts too dense a shade for the street. Trees planted along a street should be of the same kind, the same size and uniformly placed. However, it is not desirable to plant the same species on every street; but the advantage of having those of a kind together is that in case of insect attack they can be treated easier.

On narrow streets trees planted every 40 feet apart, and alternated on opposite sides of the street, will be found sufficiently close; and on wider streets they should be from 40 to 60 feet or even farther apart, the distance being determined partly by the size which the tree is likely to attain and by other habits.

Every tree should have at least six square feet of earth above its roots, with more space where the pavement and roadway are paved with concrete than if brick or other loose-jointed material is used.

In planting a tree move as many of the roots as possible. A cloudy day is better for transplanting than a bright sunny one because a bright sun quickly exhausts the stored up moisture.

Because a tree feeds through its roots, every small rootlet should be firmly in the ground. To do this fill in around the roots with finely pulverized earth, working it under and around the roots by hand and compacting it. If the earth is wetted down as it is put in it will make a much better contact.

Purchase trees from a reliable nursery; beware of tree peddlers. Healthy, well-formed trees, 2 or 3 inches in diameter and 10 or 12 feet high are large enough for any purpose. Smaller trees generally give better results, because the root system is less disturbed by transplanting. Do not expose the roots to the sun, wind or frost. Keep wet blankets or canvas wrapped tightly about the roots until the tree is set out.

Trim off any broken, torn or injured roots. Use a sharp knife and make a clean, smooth cut. Remove all broken branches and cut back one-half to four-fifths of the previous year's branch growth. The size of the top must be proportional to the size of the root system, or the roots will be unable to supply sufficient water and food for satisfactory growth. Forest grown trees have poor root systems and must be severely pruned by removing the greater part of the side branches. Never cut back the main stem or leader.

Trees become root-bound and make poor growth or die if the roots are cramped or twisted. Dig wide, deep holes, a foot or two wider and deeper

### FORESTRY EXPERT SAYS "PLANT TREES"



"This is tree planting time," says Charles Lathrop Pack, president of the American Forestry Association. He advocates planting of victory oaks, elms and other trees as memorials to soldiers and sailors. Civic societies are planting trees along improved highways.

than is needed to accommodate the roots. For street trees, the hole should be about twice as large as the root system actually requires. Partially fill the hole with rich loam and pack it down well. If poor soil must be used, mix with well-rotted manure. Green or partially decomposed manure will burn the roots and must not be used.

The upper roots should lie only an inch or two deeper in the soil than they grew originally. Spread out the roots in their natural position and work soil around them, a little at a time, compacting it firmly with the fingers or a pointed stick. Occasionally tamp it with the foot so that no air spaces remain. Also see that the stem of the tree is kept perfectly vertical, since any attempt to straighten the tree after planting is liable to injure the tree. The final inch or two of soil should be left fine and loose over the top of the hole, to act as a mulch. Just prior to this last operation, if water is available, apply it generously to the tree.

Plant a tree this fall and take care of it. There is the making of a better town and a better citizenship in a tree. It brings us closer to the "Great Tree-Maker" for as Joyce Kilmer, the poet who gave his life to France said: "Poems are made by fools like me, but only God can make a tree."

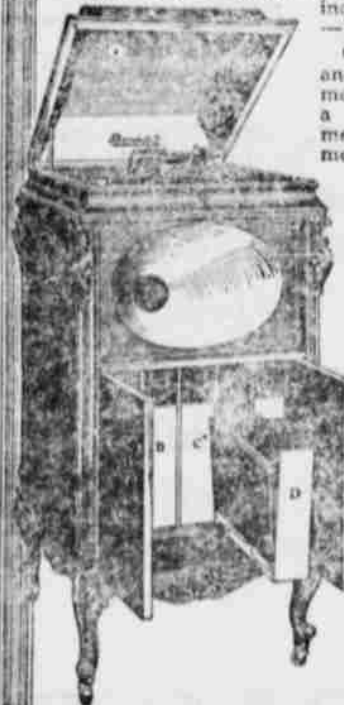
## The Brunswick

### Why the Brunswick Method of Reproduction Insures a Superior Phonograph

**Reason No. 1** The Brunswick Method of Reproduction includes the Ultona, a new conception in playing. The Ultona consists of an arrangement of the several necessary reproducing diaphragms upon one tone arm—an all-in-one arrangement, with no attachments—nothing to take off or put on.

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**Reason No. 2** Equal in importance to reproduction is tone amplification. The Brunswick Method of Reproduction also includes a new idea in acoustics—the Brunswick Amplifier.



Old-time ideas were at variance. Some makers still cling to metal construction. Others use a combination of wood and metal—a wooden horn and a metal casing as the "throat." But the Brunswick Amplifier is oval in shape, and built entirely of wood, like a fine violin. It is molded of rare holly-wood. The sound waves receive uniform amplification to reach their fullness, hence the Brunswick tone is richer and more natural. Strident, metallic notes are absent.

#### We Invite Comparison

Make comparisons. Let your ear decide. Try to find an equal to Brunswick tones.

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Hear this remarkable instrument before you decide.

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