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BIG GRAIN CROPS RAISED THE VICINITY OF CRESTON

A proof of the fact that the country about Creston can be successfully farmed, T. R. Beers is taking a threshing machine out there this year to thresh the immense grain crop in that section. Mr. Beers said it would be hard to estimate the probable number of bushels that would be produced, but that it would be surprising.

There was quite an acreage put in and the yield was immense.

The people living in the Creston neighborhood have the right idea about marketing their grain. They want haul very much of it to town in its present form, but most of the farmers have large herds of hogs and will feed them until they are in marketable condition and then bring in the porkers.

Now that they have a market on the railroad, there will never be any danger of an over supply, and they can always be assured of a ready sale and good prices.

There is just another step they ought to take in order to be in a class of independent farmers, and that is to endeavor to get hold of as many good milk cows as each can conveniently take care of. These, with the hogs, will bring better results to the raiser than any amount of grain, be the yield ever so good. Young hogs can be raised better and cheaper where they have skim milk, this gives them the growth necessary before fattening.

At the present time the people of Creston have to go to Riverside and then come down here in order to get to the railroad, but the citizens of Juntura have taken up the proposition of getting a road out to their valley and every effort will be made to have such a road completed this fall.

Creston is settled by a wide awake class of people and with the modern ideas and methods of farming we expect to see that neighborhood rank among the leading communities in the country before long.—Juntura Times.

OREGON HEN AGAIN BREAKS THE RECORD

Produces 303 Eggs in One Year and Deposits the Late Champion of the Same Breed and Flock.

By the production of 303 eggs in one year Station hen C. 521 at the Oregon Agricultural College has distracted the late champion No. C. 543 by the liberal margin of 12 eggs. This is the first time that official records have shown that there is such a thing in the world as the 300-egg hen. Her record is 21 more eggs than the former world's record and 22 more than the United States record.

The new world's champion, like the former champion, was reared at the Experiment Station and comes from a line of heavy producers. And like the former champion she is the result of crossing different breeds in an effort to develop a new breed of heavy producers that will breed true.

This line of breeding has been followed up patiently and persistently for the last six years, with a distinct advance each year. Within the next two years the Oregon Station expects to present a new breed having as its first and essential characteristic high egg qualities.

The most important thing is that there are other exceptional layers in this new strain. The two world beaters are not freaks. Their pedigrees account for their performances, and the best five hens in the flock averaged over 280 eggs each, equaling the former world's record. The new champion and four of her sisters in the same yard averaged 245 eggs, and the entire flock of forty averaged over 210 eggs per year.

The size of the egg is also given consideration in the work of breeding. The new champion is from a hen that laid about the largest and finest eggs of any hen at the Station. She has inherited this trait, and her eggs are of the large size, and good shape and color. The 303 eggs weighed about 42 pounds. The weight of the hen is 5 pounds.

"I believe that the results of our breeding experiments will be of the greatest interest and encouragement to poultry breeders throughout the world," said Professor Dryden. "They will show very clearly that by proper breeding the egg yield of the country may be greatly increased."

TIMBER SALE IS UNCERTAIN

Hitch Manifested in Disposal of Idaho Holdings.

Boise.—The mysterious bid offered at the state timber sale held in this city recently, when the state put up at auction its timber holdings, 12,760 acres in the Boise basin, has caused widespread speculation and the identity of the company making it has not been made known. The Barber Lumber company offered \$100,000 for the timber. The mysterious bid of \$101,000 by Edward Snow, a local attorney, on behalf of his client was immediately after the Barber bid and the latter company would not meet it. Both were taken under consideration for 30 days, with the Barber bid, although the lowest, the favorite.

HOGS THAT EAT THE MOST PROVES BEST

Recent Experiments at The Agricultural College Show That it is the Hog with Food Capacity that Produces the Pork.

That pigs with the greatest food capacity are shown the most economical pork producers seems to have been conclusively shown in a series of feeding tests at the Oregon Agricultural College Station, conducted by Professor G. R. Samson. The profit of feeding 100 pigs of the best feeding type for 61 days would be \$297.60, while the profit of feeding the same number of the poorest feeders for the same time would be \$115.65. As these profits are exclusive of the labor and investment, the feeding operation with the poorest pigs would be impractical.

In the test, 30 pigs of different litters were divided into lots of ten each, evenly as to weight, sex and parentage. The litters were also divided as evenly as possible among the three lots.

All the lots were fed rations of 90 per cent barley and 10 per cent tannage. Lot 1 was fed dry rations, by hand; lot 2 by a self feeder; and lot 3 soaked rations, by hand.

For each 100 pounds of gain, lot 1 consumed 483.5 pounds of feed, lot 3 consumed 449.8 pounds.

The difference in daily gain among the litters of pigs was from 1.42 to 1.86 pounds, while the difference between the lots varied only from 1.48 to 1.84 pounds. It is thus seen that the variation among the lots was less than among the litters the poorest lot being better than the poorest litter and the best lot being poorer than the best litter.

The best individual pig gained 2.44 pounds daily during the 61 days while the poorest gained but 1 pound during the same time. The individual litters gained 1.42, 1.43, 1.45, 1.67, 1.85, and 1.86 pounds, respectively.

As to self-feeders, these tests confirm previous tests carried out at the Station, which showed that they are economical factors in pork production. The labor of feeding is cut down more than one half by their use, while the daily gains are greater per 100 pounds of feed, and more rapid. Of course great care was exercised in getting the pigs accustomed to eating from the self-feeders, but no difficulty was experienced.

While results as to the value of soaking the feed are not at all conclusive, it appears that soaking the barley for 12 hours before it is fed gives the best results.

SHOULD TEACH AGRICULTURE IN SCHOOLS

Professor Holden Says it is All Important and the Foundation Upon Which Prosperity and the Country Rests.

"I wish America had a Prince Bismarck" declared Professor Perry G. Holden, alfalfa expert, the man known throughout the Middle West as he who made two blades of corn grow where one grew before.

Bismarck, he declared, was the greatest nation builder the world has ever known. America's need for an equivalent to the mark, "Made in Germany" was one of the things, he said, that we had yet to take in account. The building up of the great inland empire of the Northwest, the education of her boys and girls for efficiency, for citizenship, not mere book learning, were phases of the work which he urged on his audience, whom he told should be ashamed that they sent back \$15,000,000 every year to the states of the Middle West for canned milk, bacon, hams etc., when they should be raising everything they needed on their own broad acres, making the slogan, "Made in Oregon," "Grown in Oregon," famous.

"When you begin to pour our money into your own industries," said he, "your prosperity will take care of itself."

He said that the reason he had laid such emphasis during the past few years on the growing of alfalfa was that because wherever a community was found in which alfalfa was grown on the farms there was prosperity. There was stock grown, there were good homes and there the people lived. He created a laugh by declaring that country people in the city were a nuisance, that they voted against every improvement and only came into town anyway in order "to die cheap." This migration to the city he assured, "killed the town and killed the country."

He had warm praise for Oregon's agricultural legislation, and urged his hearers to aid in the work of establishing agricultural education throughout the state. The plan of the agricultural high school he declared was one of the new movements in education in which Portland might point the way to the rest of the Nation.

"If you are to have a great country," said he, "we have got to have great men and women to do the work. If we are to have these, we must train our boys and girls, not alone along cultural lines, but for the work they have to do. We are still using the

sickle in our educational field but we shall have to adopt modern machinery before we are through. Our boys and girls have to be taught to think in terms of efficiency and to love to do the common things of life and to take pride in doing them."

"There is so much to be said about the schools. There lies the real secret of reforming the farms. If the children are taught at school to make fly traps, for instance, they will make them at home. Then there will be screens put on the doors and that garbage heap will be covered or burned or buried, instead of being allowed to remain there a collector for flies. Let the boys be taught how to tie a rope; that will do them a world of good than cube root of a latin phrase. Let the children be fitted for the conditions they will have to meet in life. Let them be taught to use their hands, to know why they are studying certain subjects, and let's have a real reason for teaching those subjects; let's make books a means, rather than an end."

MALHEUR COUNTY GRANGE URGES FARMERS TO ACT

The undersigned committee of the Malheur County Grange, through your valuable paper, wish that the farmers in Malheur County would receive and act upon the suggestions made by the Holden party in as generous a manner as the business men of Ontario displayed in aiding and caring for the Holden party while among us.

C. V. Hicock, Earl Dean, A. G. Kingman.

It was through the efforts of A. G. Kingman, an old personal friend of Mr. Holden and the Malheur County Grange that Mr. Holden was induced to come here and bring his party. They are deserving of the credit and the Ontario Commercial Club was only too glad to do its best that Mr. Holden and party were well entertained while here. They feel that the money spent in this cause was worth to the farmers and business men many times what it cost and if farmers of Malheur County will only follow the advice and suggestions given by the Holden party it will result in the addition of many thousands of dollars to this section.

OREGON LIVESTOCK ON THE INCREASE

With the Single Exception All Kinds of Livestock Show Decided Gains.

With the single exception of stock cattle there has been a very substantial increase on the amount of livestock kept by Oregon growers during the last year, according to estimates made by Dr. James Withycombe, director of the Experiment Station, Oregon Agricultural College. There was a decrease of 29,700 head in the number of cattle, exclusive of the dairy breeds. The most noticeable increase was in the number of hogs—an increase of 25 percent. There was also an increase of about 10 percent in the number of sheep.

The number of animals classed as cattle was 594,000 in 1912, and 564,300 in 1913, showing an actual falling off of 29,700 head. The following table shows the number of the different classes of livestock in 1912 and the number in 1913:

Class	No. in 1912	No. in 1913
Dairy	192,937	202,583
Horses	295,961	309,814
Mules	9,460	10,122
Sheep	2,052,855	2,258,140
Goats	254,100	279,510
Hogs	466,560	583,200

The above table indicates pretty clearly that if the sheep industry of Oregon is doomed because of the new tariff, the process of extinction has not yet begun, as there is an actual increase of 205,285 Oregon sheep. The predicted end of the horse raising industry by the invasion of the automobile also seems distant, as there has been an increase of almost 15,000 Oregon horses. The gain in the number of the dairy cattle and the number of hogs is in line with the policy of diversified agriculture.

The gain in each class is shown by the following table:

Dairy	9,646
Horses	14,753
Mules	662
Sheep	205,285
Goats	25,410
Hogs	116,640

The value in the livestock in the state is estimated by Dr. Withycombe as follows:

Cattle	\$25,393,500
Dairy cows	12,154,980
Horses	38,726,750
Mules	1,508,390
Sheep	10,161,530
Goats	1,118,940
Swine	6,998,590
Total	\$96,961,590

Caldwell Farmers Get Feeders.

Caldwell.—Three hundred head of two and three-year-old Montana steers were unloaded at the Union stockyards here. The shipment was made by the Caldwell Cattle company and the feeders will be distributed among the ranchers of this section on the time payment plan introduced by the cattle company to aid the farmers in converting their hay and other feed into an advanced profit.



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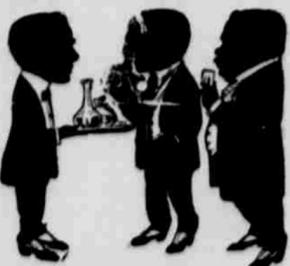
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