TWIN FALLS NEWS

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HALF YEAR'S WORK ON THE EXPERIMENTAL FARM

Interesting Report Submitted by Superintendent McPherson—Farm More than Paid Expenses, Although the Season Was Two Months Advanced Before the Work of Cultivation Began.

The report of the first year's work on the Twin Falls experimental farm, which appears in detail below, should be read with a great deal of interest by every farmer on the tract. It contains a great deal of valuable information and useful data which the farmers would do well to preserve for future reference.

In his report, Superintendent McPherson made no effort whatever to magnify the productiveness of the Twin Falls soil or to exaggerate its possibilities. He simply detailed the actual results obtained upon the experimental farm, giving quite as much attention to the failures as to the successes.

It should be borne in mind that the experimental farm was cultivated purely for experimental purposes and as an object lesson with regard to irrigation on the Twin Falls tract. No attempt was made to farm for profit, and yet his report showed that after all expenses in connection with the farm were deducted there remained a small balance on the right side of the books.

For instance, had the entire acreage been planted in potatoes it would have yielded about $12,000. This might also have been true of other crops. The primary object of the farm was to discover the best crops for the Twin Falls tract and how to grow them. All work done by the superintendent on the farm was performed as it might have been by any other farmer. As a matter of fact, any other farmer could have done the work more cheaply as all labor on the experimental farm was hired at a high rate of wages.

Although the experimental farm was supposed to be 40 acres in extent, only 34 acres were cultivated, of which 22½ acres were planted in crops which produce very little, if any, income the first year. Several acres were set aside for crops which produced no returns. In fact, the entire revenue of the farm was obtained from less than nine acres of ground.

Already 15 varieties of winter wheat have been planted this autumn and a larger number of varieties will be sowed in the spring. It is proposed to raise at least 100 different kinds of crops on the farm next year. During the next irrigating season exactly five-eighths of an inch of water per acre will be used on the farm. This water will be measured with a government register and the duty of the water will be fully determined.

The work accomplished on the experimental farm should not be taken as a test of production on this tract, for the reason that farming operations were commenced two months later than they should have been, consequently all crops were grown out of their season and did not have a fair chance to thrive or mature. However, the experimental work indicated to a limited extent the possibilities on this tract. The farm record will be of great permanent value to every farmer in the arid districts as it shows the number of times and practically the amount of water used in crop production, which was far less than the quantity ordinarily used by the farmers.

In order to demonstrate the fact that dairying and production of pork are necessary adjuncts of a well conducted farm, Superintendent McPherson has secured three Jersey cows and three thoroughbred hogs. An accurate record of the food consumed by these animals and the revenue they produce will be kept for the benefit of the farmers.

The farm will be maintained as an experimental station, owned and operated by the Twin Falls Land & Water company for the sole benefit of the settlers on the tract, that they may have every facility afforded them of studying modern methods in farming and thus avoiding costly mistakes, as well as having pointed out to them the most profitable kind of farming.

Following is the complete report of the superintendent:

TWIN FALLS, Nov. 6, 1905.

Twin Falls Land & Water Co., City:

Gentlemen—I herewith submit a statement of my work on the Twin Falls experimental farm covering six months; commencing April 15 and ending October 15, 1905.

From April 15 to May 10 I was engaged in planting about 4,000 shade trees in the townsite, preparing the ground and planting the trees in the park.

I began work on the experimental farm May 10, grubbing sagebrush, and finished planting crops thereon May 20. As it was late in the season, I had to forego planting a number of kinds of crops. However, I planted the following kinds and varieties, 35 in all: Sugar beets, stock beets, 13 varieties of potatoes, two varieties of corn, three of beans, two of wheat, two of oats, one of barley, corn wheat, three varieties of millet, two varieties of buckwheat, clover, clover and timothy mixed, alfalfa, alfalfa and orchard grass mixed, field peas and flax—35 in all, counting the mixed grass as one crop. With the exception of field peas, buckwheat, flax, sugar beets, stock beets and one variety of beans, the results were eminently satisfactory, especially so when the fact is taken into consideration that I was late in planting and the ground was entirely new and prepared for planting in a hurried manner.

Fourteen and one-half acres were sown to oats and alfalfa. The alfalfa did not yield anything. However, there is a very good stand that will, no doubt, grow well next year. The oats harvested on this plat were of a fine quality, but not a heavy yield.

The yield of the different crops was as follows:

Oats (in combination with alfalfa), 14½ acres	23	bushels per acre
Oats (Big Four), at the rate of	35½	bushels per acre
Corn wheat, at the rate of	18	bushels per acre
Hulless barley, at the rate of	9¾	bushels per acre
Wheat (Blue Stem), at the rate of	21.8	bushels per acre
Wheat (Little Club), at the rate of	22.88	bushels per acre
Early Fortune millet (Japanese), at the rate of	1,000	pounds per acre
Potatoes, at the rate of	330	bushels per acre
Corn (Cassia Flint), at the rate of	40½	bushels per acre
Navy beans, at the rate of	12	bushels per acre
Bush Lima beans, at the rate of	12	bushels per acre

Corn (Iowa Gold Mine), sold for fodder—did not mature.

Buckwheat, not satisfactory—turned under for fertilizer.

Clover, one cutting, at the rate of ¼ ton per acre.

Clover and timothy mixed, one cutting, at the rate of ¼ ton per acre.

Alfalfa and Orchard grass, at the rate of ½ ton per acre.

The yield and value of the products at the present price is as follows:

Oats, 323 bushels, at 55c per bushel	$ 177.65
Oats (Big Four), 35½ bushels, at 55c per bushel	19.50
Corn wheat, 15 bushels, at $3.36 per bushel	50.40
Hulless barley, 3¾ bushels, at $1.68 per bushel	7.39
Wheat (Blue Stem), 18¾ bushels per acre, at $1.80 per bushel	33.75
Wheat (Little Club) 20½ bushels, at $1.80 per bushel	36.90
Early Fortune Millet, 14½ bushels, at $5.40 per bushel	78.39
Corn (Cassia Flint), 40½ bushels, at $1.50 per bushel	60.75
Corn (Cassia Flint), fodder	4.50
Corn (Iowa Gold Mine), fodder	15.00
Potatoes, 320 bushels, at $1.20 per bushel	384.00
Clover, 1,200 pounds, at 70c per 100	8.40
Clover and timothy, 1,300 pounds, at 70c per 100	9.10
Alfalfa and Orchard grass, 1,400 pounds, at 70c per 100	9.80
Navy beans, 1½ bushels, at $3.00 per bushel	4.50
Bush Lima beans, 1½ bushels, at $3.00 per bushel	4.50
Purple beans, ½ bushel, at $3.00 per bushel	1.50
Millet, 2,000 pounds, at $10.00 per ton	10.00
The entire cost of the farm, including permanent improvements, amounted to	2,689.39
Permanent improvements, grubbing sagebrush, leveling, ditches, headgates, house, barn, implement shed, fences, trees, etc.	1,064.33
Plant, consisting of team, harness, wagons, farm implements, tools, etc.	400.06
Crop production—This item includes all labor, seeds, planting, loss of one horse, and feed for farm animals necessary to produce the crop	1,225.00
Total	$2,689.39

At times, when the team was not needed on the farm, it was employed on work outside of the farm, thereby earning $381.50, this amount being credited to the cost of producing the crop, leaving the amount actually expended on the production of the crop $897.50. The value of the crop produced amounted to $924.70. This would leave a net profit in favor of the farm of $26.96. If I were to count the cost of seeding and caring for 14½ acres of alfalfa and orchard grass; two acres of clover and timothy, and two and one-half acres of clover, that ordinarily do not produce much the first year, to permanent improvements, and they really belong there, there would be a considerably larger balance in the earnings of the farm. Seeds to the value of $289.90 were purchased. I used for planting on the farm $138.55 worth, and sold to the amount of $137.42, at a profit of $8.73, leaving seeds on hand to the amount of $23.70.

Primarily it was not the intention to make the experimental farm a paying proposition, yet a record was kept of all transactions, with the above result. The principal object of the farm, as I understand it, was to determine the adaptability of different farm crops on the Twin Falls tract, the best cultural methods to follow, the proper way to irrigate, and the amount of water required.

Some of the crops planted failed to give satisfactory results; yet that does not signify that they will not do exceedingly well here, if planted in due season. With regard to the sugar beets and stock beets—The land was entirely new, hurriedly prepared, and planted two months later than it should have been. The result was a poor stand. As soon as it became evident that it would not pay to give the plot the care that sugar beets demanded, I seeded the plot to millet, with the exception of two rows. Quite a number of the plants left in the rows grew to a good size and fine shape. The field peas were sown on a plot where practically all of the surface soil had been removed in leveling the field and I attribute their poor growth to that. The flax came up nicely, but the hot sunshine seemed to wither the plants, but where shaded in any way, a satisfactory growth was made. Had this crop been planted at the proper season, the result would have been very different. The Iowa Gold Mine corn was not acclimated, so the results were not disappointing. Enough matured for seed for next year and different results are expected. My conclusions in regard to buckwheat are that climatic

(Continued on Page Two, 1st column.)

HANSEN FARMERS WILL ENTERTAIN

WILL HAVE GOOD PROGRAMS AT WEEKLY MEETINGS.

Work of Farm Improvement Continues—Large Lateral Leading to Townsite Under Construction.

HANSEN, Nov. 23.—Miss Elva McCollum of Twin Falls was a visitor in Hansen last Monday.

J. F. Hansen was a passenger from here to Albion last Sunday.

H. A. Partridge departed Monday on a business trip to Boise.

The construction of a large lateral is in progress, 80 rods north of the townsite.

Miss Bessie Ashwell has returned to Hansen from a two weeks' visit in Twin Falls.

G. W. Hedricks and family have gone to Portland for an extended visit.

George D. Aiken and C. H. Mull were callers in Hansen on Wednesday last.

B. E. Rose, J. L. Barnes, Frank Mishler and J. C. Jones were Twin Falls visitors last Saturday.

Mrs. Robert Messer journeyed to Minidoka Sunday, accompanying her mother, Mrs. Lissa Lay, who returned to her home in Enid, Okla.

J. C. Jones has the foundation laid for the construction of a very comfortable home on his ranch north of here.

Miss Edith Kleth went to Twin Falls Wednesday, where she will remain for a few days assisting the Booth Dry Goods company.

The program committee of the Hansen Farmers' association has arranged an entertainment for the farmers' meeting to be held Friday evening. The program is as follows:

Opening address	B. L. Redhead
Reading	Ersa Smith
Song	Misses Towne
Reading	Miss Maye Kleth
Reading	Evelyn Beck
Reading	Mrs. J. H. Mongor
Flute solo	Paul Smith
Reading	Miss Gertrude Rauch
Reading	Leon Redhead
Song	Misses Towne and Divine
Reading	Miss Edith Kleth
Paper	

KIMBERLY WANTS GOOD HIGHWAYS

Interesting Debate on the Sugar Beet Question Scheduled for Next Wednesday Evening's Meeting.

KIMBERLY, Nov. 23.—Good roads was the subject under discussion at the Kimberly Farmers' association meeting on Wednesday evening. Mr. McPherson advocated a curved road bed 32 feet wide, with gutters along either side, down which waste water could be turned and, subbing toward the center, make a good road. The sagebrush should all be grubbed off the road first, for so long as it remained standing chucks and ruts were sure to follow. Sagebrush and straw were both recommended to keep down the dust and fill the holes.

H. T. West advocated a level road that could be flooded as occasion demanded.

Good roads would increase the value of property and it was to the interest of every farmer to have his place bordered by them.

Next Wednesday a debate will be given, the subject being: Resolved, "That sugar-beet raising will be more profitable than the dairy business on the Twin Falls tract."

Messrs. Starr, West and Barber will uphold the affirmative, while Messrs. McMillan, McPherson and Voorhees of Mason, will speak on the negative. A lively discussion is assured.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Gooding of Shoshone spent Sunday and Monday in Kimberly. An important meeting of the townsite board was held during Mr. Gooding's stay.

Mrs. Eagle and family joined Mr. Eagle here Saturday and will make Kimberly their permanent home.

Mr. and Mrs. Osborne and daughter left Sunday to spend the week in Rock Creek, where Mr. Osborn is engaged in building a house for C. Hornbach.

Notwithstanding the disagreeable weather of last Sunday afternoon, the first meeting of the Sunday school was well attended and the leaders feel much encouraged. An active, thrifty school is looked for in the near future.

Preaching services next Sunday at 3:00 by Rev. Osterhout of Twin Falls. Sunday school at 2:00.

H. D. Scott left for Pocatello Monday on business.

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Parsons returned from a trip to Wenatchee, Wash., Sunday and will make their permanent home on their ranch near Kimberly. We predict that his ranch will be one of the show places of the Twin Falls tract within a few years.

G. B. Hardy has returned to Los Angeles after making final proof on his quarter section of land southeast of Kimberly.

There are 10 cars of Kimberly freight on the siding here. Main street was lined with wagons on Saturday hauling coal from the car set out here by the Filer Coal company.

George Holycak is hauling flour to Rock Creek.

Frank Prothero is hauling lumber preparatory to building a new house on his farm east of Kimberly.

G. H. Johnson made a business trip to Salt Lake this week.

T. O. Fraser of Nampa was in Kimberly Wednesday looking over the field with the expectation of putting in a blacksmith shop.

J. McMillan took advantage of the snow Monday and moved his frame house to its final resting place adjoining his new residence.

FILER HAS TWO SCHOOL SITES

Committee Appointed to Select the Most Suitable—New Town Is Making Rapid Growth.

FILER, Nov. 22.—The principal topic before the Filer Farmers' association last Thursday evening was the central school question, and the result of the discussion was the decision to build a central school for this district. E. H. Rettig offered a five acre tract of land to be used for school purposes, with the provision that agriculture be taught as a branch study. The boundaries of the tract, offered by Mr. Rettig are as follows: Beginning at the quarter stone between sections 8 and 17, thence running west 40 rods; thence north 20 rods; thence east 40 rods; thence south 20 rods to the point of beginning. The land has already been cleared and the north half of it has been seeded to clover and blue grass. It would make a magnificent site. H. B. Lorain also offered a splendid 8 acre tract in the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 8, the exact boundaries of which will be announced later. W. P. Shinn, A. C. Matterson and Mr. Vliet were appointed a committee of three to investigate the two propositions and report at the next meeting of the association to be held next Thursday evening in a tent to be erected by Mr. Lorain for a meeting place.

The board of school trustees has been appointed and has organized by electing H. B. Lorain chairman and E. H. Rettig as clerk. This board will serve until the annual election next June.

A special school meeting and election was called for 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon, November 25, at Filer. The object of the meeting is to select grounds for a central school and to provide ways and means for starting the school and to transact any and all other business necessary and desirable.

The first snow of the season fell at Filer on Sunday night and Monday, when the ground was covered to a depth of two inches. The sun shone bright on Tuesday, when the thermometer hovered around freezing point. This is taken to bespeak mild and ideal winter weather for the Twin Falls tract.

William Scheffel of Minidoka came to Filer on Tuesday preparatory to erecting a frame building, 28x40 feet, in which he will carry a complete stock of general hardware and furniture.

Mr. Abbott, the expert sign painter of Twin Falls, will come to Filer on Thursday and do some painting in the local postoffice, the business of which is increasing daily.

G. A. Drake of Blue Springs, Neb., will shortly commence the erection of a comfortable residence on his farm one mile south of town.

Don C. Allen, the Filer blacksmith, has built a neat house and barn on his place near town and has ordered a complete set of tools, which will be used in his blacksmith shop here.

The office and sheds of the Wester Lumber Co. are nearing completion and the company will soon have a large stock of lumber and building material on hand.

County Superintendent of Public Instruction Charles R. Lowe of Albion was a Filer visitor last Saturday.

CONTEST CASES BEFORE THE STATE LAND BOARD

Evidence Submitted in Five Cases—Two Contests Dismissed for Stated Reasons—Nineteen Final Proofs Approved—Protests Must Be Filed When Proof Is Made.

The following additional proofs were approved by the state land board at its meeting this week:

Lena F. Perrine.
Richard S. Cookinham.
Fred Fisher.
Gus Sjoberg.
George B. Hardy.
Harvey W. Hurlebaus.
W. S. Ainsworth.
Thomas Mockler.
Ledyard Perrine.
Caryl E. Coley.
Harry J. Wilson.
George W. Helms.
Paul Hof.
Geoffrey H. Taylor.
Walter Hedricks.
Robert A. Crawford.
Anthony La Fountain.
Carl C. Bidstrup.
William A. Childers.

Evidence was submitted in five contest cases, those of W. D. Garlock vs. George L. Doughty; M. B. Osgoode vs. A. Vandegraff; D. B. Pettijohn vs. John F. Kleman; J. C. Fleharty vs. Robert Olson, and George Wilhite vs. George S. Trueblood.

The contest filed by L. M. Lucy against the estate of P. M. Kimberly, deceased, was dismissed for the reason that under the law heirs cannot be contested for failure to reside upon land.

The board also dismissed the contest case of Frank L. Osborne vs. John Hoone on the ground that the major portion of the land had not been notified that water was ready for delivery.

While a final proof, or even a patent, may be contested at any time for fraud, a protest against a final proof should be filed upon the day and at the time such proof is made before the local representative of the state land board in Twin Falls. The object of publishing a final proof notice for five weeks is to advise the public that the entryman intends to make final proof on the date announced. Those who wish to protest the proof must be on hand at that time and submit their evidence, otherwise there is little hope of the protest being entertained, for the reason that the entryman has given legal notice of his intention and as a matter of justice he should not be put to any additional expense through a protest. He must, of course, defend a contest which may be instituted at any time, even after his patent is issued, if sufficient ground exists.

HALF YEAR'S WORK ON EXPERIMENTAL FARM

(Continued from Page One.)

conditions are such that it will not be a satisfactory crop in this section.

As before stated, it was very late in the season when I began operations on the farm, and I only hoped to show the proper methods of culture and irrigation, as an object lesson for the benefit of the farmers, yet as a whole the results were very gratifying.

A short statement of my work on the tract, apart from the experimental farm, in my judgment should be appended to the foregoing report.

Immediately upon my arrival we began grading the park, of about 12 acres; laying out and planting trees thereon. Trees were planted on nearly all the avenues, excepting in the business portion of the townsite. The kinds of trees planted were ash, elm, several varieties of maple, including hard or sugar maple, sycamore, birch, chestnut and a number of other choice kinds of shade trees and shrubbery in the park. The major portion of these trees made a very satisfactory growth.

I began my work among the farmers, as superintendent of agriculture, by calling a meeting of the farmers in every locality where any sort of a place could be had to meet in, organizing them into farmers' associations. In this way I was enabled to get acquainted with the farmers, find out their needs, etc., and was thereby able to do more *efficient work. These* meetings have been well attended and interesting. I have been able to meet and address the farmers 92 times since April 15. We now have six active organizations on the tract. In addition to this, we have organized a federation *of these associations*, the meetings being held in my office, where we have on exhibition samples of farm products grown on this tract. The purposes of these local organizations are for mutual benefit with regard to farm production, while the object of the federation is for the purpose of looking after the interests of the farmers in every way, including holding annual fairs, building and maintaining good roads.

The exhibit on railroad day was an eye-opener to our people and did much to add to their confidence. We were awarded second premium on sweepstakes at the state fair, and received two gold medals at the Lewis and Clark exposition, held in Portland, on oats and wheat.

Through the farmers' associations on the Twin Falls tract we have been instrumental in laying out boundaries and establishing schools in five school districts. A number of these already have schools with private subscriptions awaiting the time when they will get their appropriation from the state. The centralized school idea seems to prevail in this section. That is, instead of having small school houses scattered over the country, a township, or its equivalent, is formed into a district and a graded school has been or will be established, sending out carry-alls to bring the children to the school. *This is the first time in* Idaho that the centralized schools have been established, thereby giving the farmers' children the same advantages as the city child.

Five road districts and voting precincts have been established, covering the same territory as the school districts, and justices of the peace, road overseers and constables have been appointed.

We have also secured some concessions from the county commissioners with regard to bridges, they furnishing some lumber and the farmers doing the work.

It is proposed during the coming winter that the farmers grub off all of the sagebrush on the roads and, as far as they are able, to grade and fix the roads in as good condition as possible for the coming year. The best of harmony seems to prevail among the farmers and they are working together in a very creditable manner.

Hoping the above report will meet with your approbation, I remain, sincerely yours,

ALEXANDER, M'PHERSON,
Supt. of Agriculture, Twin Falls Land & Water Co.

Experimental Farm Record from April 15 to October 15, 1905—Farm Consisting of a Forty-Acre Tract.

We began clearing sagebrush on the farm May 10, although a narrow strip had been cleared before this by other parties. A sagebrush grubber known as the "Johnson grubber" was used, drawn by a large traction engine. The work, however, was not satisfactory, being the first trial with steam power, as strips of brush were left uncut on account of the management of the engine. (However, better work was done on other farms later on.) The price paid per acre for this work was $5.00. In addition to this it cost $3.00 per acre to clear up the brush and grub out the strips by hand that were left by the machine. We finished clearing the brush May 20. We began plowing the land May 16, following up the grubbing as closely as possible.

Preparation of the Soil and Management of the Different Crops:

Sugar Beets.

After clearing, the ground was plowed medium depth, harrowed, leveled, a light coating of refuse from the livery barns was spread upon the ground (it could hardly be called manure), consisting of refuse hay, etc. Animals had not been kept long enough in the vicinity to produce good manure. Plowed a second time, irrigated and disked.

May 20—Planted.

May 27 — Plants appear above ground.

June 12—Blocked out and furrowed.

June 14—Irrigated, 14 hours.

June 17—Hoed.

June 25—Irrigated; second time after plants came up.

June 28—Hoed; second time; some of the plants wilting.

July 8—Irrigated; many plants wilting.

July 10—Cultivated; a poor stand evident.

July 15—Irrigated.

July 18—Plot disked up and planted to millet, with the exception of two rows.

August 1—Two rows irrigated.

August 3—Cultivated.

August 16—Cultivated again.

October 6—Harvested.

Corn.

(White Flint corn, called Cassia County.)

Soil was prepared for the corn by *deep plowing, harrowed, irrigated,* disked and planted May 19, with a Planet, Jr., seeder; 32 inches between rows, two feet apart in the row, and from three to five kernels in the hill.

May 26—Plants begin to appear.

May 27—Accidentally our waste *ditch broke and a portion of the field* was flooded. The result was baked soil; weak, yellow, sickly plants, which never recovered or did as well as the balance of the plot, showing conclusively that corn should never be flooded.

June 5—A few hills having missed, were replanted and the plot cultivated.

June 6—Cultivated.

June 8—Hoed, close to the hills.

June 24—Furrowed.

June 28—Irrigated, 12 hours.

June 31—Cultivated.

July 7—Cultivated.

July 10—Furrowed out.

July 12—Irrigated, nine hours.

July 13—Cultivated.

July 15 to 20—Suckered.

July 20—Placed 18 white cloth strings on ears showing silks.

July 23—Placed 10 black cloth strings on ears showing silks.

August 4—Irrigated, 10 hours.

August 10—Cultivated and laid by for the season.

August 22—The corn was hard and past any danger from frost.

September 10—Cut and shocked.

October 10—Finished husking the corn. Production, 40½ bushels per acre.

It will readily be seen that corn does not require a great amount of water, only being irrigated three times, aggregating in the season 31 hours in which the water was applied.

Wheat.

(Little Club.)

Plowed eight inches, irrigated, disked.

May 26—Planted with a drill, at the rate of 1½ bushels per acre.

May 26—Plants began to appear.

May 29—Corrugated.

June 13—Irrigated, 16 hours.

June 20—Irrigated, 10 hours.

July 10—Irrigated, 10 hours.

July 30—Irrigated, five hours.

August 10—Irrigated, five hours.

August 24—Harvested with a self-binder.

August 28—Stacked.

September 7—Thrashed; production 1,235 pounds, or 22.88 bushels per acre. Number of irrigations, five. Total number of hours irrigated, 16.

The last two irrigations were applied for the reason that, in leveling the field the surface soil had been scraped off and more frequent irrigations were needed on these spots than elsewhere on the plat.

(Blue Stem.)

Ground prepared the same as for Little Club.

May 20—Planted with a drill, at the rate of two bushels per acre.

May 26—Plants began to appear.

May 29—Corrugated.

June 18—Irrigated, 16 hours.

June 30—Irrigated, 10 hours.

July 8—Irrigated, eight hours.

July 29—Irrigated, five hours.

August 10—Irrigated, five hours.

August 24—Harvested with self-binder.

August 28—Stacked.

September 7—Thrashed; production 1,123 pounds, or 21.8 bushels per acre. Five irrigations. Total number of hours irrigated, 44.

The last two irrigations were applied for the reason that in leveling the field the surface soil had been scraped off and more frequent irrigations were needed on these spots than elsewhere on the plat. It was noticed that the Blue Stem wheat shelled out to greater degree than the Little Club. Had it not been for this, the yield would have been larger. No doubt this could have been mitigated to some extent, at least, had it been harvested a few days sooner.

Hulless Barley.

Ground prepared the same as for wheat.

May 20—Planted with a drill.

May 25—Plants began to appear.

May 29—Corrugated.

June 18—*Irrigated, 20 hours.*

June 30—Irrigated, eight hours.

July 18—Irrigated by flooding, six hours.

July 31—Irrigated by flooding, six hours.

August 26—Stacked.

August 18—Stacked.

September 7—Thrashed; production, 181 pounds, at the rate of 9½ bushels per acre. Number of irrigations, four. Total number of hours irrigated, 40.

The barley was planted on a plat *where a large part of the surface soil* had been scraped off in leveling. It came up stronger and more vigorous than any of the other grains, but when the weather grew very warm it seemed to languish to some extent. No doubt had the barley been planted in the proper season, in proper soil, it would have been a satisfactory crop.

Corn Wheat.

(Or Siberian Rye.)

Ground prepared the same as for wheat.

May 20—Planted with a drill, at the rate of one bushel of seed to the acre.

May 25—Plants began to appear.

May 27—Corrugated.

June 20—Irrigated, 16 hours.

July 5—Irrigated, eight hours.

July 20—Irrigated, eight hours.

July 30—Irrigated, eight hours.

August 18—Harvested.

August 24—Stacked.

September 7—Thrashed; production, 831 pounds, or at the rate of 18 bushels per acre. Number of irrigations, 4. Total number of hours irrigated, 40.

Oats.

(Big Four.)

Ground prepared the same as for wheat.

May 20—Planted with drill, at the rate of six pecks to the acre.

May 25—Plants begin to appear.

May 29—Corrugated.

June 21—Irrigated, 24 hours.

July 9—Irrigated, 12 hours.

July 30—Irrigated, 16 hours.

August 18—Harvested.

August 26—Stacked.

September 7—Thrashed; production, *1,136 pounds; at the rate of 36½* bushels per acre. Number of times irrigated, three. Total number of hours irrigated, 52.

Cow Peas.

(Whip-poor-will.)

May 20—Drilled in.

May 29—Plants began to appear.

May 29—Corrugated.

June 4—A few black aphis began to appear on plants.

June 22—Irrigated, 18 hours.

July 10—Harrowed.

July 20—Irrigated by flooding.

Number of irrigations, two. The peas were planted on a plat of ground where a large proportion of the surface soil had been removed in leveling. A poor stand was obtained, excepting where no soil had been removed. September 26 they were plowed under for fertilizer.

Potatoes.

Ground was prepared for planting by deep plowing, harrowed, irrigated and harrowed again. In planting we used a large single shovel plow, furrowing out the ground 32 inches apart. The seeds were dropped into this furrow, and then covered with a horse hoe.

May 25—Harrowed.

May 27—Harrowed.

June 7—Harrowed.

June 10—All plants above ground and thrifty.

June 19—Cultivated.

June 24—Furrowed.

June 28—Irrigated, 12 hours.

June 30—Cultivated.

July 5—Cultivated.

July 9—Furrowed and irrigated, 12 hours.

July 12—Hilled up with a cultivator.

July 18 to 20—Hilled up.

July 19—Laid by for the season.

Number of irrigations, two. Total number of hours irrigated, 24. Production, 19,200 pounds, or 330 bushels per acre. Copious notes were taken with regard to the color of the foliage, blossoms and general condition before and after irrigation, and it was discovered later on that a number of varieties planted were not true to name, consequently these notes will not be given here.

Millet.

(Early Fortune.)

Ground prepared the same as for wheat and oats.

May 22—Sown broadcast at the rate of 20 pounds per acre.

May 23—Harrowed.

May 25—Corrugated.

May 31—Plants began to appear.

June 4—Irrigated, 12 hours.

June 27—Irrigated, 12 hours.

July 5—Flooded, two hours.

August 4—Irrigated, 14 hours.

August 18—Harvested.

September 7—Thrashed; production *857 pounds, or* at the rate of 1,000 pounds per acre. Number of irrigations, four. Total number of hours irrigated, 40, although the irrigation of July 5, of two hours, was accidental and did more harm than good. Only 10 pounds of seed was sown on this plat, and in thrashing it the machine was not prepared to do the work, consequently a large portion of the seeds were lost.

Navy Beans.

Ground prepared the same as for wheat and oats.

May 22—Planted in rows three feet 10 inches apart and 16 inches in row.

May 29—Plants all up.

June 7—Cultivated.

June 9—Hoed.

June 24—Furrowed.

June 30—Irrigated, 10 hours.

July 3—Cultivated.

July 10—Irrigated, 15 hours.

July 15—Cultivated, hoed and laid by for the season.

Production, 1½ bushels, at the rate of 12 bushels per acre. This crop was only irrigated twice. Total number of hours irrigated, 25. One more irrigation would probably have been beneficial.

Henderson's Bush Lima.

The record for these beans was essentially the same as for the Navy beans, as well as the production, although an additional irrigation would not have been beneficial.

Bayle Beans.

The same record as above, as far as planting, cultivation and irrigation is concerned, but the crop was not satisfactory, as a large proportion of it was attacked with bean rust and the remainder grew very large vines with few pods.

Corn.

(Iowa Gold Mine.)

Soil prepared the same as for other grains.

May 22—Planted in rows three feet two inches apart, two feet apart in the row, three to five kernels in the hill.

May 31—Plants coming up.

June 7—Cultivated.

June 28—Furrowed.

June 30—Irrigated, 12 hours.

July 5—Cultivated.

August 1—Irrigated, 12 hours.

August 10—Cultivated.

August 24—White cloth strings tied on 18 first ears to silk.

September 4—Cut and shocked.

It became evident by this time that it would not mature, consequently it was cut and sold for fodder. The stalks that had the marked ears on them were left standing until September 24, and were sufficiently matured for seed.

Number of irrigations, two. Total number of hours irrigated, 24.

Buckwheat.

The first sowing of buckwheat was made June 6. Two kinds were sown, the Japanese and the Silver Hull.

June 20—Irrigated, 12 hours.

July 10—Irrigated, 10 hours.

Did not head well and seemed to wilt in the hot sun. Plowed under for fertilizer.

Second sowing of buckwheat, July 17.

July 20—Irrigated, 12 hours.

August 5—Irrigated, eight hours.

September 4—Irrigated, eight hours.

A poor crop; plowed under for fertilizer.

Alfalfa and Oats.

This 14½ acres was not plowed. After clearing it of sagebrush it was simply run over with a disc harrow. The oats were drilled in, while the alfalfa was sown broadcast by the same machine.

May 26—Planted.

May 27—Finished corrugating.

May 28—Began irrigating and finished the 29th; alfalfa coming up; a good stand in four days and the oats *in five.*

June 7 to 12—Irrigated.

June 27 to 29—Irrigated.

July 2 to 4—Irrigated.

August 7 to 9—Irrigated.

In each irrigation water was allowed to run 12 hours, being changed morning and night.

August 24—*Harvested the oats* with self-binder.

August 30—Stacked.

September 7—Thrashed oats; production 833 bushels, or 23 bushels to the acre.

Number of irrigations, five, aggregating *60 hours' continuous flow.*

While we got a very good stand of alfalfa in connection with the other crop, yet it made a very poor growth, but will doubtless come along all right next year. Unless as a makeshift, I would not advise planting alfalfa with *any other crop. This plat of ground* required more frequent irrigation than any other. Less irrigation would have been required and a better crop grown had the ground been plowed before planting.

Clover.

Land plowed medium depth, harrowed, irrigated.

May 26—14 pounds of seed was sown to the acre broadcast and harrowed in.

June 1—Plants appeared, coming up in five days.

June 2 to 3—Irrigated, 12 hours.

June 20 to 22—Irrigated, eight hours.

July 10 to 12—Irrigated, 10 hours.

August 10—Irrigated, 12 hours.

September 2—Harvested ¼ ton per acre.

Number of times irrigated, four. Number of hours irrigated, 42. The clover made a very satisfactory growth, having a fine color and tubercles on the roots.

Timothy and Clover.

Ground prepared by plowing deeply, irrigated, harrowed, and on

May 26—Sown broadcast, six pounds of timothy and eight pounds of clover per acre.

May 27—Corrugated.

June 10—Irrigated, 12 hours.

June 29—Irrigated, 10 hours.

July 12—Irrigated, eight hours.

August 8—Irrigated, eight hours.

August 12—Harvested. Production, ¼ ton per acre. Number of times irrigated, four. Number of hours irrigated, 38. We obtained a very fine stand of timothy and clover.

Alfalfa and Orchard Grass.

Ground prepared the same as for wheat.

May 26—Seeded broadcast with seeder and harrowed in; eight pounds of alfalfa and 12½ pounds of orchard grass per acre.

May 31—Corrugated.

June 11—Irrigated, 12 hours.

June 30—Irrigated, six hours.

July 15—Irrigated, 10 hours.

August 5—Irrigated, six hours.

August 10—Harvested. Production, at the rate of about ¼ ton per acre.

August 31—Irrigated, 12 hours.

September 25—Harvested. Production, at the rate of about 3-8 tons per acre.

Number of times irrigated, five. Number of hours irrigated, 46.

Flax.

Ground prepared the same as for wheat.

May 24—Planted with a drill at the rate of ½ bushel per acre.

June 10—Corrugated and irrigated, 12 hours.

July 1—Irrigated, 12 hours.

The flax then began to wilt badly, evidently on account of the warm weather.

July 15—This plat was run over with a disc harrow and planted to German millet.

(German.)

July 15—Planted.

July 20—Irrigated, 10 hours.

August 1—Irrigated, 10 hours.

Production, 1,000 pounds of hay.

(Hungarian.)

This millet was planted on the plat that had been in sugar beets and treated in the same manner and with the same results as obtained with *German millet.*

Remarks.

The furrow system of irrigating was practiced in nearly all cases on the farm. All of the ground, except the 14½ acres seeded to alfalfa and oats, was plowed and irrigated, then run over with the *disc harrow before* planting. Less irrigation was required during the growing season, and a much better crop was produced than where the land had not been plowed. The water used in irrigating was not measured. We simply used what we thought was necessary for the best results. We hope next year to measure all the water going onto the farm and to demonstrate that the water allowed under the Twin Falls canal system, if properly managed, is ample.

HOW TO CARE FOR DAIRY COW

This Valuable Animal Needs the Best of Attention.

A herd of good dairy cows deserves to have good care. Up to a certain point fall pasturage is as good as in any other part of the year, but after one or two hard frosts, it is well to offer the cows some nice hay when they come in at night, and if they eat it with a relish one may be pretty certain the season has arrived to gradually change the herd from pasture to stable for winter, says a writer in Indiana Farmer. The cows should not be left out at night after it becomes chilly, or be exposed to cold autumn storms. They may be allowed in the field a few hours on all pleasant days, until the snow flies, but without expecting them to get much besides water and exercise. Meanwhile the cow barn should be prepared for the stabling season. Boxes, stalls, feeding troughs and floors are thoroughly cleaned. Then assign each cow her particular place for the winter.

The cow house should be on the ground level, rather than in a basement, and should be light, dry and roomy. The stalls for dairy animals should occupy the sunniest side of the stable, that is, the south side. Do not keep the cows in a dark, sunless place. If the stalls are destitute of windows, saw out two or three openings, large enough to admit a half sash. Throw the windows open wide on warm, sunny days, airing thoroughly. The purest of water is given and daily allowance of salt.

The bedding and absorbents should be provided in abundance, and in ample season for all to be quite dry. Use no damp material under a cow, no rotten straw, no moist earth or sawdust. If the floor on which the cow lies is dry and not cold, very little litter is needed for bedding. If it is necessary to use straw as part of the food during winter, then it is best to begin with straw first, and reserve the better food until later, as stock will rarely take to it well at the last. *It is not advisable* to use straw as food if it is possible to get other roughage, but with a supply of grain etc., in addition stock can be kept in fairly good condition on straw, but the milk supply will be diminished. Give cows a change of diet as often as possible. They relish a change quite as much as yourself. I've followed this plan for several winters and find it pays. All care bestowed upon the cow will be amply repaid.

Woman's Home Companion.

"Christ With Us," a poem by Edwin Markham, with appropriate decorations, fills the first page of the Woman's Home Companion for December, and the remainder of the magazine is very Christmassy indeed. Christmas fiction is represented by "An Ogre's Tenants," by Owen Oliver; "The But Flavia Christmas Gift," by Clara Morris; "The Quest of the Unwise Men," by Temple Bailey; "A Borrowed Christmas," by Mary Wilhelmina Hastings; "The Man Who Gained the World," by Alfred Tressider Sheppard, and other timely stories. Mrs. Russell Sage contributes an essay on "What's the Matter with Christmas?" Reo Bennett tells how *John D. Rockefeller* celebrates the day; and two articles elaborately illustrated with photographs tell "How Royalty Celebrates Christmas," and of "Christmas Charities of the Great Cities." Mrs. Sangster's talk "Concerning Christmas," and useful articles on hand-made gifts, leather tooling, Christmas cookery and Christmas tables give the number additional holiday value. *Published by* the Crowell Publishing company, Springfield, Ohio; $1 a year; 10 cents a copy.

Too Much Comp'ny.

Little Jack Horner sat in a corner
Eating a Christmas pie;
For Jack wasn't able to get to the table
Along with the rest; that's why.
—Woman's Home Companion for December.

INTERESTING DATA IN REGARD TO OILED ROADS

Gathered by Committee Appointed by the San Diego, California, Council to Investigate This Method of Roadbuilding Which that City is Preparing to Adopt.

Now that the Salt Lake Real Estate association has taken up the matter of paving the residence streets here with oil and is planning to bring the matter to the attention of the city council, information from southern California will be of value. In a number of cities in southern California street oiling is done extensively. It is said to be an undoubted success, while the cost is but one-fifth the cost of asphalt paving.

San Diego is making a thorough investigation of the subject, and Salt Lake City should profit by the experience of those investigations. E. E. Shaffer and Daniel Cleveland, two prominent men of San Diego, were sent to Riverside and Los Angeles as a special committee to look into the merits of oil street paving. These men were met by Thad K. Seburn and Mayor McFarland of Riverside and every avenue of information thrown wide open to them. They spent days *in probing into the subject in Riverside* and Los Angeles. On their return to San Diego they submitted a report to the committee they represented. The gist of that report is given herewith, and will be found to be profitable reading by those interested in the use of oil on the streets of Salt Lake City:

How Oil is Used on Streets.

The method of paving adopted and insisted upon at Riverside is:

1. The careful preparation and shaping of the roadbed; then the thorough packing down of the surface with water, and finally rolling hard and smooth.

2. When disintegrated granite or gravel is used, the spreading of the required thickness of this material upon the prepared surface.

(Note—The granite or gravel should not be mixed with oil before or at the time it is laid, but should be thoroughly watered.)

3. After the granite has been laid down it should be thoroughly rolled; then,

4. The oil—about one gallon to the square yard—should be sprinkled over the granite in two applications, some well approved sprinkler being used.

5. After oiling, disintegrated granite should be spread over the oil, and the surface should then again be rolled. A 10-ton roller is used at Riverside.

The 25 miles of paved streets at Riverside, and the paved roads of other California towns where oil is used, may be divided into four classes, beginning with the simplest and least expensive and thence passing on to the more expensive and more durable and permanent roads:

Four Classes of Oil Paving.

1. The natural surface rolled and then oiled.

2. A base of two inches of decomposed granite, well oiled.

3. A base of five inches of decomposed granite, well oiled.

4. Asphaltum—as represented by Seventh street in Riverside.

Paving of the first class is much the cheapest, and is better than the natural surface. It is, however, at the best only a temporary expedient, and is adapted only to narrow country roads. The oiled surface soon breaks, and is worn into holes, and needs frequent repairs, re-oiling and re-rolling.

The paving of the second class seems to have given good satisfaction at Riverside, and is a great improvement upon the roads that are simply oiled.

The paving of the third class, however, is the one adopted at Riverside as being the most satisfactory. Mr. Seburn emphatically recommended it as being substantially the best system of paving for general use where there is much travel or heavy teaming, to which it has proved itself to be quite adequate. This kind of road is not likely to need any repairs for some years. In this respect it is very economical. It costs only one-fifth as much as asphaltum paving, and is practically as good.

Asphaltum paving makes a fine city street, but for hard and constant usage it is not much better than the roads of the third class. Asphaltum is too expensive for most of our California streets and roads.

Beware of Worthless Oil.

After leaving Riverside we spent half a day in driving over the paved streets of Los Angeles, accompanied by two experts in road paving. Our observations and conclusions in Los Angeles were much the same as at Riverside. The Los Angeles experts were in emphatic accord with the street superintendent of Riverside as to the value of a layer of five inches of disintegrated granite upon a surface prepared as it is done at Riverside. Two things were strongly impressed upon us at both Riverside and Los Angeles.

1. The necessity for giving the road or street a sufficient crown to insure perfect drainage.

2. The great difference in practical value and wearing qualities between the several grades and brands of oil used in paving. Some kinds of oil are almost worthless; other kinds are more satisfactory.

In conclusion, your committee respectfully recommends:

1. That the methods of street and road paving adopted and used at Riverside, as hereinbefore set forth, be adopted and substantially followed in paving the streets of San Diego.

2. That a base of five inches of disintegrated granite be used in our street paving.

3. That only the best quality of oil be purchased and used upon our streets—the best is the cheapest.

4. That contractors for this work be required to pave one side of the block at a time, and that the side being paved be closed to travel and traffic until the work is completed.

Take Better Care of Streets.

We further recommend as preliminary to the work of paving that connections be first made by the gas company and by the city water department with every lot on the street to be paved before the contract for paving is entered into, so that after the paving is completed the street shall not be torn up and the paving and the street marred by the work of making these connections.

We also submit the following additional recommendations:

Cement gutters should extend about three feet out from the curb line, and should have a sharp angle.

All trimming and cutting down of trees along the streets should be done only by or under the direction of the street superintendent. This is the law at Riverside. If it had been the law in San Diego for the past five years many beautiful trees that have been wantonly cut down would have been preserved to still beautify our streets, and much ugly trimming would have been avoided.

The usage in Riverside that should be adopted here as to water, gas and sewer connections is this: When a street is cut for such purpose the work must be done under the direction of the street superintendent, and must be accepted by him as satisfactory before any further permit for this kind of work will be issued to the same contractor.

Notice to Entrymen.

Entrymen who have not made final proof on their lands are hereby notified that the law requires them to make annual proof of work done within one year of the date on which they received notice that water was ready for delivery. By order of the State Land Board. C. D. THOMAS, Representative, Twin Falls.

TWIN FALLS NEWS

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BRIDGE THE CANALS.

The county commissioners have awarded M. L. Fritz the contract for repairing the county bridge which crosses the Salmon river at the southwestern end of Cassia county. The contract price was $600 and Mr. Fritz has announced that the work will begin immediately and that the bridge will be in first-class condition by the end of the year.

This bridge is used by the Three Creek settlers in their journeys to Twin Falls. It had been in a dangerous condition for some time and the settlers, who wish to do their trading in Twin Falls, asked to have it repaired. In order that these settlers may be enabled to travel to Twin Falls in comfort and safety it is necessary that both the high and low line canals should be bridged on a section line which would connect the Three Creek road with the city of Twin Falls. The question of bridging the canals was agitated by the Commercial club some time ago but nothing has been done. Until the bridges are built the Twin Falls merchants will be deprived of all but a small portion of the Three Creek trade as the settlers from that district will be obliged to go to Rock Creek and then double back, adding about 30 miles to their journey.

Another cogent reason why the canals should be bridged immediately is the urgent need of giving the Twin Falls settlers access to the forest reserve. Settlers living west of the city of Twin Falls should have an outlet by way of Goat springs. The Goat springs road is one of the best in the country and heavy loads can be hauled over it with ease, while the Rock Creek road is the reverse. West of Rock Creek the high line canal is almost as formidable a barrier to travel as the Chinese wall. There are occasional gaps where the canal has not been completed but the farmers cannot be expected to drive through the sagebrush hunting for these gaps, the location of which is known only to the contractors and engineers. The low line canal is also a serious obstruction. The most westerly bridge on this canal is five miles from Twin Falls.

At present a number of settlers in the vicinity of Filer are engaged in hauling fence posts and firewood from the reserve. In order to get into the reserve they have to travel almost double the necessary distance by way of Rock Creek over an abominable road. If the canals were bridged they could go in comfortably by way of Goat springs and follow an excellent road up Shoshone creek to the ranger's cabin which is located close to the place from which the timber is being taken in range 17, almost directly south of Twin Falls. The Goat springs road skirts the west line of range 17. Men who have taken a considerable quantity of timber from the reserve say they can haul twice as much to Goat springs as they can to Rock Creek, and do it in less than half the time.

The citizens of Kimberly and Filer deserve commendation for their decision in favor of centralized schools. The plan is working successfully in Twin Falls and can no longer be regarded as an experiment.

Every farmer should study the report of Superintendent McPherson upon the results obtained at the experimental farm. It should be remembered that this farm is conducted for experiments and not for profit and maintained for the purpose of saving the farmers the expense of making the experiments themselves. The report contains much valuable information.

The movement to organize a Young Men's Christian association in Twin Falls is most laudable and should receive the strongest support. A gymnasium and reading room are urgently needed in this city and it is to be hoped that those who have launched the movement will receive the encouragement and material aid they deserve.

HOW PLAISTED KEPT CHICKENS

By Diplomacy He Managed to Save His Fruit.

"Did you ever keep chickens, Plaisted?" was a question put to the assistant general freight agent of the Oregon Short Line this morning during an impromptu debate upon the idiosyncrasies of poultry generally, which had its origin in the story of the battle with chicken thieves told in the Deseret News last night.

As Frank H. Plaisted has gone in for most things that run the gamut from a Boise baseball nine to the annexing of several hundred carloads of machinery from under a rival's nose, his answer occasioned no great surprise.

"Yes, I kept chickens once," he ventured in an offhand manner. Then as an afterthought he added, "they were my neighbors."

"Now, boys," he interjected with his characteristic earnestness, "I will tell yer der story of me loife. Listen carefully and take a leaf out of my book and if you are bothered with the neighbor's fowls, take a tip from me.

"There was a time when I prided myself on my garden and my thoughts ran riotously in the direction of prime berries and the succulent raspberry. At great expense and by the aid of an express frank I imported some fine plants from a prize eastern nursery. As those berries flourished they became the apple of my eye. They were the pride of the family.

"Just when things were coming along nicely, my neighbor's chickens broke loose and came along nicely, too. After feasting on my prime fruit they would saunter on to my porch, wipe their feet on the heretofore immaculate boards, and if, perchance, the screen door were left open, they would inspect the house, unless headed off with a broom.

"I have the reputation of being long-suffering and peaceable. Of course, there is a law governing the trespass of chickens, but who wants to go to law with his neighbors? In my anguish I went to the lady next door and with tears in my eyes asked her to put a bell and chain on her rooster and his family. She was indignant. She led me to understand that her chickens were well brought up and would not think of leaving their native lot to feast on prime berries belonging to a stranger. The trespassers were somebody else's chickens.

"Of course, you cannot bandy words with a lady. I went home and thought long and hard. What I said is neither here nor there; what is more to the point is what I did. I went up town and invested in $3 worth of steel traps at 25 cents a throw. Then I returned home with them and gave the neighbors a last chance.

"Again I called on the lady and expostulated regarding the industry of her poultry. Again she asserted indignantly that her fowls were like Caesar's wife.

"Then I breathed a sigh of relief and said I was so glad because I had bought 12 steel traps and was going to set them in the raspberry patch that night and expected to supply the neighborhood with dead pullets next day.

"As I made this statement I noticed that she changed color. At last she broke in with a rambling statement to the effect that while her chickens always stayed in the lot there might be some danger of her rooster calling on any stray fowls on my premises, and she would be pained to have that noble bird meet with an accident.

"At this I left her, and when the chickens had gone to roost for the night I adjourned to the lot, and making a lot of unnecessary noise, I proceeded to drive some stakes and set my traps.

"I give you my word as a humble railroad man that I had no sooner settled down in the house when I heard strange sounds. On looking out of the window there stood the lady next door holding a lamp while her husband and a youngster were nailing on strips to beat the band. I went to bed and they were still driving nails. Once I awoke and the hammering was yet going on. I believe they rebuilt that chicken coop that night. Anyhow no chickens strayed around my lot after that, and all I caught in my traps was a poor old toad who had been keeping late hours and was on his way home.

"Yes," he said as he turned to his stenographer to dictate an appeasing letter to a shipper with a big grouch, "a little diplomacy is better than going to law and having a row with your neighbors, any day of the week."—Deseret News.

Notice.

A meeting will be held at the Christian church Sunday afternoon, November 26, at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of taking preliminary action looking to the organizing of a Young Men's Christian association.

All men who are interested in providing a public reading room and place of wholesome amusement for Twin Falls are requested to be present.

JACK W. WHITE,
REV. L. F. STEPHENS,
CLYDE C. ANDERSON,
Committee.

Nothing is too heavy or too light for Eickhoff & Hazen to handle in their big transfer wagons. Give them a trial and satisfy yourself.

Ditch Surveying a Specialty.

Charles H. Mull makes aspecialty of ditch surveying. He knows the ground and guarantees satisfacion. Office in Jones building, Twin Falls.

Those happy fat men you see eat steaks bought at the City Meat Market.

Just received, a fresh line of McDonald's bulb chocolates at the Bedford Drug company.

For up-to-date stationery go to the Bedford Drug company.

For Sale.

Fruit farm on Snake river, near the mouth of Little Salmon, 25 miles north of Twin Falls; 117 acres, 600 fruit trees, 400 of them 6 to 8 years old; abundance of free water; new house; cuts about 25 tons hay. This place is only partly improved and will be sold very cheap. Call on or address F. N. UHRLAUB,
Riverside Farm, Hagerman P.O., Idaho.

Don't wear your teeth out on tough steaks. Buy your meats at the City Meat Market.

Buy or sell anything for spot cash. Pato's second hand store, East Main street.

If you want your furniture moved carefully and quickly place the order with Eickhoff & Hazen.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

BREVITIES

F. D. Kimball went to Salt Lake yesterday for a brief stay.

Mrs. Booth is slowly recovering from an attack of la grippe.

Carl Towner, who had been ill for some time, is now convalescent.

S. T. Hamilton attended the meeting of the state land board in Boise on Wednesday.

Emile Braun is recovering from an attack of fever which has kept him at home for some time.

Mr. and Mrs. M. M Murtaugh enjoyed pleasant visits in Boise and Salt Lake City during the week.

Peter Ericson left on Saturday last for his home in Colfax, Wash., where he will resume his business duties.

The Cassia County Social club announces a dance this evening in I. O. O. F. hall to which the general public will be made welcome.

Chief Engineer P. S. A. Bickel of the Twin Falls Land & Water company was in Boise for a short visit this week.

There will be a meeting of importance on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock in the Catholic church. All are earnestly requested to be present.

C. M. Price, the well known attorney of Twin Falls, is reported to be ill in Boise, where he went to attend a meeting of the state land board.

J. V. Baker disposed of a carload of Blue Lakes apples along the line between Twin Falls and Minidoka. He reports an active demand for fruit and predicts higher prices.

A postoffice has been established at Murtaugh station, east of Hansen, with Benjamin F. Jain as postmaster. Murtaugh is coming to the front like all other points on the Twin Falls tract.

Rev. J. H. Barton will preach in the school house next Sunday at 2 p. m. Subject, "The Bread of Life;" also at 7:30 p. m., subject, "For or Against Christ." All are invited to these services.

The county commissioners have appointed Police Judge W. J. Smith of Twin Falls a justice of the peace for this precinct. Mr. Smith served as a justice for years and is thoroughly familiar with the duties of the office.

Charles R. Lowe, county superintendent of public instruction, visited the Twin Falls schools this week. Mr. Lowe had not been here since last winter and he was astonished at the progress that has been made. He found the Twin Falls schools in splendid condition.

C. D. Thomas is having a broad cement sidewalk laid around his residence. This is the first walk of the kind to be built in Twin Falls. Mr. Thomas attended this week's meeting of the state land board in Boise, returning yesterday.

Woody T. Seal has almost finished clearing 80 acres on the farm of Mark Bennitt, one mile west of Twin Falls. Mr. Bennitt is thinking seriously of placing his entire quarter section under cultivation next year.

The meetings continue at the Christian church with increasing interest and a growing attendance. Services will continue every night until December 3, when the new church will be dedicated. All are cordially invited to attend these meetings. Sunday school at 10 a. m. and Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:30 p. m. each Lord's day.

Messrs. and Mesdames Allen, Mitchell, Sprague and Peterson, Misses Ash, Perrine and Higbee, and Messrs. Craigie, Heap, Frankell, Price, Austermell, Vaughan and Cost spent Monday evening of last week at the home of Miss Alice Crismon and Miss Zella Cole. Candy making was indulged in by some, while others found more pleasure in the mystery of concocting a "Welch rarebit," much to the satisfaction of the hungry ones present.

There will be a Union Thanksgiving service at the Christian church Thursday, November 30, at 11:30 a. m. Sermon by Rev. Osterhout. It is hoped that the first Thanksgiving service in this growing town will be well attended by all patriotic citizens.

E. L. Suttle, formerly of Twin Falls, who was recently arrested in Boise on complaint of Ruth Hudson, a 17 year-old girl whom he is alleged to have wronged, has been bound over to the district court for trial. His bond was fixed at $10,000, which he was unable to furnish.

The members of the Q. N. O. club were entertained by Mrs. Flich L. Ball on Friday evening last. Dainty luncheon was served and high five afforded amusement. The guests were Mesdames Tibbals, Osborne, Mr. Williams, Dunn, Boyd and Baker, and the members of the club, Mesdames Murtaugh, Mitchell, Peterson, Nibley and Allen, and Misses Crismon and Cole.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Hahn are busy transforming their snug cottage on Ninth avenue and Thirteenth street into a comfortable home. Mr. Hahn is reported to have put up a long line of stove pipe and put down a heavy line of carpet without a scratch. He looks a trifle thinner than usual but is quite as cheerful.

The muddy condition of the roads makes it hard for the school children on the rural routes to make connections with the carry-all. Some of the children have to walk a long distance through the mud, and it will soon be necessary to extend the scope of the routes in order that the little ones may not be unnecessarily exposed during inclement weather. The two covered wagons will shortly be placed in commission and if need be another wagon will be procured.

The Idaho Implement company of Boise has purchased three lots on Main street near Ninth and will shortly begin the erection of a three story brick building, covering a ground space 65x120 feet. The work of excavating the basement for the structure will commence at once and construction will immediately follow. Full details regarding this excellent building will be announced later.

A jolly crowd of Twin Falls folk spent Wednesday evening of last week at the beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs. I. B. Perrine at Blue Lakes. After being entertained by vocal selections by Miss Ash and instrumental numbers by Mrs. Dunn and Mrs. Perrine, part of the guests remained for cards while others strolled up to "Lovers' Retreat" at the Alpheus creek spring and made merry around a bonfire. On their return they found delicious refreshments awaiting them which were served by the hostess, assisted by Miss Higbee, who presided at the coffee. The waning moon was high when the guests boarded the ferry for home. They unanimously pronounced the evening one of the events of the season.

The Southern Idaho Retail Lumber Dealers' association was organized in Twin Falls on Wednesday with the following officers: President, H. O. Milner of the Twin Falls Lumber Co.; vice president, Mr. Beymer of the Beymer Lumber Co., Rupert; secretary and treasurer, C. B. Channel of the Nibley-Channel Lumber Co., Twin Falls. The organization takes in all dealers between American Falls and Hiles. On Wednesday evening the members of the association banqueted at Mrs. Wolfe's, covers being laid for 18. Mr. Elliott of Salt Lake made a capital toastmaster and the feast was greatly enjoyed.

The Odd Fellows will give a luncheon to their wives and lady friends at I. O. O. F. hall on Thanksgiving evening, Thursday, November 30, at 8 o'clock. The members of the order will bring their own "prog" in baskets and will wait on the ladies in chivalrous fashion. It is understood that the men are to prepare the lunch and there must be "no fudging." A malicious report was circulated to the effect that a committee had been appointed to taste the viands before they were served but this is denied by the three link gentlemen. The rumor that the members of the order had purchased all the dyspepsia tablets carried by the Bedford Drug Co. and Sprague's Pharmacy is also denied. The ladies are promised a feast and the Odd Fellows always keep their promises. Visiting brethren are cordially invited to the spread.

The first wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. James Nibley was celebrated last evening when Mrs. Nibley entertained the members of the O. N. O. club and Mesdames Baker, Boyd, Dunn, Osborne and Tibbals. As gentlemen were strictly forbidden, Mr. Nibley entertained Harry Allen, who is tussling with an attack of la grippe. What the ladies did is not reported but Mr. Allen and Mr. Nibley both declare "a delightful time was had." Mrs. Allen stated that every cigar ash tray in the house was filled to overflowing. "Whatever's right."

A meeting was held in the Christian church on Wednesday evening for the purpose of taking preliminary steps to organize a branch of the Y. M. C. A. in Twin Falls. There are a number of workers in the city and the movement should receive hearty public support. The plan is to open a reading room and gymnasium where young men can spend their evenings healthfully and profitably. The meeting was presided over by Rev. R. D. Osterhout and J. Warren White acted as secretary. Another meeting will be held on Sunday afternoon in the Christian church at which the attendance of all those interested is earnestly requested.

Attorney General J. J. Guheen and E. B. Critchlow, attorney for the Twin Falls Land & Water Co., met with the governing board of the Twin Falls Canal association on Saturday last and discussed several features of the company's contract with the state. No definite action was taken upon any question, the object of the meeting being to disclose those features of the contract which are susceptible of elastic construction and over which misunderstandings or disagreements might arise. The company, it is understood, would willingly relinquish control of the canal at any time to a responsible organization as the maintenance charges are much higher than the maximum amount the company is permitted to levy, which is 80 cents per acre. As previously announced in the News, the company will not charge interest to those who did not receive water in time to raise a crop this year, unless the water was used for the purpose of making final proof. The question of the company giving deeds and taking mortgages from settlers was also discussed.

Look to Your Eyes.

Your eyes are surely worth more to you than the price of a pair of glasses. If you value your eyes have them properly fitted at once; delay and your eyes may become so bad that there will be no help for them. "Do you think because I am here all the time that I am not competent to do your work? I have been employed in some of the best optical parlors on the Pacific coast and have had 20 years' experience; have all the modern appliances for testing the eyes. Come in and I will test your eyes free. The best reference you could ask for is the success I have had in fitting many bad cases of errors of refraction of people you know well.

It is impossible for traveling opticians, even if they wanted to, to properly fit you.

Special rates for young people for the month of November.

J. G. GRAINGER,
Graduate Optician, Twin Falls.

The cheapest and most comfortable way to get to Buhl or Filer is to take the stage on Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons at 1 o'clock from J. V. Baker's office, Main street, Twin Falls.

WANTED.

The address of A. M. Carter, formerly of Bear City, Utah.

VICTOR A. BROWN,
Rupert, Idaho.

Attention, Odd Fellows.

On Thanksgiving evening, Thursday, November 30, all members of the order are cordially invited to meet in I. O. O. F. hall for the purpose of participating in an informal luncheon to be given by them as a compliment to their wives and lady friends. Each member is requested to bring a basket of lunch with him and to assist in its service. The members of Twin Falls lodge No. 23 extend a hearty invitation to all visiting brethren to be present. Come and assist in showing appreciation of the many blessings we enjoy. By order of the committee.

The Booth Dry Goods Co. is making some stable reductions in various departments it will surely pay to investigate.

If you want to go to the rising towns of Buhl and Filer, take the stage from J. V. Baker's office, Main street, Twin Falls. Leaves each Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

Children's and ladies' overgaiters and leggins at Booth's.

Pajamas for ladies or children at Booth's.

Fancy ribbons at a reduction at Booth's.

The Booth Dry Goods Co. is receiving a large and beautiful assortment of holiday goods which will make Twin Falls people a fine assortment for holiday shopping.

Thanksgiving Excursion Rates.

A special rate of one fare for the round trip will be in effect on the Oregon Short Line on Wednesday and Thursday, November 29 and 30, final limit December 1. Tickets at this rate will be sold to all points within a radius of 250 miles from Twin Falls.

Go west, young man. Take the stage to Buhl and Filer. Leaves J. V. Baker's office, Main street, Twin Falls, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 1 p. m.

You can't afford to miss a chance to win the $3.50 hat which will be given to the man guessing nearest to the amount of goods used in the Thanksgiving sale now being conducted by the Wade Tailoring & Clothing company. The rush is on and it will only last a few days.

For Rent.

Two downstairs rooms of plastered house. Address Box 42, Twin Falls.

Alfalfa and Timothy Hay.

I propose to ship hay by the carload into Twin Falls for my own use and for sale to farmers at a reasonable price. By buying right I will be able to sell right.

J. E. BURNETT,
Twin Falls Livery and Sale Stable.

No need of fretting over getting your freight up from the depot when Eickhoff & Hazen will attend to it and do it properly.

FARMERS' INSTITUTE MEETINGS

To Be Held in Twin Falls on December 6 and 7.

Farmers' institute meetings will be held in I. O. O. F. hall, Twin Falls, on Wednesday and Thursday, December 6 and 7, under the auspices of the Idaho Experiment Station. There will be morning, afternoon and evening sessions and many interesting papers and addresses will be included in the program. C. L. Smith, editor of the Inland Farmer, Spokane; A. E. Gipson, editor of the Gem State Rural, Caldwell; Professors H. T. French, O. A. Crosthwait of the Experiment Station, Moscow, and several other authorities upon agriculture and horticulture will be heard. Every farmer should endeavor to attend the institute as time spent at meetings of this character is always returned one hundred fold in the field. Following is the program:

MONDAY, 1:30 P. M.

"Diversified Farming and Its Advantages," by C. L. Smith, editor of the Inland Farmer of Spokane.
"Trees to Plant on the Twin Falls Tract," by J. A. Waters of Twin Falls.
"The Soil and Its Problems," by Professor George A. Crosthwait.
"Potato Growing," by Mr. Wolfe of Kimberly.
"Business on the Farm," by A. McPherson, superintendent of agriculture.

Evening Session, 7:30 P. M.

"Twin Falls Home Song," by the choir.
Address of welcome, by S. T. Hamilton of Twin Falls.
Response by Professor H. T. French.
Song, by Mrs. Bonham.
"Beautifying Home Grounds," by Miss Wolfe of Twin Falls.
Piano solo, by Loretta Tobin of Twin Falls.
"Agriculture in the Public Schools," by Professor G. A. Crosthwait.
Stereopticon lecture, by Professor H. T. French.

TUESDAY, 10:00 A. M.

"The Family Cow," by A. E. Gipson, editor Gem State Rural, Caldwell.
"Corn Growing," by W. A. Starr of Kimberly and Professor G. A. Crosthwait.
"Melon Growing," by E. H. Rettig of Filer.
"Dairying and Its Advantages," by C. L. Smith, editor of the Inland Farmer, Spokane.

1:30 P. M.

"Sheep Raising on the Farm," by H. T. West of Kimberly.
"Poultry Keeping," by A. E. Gipson of Caldwell.
"Good Roads," by F. E. Chamberlain of Twin Falls.

Evening Session, 7:30 P. M.

Music, by Twin Falls Glee club.
"The Farmers' Boy," by Mrs. Dora K. Steinour of Dry Creek.
Song, by Mrs. Bonham of Twin Falls.
"Relation of the Public School to the Farm," by Professor Potter of Twin Falls.
Song, "Idaho," by the audience.
"Building the Home," by C. L. Smith, editor of the Inland Farmer, Spokane, Wash.
Short stereopticon lecture, by Professor H. T. French.

The program will not be rigidly held to, provided other pertinent subjects are brought up.

All day addresses or papers will be short and to the point, subject to discussion at the close of address.

A question box will be provided. Anyone desiring questions answered, please hand them in.

The office of the superintendent of agriculture will be open constantly and everyone is invited to make that their headquarters.

Everybody is invited to attend these meetings. Ladies are especially invited. Farmers, bring your lunch with you and a basket lunch will be enjoyed at the office of the superintendent of agriculture.

The committee is seeking to make arrangements to entertain all who come from a distance.

ALEX. M'PHERSON,
Chairman of Committee.
J. A. WATERS,
Chairman of Arrangements.

Eickhoff & Hazen will haul your freight and express and haul it right.

Save your jaws by buying beef steaks at the City Meat Market and you will be better able to boost for Twin Falls.

Get your roasts at the City Meat Market and you won't get them at home.

Anything from a ton of coal to a feather duster carried by Braun Bros'. express as it should be. Satisfaction guaranteed.

You will make no mistake by intrusting your goods to Braun Bros'. transfer. They make no mistakes themselves.

OBJECTS TO METHODS OF RECLAMATION OFFICIALS

State Engineer Stephenson Finds His Place on the Consulting Board Rather Embarrassing—Claims He Is Being Kept in the Dark Regarding Its Deliberations and Wishes to Be Excused from Responsibility.

State Engineer Stephenson has addressed the following self-explanatory letter to Director Charles D. Walcott of the Geological Survey:

Hon. Charles D. Walcott, Director U. S. Geological Survey, Washington:—Dear Sir—I have the honor to acquaint you with certain facts pertaining to the local management of the reclamation service in Idaho, of which facts I feel sure you have hitherto been kept in ignorance. That such should be the case, and that your attention should not have been called to these matters at an earlier date is not strange, in view of the great scope covered by the reclamation service, and the fact that matters of local interest must necessarily be entrusted to those holding subordinate positions in the service.

It is to be understood that what I have to say applies only to a local state of affairs concerning the service in Idaho. As to the reclamation service as a whole, considered in connection with the great work it is carrying on throughout the western states, I want to say that I am in hearty accord and sympathy with the movement. But there are conditions existing here in Idaho for which I feel certain you will demand an accounting when once your attention is called to them, to the end that the evils growing out of these conditions may be summarily abated.

In your letter, under date of December 23, 1904, tendering me a position on the consulting board of Idaho for the reclamation service, the following statement occurs:

"The necessary close relations between our work and the functions of the state engineer, with reference to engineering construction, water rights, state lands, etc., render it eminently proper and desirable that the reclamation service have the benefit of your advice, and that you be kept informed, not only of the operations of the service, but of all prospective or tentative plans for future operations."

It has been charged, and justly, that the course of the reclamation service in this state was that of a close corporation. Upon receipt of your letter I naturally assumed that all this was to be done away with, for was not I assured that, as a member of the board, I should be kept informed, not only of the operations of the service, but of all prospective or tentative plans for future operations?" This I firmly believed and still believe was your intention. But the carrying out of your expressed intention, as embodied in your letter, has been signally overlooked at this end of the line. Meetings to discuss plans and map out operations are being repeatedly held by the service here, at which only those of the inner circle are present. My presence is not desired, or, at least, I so construe the fact that I am never notified nor asked to attend these meetings. So it happens that, in spite of your letter, I do not know one whit more about the actual plans and intentions of the service than I did before becoming a member of the board.

When I accepted a place upon this board it seemed to me that I might be of some benefit, not only to the service, but to the people of Idaho as well. Evidently it was a mistake to think so. Time and time again since I became a member of the board, men knowing me to be a member have come to me for information and advice upon matters of vital importance to them concerning tentative contractual relations with the government. To be compelled to tell them that, though a member of the board, I was absolutely ignorant of its deliberations and decisions has been humiliating, to say the least. Having received no information myself, I could impart none, and could only advise that the supervising engineer be consulted. Invariably the reply to this suggestion was to the effect that the gentleman in question had been asked for information, and would give no satisfaction whatever.

It is patent that the interests of the settlers as against individual speculators demand oftentimes that certain plans be not published immediately. It is also patent that you would not have tendered me a place on this board had you not felt that I could be trusted with its business. Your letter indicated that I was to be placed in touch with all the affairs of the board, in a way that, while not expected to divulge information which should be withheld, I would still be in a position to advise, in a general way, with those who should consult me. By what authority has the gentleman in charge of the service in this state felt himself empowered to override your judgment in this matter?

The government has required that 95 per cent of the lands under the Boise-Payette project be bonafide taken up by settlers as a condition to the commencement of construction. The landowners have come in as far as they felt will be to their advantage to go in the enterprise, and accordingly, as to the supervising engineer for information. The information is not forthcoming. They come to me, and I am compelled to confess that I know no more about the matter than they do. Under these circumstances, is it any wonder that there has as yet been no wild stampede to come in and sign up for the reclamation contracts? Every effort has been made to bring about this stampede even to the extent of threatening the withdrawal of government aid if the contracts are not signed up forthwith. Shall the members have thus far come short of unanimously applauding this enterprise? The cause is not far to seek. It is simply this attitude of secrecy, of frowning down all questioning, of retreating behind the words, "The government can be depended upon." No one is so foolish as to doubt that the government can be depended upon, but as to whether its lieutenants can always be depended upon is another matter. Especially so if he persists in assuming the attitude of one to whom every question is an impertinence.

If I can be of any benefit to the service and the state of Idaho by remaining on the consulting board, I shall be only too glad to do what I can, but in justice to myself I must disclaim all responsibility for the acts of the board so long as its meetings are held without my notice or knowledge, and its deliberations and decisions are so studiously kept from me. Very respectfully,

JAMES STEPHENSON, Jr.,
State Engineer.

From the Loan Standpoint.

WANTS TO PRY OFF THE LID

Caldwell Tribune Seeks Information From Reclamation Service.

In the last issue of the Caldwell Tribune appeared the following editorial which appears to be in line with the letter of State Engineer Stephenson to Director Walcott of the Geological Survey:

The Hon. Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.:

Sir—It has been nearly two years since the Tribune presumed to address you directly, and, considering how fruitless the former enterprise was, we would not have ventured a repetition were it not for the insistence of hundreds of your confiding admirers in the Boise valley. Some three years ago notice was given that government contemplated the construction of irrigation works for the reclamation of large tracts of land in the Boise and Payette valleys. Those lands were withdrawn from the public domain and set aside for homestead entry under the reclamation act. That was an implied invitation to all American citizens in search of homesteads to settle upon those lands, and something more than an implied promise on the part of government to proceed with expedition to the construction of irrigation systems. Your engineers have given generously of their time and talent in making careful and accurate examinations, surveys and plans. They have told the people, semi-officially, that there were no serious engineering difficulties to be overcome. And last March it was reported that $1,300,000 had been set aside from the general reclamation fund for the purpose of commencing operations on the Payette-Boise valley project. On those prospects, invitations, promises and assurances, hundreds of people have settled upon arid lands under the proposed government irrigation system. For months they have waited patiently and confidently for some action by government that would give definite assurance of the future. But instead of receiving anything clear and clean-cut, they are perplexed by vague and conflicting reports and distracted by doubts and uncertainties. One day a favorable story gains currency, and the homesteaders are strengthened and lifted up; the next day, a story of different color transpires, and they are cast down, heartsick and hopeless. Those distressed people appeal to you, Mr. Secretary, for some information that will at once, one way or the other, dissipate this awful suspense and uncertainty. Why need a project of this character be enveloped in mystery, and professional secrecy, and swathed in endless bolts of red tape? Why cannot you, Mr. Secretary, be candid with the people, and say to them those lands shall be, or they shall not be, reclaimed? Excuse is made that some land owners have refused to "sign up" with the government, but, so far as known, it has not been put forth authoritatively what government would do if all the people did "sign up." Moreover, when the lands in question were withdrawn for reclamation, there was no intimation that the settlers thereon would have to wait until adjustments could be made with people who already had a fairly adequate water supply. Now, it is threatened by your representatives that the entire project may be indefinitely postponed because a few people, who are satisfied with present conditions, refuse or neglect to "sign up;" and because a few others holding more than 160 acres each have not executed certain trust deeds.

Mr. Secretary, you should know that postponements and delays do not seriously injure the people who seem to be causing them. The people who suffer are those who, upon the implied invitation of the government of the United States, took up homes on lands withdrawn under the reclamation act. Those people are enduring privation and hardships which it would be impossible for you to comprehend. They are living on claims, scattered all over the plains, miles from neighbors, in Texas fashion, waiting their allotments and living with their families in tents or dugouts. In Texas fashion they can live in tents together. With them it is a matter of life or death. They must have water for their families and for domestic and live stock purposes. The husband, father, is often the last of women and children, and he must stay on the claim to keep others from jumping it. He must have means to feed and clothe his family while he is waiting for his land to be made productive. Many of them have borrowed money on their homesteads after a day of hard toil. You say it moved to think of these people, might blight the cause of your sympathies to reflecting that they were too hasty; that they had no business to come upon those lands until conditions were ripe for their reception. But consider that poor people in search of land upon which to establish homes must get there quick or they will be eternally late and left.

Now, Mr. Secretary, it will be a mercy to those people to frankly tell them just what you propose to do, and when. They cannot hang on much longer. Unless this cloud of mystery and uncertainty is dissipated, the next year will witness scores of abandonments and relinquishments. Speculators in relinquishments are already appearing to prey on the misfortunes of poor but honest homesteaders. It would be in you, sir, a most gracious act to put forth something definite and conclusive. If the project is to be developed, tell it to those distressed and distracted people, so that they may be encouraged to endure unto the end. They would bear up with good cheer under their load of hardships if they could only know their hopes, though long deferred, would yet be fulfilled. Cannot you, Mr. Secretary, give the word of assurance that will fortify and soothe them—while they wait?—Caldwell Tribune.

Lands for Lease.

Choice agricultural tracts, under the low line canal, 20 to 160 acres in extent, will be leased to desirable tenants on favorable terms. These cleared and cultivated at once. Inlands are owned by farmers in north Idaho, who wish to have them cleared and cultivated at once. Intending tenants will find the terms very advantageous. For particulars inquire of J. M. MAXWELL, Cashier First National Bnk, Twin Falls.

Play Safe.

Have your land surveyed and your ditches located by C. H. Mull, Jones building, Twin Falls.

Christmas Gifts.

Glad Christmas day is here again, with
loving word and deed.
When all get much they do not want,
and little that they need.
The baby's jacket, cousin sent, we
can't get on at all,
And mother's slippers are too large
and father's are too small.

And sister Zella got a hood she'll be
afraid to wear,
Because its color clashes with the col-
or of her hair.
And brother Henry got some books
from plous Uncle Ned,
And after he had told him, too, he
hoped he'd send a sled.

Aunt Mary, who's so timid she's
afraid to slumber nights,
Received an Indian sleepy book that's
so chuck-full of fights
And tomahawks and scalping knives
it makes your blood run cold—
She wouldn't read a word of it for
twice its weight in gold.

Our parson, who is single, and is
thought to be a prize,
Got nineteen pairs of slippers, every
color, kind and size.
And Deacon Gray, who isn't gray, be-
cause his head is bare,
Received a splendid set of combs and
brushes for his hair.

But while some gifts are not a fit, the
ones who get them know
'Twas kindly hearts and loving
thoughts that prompted them, and so
The spirit that surrounds them all
makes every one seem dear,
And Christmas day shall still be held
the best of all the year.
—Nixon Waterman in Woman's Home
Companion for December.

Braun Bros. will collect your freight and express and deliver it in first class condition.

MINIDOKA & SOUTHWESTERN RY.

TIME TABLE

Freight.	Passenger.	Stations.	Passenger.	Freight.
12:01 a. m. lv.	9:00 a. m. lv.	Minidoka	arr. 6:30 p. m.	arr. 12:30 a. m.
12:30	9:17	Acequia	6:15	12:00
1:00 p. m.	9:29	Rupert	6:02	11:29
1:45	9:43	Heyburn	5:50	11:00
2:30	9:59	Burley	5:40	10:42
2:50	10:01	Search's Ferry	5:28	10:30
3:15	10:18	Milner	5:10	9:45
3:40	10:35	Dry Creek	4:53	9:05
3:55	10:43	Murtaugh	4:45	8:45
4:10	10:50	Hansen	4:35	7:25
4:27	11:00	Kimberly	4:27	7:15
5:00 p. m. arr.	11:15 a. m. arr.	Twin Falls	lv. 4:15	lv. 7:00 a. m.

D. E. SULLIVAN, Agent, Twin Falls.

D. E. BURLEY, General Passenger and Ticket Agt. Oregon Short Line, Salt Lake City.

Notice for Publication—Final Proof.

I, John B. Ellsworth of Johnson, Wash., who made entry No. 521, under the provisions of an act of the legislature of the State of Idaho, commonly known as the "Carey Act," approved March 2nd, 1899, which embraces the E½ of SW¼ of section 15, township 10 S. of range 16 E. B. M., do hereby give notice of my intention to make final proof to establish my claim to the land above described, and that I expect to prove that I have resided on, reclaimed and cultivated said land as required by law, before C. D. Thomas, representative of State Land Board at Twin Falls, Idaho, on November 18, 1905, by two of the following witnesses: A. H. Thompson, F. E. Thompson, J. J. Cline, Roy Cline, all of Twin Falls. JOHN B. ELLSWORTH.

1-5 Entryman.

Deferred until November 25, 1905.

Notice for Publication—Final Proof.

I, Martin Macaw of Twin Falls, who made entry No. 551, under the provisions of an act of the legislature of the State of Idaho, commonly known as the "Carey Act," approved March 2nd, 1899, which embraces the W½ of NE¼ of section 3, township 10 S. of range 19 E. B. M., do hereby give notice of my intention to make final proof to establish my claim to the land above described, and that I expect to prove that I have resided on, reclaimed and cultivated said land as required by law, before C. D. Thomas, representative of State Land Board at Twin Falls, Idaho, on November 18, 1905, by two of the following witnesses: A. H. Johnson, H. R. Boyer, Ella Ellis, D. C. Sierer, all of Twin Falls.

MARTIN MACAW.

52-5 Entryman.

Notice for Publication—Final Proof.

I, Jens Pedersen, the assignee of Frank Hibbard, who made entry No. 244, under the provisions of an act of the legislature of the State of Idaho, commonly known as the "Carey Act," approved March 2nd, 1899, which embraces the SW¼ of section 10, township 10 S. of range 16 E. B. M., do hereby give notice of my intention to make final proof to establish my claim to the land above described, and that I expect to prove that I have resided on, reclaimed and cultivated said land as required by law, before C. D. Thomas, representative of State Land Board at Twin Falls, Idaho, on November 18, 1905, by two of the following witnesses: Ed Braun of Twin Falls, E. H. Hettig of Filer, H. B. Lorain of Filer, Martin Macaw of Filer.

JENS PEDERSEN,

52-5 Entryman.

Deferred until November 25, 1905.

Notice for Publication—Final Proof.

I, Hugh T. Austermell, of Twin Falls, the assignee of Jos. D. Perkins, the assignee of James W. Bruce, who made entry No. 168, under the provisions of an act of the legislature of the State of Idaho, commonly known as the "Carey Act," approved March 2nd, 1899, which embraces the SW¼ of section 9, township 10 S. of range 16 E. B. M., do hereby give notice of my intention to make final proof to establish my claim to the land above described, and that I expect to prove that I have resided on, reclaimed and cultivated said land as required by law, before C. D. Thomas, representative of the State Land Board at Twin Falls, Idaho, on November 25, 1905, by two of the following witnesses: Alex. M. Craigie, Thos. C. Macauley, A. W. Irvin, and W. B. Perrine, all of Twin Falls, Idaho.

HUGH T. AUSTERMELL, Entryman.

1-5

Notice for Publication—Final Proof.

I, L. D. Morrill of Rock Creek, who made entry No. 3, under the provisions of an act of the legislature of the state of Idaho, commonly known as the "Carey Act," approved March 2nd, 1899, which embraces the NW¼ of section 27, township 10 S. of range 18 E. B. M., do hereby give notice of my intention to make final proof to establish my claim to the land above described, and that I expect to prove that I have resided on, reclaimed and cultivated said land as required by law, before C. D. Thomas, representative of the State Land Board at Twin Falls, Idaho, on December 2, 1905, by two of the following witnesses: M. D. Morgan, G. H. Johnson, L. M. Prothero and Joseph Nielson, all of Kimberly. L. D. MORRILL,

1-5 Entryman.

Notice for Publication—Final Proof.

I, Geo. A. Driessel of Twin Falls, Idaho, the assignee of John Driessel, who made entry No. 1365, under the provisions of an act of the legislature of the state of Idaho, commonly known as the "Carey Act," approved March 2nd, 1899, which embraces the N½ of NE¼ of section 21, township 10 S. or range 17 E. B. M., do hereby give notice of my intention to make final proof to establish my claim to the land above described, and that I expect to prove that I have resided on, reclaimed and cultivated said land as required by law, before C. D. Thomas, representative of State Land Board at Twin Falls, Idaho, on December 2, 1905, by two of the following witnesses: Jas. Tobin, J. E. Hart, Jno. Eyechen, Stovill Cheney, all of Twin Falls. GEO. A. DRIESSEL,

2-5 Entryman.

Notice for Publication—Final Proof.

I, Gerhard Osterloh of Twin Falls, Idaho, who made entry No. 142, under the provisions of an act of the legislature of the State of Idaho, commonly known as the "Carey Act," approved March 2nd, 1899, which embraces the SE¼ of SE¼ of section 22 and the NE¼ of NE¼ of section 27, township 10 S. of range 17 E. B. M., do hereby give notice of my intention to make final proof to establish my claim to the land above described, and that I expect to prove that I have resided on, reclaimed and cultivated said land as required by law, before C. D. Thomas, representative of the State Land Board at Twin Falls, Idaho, on December 2, 1905, by two of the following witnesses: Jno. Tobin, J. E. Hart, Jno. Eyechen, Stovill Cheney, all of Twin Falls. GERHARD OSTERLOH,

2-5 Entryman.

Notice for Publication—Final Proof.

I, B. Morgan Nisbet of Boise, Idaho, who made entry No. 235, under the provisions of an act of the legislature of the State of Idaho, commonly known as the "Carey Act," approved March 2nd, 1899, which embraces the SE¼ of SW¼ of section 21, township 10 S. of range 17 E. B. M., do hereby give notice of my intention to make final proof to establish my claim to the land above described, and that I expect to prove that I have resided on, reclaimed and cultivated said land as required by law, before C. D. Thomas, representative of State Land Board at Twin Falls, Idaho, on November 25, 1905, by two of the following witnesses: J. H. Tribe, M. T. Records, S. T. Hamilton, R. H. Holtzman, all of Twin Falls. B. MORGAN NISBET,

1-5 Entryman.

Notice for Publication—Final Proof.

I, Anton Anderson of Rock Creek, who made entry No. 16, under the provisions of an act of the legislature of the State of Idaho, commonly known as the "Carey Act," approved March 2nd, 1899, which embraces the SW¼ of SE¼ of section 12, township 10 S. of range 17 E. B. M., do hereby give notice of my intention to make final proof to establish my claim to the land above described, and that I expect to prove that I have resided on, reclaimed and cultivated said land as required by law, before C. D. Thomas, representative of State Land Board at Twin Falls, Idaho, on November 25, 1905, by two of the following witnesses: Harry Atkinson, Ira Hansen, John Hidy, Thomas Sweeney, all of Twin Falls. ANTON ANDERSON,

1-5 Entryman.

Notice for Publication—Final Proof.

I, Gustav Schulz of Pendleton, Oregon, who made entry No. 762, under the provisions of an act of the legislature of the State of Idaho, commonly known as the "Carey Act," approved March 2nd, 1899, which embraces lot 2 and the SW¼ of SE¼ of section 18 and the W½ of NE¼ of section 19, township 9 S. of range 16 E. B. M., do hereby give notice of my intention to make final proof to establish my claim to the land above described, and that I expect to prove that I have resided on, reclaimed and cultivated said land as required by law, before C. D. Thomas, representative of State Land Board at Twin Falls, Idaho, on November 25, 1905, by two of the following witnesses: Peter Wiedeman, James Kern, John H. Blass, C. W. Arthur, all of Twin Falls.

GUSTAV SCHULZ.

1-5 Entryman.

Notice For Publication—Final Proof.

I, Henry I. Macy, the assignee of George E. Ritchey, who made entry No. 193, under the provisions of an act of the legislature of the State of Idaho, commonly known as the "Carey Act," approved March 2nd, 1899, which embraces the NE¼ of NW¼ of section 27, township 9 S. of range 16 E. B. M., do hereby give notice of my intention to make final proof to establish my claim to the land above described, and that I expect to prove that I have resided and cultivated said land as required by law, before C. D. Thomas, representative of State Land Board at Twin Falls, Idaho, on November 25, 1905, by two of the following witnesses: Jesse K. Wilmore, Daniel A. Harzard, James D. Rounstree, W. D. Garlock, all of Twin Falls. HENRY I. MACY,

1-5 Entryman.

Deferred until December 2.

Notice For Publication—Final Proof.

I, Gustavus A. Parker of Dayton, Wash., who made entry No. 131, under the provisions of an act of the legislature of the State of Idaho, commonly known as the "Carey Act," approved March 2nd, 1899, which embraces the E½ of SW¼ of section 10, township 10 S. of range 18 E. B. M., do hereby give notice of my intention to make final proof to establish my claim to the land above described, and that I expect to prove that I have resided on, reclaimed and cultivated said land as required by law, before C. D. Thomas, representative of State Land Board at Twin Falls, Idaho, on November 25, 1905, by two of the following witnesses: John McNeil of Kimberly, Gilbert Lee of Kimberly, Thomas Sweeney of Twin Falls, Otis Cheney of Twin Falls. G. A. PARKER,

1-5 Entryman.

Deferred until December 2, 1905.

Notice For Publication—Final Proof.

I, B. H. Zink of Wallace, Idaho, who made entry No. 608, under the provisions of an act of the legislature of the State of Idaho, commonly known as the "Carey Act," approved March 2nd, 1899, which embraces the SW¼ of SW¼ of section 29, township 9 S. of range 16 E. B. M., do hereby give notice of my intention to make final proof to establish my claim to the land above described, and that I expect to prove that I have resided on, reclaimed and cultivated said land as required by law, before C. D. Thomas, representative of State Land Board at Twin Falls, Idaho, on December 2, 1905, by two of the following witnesses: A. D. McKinley, J. M. Maxwell, D. C. Sierer, Harry Getty, all of Twin Falls.

B. H. ZINK,

2-5 Entryman.

Notice For Publication—Final Proof.

I, James Keegan of Spokane, Wash., who made entry No. 1126, under the provisions of an act of the legislature of the State of Idaho, commonly known as the "Carey Act," approved March 2nd, 1899, which embraces the SW¼ of NE¼ of section 7, township 11 S. of range 18 E. B. M., do hereby give notice of my intention to make final proof to establish my claim to the land above described, and that I expect to prove that I have resided on, reclaimed and cultivated said land as required by law, before C. D. Thomas, representative of State Land Board at Twin Falls, Idaho, on December 2, 1905, by two of the following witnesses: St. John Skinner, A. M. Johnson, John J. Kyle, Emil Ihler, all of Twin Falls. JAMES KEEGAN,

2-5 Entryman.

Notice for Publication—Final Proof.

I, John J. Kyle of Spokane, Wash., who made entry No. 1117, and the assignee of Carl J. Ojoby, who made entry No. 1308, under the provisions of an act of the legislature of the State of Idaho, commonly known as the "Carey Act," approved March 2nd, 1899, which embraces the SE¼ of NE¼ of section 7, township 11 S. of range 18 E. B. M., do hereby give notice of my intention to make final proof to establish my claim to the land above described, and that I expect to prove that I have resided on, reclaimed and cultivated said land as required by law, before C. D. Thomas, representative of State Land Board at Twin Falls, Idaho, on December 2, 1905, by two of the following witnesses: St. John Skinner, A. M. Johnson, James Keegan, Emil Ihler, all of Twin Falls.

JOHN J. KYLE,

2-5 Entryman.

Notice for Publication—Final Proof.

I, Samuel A. Friedman of Marcn, Ill., who made entry No. 115, under the provisions of an act of the legislature of the State of Idaho, commonly known as the "Carey Act," approved March 2nd, 1899, which embraces the SW¼ of section 34, township 9 S. of range 16 E. B. M., do hereby give notice of my intention to make final proof to establish my claim to the land above described, and that I expect to prove that I have resided on, reclaimed and cultivated said land as required by law, before C. D. Thomas, representative of State Land Board at Twin Falls, Idaho, on December 2, 1905, by two of the following witnesses: E. L. Eaton, J. W. Stanley, E. Hess, M. S. Paulos, all of Twin Falls. CHARLES E. ARGYLE,

2-5 Entryman.

Notice For Publication—Final Proof.

I, Charles E. Argyle of Twin Falls, Idaho, who made entry No. 950, under the provisions of an act of the legislature of the State of Idaho, commonly known as the "Carey Act," approved March 2nd, 1899, which embraces the SE¼ of SW¼ of section 3, township 10 S. of range 18 E. B. M., do hereby give notice of my intention to make final proof to establish my claim to the land above described, and that I expect to prove that I have resided on, reclaimed and cultivated said land as required by law, before C. D. Thomas, representative of State Land Board at Twin Falls, Idaho, on December 2, 1905, by two of the following witnesses: E. L. Eaton, J. W. Stanley, E. Hess, M. S. Paulos, all of Twin Falls. EDWIN L. EATON,

2-5 Entryman.

Notice For Publication—Final Proof.

I, George H. Darrow of Twin Falls, Idaho, who made entry No. 640, under the provisions of an act of the legislature of the State of Idaho, commonly known as the "Carey Act," approved March 2nd, 1899, which embraces the N½ of SE¼, and the E½ of SW¼ of section 6, township 10 S. of range 17 E. B. M., do hereby give notice of my intention to make final proof to establish my claim to the land above described, and that I expect to prove that I have resided on, reclaimed and cultivated said land as required by law, before C. D. Thomas, representative of State Land Board at Twin Falls, Idaho, on December 11, 1905, by two of the following witnesses: W. W. Humphrey, William Dell, Henry H. Howe, Fred E. Ramsey, all of Twin Falls, Idaho.

GEORGE H. DARROW,

3-5 Entryman.

Notice For Publication—Final Proof.

I, Lloyd Towne, assignee of George Moore of Twin Falls, Idaho, who made entry No. 1179 under the provisions of an act of the legislature of the State of Idaho, commonly known as the "Carey Act," approved March 2nd, 1899, which embraces the SW¼ of NW¼ and N½ of NW¼ of section 29, township 10 S. of range 19 E. B. M., do hereby give notice of my intention to make final proof to establish my claim to the land above described, and that I expect to prove that I have resided on, reclaimed and cultivated said land as required by law, before C. D. Thomas, representative of State Land Board at Twin Falls, Idaho, on December 16, 1905, by two of the following witnesses: Frank Brewer, Geo. Bunnell, Nick Smith, Joseph Smith, all of Twin Falls.

LLOYD TOWNE,

4-5 Entryman.

Notice For Publication—Final Proof.

I, S. Belle Chamberlain of Boise, Idaho, who made entry No. 129, under the provisions of an act of the legislature of the State of Idaho, commonly known as the "Carey Act," approved March 2d, 1899, which embraces the NE¼ of NE¼ of section 16, township 10 S. of range 17 E. B. M., do hereby give notice of my intention to make final proof to establish my claim to the land above described, and that I expect to prove that I have resided on, reclaimed and cultivated said land as required by law, before C. D. Thomas, representative of State Land Board at Twin Falls, Idaho, on November 4, 1905, by two of the following witnesses: J. M. Speckman, J. H. Darrow, F. E. Voigt, R. M. McCollum, all of Twin Falls.

S. BELLE CHAMBERLAIN.

50-5 Entryman.

Deferred until November 11.

Deferred until November 25, 1905.

Notice For Publication—Final Proof.

I, O. M. Gaut of Wallace, Idaho, who made entry No. 1280, under the provisions of an act of the legislature of the State of Idaho, commonly known as the "Carey Act," approved March 2nd, 1899, which embraces lots 3 and 4 of section 31, township 9 S. of range 16 E. B. M., do hereby give notice of my intention to make final proof to establish my claim to the land above described, and that I expect to prove that I have resided on, reclaimed and cultivated said land as required by law, before C. D. Thomas, representative of State Land Board at Twin Falls, Idaho, on December 16, 1905, by two of the following witnesses: John Durfee, Charles Waller, Daniel Sear, A. D. McKinlay, all of Twin Falls.

O. M. GAUT,

4-5 Entryman.

Notice For Publication—Final Proof.

I, Dan Thomas, assignee of Donald Kennedy of Twin Falls, who made entry No. 624, under the provisions of an act of the legislature of the State of Idaho, commonly known as the "Carey Act," approved March 2nd, 1899, which embraces the SE¼ of section 3, township 10 S. of range 17 E. B. M., do hereby give notice of my intention to make final proof to establish my claim to the land above described, and that I expect to prove that I have resided on, reclaimed and cultivated said land as required by law, before C. D. Thomas, representative of State Land Board at Twin Falls, Idaho, on December 20, 1905, by two of the following witnesses: James A. Waters, J. H. Kindall, Ernest Tacha, all of Twin Falls. DAN THOMAS,

4-5 Entryman.

Notice For Publication—Final Proof.

I, John F. VanDervort of Bourne, Ore., who made entry No. 195, under the provisions of an act of the legislature of the State of Idaho, commonly known as the "Carey Act," approved March 2, 1899, which embraces the S½ of SW¼ of section 1, township 10 S. of range 17 E. B. M., do hereby give notice of my intention to make final proof to establish my claim to the land above described, and that I expect to prove that I have resided on, reclaimed and cultivated said land as required by law, before C. D. Thomas, representative of State Land Board at Twin Falls, Idaho, on December 23, 1905, by two of the following witnesses: J. A. Waters, C. H. Foster, A. C. Pratt, C. T. Backus, all of Twin Falls. JOHN F. VAN DERVORT,

5-5 Entryman.

HAUNTS OF THE WILD DUCK

Autumnal Visits of the Favorite Water Fowl.

By the river, the lake and the swamp, where the tall grasses are sighing in the wind, an interesting company of birds is gathering. Perhaps we have made the acquaintance of some of them in spring when they went north—they are the wild ducks. Do not expect them to allow you to close a friendship as the robins and other birds as they have a dread of everything that looks at all like a shooter. So hide near the water and watch for them from a distance. If we keep still and out of sight they may come quite close. Most of the drakes are generally grayish and look a good deal alike at a little distance. When you see one distinctly marked, black next to white, or any very dark and light colors which meet without blending, you may be pretty sure it is a drake. Three of the kind we see most often of the feathery tribe are teal, the mallard and the pintail. Others are the teal, which you may know at a glance, they are so small; the widgeon, wood duck, shoveler, black duck, bald pate, redhead, ring neck, redhead and the mergansers or fish ducks.

If you succeed in getting acquainted with several of these you will do well. It needs patience and good eyes and if you can add to these an opera glass, you will be still better fitted for duck hunting.

To stalk ducks near the shore in open water approach them by short stages whenever all are under water at once. A duck will usually remain under water about half a minute in the meantime you have covered 100 feet or more of ground and concealed yourself as much as possible, allowing only an opening to watch from. Sometimes one finds a feeding ground where he can hide and wait for the ducks to come. This is the way to observe them at close range. I know of a small pond, surrounded by willows and other bushes, where scaup ducks come every day to feed. While waiting beside the pond I have seen a flock of ducks sail down over the water only 100 feet from us, then turn, and coming back, repeat the performance. As they swooped down with set wings, and making a loud, swishing noise, they were a fine sight, well worth an hour's waiting.

Although ducks are wary and alert, they do not readily see danger when they are about to alight in the water. This appears to be a rather difficult act, for it seems to engage their entire attention.

The most common kinds of ducks can rarely be seen closely. Even the black duck is not often to be studied, except at an aggravating distance, although he is found in every marsh. It is a common saying that water leaves no trail. But where some black ducks had been preening and sunning themselves I have read the story very plainly in the water, where numerous small, down feathers floated and clung to grassy tussocks.

In a lagoon, in Jackson park, Chicago, where no shooting is allowed, the ducks are remarkably tame; though on Lake Michigan, a quarter of a mile away, they are hunted and are wild. There are other places where ducks find safe retreats from shooters, and in these they soon become very tame.—St. Nicholas.

NOTICE

Mail arrives daily, including Sunday, train No. 3, at 11:30 a. m.

Mail departs daily, including Sunday, train No. 4, at 4:30 p. m.

Mail Closes at ..... 4:00 p. m.

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