

# TWIN FALLS NEWS

VOLUME III.

TWIN FALLS NEWS, TWIN FALLS, IDAHO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1907.

NUMBER 15

## FRANCHISE IS SOUGHT BY TELLURIDE COMPANY

### Village Trustees Are Asked to Grant an Exclusive Right to the Corporation for the Distribution of Light and Power in Twin Falls—System of Sidewalks and Crossings Covering Greater Part of City Will Be Put in Without Delay.

At the regular meeting of the village trustees on Monday evening the necessary legal steps were taken to lay sidewalks and crossings throughout the major portion of the town. The notice to lot owners appears this week in both the Twin Falls papers. The Twin Falls Townsite Co. accepted oral notice and announced that it would stand its share of the cost of the improvements without putting the city to the expense of advertising the notice. The company owns about 140 lots in the district to be covered.

The following ordinance was presented by the representatives of a Telluride Power Co. and referred to a committee consisting of Trustees Sprague, Smith and Harner, who will co-operate with the city attorney:

Be it ordained by the mayor and council of the city of Twin Falls, that consent, permission and authority are hereby given, granted and duly vested in L. Nunn, his heirs, assigns, to use and occupy the streets, lanes, alleys and public places of said city for the purposes of erecting, operating and maintaining pole lines, and fixtures, appliances and appurtenances, for the purpose of transmitting and distributing for use electric power, for the term of 50 years from and after the date of the acceptance of this ordinance as hereinafter fixed; provided, said Nunn, the grantee hereunder, shall begin the erection of his electric system for the purpose aforesaid within two months from the date hereof, and be ready to furnish electric current therefrom within six months thereafter, and the grantee hereunder shall be bound to comply with all the terms of the covenants and agreements of the city hereinafter contained, covenants and agreeing that he will grant and convey unto said city upon demand at any time within one year from the date last above mentioned, all his right, title and interest in and to this franchise and the investment thereunder upon the payment to him by said city of a sum in lawful money of the United States equal to the total expense made therefor by said grantee plus 10 per cent thereon; and will at any time upon demand within five years after the date last above fixed likewise make such conveyance to said city for a sum in lawful money of the United States equal to the total expenditure of grantee for holding under this franchise plus 10 per cent thereof, and plus interest of 2 per cent for each additional year of the five years aforesaid; that is, if purchase is made during first year above mentioned, 10 per cent only of the total expenditure will be added; if during second year, 12 per cent only of the total expenditure will be added; if during third year, 14 per cent only will be added; and so on during the sixth year, when a total of 20 per cent of the total expenditure to the date of the exercising of this option to purchase for his holdings under this franchise shall be added; and at any time after said six years above mentioned upon demand to grant and convey unto said city all his right, title and interest in and to this franchise and his holdings thereunder for a sum in lawful money of the United States equal to the total expenditure to the date of such conveyance for all holdings under, in connection with or incidental to this franchise, plus 20 per cent of the total thereof, the city, in consideration of

the foregoing option-to-purchase, hereby covenanting, contracting and agreeing with said grantee, his heirs and assigns, that it will not engage in municipal lighting or in generating, producing or distributing electricity for lighting, power or other beneficial purposes within the city of Twin Falls and will prevent others from so doing during the life of this franchise in competition with said grantee, his heirs or assigns, without having first obtained the consent of the grantee and distributing system of grantee and the properties and holdings under this franchise by exercising the foregoing option to purchase by paying to said grantee, his heirs or assigns, the full purchase price as above specified; said grantee, his heirs and assigns, to remain the sole management, regulation and control of said franchise and all investments made thereunder or in connection with said franchise and to enjoy the benefits thereof until such full purchase price shall have been paid by said city to said grantee, his heirs or assigns, as aforesaid.

The franchise hereby granted shall not be operative unless and until said grantee shall within 30 days from and after the date of the publication and due and final enactment of this ordinance file with the city clerk his acceptance in writing of the terms hereof; thereupon, however, this ordinance shall immediately become operative and in full force and effect.

### SCHOOL NOTES.

Eldred McFall has dropped the high school work.

Cleave Costello has missed several days of school owing to illness.

Miss Wolfe was ill last week and unable to attend to her duties.

The Literary society of the high school will give one of its semi-monthly programs next Friday afternoon in the auditorium. These are proving very helpful to the students, besides being very interesting.

Owing to the heavy rains many of the school wagons have stopped and the attendance has fallen accordingly. The enrollment this week is about 476. Four-hour teams are used on such wagons as are running and even then they have been stuck several times.

Miss DeBow, the seventh grade teacher, gave an "interesting talk" in the auditorium last Monday afternoon. The subject was "China." After giving a brief description of the topography of the country Miss DeBow gave a somewhat on the conditions in the famine districts.

At 2 p. m. Wednesday the school was started by hearing the fire alarm. The building was cleared in 90 seconds. Superintendent Potter says as soon as possible he is going to drill the scholars in coming from the auditorium after a fire alarm is given and all the scholars are there.

The basketball girls and baseball boys have decided to join forces and work together for the benefit of both teams. The girls now have their suits and some of them are finished. They are dark blue trimmed in red and are very neat and pretty. At the benefit dance last Friday the girls made a neat sum selling tickets and serving punch.

### HANSEN HAS NEW POSTMASTER

#### Loses One Good Official and Gains Another.

HANSEN, Feb. 6.—Ex-Postmaster Thos. J. Rauch and Charles Upton made a business trip to Twin Falls last Tuesday.

George Rinnell is making improvements in finishing his new house northeast of town.

Mike Regan is doing some repair work on the siding at this place caused by recent floods.

Conductor Fuller and the freight train is taking a lay off. He will resume his duties in a few days.

Will Lytle boarded the west bound train Sunday for a few days visit at the capital of the (soon to be) new county.

Mrs. Charles Upton arrived home Sunday from Goldendale, Wash. She was expected some time ago but because of the low floods in the Columbia river was unable to cross.

Rev. Schenck closed his meetings Friday night. The severe weather seemed to be against the success of his services.

Mrs. Lytle departed for her home at Twin Falls last Sunday. She had been visiting at the home of Nick Smith during the past week.

Mr. Black, formerly manager of the Riverton Lumber Co.'s yard at Hoyburn, passed through our burg en route for Kimberly to take charge of the Western Lumber Co.'s yard at that place.

Nick Smith has rented the Froelich ranch of 150 acres bordering Hanson on the south. Mr. Smith is preparing to put 500 acres under cultivation this year.

Among those who attended the Farmers' institute at Twin Falls last week were Nick Smith and F. M. Towne. They report a very successful meeting and believe much good comes from the meeting of farmers and free exchange of ideas.

W. H. Barker, proprietor of the Hoyburn brick factory, passed through town a few days ago en route to Twin Falls. He was shown some of the product of the last burn at this place and said they were the best quality of brick he had seen on the project.

W. N. Rose has received his commission as postmaster at Hanson. Former Postmaster Thos. J. Rauch had sent in his resignation some months ago, to take effect upon an appeal made by Mr. Rose. The patrons of the Hanson postoffice desire to thank Mr. Rauch not alone for his faithful performance of duty and kind and prompt attention to the public, but also for his fruitful efforts in getting the postoffice established and later in securing open-pouch service. Mr. Rauch's pleasant face at the delivery window will be seen no more, yet there is one consolation, that search the community and find a person who could fill the position so vacant until a better satisfaction than Mr. Rose would be an impossibility.

WHY MONUMENTS ARE DELAYED

Boise Contractors Are Slow in Making the Deliveries.

Earn Meeker, the veteran trail blazer, who crossed the Twin Falls tract last summer with an ox team, selecting sites for monuments which will mark the course of the old Oregon trail from Indianapolis to the Pacific coast, is annoyed because the contractors in Boise with whom he arranged for the delivery of monuments are slow in performing their part of the work.

In a letter to J. G. Grainger of Twin Falls Mr. Meeker enclosed the receipt for a money order for \$20 which he mailed from here to Boise in payment of the Twin Falls monument. The contractor acknowledged the receipt of the money which they received last May but they have not delivered the monument. Mr. Meeker announced his intention of taking up the matter with some responsible person in Boise who will ascertain why the monuments which he paid for are not forthcoming.

### KIMBERLY MOIST BUT HAPPY

#### Two Carloads of Wheat Are Shipped to Payette.

KIMBERLY, Feb. 7.—J. A. Johnson, one of the growers of this section, has sold his ranch of 150 acres lying one mile east of town to P. J. Pringle of Des Moines, Iowa. Mr. Johnson has had the whole place cleared and fenced and last year raised a fine crop of wheat, besides sowing a portion of it to alfalfa. Mr. Johnson intends to dispose of his personal property at auction sale on his ranch on next Tuesday, the 12th. In the departure of this man from our midst the community loses one of its most stalwart citizens. May success follow him.

Miss Lizzie Dunken, who has been attending school at Albion, returned home quite unexpectedly on Friday. Poor health caused her to discontinue study for the remainder of the year.

Mrs. G. F. Peterson has been quite ill the past week.

Ed Smith, a genial traveling man from Salt Lake City, Kimberly last Saturday. The drive to Rock Creek was an awful experience. The roads were so bad that it took about four hours to cover the nine miles.

Emil Hickey and Otto Gröner left on Monday for their old home in Michigan.

Considerable sickness of a minor sort has accompanied the recent spell of dampness and has prevailed in the vicinity of the railroad.

John Peters of Twin Falls spent a part of Wednesday in town.

Two cars of wheat were loaded at the warehouse Wednesday for shipment to Payette.

Norman Batcher, auditor for the Western Lumber Co., who has been here some time investigating the accounts left by their defaulting agent, Clippinger, returned to Pocatello on Wednesday.

C. A. McMaster will remain some time on his ranch near here to sack some of the grain he has in bins.

Several carloads of engine cylinders have been spread about the railroad yards for the past week by Regan's gang of Japan.

Mich. Maude Henry of Provo, Utah, is visiting at the home of Mrs. B. Wilkins.

There was no meeting of the literary society held last Saturday evening because of bad weather.

George F. Peterson has accepted a position with the canal company as ditch rider. He covers a territory in the west.

Tom Atkins and Henry Jones of Rock Creek were in town Wednesday.

A little stranger in the form of a housing boy called at the Wilkins home Wednesday morning. Mother and babe are doing nicely.

### COMMERCIAL & SAVINGS BANK

#### Will Open in Twin Falls on or About First of March.

The Commercial & Savings bank of Twin Falls will open in the Shoberg & Hyer building, on the east corner of Main and Ninth streets, about March 1st, and Twin Falls will thus enjoy the benefit of another sound financial institution. Judge B. F. Olden of the Idaho Trust & Savings bank of Boise, is president of the new institution, Harry F. Allen, who needs no introduction to the people of Twin Falls, is vice president and manager, and L. A. Warner will be the cashier. Mr. Allen arrived yesterday and is a guest of the Hotel Perrine. He stated that the bank had leased the Shoberg & Hyer building, the interior of which would be fitted up specially for banking house purposes. If nothing happens to delay the work, the building will be ready for occupancy about March 1st. A pleasant feature in connection with the opening of the new bank will be the return to Twin Falls of Mr. and Mrs. Allen, whose many friends will heartily welcome them. Mr. Allen said he intended to build a residence in Twin Falls next summer. For the time being Mr. and Mrs. Allen will occupy a suite of rooms in the First National bank building.

## INSTITUTE PRODUCTIVE OF SPLENDID RESULTS

### Attendance Well-Sustained Notwithstanding the Unfavorable Weather—Many Excellent Papers Read and Discussed—Farmers Advised to Sow Bluestem Wheat—Seed Committee Has Work Planned—Proposal to Purchase Fair Grounds.

Notwithstanding the machinations of the nasty weather man the Twin Falls farmers' institute was a splendid success. Probably not since Father Noah got busy with his pitch and tar and gopher wood has such a weather mixture been served to the American people as that which has distressed all sections of the continent for the past fortnight. How so many farmers managed to get into town is a mystery. The roads were almost bottomless, but the dirt was prevent a good attendance. The farmers are not worrying over the moisture. It means less irrigation and a consequent saving. The discussions were spirited, pointed and instructive.

One of the most profitable and interesting arguments was that which followed President Starr's paper on alfalfa. The debate was on the merit of a nurse crop. Don Bryan championed the nurse crop method and gave his own experience and that of some of his neighbors in proof of his contention. Superintendent McPherson, Mr. Sullivan and others held out for straight alfalfa. There was a great deal of merit on both sides and neither here an advantage.

Supplementing Mr. Starr's paper, Mr. Bryan was asked to give his experience. He agreed in the main with Mr. Starr. The plan he had found successful was to sow the alfalfa with grain and sow it broadcast. This would give a grain crop the first year and an alfalfa crop the second year.

He sowed 15 pounds of alfalfa seed to the acre. Mr. Bryan advised attacking the alfalfa in large stacks, thus reducing the loss of water. He found that the best and simplest method of sowing and stacking the crop was the best. When the straw stem would break he had to throw the hay was ready for baling.

Another gentleman described a home-made bait which worked perfectly.

Mr. Bryan told how he feared in his inoculation experiment. He secured the bacteria from the government and applied it to his alfalfa seed. The water with which he irrigated the inoculated alfalfa was wasted into another field and used to irrigate another crop of alfalfa straight, which yielded four tons per acre the first year. This action was seized upon by the opponents of the nurse crop as an argument in their favor. Mr. Bryan said that he attributed his heavy first year's crop to the inoculation.

Superintendent McPherson advocated baling alfalfa in preference to leaving it in the stack as the baling process was more economical because it reduced the waste to a minimum.

Mr. Maris of the Rural Spirit stated that many feeders were chopping their alfalfa and saving both storage space and waste in bedding, besides making every stem count.

Bees Should Be Kept.

Superintendent McPherson, President Starr and President Russell advocated the keeping of bees. Unless there is some means of distributing the pollen, alfalfa seed, cucumbers, squash and fruits cannot be grown to the best advantage.

What Shall Be Grown?

The subject, "What Shall We Grow on the Twin Falls Tract?" was discussed at great length. Superintendent McPherson said that there should be a good home market for alfalfa and grain for some time. The north side

project would absorb a great deal, the Hirschholm project, which adjoining that on the north side, would also be in the market for Twin Falls hay and grain, a third project was being launched to the west in Owyhee county and the chances were favorable for still another to the south. Mr. McPherson also spoke of the possibility of a brewery being built in Twin Falls this spring. This he said, would create a market for barley. In Montana, first class malting barley was worth \$1.50 per bushel. Mr. Fitzgerald said the farmers in the vicinity of Dayton, Washington, raised 100 bushels of malting barley to the acre. Don Bryan said he planted blue barley and white malting barley side by side and obtained, under the same conditions, 100 bushels of the white and 54 bushels of the blue per acre. For this reason he thought the white barley was the best. Charles Hartley, the Caldwell nurseryman, said he found the grower's white barley to be a good producer and also splendid for feeding, as it made better straw than the blue.

Sow Bluestem Wheat.

W. H. Thomas of Payette, who is about to build a flour mill in Twin Falls, advised the farmers to plant Bluestem wheat. He said it had been proven that Bluestem was particularly good for the Twin Falls tract and he assured his hearers that the millers were always willing to pay more for Bluestem than for any other variety. It would do equally well, said Mr. Thomas, if planted in spring or fall and it was a grand yielder. Little Club wheat was also good for milling purposes, declared Mr. Thomas. Although he was not familiar with it, continued Mr. Thomas, was fit only for food. It was deficient in the qualities which made good flour. Gold Coin was a desirable. The Twin Falls farmers would make no mistake, concluded Mr. Thomas, if they tried Bluestem.

Seeds.

On behalf of the seed committee Don Bryan reported that Mr. Vogler of Salt Lake City had offered to furnish alfalfa seed for 15 cents per pound and that Mr. Lake, Young & Sons of Twin Falls were willing to supply the same kind of seed for 10 1/2 cents per pound. Twin Falls delivery, and P. H. Smith of the Pioneer Storage & Commission Co. had agreed to provide the seed in half ton lots for 16 cents per pound. Clover seed was worth the same price as alfalfa, he stated. Mr. Bryan and others spoke in favor of dealing with the local merchants. The plan which seemed to meet with the most favor was that of clubbing together and getting the advantage of wholesale prices. The seed committee was instructed to notify the different associations on the tract and have the members get together and ascertain how much seed they wanted. The local dealers would then know how much to order. It was brought out during this discussion that one of the farmers present had saved \$30 last spring by belonging to an association and getting his seed through that source.

Resolution.

The following resolutions were

## SMART CLOTHES MAKE SMART MEN!

We have Educated Thousands to wear "LAMB" Made to Measure

Clothes. They are a "lasting" tribute to

### GOOD TAILORING

Spring & Summer samples now open for inspection.

Once you "get the habit" you'll wear none other.

## OSBORNE & PERRINE'S

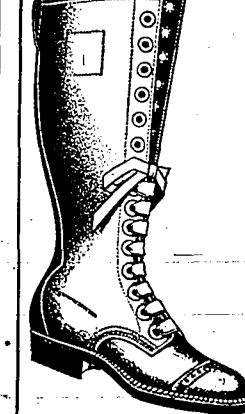
"THE HOME OF GOOD GOODS."

Dry Goods, Gents' Furnishings, Millinery, Shoes and Groceries

NEXT TO HOTEL PERRINE

PHONE NO. 99

## Waterproof Boots



It is a hard matter to make leather absolutely waterproof, but our STRONG & GARFIELD High Cuts are admitted to be as near waterproof as any can be made. We have them in 12 and 14-inch Boots for \$8 and \$8.50.

FLORESHEIM WET-DEFS, in 9, 12 and 14-inch heights, \$6.50, \$7 and \$8.

W. L. DOUGLAS, 9, 12 and 14-inch, \$5, \$6 and \$7.

J. M. MILLER, 12-inch, \$1.50.

## Eldridge Clothing & Tailoring Co.

Opposite Perrine Hotel : : : : Twin Fall

adopted by unanimous vote: "Resolved, that the hearty thanks of this meeting be extended to the Twin Falls school board and the members of the assembly hall and the courteous treatment accorded the farmers."

"It is further resolved that the business men and citizens of Twin Falls be tendered our sincere thanks for their generosity in providing for the entertainment of the visitors attending the institute, contributing largely to the success of the meeting."

"W. S. STARR, Chairman, 'JAMES M. EMMETT, Committee."

Fair Grounds. It was the sense of the meeting that immediate steps be taken and that S. S. Starr and W. S. Emmett be appointed a committee to canvass the situation and report at a meeting to be held tomorrow, Saturday, evening.

The following papers were read at the institute:

ONION CULTURE

(By John R. Newton of Twin Falls.) At this farmers' institute pretty nearly all the time is given to the man who raises the pig, the horse, the hay and the grain and the sugar beet, while we fellows who raise the finer products of the soil, such as the potato, the strawberry and other small fruits and vegetables are pretty well left out in the cold.

Intensive Farming. I think the intensive farming idea should be very strongly brought before us on the tract from the way of besting for it will give us one great advantage in very many ways. In the first place, it will largely increase the population of the country.

Perhaps I am getting somewhat outside the scope of my subject in these remarks, but I am using the onion as a type of the class of products which I believe in. It is the only one of great prosperity and the ideal conditions for country home life in this valley.

When considering the raising of any given crop, the first thing to look for is suitable soil and location for the crop, whatever it may be.

When the onion is sown in the spring as the ground warms and the soil is not too cold to germinate the seed, they should be sown in double rows 18 inches apart and then a space of 18 inches, then two more rows 18 inches apart and so on.

best, but after the land has been cultivated and fertilized for a few years the sandy land may prove the best.

What we get the land all under cultivation and all kinds tested, I believe that the onions will be mostly raised in the flat places where the culture will sink up from the coulee so that very little, if any, surface irrigation is required.

Onions are sown in the spring as the ground warms and the soil is not too cold to germinate the seed, they should be sown in double rows 18 inches apart and then a space of 18 inches, then two more rows 18 inches apart and so on.

Preparation of Soil. While onions require rich land, they do not require a well manured land. The best way to prepare land for onions is to manure well and plant to potatoes or some other cultivated crop the year before.

Having prepared the ground, the next thing is the seed. Be sure in the first place that you sow nothing but seed which was raised last season. From the time the seed is sown it has been determined that of one-year-old onion seed 80 per cent will germinate, of two-year-old seed only 60 per cent germinate, of three-year-old 31 per cent, of four-year-old only 5 per cent, and of seven-year-old seed none.

Most of the onion seed is grown on Long Island and in California, but in many localities the grower can raise his own seed. The best type of onion should be selected and in the spring during no signs of decay or sprouting should the water should be worked in as early as the ground can be worked in the spring.

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least once a week, weeds or no weeds, until irrigation commences. The first and second irrigations usually the ground should be stirred with the little cultivators on the wheel hoe and after that no cultivation is usually required.

If the ground is properly prepared irrigation is not usually necessary until the plants are from four to eight inches high. It should be delayed just as long as possible as any crop is damaged by too early irrigation.

Water marks should be made in the soil with a string. It was about as late as it would do to water and have the crop ripen up properly.

Rising and Harvesting. About the latter part of September the tops should be pretty well dried down and by the 1st of October the crop should be ready to pull.

One of the big problems in onion raising is the storing of them till selling time. Onions can not ordinarily be sold in large quantities till after December 1, and meantime the onions are rotting in the ground.

We have four outlets for onions from the Twin Falls tract. They are Boise, Butte, Mont., Salt Lake City and Texas. Boise will usually raise the price the most, but I think there will always be a chance to get a few good onions in there at a fair price.

In the case of onions, as in every other case, the rates at which we sell here as yet. The rate to Boise, Butte and Salt Lake is 41 cents per 100 pounds in car lots.

Now as to profits. I can do no better, perhaps, than to give my experience with my last crop in Utah. In partnership with another man, we raised one and a half acres of onions. We paid \$20 rent for the one and a half acres, or \$20 per acre.

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knew him to get less than \$300 for an acre of onions.

The heaviest yielding variety is beyond doubt the Prizefighter but it has the fault of being a poor keeper, and wherever buyers become familiar with it they refuse to buy it except for fall use.

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Valentines Finest assortment of VALENTINES ever brought to Cassia County. A New and Complete Line of CHINA and GLASSWARE. Bonham & Peters The Racket and Novelty Store

Protection To Your Eyes Is Guaranteed when you go to a Competent Optician. That is Grainger The Pioneer Optician and D. of R. EYES EXAMINED FREE IN Grainger's Jewelry Store, Twin Falls

The Filer Exchange J. B. Pierce, Proprietor Handles none but the Best Wines, Liquors and Cigars obtainable One block East of Postoffice, Main Street, Filer, Idaho "We Cure that Dusty Feeling."

THE FARMERS CORRAL The place where you may feed your horses or have them fed and looked after. Secure and roomy yard. Comfortable stalls. First class feed and attention. Right prices.

THE FARMERS CORRAL 14th St., West of Shoshone Avenue, Twin Falls

Twin Falls Investment Co. LIMITED Sole Agents for Water Rights for all Carey Act Lands under the GREAT TWIN FALLS CANAL SYSTEM

45,000 Acres of Carey Act Land Still open for original entry under this Canal System Land, 50 cents per acre. Perpetual water rights, \$25 per acre, ten annual payments.

Buhl Buhl, located 17 miles west of the city of Twin Falls, will be the leading city on the west end of the tract and the distributing point for a large area, including the stock districts of Three Creek, Butte and Roseworth, likewise the farming and fruit growing districts of Hagerman, Kanoka Flat and Salmon.

(Continued on Page 3.)

Just Received—Full Line of  
**Florsheim Shoes**

Latest Styles in Everything  
from Oxfords to High Cuts.  
Also Finest Assortment of

**Men's Winter Shirts and Hosiery**  
in the City.

**Perrine & Burton**  
General Merchandise

**BRADLEY & CAMERON**  
Short Order Restaurant

OPPOSITE HOTEL PERRINE  
Steaks---Chops Eggs---Oysters  
Fish and Game in Season  
Breakfast Served in Time to Catch Early Train

**Save Your Coal**

You can get your Bread and Cake at Harder's cheaper than you can make it.  
High grade GROCERIES and CANNED GOODS.  
Phone 54 and save wading through the snow.

**C. HARDER**

HARDER BLOCK, MAIN STREET TWIN FALLS

**Are You Going to Build?**

If so, you no doubt realize that Good Plumbing is one of the most important elements of the home.

There is no other feature which will appeal so strongly to the careful housewife as modern, high-grade plumbing, while on the other hand, nothing could be more disagreeable or injurious to the health of the occupants than a poor plumbing system. Good Plumbing is always cheapest in the end.

We take particular pride in the fact that we do Good Plumbing—the honest kind—and use the very best fixtures, namely "Standard" Porcelain Enameled Ware, every piece of which is guaranteed by the makers to be strictly first quality.



You want the best. Let us solve the plumbing question for you. We make no charge for plans and suggestions and are convinced of our ability to please the most exacting.

**BERRY & SWANK**

PHONE NO. 107 TWIN FALLS, IDAHO

**Three Great Remedies**  
**BROMO-LAX**  
CONTAINS NO QUININE

The Quick Cure—The Safe Cure  
For Colds and Headaches  
IN THE ORANGE COLORED BOX  
Twenty-Five Cents

**PHOSPHO-PEPSIN TABLETS**  
A certain cure for all stomach troubles  
Twenty-Five Cents

**BROMO COUGH REMEDY**  
A PASTER FREE IN EACH PACKAGE  
A practical and scientific preparation for cure of  
COUGHS—COLDS on the LUNGS—HOARSENESS and  
BRONCHITIS. Fifty Cents

FOR SALE AND GUARANTEED BY  
Sprague's Pharmacy, Twin Falls, Idaho

(Continued from Page 2.)

small knots growing from the sides of the partially matured tuber.

**Planting Time.**  
As to the date of planting, each grower must decide for himself. For the early crop it is advisable to plant as soon as the ground is warm enough to germinate the seed and there is no danger of frost from the late or main crop we think about the 15th to 25th of May is about right on this tract. However, they should be planted early enough to have thorough maturing before digging time and not to rot in the ground long enough to injure their keeping qualities.

The roots of a young potato plant grow, not directly from the seed piece, as is often thought, but from underground joints or nodes of the stem. From these nodes also grow the short stems which bear the tubers at their extremities. The seed pieces should therefore be placed deep enough in the ground to admit germination in the form below the surface so as to afford room for an ample number of roots and tuber bearing stems to grow. The general depth of planting is four or five inches, but will vary according to the condition of the soil and the variety planted, as some varieties require deeper planting than others. The favorable effects of deep planting are very marked on this soil on account of its light, friable nature. Very deep planting is objectionable because of the increased labor required, while too shallow planting reduces the yield and injures the quality of the crop.

**Treatment of Seed.**  
It has been contended that seed should always be planted while fresh, but it is not so credited by the best authorities. If seed is kept from becoming dry or from heating it may be cut several days before planting without any marked difference in the productivity.

It is thought best by most growers to renew the seed every few years in order to maintain quality and productivity. The growth of sprouts before planting is made at the expense of the tubers from which they draw support. If the shoots are rubbed off before planting there is a loss of the nutriment contained in them. Also numerous weak shoots grow out of the injured eyes which are almost worthless. To prevent the evil consequences of premature sprouting the seed potatoes should be stored in a dark, cool and dry place. Sometimes precautions are taken in part at least, but which are noticeable only those tubers which have not sprouted should be selected to plant. If the eyes appear very dormant. In spring, seed potatoes may be exposed to light and warmth of the sun for a few days, which will assist germination and prompt growth.

**How to Plant.**  
There is some difference of opinion as to the quantity of seed to plant to the acre. From eight to ten hundred pounds is usually considered right in this section. This may vary according to local conditions and varieties of seed as well as the size and manner of cutting and the distance at which they are planted in the row.

A bush of potatoes may contain 240 quarter-pound tubers. When the seed pieces are planted a foot apart in three-foot rows an acre will require 14,520 sets. When tubers averaging four ounces are used an acre requires at these distances 60 bushels of seed—that is, whole potatoes; 30 bushels when halves are used and 15 bushels when quarters are used. For ourselves we believe that at least 15 bushels of seed should be planted. Regarding the size of the cut seed that is used there is much difference. We believe, however, that at least two eyes should be used when medium sized seed is planted and quarters used. Some growers object to this, but increase the yield. The larger the cutting the larger generally the number of eyes and the number of stalks. The young shoot, before it develops a large system of feeding roots is dependent for nutriment on the material stored up in the seed piece, hence the more abundant this supply the more vigorous the growth of the plant, and the increased luxuriance of growth is not confined to the early stages of growth but is marked throughout the season. The danger of a partial or a complete failure is much greater with small than with large seed pieces.

It has been a matter of some question on the Twin Falls tract as to whether it was best to plant small potatoes for seed. While this practice may be accompanied with fair results for one or two seasons, it will, if continued, finally result in the degeneration of the variety. It is generally admitted that seed selection is as important in successful potato growing as with any other crop.

In deciding the proper distance at which to plant potatoes, it is necessary to consider the size of the seed pieces used. In general, small seed pieces should be planted close and the distance increased as the weight of the seed increases. In most cases from 12 to 18 inches apart will produce a sufficient yield.

**Cultivation.**  
At once after planting and again soon after the young plants have come up the field should be harrowed with the teeth inclined to the rear. This is a cheap method of cultivation and prevents the formation of a surface crust after spring rains. It also smoothes up the ridges after the planter and makes a nice surface mulch which assists in conserving moisture. Subsequent cultivation should be frequent in order to accomplish the same purpose. It is especially important to stir the surface after each irrigation. Any good cultivator may be used, but the Planet, Jr., 12-tooth cultivator is ideal for first cultivations, while the one-horse cultivator is splendid for last cultivations. After the plants have attained good growth, it will be well to cultivate rather deep and reasonably close to the row, and as the plants become older cultivation should be more shallow and farther from the row. As they near the blossoming season the dirt should be thrown toward the row, hilling them up well. This is very important with the late crop, as in this locality early frosts usually find them in the ground and considerable loss may be averted

In this way.

**Harvesting.**  
If at all possible, potatoes should be harvested before danger of freezing and should be handled very carefully, and extreme care should be used with the cuttings to prevent the injury of the tender skin of the immature tubers. In harvesting as well as planting potatoes should be exposed to light so as to prevent the injury of the potatoes to a low temperature. Potatoes can stand a temperature of 33 degrees F. without injury.

**Suitable Varieties.**  
That potato variety is destined to become an important industry on the Twin Falls tract is admitted. In order, then, to become successful in this we must know the requirements of the market and strive to comply with them. The market demands a smooth white potato of good and uniform size. The variety that seems to fill this requirement best is the Rural New Yorker. There are some other varieties which are good, such as the Pearl and Peerless. It is also desirable that the general shape be round and that the eyes be few and shallow.

The past season there have been 25 cars of potatoes shipped from Twin Falls and it is estimated that as many as 50 cars are still in the country. These figures would be increased if we had been able to secure a record of the crop to the east.

There seems to be a very strong demand in the market for a first class potato and there seems to be an increase from year to year. The prices usually offered are such as to afford the grower a very good profit.

**Cleaning the Seed.**  
There is but one disease that has given any serious trouble on the tract. This is scab and may be effectually controlled by treatment of the seed in a solution of formalin. Use one part of formalin to 30 gallons of water. Leave the seed immersed for two hours. Sulphur and corrosive sublimate have also been used, but formalin is considered better as it is fully as effective as either and is harmless to the touch and not poisonous when taken internally diluted and in small quantities.

**TOMATO CULTURE**

(By President Frank Russell of the Buhl Farmers' Association.)

The tomato, one of the most valuable of all garden vegetables, is of American origin, holding high rank as a commercial crop. Its general cultivation within the last century. This plant, because of its relation to the nightshade family, was for a long time held in discredit by gardeners and people generally. For at least a century after the tomato was more or less familiar to botanists and gardeners it was cultivated very sparingly, and when cultivated it was used chiefly as an ornamental plant. Its cultivation was, therefore, delayed and it was not until after the strong prejudice that the tomato was poisonous had broken down that its cultivation began to attract attention and its use became general.

There are now a number of distinct types of tomato in cultivation, only one of which will be treated in this chapter, and that is the common commercial type, of which there are many varieties.

The tomato has no fixed period of growth. In climates where its growth is not interrupted by frosts it becomes a perennial plant, but in temperate zones some seasons are markedly distinct it is forced to acquire an annual habit and to be treated as an annual plant. Since the prejudice in regard to the poisonous qualities of the fruit has been broken down and improved canning processes have come into vogue, the tomato has become an important commercial field and garden crop. It is a fruit which has no definite season. It is relished at all periods of the year and in fresh state, and is equally welcome upon the table when properly cooked or prepared, whether it has been freshly taken from the vine or has been preserved in cans. As a result of the extensive use of the tomato, it is now cultivated both as a field and a forced crop, but in this brief chapter we shall only consider it as a variety that is variable as to the conditions. Early ripening sorts are frequently irregular in shape, have comparatively thin walls, large seed cavities and numerous seeds, and the fruit is apt to color and ripen unevenly, remaining green around the stem, or to contain a hard green core. Later ripening sorts, while not all distinct, have as a rule thicker and firmer walls, smaller seed cavities and few seeds. The most highly developed varieties now market few seeds and ripen evenly. These characteristics of the fruits are important factors in determining their fitness for special purposes. Medium sized, smooth, thin walled, which ripen evenly and have small seed cavities and thick walls are especially suited to long distance shipment. These qualities should enter into every sort selected to the greatest possible degree consistent with earliness, liness or high yield.

**Good Varieties.**  
The following is a list of varieties possessing some marked distinct characteristics as earliness, great size, color and habit, all of which we consider good varieties:  
Early varieties—Sparks' Earliana, Atlanta, Early Freedom, Crimson Cushion.  
Large fruited varieties—Ponderosa, Bechtak.  
Best by Acme, Imperial, Red—Honor, Bright, Matchless.

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(Continued on Page 6.)



TWIN FALLS NEWS

George B. Fraser, Editor.

Published every Friday by THE NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY at TWIN FALLS, IDAHO.

Subscription Rates: One Year in Advance \$2.00, Six Months in Advance \$1.00.

Reliable information regarding the city and country promptly and cheerfully furnished. Address all communications to The News Publishing Company, Twin Falls, Idaho.

Registered as second-class matter, December 12, 1894, at the postoffice at Twin Falls, Idaho, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

The train and mail service in Twin Falls for the past fortnight has been execrable. The passenger train is from two to three hours late every day and the mails are invariably from 24 to 48 hours behind time.

The News this week commends to its readers the papers read at the Twin Falls farmers' institute. These papers were prepared by well known, capable and experienced men and contain a wealth of information of value to the farmers.

Not a chirp comes from Upsie regarding the county division bill, which seems to be tied up with all other measures in the political knot.

The village trustees should see that all pools of water in the city are drained without delay. Stagnant water is a menace to public health.

During the past month the precipitation in Twin Falls was unprecedented. The snowfall amounted to 14 inches and the rainfall broke all records.

THE FLOWER GARDEN

(By Mrs. S. C. Sexton of Twin Falls.) We cannot live by bread alone, and we are told in the good book, and can we not add, likewise, by fruit and vegetables alone.

What Flowers to Grow. First upon the list of desirable varieties I would place the rose, the

queen of all flowers, and I would not send to eastern nurseries for them either for they can be had at the Twin Falls nursery.

The perennial phlox in variety, are very satisfactory later in the season, and give a long season of bloom because when once established they remain year after year with very little expense.

I want to mention the dahlias as one of my friends. There is no other flower that will do so well with the same amount of care as the dahlia.

Dahlias are either raised from seed or propagated by cutting. To obtain the cuttings the other tubers are placed in "heat" in a pot.

Annuals.

I would advise planting a few annuals. The seed should be sown very early, in a hinged, if possible. If no hinged is available, I prefer a cold frame to a box in the house as it stays stronger.

Care of Plants. When the young plants are large enough to be clearly seen, carefully loosen up the earth between the rows and sprinkle with water when needed.

Resolutions of the Board of Trustees of the Village of Twin Falls. BE IT RESOLVED, by the Board of Trustees of the Village of Twin Falls, Cassia county, Idaho, that the City Clerk of said village be, and he is hereby instructed to notify the property owners and each of them of the Village of Twin Falls.

Block 17—Facing 4th ave, lots 3, 4, F. E. Ramsey; lot 5, W. E. Nixon; lots 6, 7, S. S. Foss; facing 5th ave, lots 5, 6, Samuel H. Young; lot 7, N. B. Bowen; lot 7, Gustav Schultz; lot 8, George D. Wisely; facing 9th st, lot 9, R. C. Beach.

Block 26—Facing 6th ave, lot 3, E. C. Clark; lot 4, Frank Towers; lot 5, Jasper J. Bell; lots 7, 8, J. E. Reed; facing 9th st, lot 9, Sweet & Holohan.

Block 36—Facing 6th ave, lot 3, Wm. H. Smith; lot 4, W. N. Anderson; Bowen; lot 6, D. C. Sieror; lots 7, 8, J. A. Prater; facing 10th st, lot 9, Presbyterian church.

Block 46—Facing 7th ave, lot 3, Robert H. Williams; lot 4, H. E. Burnett; lot 5, Ella Rathbun; lot 7, Mrs. J. E. Hartsedgen; lot 8, Baptist church; facing 9th st, lot 9, Jesse W. Love.

Block 47—Facing 7th ave, lots 3, 4, Ed Braun; lots 6, 7, Mary A. Jones; lot 8, C. P. Diehl; facing 10th st, lot 9, Nels Hansen.

Block 57—Facing 7th ave, lot 2, J. M. Bennett; lot 3, J. F. McGrew; lot 4, James G. Johnson; lot 5, J. S. Keel; lot 6, W. R. Stewart.

Block 60—Facing 8th ave, lots 1, 2, J. D. Sherman; lots 3, 6, S. D. Gaddedy; lots 7, 8, C. C. Johnson; lot 11, J. W. E. Smith; lot 12, E. D. Hiler; lots 13, 14, Mary A. Gager; facing 10th st, lot 1, J. D. Sherman.

Block 73—Facing 9th ave, lots 1, 2, Elizabeth H. Parish; lot 5, Maria S. Miller; lot 6, W. R. Stewart; lot 7, lots 8, 9, C. D. Thomas; lot 11, M. H. Papp; lots 12, 13, 14, G. E. Baker; facing 10th st, lot 1, Elizabeth H. Parish.

Block 75—Facing 9th ave, lots 1, 2, H. W. Parker; lots 3, 4, W. H. Wade; lot 6, Sylvester Ryan; lot 7, St. John Skinner; lot 8, R. A. Carter; facing 10th st, lot 1, W. Parker; lot 9, Nollie Guthrie.

Block 76—Facing 9th ave, lot 3, Annie Hendricks; lot 4, L. J. Elkins; lot 6, Roy McConnell; lots 7, 8, J. A. Bybee; facing 10th st, lot 1, Roman Catholic church.

Block 98—Lot 3, W. C. Gilbert; lot 4, M. A. Mackey; lots 6, 7, 8, J. M. Maxwell; all lots facing Main street.

Block 99—Lot 3, L. T. Castor; lot 4, William Bailey; lot 6, J. E. Davies; lot 7, E. A. Moon; lot 8, H. L. Brandt; all lots facing Main street.

Block 100—Lots 1, 2, Lena Swan; lot 5, Louis Reams; lots 6, 7, David W. Jenkins; lots 8, 9, J. Crocker; all lots facing Main street.

Block 101—Lots 1, 2, Schenck & Conover; lot 5, P. J. Costello; lot 6, J. B. Stouenborough; lot 7, W. T. Lynde; facing 10th st, lot 1, Schenck & Conover & Freedman; lot 13, F. W. Schwamb; lot 14, C. F. Pike; all lots facing Main street.

Block 102—Facing 8th ave, lots 1, 2, Daniel Florney; lots 5, 9, Gilbert Lee; lot 6, R. H. Barnes; lot 7, S. Arthur Creechey; lots 11, 12, J. P. Cavanaugh; lot 13, Geo. N. Ferrin; lot 14, Joseph Pyle.

Block 103—Facing 8th ave, lots 1, 2, H. L. Spennell; lots 6, 7, 8, Jennie S. Hurr; lot 11, George Poor; lot 12, Bert Atwood; lots 13, 14, F. H. Eastman; lot 16, Chas. G. Avery.

Block 104—Facing 8th ave, lot 1, 2, Presbyterian church; lots 5, 6, H. L. Spennell; lot 7, L. M. Martin; lot 8, Homer E. Baldwin; lot 11, B. K. Spennell; lot 12, S. T. Hamilton and F. E. Ramsey.

Block 105—Facing 8th ave, lot 1, August D. Ramel; lot 2, E. C. Girdler; lot 3, C. J. Girdler; lot 4, H. E. Clark; lot 5, 6, H. E. Clark; lot 7, 8, J. P. Melrose; lot 9, Lulu Miller; lot 11, Joel E. Winans; lot 12, G. M. Lamb; lots 13, 14, A. D. Grandall; facing 10th st.

Block 106—Facing 8th ave, lot 1, 2, Germain Baptist church.

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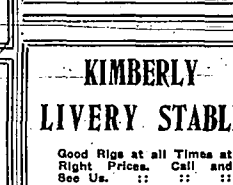
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### BREVITIES

The ladies of the Friday afternoon Card club meet today with Mrs. F. H. Eastman.

Local dealers are paying 85 to 90 cents per hundredweight for wheat, \$1.20 for oats, \$1 for barley.

Invitations are out for a dancing party this evening in K. of P. hall, given by Mr. and Mrs. Harlow Miller.

Ira C. Vinton has just finished building a new cottage on his farm four miles southeast of Twin Falls.

Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Taylor were charmingly entertained at dinner at the cozy home of Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell on Tuesday evening.

W. H. Tolman of Denver and I. C. Thompson of Pocatello were in Twin Falls last Saturday on their way to Dubi, where they have farms.

The Presbyterian Ladies Aid society will have their second cooked food sale on Saturday, February 9, from 2 to 5, at Booth's.

The Women of Woodcraft have invited the Woodmen and their wives to meet on Thursday next, February 14, in the K. P. hall at 8:30 in the evening. There will be a short program, followed by a business meeting.

Archdeacon E. Ruffin Jones will conduct Episcopal services on Sunday, February 10, in the Commercial club rooms. Holy communion at 11 a. m., evening prayer 7:30 p. m. All are cordially invited to attend.

Special Lincoln services will be held at the Methodist church on Sunday evening under the auspices of the Epworth league. There will be addresses by the pastor and others, and C. E. Cole will sing a tenor solo.

Jacobs & Tobin have stored 1000 tons of splendid ice which was cut at the Milner dam. The entire crop was harvested in eight days. Export crews were employed at both ends and the work was carried on with a rush.

The Hospital association extends its thanks to the musicians who so kindly donated their services for the hospital ball; to Mr. Elmer for a gift of \$10 on that occasion towards the hospital fund; also to the News and Times for printing of bills and tickets.

Dave Smith has purchased from Fred W. Gooding the two lots on the south corner of Shoshone and Twelfth avenues. This is one of the most desirable business locations in the city and Mr. Smith proposes to erect an opera-house on the corner.

Last Friday afternoon Mrs. Dunn entertained a few ladies to "bridge." The favors were by Mrs. Boyd—a pretty spoon—and Mrs. Wilbur Hill, a box of bon-bons. The ladies playing were Mesdames Alken, Boyd, Barrett, Baker, Eastman, Davis, Dunn, McCollum, Mitchell, Tush and Williams.

German Lutheran services will be held in the Christian church on Sunday, February 17 (a week from next Sunday), at 2:30 in the afternoon, followed by English services at 7:30 p. m. English services will also be held at 10:30 in the schoolhouse at 10:30 in the morning of the same day, by Rev. W. H. Schenke.

J. H. Hyar, the well known engineer, has returned from Helena.

O. J. Larson of R. M. Bergson & Co., the sewer contractors, is turning a late-foot as the result of a tilt which he had the night before, which slipped upon his leg while he was loading it.

The railroad company is arranging to drain its grounds into Rock creek. This will greatly improve the footing in that section of the city.

Mr. Barker, the Heyburn brickmaker, was in the city on Monday arranging to supply brick for the sewer manholes.

Mr. and Mrs. Havis have arrived from Colorado Springs and have taken up their residence on their Twin Falls farm.

Tuesday afternoon Mrs. C. W. Barrett gave a most delightful bridge party. The favors were given to Mrs. Tush—a dainty spoon—and to Mrs. Eastman, a pretty good stick. The ladies enjoying the game were Mrs. and Miss McCollum, Mesdames Tush, Baker, Alken, Eastman, J. V. Baker, Smith, Williams, Dunn and Davis.

The union services with which the new Dunbar church was opened last Sunday were well attended and very impressive. All the pastors in the city participated and the exercises were exceptionally attractive. Services will be held in the new church every Sunday hereafter by Rev. L. E. Keaton. There will be Sunday school at 10 a. m., morning service at 11 and evening service at 7:30.

During the week J. W. Diggins sold five Duroc Jersey hogs in the local market. The five weighed 1847 pounds. They were one year old and were fattened on Twin Falls produce. H. H. Jacobs butchered four Poland Chins, nine months old, which ran from 222 to 352 pounds, each. They were also sold on Twin Falls grain. This speaks well for the hog industry.

Al Page of Warden came to Twin Falls last Saturday to sign a right of way agreement, with the village trustees for the sewer, which passes through his land for a distance of one mile. Mr. Page owns an entire section on Rock creek below the sewer outlet. "If you are going to make a good town of Twin Falls," said Mr. Page, "we will have to put in a good sewer system and I am glad this is being done. I own a mile of Rock creek canyon and I am glad of the opportunity of granting the city a free right of way. I can readily see how the construction of the sewer system will benefit me and I fail to understand how it will injure my land in the least. As the town grows my land will increase in value and it cannot grow without a sewer system. Rock creek runs into the stream and the sewerage will do no harm."

The "ping pong" was a trifle late up at the restaurant yesterday. It stopped at Bannock for orders and Conductor George Marshall proceeded to hit the telephone. "Hello," he shouted. "What's moving?" "A man who says 'ping pong' was the answer. 'I mean how about the passengers,'" said Marshall. "Nothing doing, road is impassable." "Go white," cried Marshall. "Is it as bad as that? Where will we lay over?" "I don't care a snap where you lay over, but don't come here. We are low on grub and all the wood we have is in the box at the restaurant. Isn't this the dispatcher's office at Pocatello?" anxiously queried Marshall. "Dispatcher's office is hanged. This is a farm house on the 'fortuitous.' Got off the barbed wire," Marshall ran off and when he came to Twin Falls—he bought the cigars for the gang.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Babcock are receiving many hearty congratulations upon the birth of a daughter, which she took left at their home this morning.

Fred Nihart returned on Tuesday from the Bear lake valley, Utah. He stated that the snow in that locality was 22 inches deep on the level when he left and he was thankful to get back to Twin Falls.

James Price, chef at the Pacific, met with a painful accident yesterday. While he was lifting a boiler of hot water it tilted over upon him, sending him from the neck to the waist. Prompt surgical attention relieved him but he suffers keenly from the injury.

Charles P. Hartley, the Caldwell nurseryman, arrives today Saturday and spent several days in the city. He states he believes that the Twin Falls tract is destined to become a great apple section, possibly one of the greatest in the country. He sold the tract to the Caldwell nurseryman, J. V. Baker and S. I. Perrine stopped the team barely in time to save Mr. Scovill serious injury. He has a light limp to remind him of his narrow escape.

While he was unloading pipe at the Shoshone hills power plant on Tuesday Old Scovill's team took fright and started to run away. He was thrown forward, landing with his left leg between the doubletree and stir chain. J. V. Baker and S. I. Perrine stopped the team barely in time to save Mr. Scovill serious injury. He has a light limp to remind him of his narrow escape.

### IDAHO DEPT. STORE

#### Spring Goods Arriving

An air of spring pervades the apocryphal basement and ground floor of the Idaho Department Store. Spring goods are arriving daily, and such an array of high class merchandise has not been opened up before in Twin Falls. The markets of the entire country have been searched by the buyers for good dependable staples and novelties, and they have succeeded beyond all expectations. This is a hard season for the ordinary store to get goods delivered on time, but by the foresight of the buyers in having goods bought early they are having no trouble with deliveries, especially in the staple cotton goods, such as ginghams, percales, calicoes, lawns, etc. The line of summer dress goods is wonderful, such beautiful patterns and the price—the cry is such lovely goods for little money. We have only this to say, that the purchasing power of the Idaho Department Store is ranked with the large stores in the cities, and quantity purchases mean lower prices. The shoe department is humming. New shoes and orders arriving. The line will be stronger than ever—new things in Oxford. You ought to see them. The management is very jubilant about the new things, and it is a pleasure to show such goods. We know the clerks are very obliging and will show you authorized styles and weaves for spring.

Notice of Dissolution of Partnership.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between D. W. Brunk and C. E. Evans under the firm name and style of Brunk & Evans, was on the 2nd day of February, 1907, dissolved by mutual consent. All money due the firm and all bills receivable will be collected for at the First National bank of Twin Falls and all accounts against the firm must be approved by both members before they are due.

(Signed) D. W. BRUNK  
C. E. EVANS  
Dated this 2d day of February, 1907.

### ADVERTISED LETTER LIST

List of letters remaining uncalled for in the office at Twin Falls, Idaho, for the week ending February 2, 1907.  
Bernard, G. L.  
Chester, Wm.  
Graham, Willis  
Harrington, Mrs. Annie  
Higgs, A. A.  
Landsberg, David  
Putnam, Mrs. M.  
Sutherland, Angus  
Williams, Alton (photos)  
Williams, Ida (photos)  
Voll, Blanche (photo)  
When calling for above letters, please say, "Advertised February 2, 1907."  
W. H. GREENHOW,  
Postmaster.

"What's in a Name?"  
That depends on what the name represents. We intend our name to represent the "square deal" in all things. We want your exclusive sale and can give you the quickest returns. THE BRUNK BROTHERS & REALTY CO. (Successors to Brunk & Evans Realty Co.)

Strayed away from C. O. Poland's barn, one white horse with halter and rope, weighs 1000 pounds. A reward will be given for the return of horse or information to T. J. Woods' office.

Found.  
December 18, 1906, bay and grey yearling colt, no brand. H. W. RUTTER, Sec. 6, T. 11, R. 18.

Wanted.  
Man and wife, both to work on ranch on cattle outfit, or girl for general housework. Good pay. Inquire at News office.

Boat for Sale.  
Registered Duroc Jersey. Inquire of Fred E. Drake, Filer, Idaho.

The Idaho Department Store will sell high patent flour for \$1 per sack.

Help Wanted.  
Hotel help for all positions. Address Box 973, Twin Falls.

Ranches for Rent.  
Improved ranches near Twin Falls for rent on favorable terms, either one or three-year leases. Inquire of ALEXANDER McPHERSON.

Snap in Building Lots.  
On account of illness the owner of lots 13 and 14, block 15, Twin Falls, will dispose of them at a sacrifice. For price and terms write to W. S. Harris, Buhl, Idaho.

Furnished Room.  
Furnished room with breakfast if desired; bath and home comforts. Inquire at office, Idaho Department store.

Tax Notice.  
Notice is hereby given that the taxes for the year 1906 are now ready and payable at the county assessor's office. JOHN L. SMITH, Assessor and Collector for Cassia County.

Seed Wheat for Sale.  
Dicklow variety. Yielded 65.6 per acre over last year's crop. Crop from which this seed was raised yielded 84 bushels per acre. Can be sown either as spring or winter wheat. Superb seed all other varieties where known. Call on address JOHN R. NEWTON, Twin Falls, Ida.

When you want a transfer wagon call on central and say, "Skidoo," 23, Braun's.

Wanted—Stock to Winter.  
Leave orders at Perrine & Burton's. J. F. VAN DEVORT.

No more ink fingers and ink stains on clothing if Fogg's Liquid Perfino is used. For sale at the News office.

"Pullin' Titts."  
Ay bane ya just gude farmer  
For more as sixteen year,  
Ay raise some wheat an' corn,  
An' fit some hog an' steer;  
Ay watch de farms, bustica close,  
For where de money fits,  
An' Ay find it comin' quickest  
Ven you ban pullin' titts.

Dam feller what ban raisin' grain  
An' haulin' dam to town—  
Hay got no money in da pocket,  
Hay got no money in da rump,  
Dam feller what ban raisin' stock,  
Ban rich an' den ban poor;  
Sometime hay makin' money plenty,  
Sometime hay losin' more.

But dam feller wit da brindle cow,  
Hay got bally 'ting, you bet!  
Hay got losed da whole year crop  
If grain ban dry or gits too wet;  
Ven hall ban strikin' down da grain,  
An' yust ban raisin' fits,  
At night han call de ordinance home  
Call on address  
An' yust ban pullin' titts.

Hay got dam separator,  
Yus makes no hot cream;  
Hay got da money comin' in  
Yus lak a pleasant dream;  
Hay got money in da bank,  
Hay got money in da nitte—  
Hay got no Rockefeller—  
Hay yust ban pullin' titts!  
—M. V. Bowman, Merriam Park,  
Minn. In Farm, Stock and Home.

Dicklow Wheat for Sale.  
First class clean seed grain. Inquire of A. P. SENIOR, Box 676, Twin Falls.  
Irrigated Lands.  
If you contemplate investing in irrigated lands, get the best. We can show you land at very reasonable prices and on terms satisfactory to you.  
The lands are famous for fertility and the water supply is never failing. Write today for particulars. THE NORTHWESTERN INVESTMENT CO., Ltd. Pocatello, Idaho.

For Rent.  
Best rooming house in city, completely furnished, doing a good business. Inquire at News office.  
Fogg's Liquid Perfino removes all kinds of stains from linen and cotton; also removes ink from paper. For sale at the News office.

The Millionaire.  
Senator Foraker tells of a remarkable speech made by an illiterate spellbinder in a western state, when in the orator gradually working his self into a hysterical condition, expelled the "peroration" something as follows:  
"Follow citizens, when these prices of ours is triumphant, we shall have happiness and prosperity from Maine to California, from Florida to Alaska, from Alpha to Omega!"  
Outspoken.  
A representative from a southern corn state was, not long ago, lamenting to a colleague that his memory was getting poorer each year.  
"Things that I hear go in at one end and out at the other," said he.  
"That's bad," said the colleague, with a broad smile; "but you'd better be thankful that your case is not a bad as that of Blank, of Indiana. Things go in at his ear and come out of his mouth."

## Coughs

Are easily contracted during cold weather. If not taken in time they often prove troublesome. We are making a specialty of Cough Remedies this week.

## Cleanliness

Is next to godliness. Cast your eye over our line of Soaps. Note the prices and quality. Prescriptions—carefully compounded.

## The People's Drug Store

James L. Ferney, Proprietor.  
Main Street, Opposite Hotel Perrine, Twin Falls, Idaho.


## An Envyable Reputation

On no railroad in America is the system of discipline among-employees and watchfulness for the safety of passengers developed to a higher degree than on the

## Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

Two trains every day, Ogden or Denver to Chicago via the Union Pacific and St. Paul Line. Through sleepers and free reclining chair cars. For tickets and information call on

C. S. WILLIAMS  
Commercial Agent  
106 West Second South Street  
SALT LAKE CITY



## The Denver & Rio Grande Railroad

### Colorado Is Always Delightful

But during the Autumn and Winter months the atmosphere possesses a peculiar charm, the trees and mountains a more beautiful color, and

## Nature's Art Gallery of the Rockies

IS SEEN AT ITS BEST.

## Use the Denver & Rio Grande To All Points East and South EVERY MILE A PICTURE

### 3-Trains Daily between Ogden and Denver-3

For rates, booklets picturing Colorado's magnificent scenery, etc., write or call on  
E. R. HUNT, GENERAL AGENT, BUTTE, MONTANA

Mixed	Passenger.	Miles.	Stations.	Passenger.	Mixed.
12:01 p.m.	11:45 a.m.	14	Minidoka	arr. 6:30 p.m.	arr. 10:30 a.m.
12:30	11:02	8.2	Aequia	6:15	9:40
1:00	11:14	13.5	Rupert	5:57	9:10
1:45	11:24	19.6	Heyburn	5:42	8:30
2:30	11:34	21.7	Barley	5:32	8:15
2:50	11:46	20.0	Starr's Ferry	5:20	8:00
3:15	12:01 p.m.	33.5	Milner	5:06	7:25
3:45	12:20	42.0	Murtaugh	4:51	7:45
4:10	12:39	50.1	Hansen	4:35	7:00
4:27	12:45	53.5	Kimberly	4:27	6:45
5:00 p.m.	arr. 1:00 p.m.	arr. 50.0	Twin Falls	arr. 5:00 p.m.	arr. 6:30 a.m.

D. E. SULLIVAN, Agent, Twin Falls. General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Oregon-Short Line, Salt Lake City.

Dear Madam:

Don't you think it would be a good idea for you to be getting your Spring sewing done now before it gets too warm or such fine weather you will want to do something else? We are prepared for your wants and have the neatest of French and Dress Ginghams you ever saw, and our New Spring Suitings on display were never excelled, and our buying facilities in the East are such that we can make prices second to none.

Our stock of Laces and Embroideries is full. No doubt you are aware of the scarcity and raise in price of all goods, but our foresight in early buying enables us to be of better service to you than others in our line, and in new and up-to-the-minute novelties which always count for so much for the well-dressed lady "who cares."

You can be assured by our past that we will have for you the best and latest going, and with prices you can afford. We are at your service.

Yours truly,  
Booth Dry Goods Co.  
Twin Falls, Idaho.  
P. S.—If you haven't a machine, we will rent or sell you one.

### Family Dining Room

Second Story, Berry & Swank Building, 12th Avenue

### Mrs. Lilah Muncy

Superior Service, Home Cooking, Domestic Dainties, Neat Furnishings, Conical Surroundings.

First Class Patronage solicited.

(Continued from Page 3.)

Stone, Royal Red, Yellow-Golden, Queen, Lemon Black, Yellow Pig, Dwarf tree types-Dwarf Champion, Station Upright tree, Aristocrat.

Preparation of Soil. The soil which is preferred for the production of tomatoes is one which contains a comparatively high percentage of sand, and in preparing the soil for the seed box I would advise mixing at least 20 per cent of sand, which will prevent the soil from baking so hard in the seed boxes, so that manure that will decompose and thoroughly mixed with the soil to fill the seed box will be very beneficial to the young plants. But do not apply stable manure fresh from the stable for the young plants.

Plant Early. Because of the tropical origin of the tomato, it requires a long season for its growth and development, and on this account it is necessary in this latitude, in order to secure the best results, to resort to methods which lengthen the growing season, and for this reason the seed should be planted as early as March 1st in a greenhouse, hot bed or in a box that can be kept by the kitchen stove until the plants are up, then move them to a window where they can get plenty of light as well as thorough development of all plant life demands that they must have a well balanced ration of moisture, heat, light, air and shade.

How to Set. When the young plants have developed their first true leaves they should be removed from the seed box and transplanted into other boxes and give each plant a space of about two inches square allow them to develop in these quarters until they have attained a height of four to six inches and the leaves begin to crowd. Now if you wish a hot bed, for the transplant them into other boxes or hot bed or cold frames, which ever you prefer to use. I prefer a cold frame rather than a hot bed for tomatoes. Tomato plants that have been started in this way will blossom and perhaps have fruit formed before the weather is warm enough to set them in the open ground, but with careful handling at the time of placing the plants in the ground these blossoms and fruit can be saved and will mature and produce very early fruit.

In setting out the plants, if they are stocky and the stem is a dark, healthy color, they may be set in an upright position; but if the plants are a foot high or more, and rather slim, remove all except three or four of the topmost leaves about the growing point. Dig a shallow trench along the row, a trench 3 or 4 inches deep, slightly sloping from a deep point at one end to the surface of the ground at the other. Place the plants in the trench of the tomato and the root in this trench, with the root in the deepest portion, cover the stem throughout its length (except the top) where the leaves are left and with soil, and pack it firmly. Under these conditions the plant will take root throughout the length of the buried stem, and in a short time the added root system which is thus given—the plant will force it into vigorous growth. Besides, plants set out in this manner, in case a late frost after the plants are set out should kill the tops of the plants, will branch out where the leaves have been taken off.

Cultivation. As soon as the young seedling plants from the greenhouse or hot bed are set in the ground they should be given a clean cultivation with implements which stir the surface of the soil but do not produce ridges or deep furrows. A cultivator with narrow teeth is an ideal implement for this purpose. The grower should bear in mind, however, that the object of cultivation is not merely to kill

weeds.—The destruction of weeds is an important factor and in itself sufficient to justify clean culture. But the preservation of a fine soil mulch for the purpose of admitting the warm rays of the sun to the soil is of even greater value.

Training the Plants. For earliest returns the plants should be trained to stakes or to frames. To train them to stakes set a stake about five feet high for each plant, 6 or 7 inches from the plant and only allow two or three shoots to grow from each plant. Trim off all the lower leaves, leaving only the top of the stake to keep the wind from switching them as they grow up. When tomatoes are staked in this manner they must be tied much more together from the same ground and ripen their fruit much earlier. When the plants have reached the top of the stake or frame, the highest branch of all terminal buds. By doing this you can increase your yield of fruit and it will develop much earlier.

Fertilization. In preparing the ground for the cultivation of tomatoes, it should be plowed in the fall and a coat of stable manure plowed in deep, then plowed again in the spring. In regard to fertilizers, we consider well decomposed stable manure the best for all crops, especially on the soil in this locality. Commercial fertilizers may be used, but they are not so rich in potash, and the tomato belongs to a potash consuming class of plants. There is no reason why we should not succeed in tomato raising.

Protection from Diseases. There are many diseases to which the tomato is susceptible, especially in the south and east, some of which are caused by insects, others by a fungus growth. Spraying with Bordeaux mixture will destroy all the fungus diseases and will also stimulate the growth of the plants, giving them a new start, as it were. Kerosene emulsion is also a remedy recommended for insect pests. The western blight, or yellows, prevalent in the Rocky Mountain states, is due to a cause not yet discovered to prevent it. Although many theories have been advanced by prominent tomato growers in this section, no remedy has as yet been discovered to prevent the disease, "none have proved successful."

DAIRYING

(By James Fitzgerald of Eldridge.) It is not my purpose to touch on all the different phases of dairying. I wish to say something on the selection of cows, their feeding and the adaptability of the Twin Falls tract for dairy purposes.

At a farmers' institute in the state of Washington, a few years ago, which was being conducted by Professor Spillman of the Washington state college, and now in the employ of the national government in a similar capacity, the question was asked, "What is the best breed to adopt?" Mr. Spillman replied, "The breed of cows that you now have." He was speaking to men who were then in the stock business and seeing the range growing smaller, were thinking of turning their attention to dairying, at least to a limited extent. His advice was to ascertain the best milkers, test the milk, and selecting those cows for the foundation stock which showed the largest amount of butter fat. The next question was always the one which produces the most butter fat.

Those farmers who are not, I am sure, keeping thoroughbred stock. Perhaps in this instance his advice was good, but it would not apply to the farmers on this tract. I would say, start with thoroughbred of some kind. There are several well known breeds which are known to be good milkers and of which, such as the Jersey, Guernsey, Ayrshire, milk strain of the Short-horn, Holstein and some others. I should say, select some breed which is known to be good milkers, and on what disposition you desire to make of your milk. If it is for cheese, a large flow of milk is desirable, even if the quality is not of the highest. If for butter making, the cow that will produce the largest quantity of butter fat. If you desire to breed for the dual purpose of beef and milk, the Short-horn would be good.

Selecting Cows. In selecting your foundation stock, be sure the cow is registered. It is not necessarily signify excellence in all cases. It is well known that we have a large range and great variety of care and caution must be exercised. I noticed an extract from a paper on dairying which was recently read before an agricultural society in Wallingford, Wash. It was substantially this: Select some breed which suits you and think that is the very best breed in existence. Become interested in your cow for if you lack interest, no matter how well you feed or the superiority of your cows, you will fail to get the best results. This is probably true in all cases. If you lack interest, you will not do the best thing for your cows. So much for the selection of cows.

How to Feed. Every dairyman who wishes to make a success of his business must understand the art and science of feeding. He must find out the ration which will produce the best results. The object to formulate a ration is to secure the greatest amount of feeding, the appetite and feeding capacity, and furnish the amount of nutriment needed for the work a cow is doing. If a cow is doing a heavy amount of work, it is not to be discouraged. If it contains an excess of nutriment needed for the maintenance of the body and milk produced, a gradual increase in weight will result. If a short of the required nutriment there will be a decrease in the flow of milk. In forming a ration due regard should be had to his own health. The cow will do better returns if she relishes her food. Forage should be cut early and should not be exposed to sunshine any longer than is necessary. Too much sunlight bleaches forage and reduces its palatability and digestibility. This is the reason why corn fodder, when green, is so much better than when allowed to cure. The corn fodder when cut and put into the silo is in a condition to be easily digested. It is all right if it is being exposed for a longer time to the sunlight, a chemical change takes place which makes it difficult of digestion and not palatable.

The ration should also be composed of a reasonable number of food stuffs. A mixture is relished better than one kind of grain or roughage. Frequent change of roughage is also good, since this causes imperfect digestion and assimilation. Succulent feed, such as roots and silage, is greatly relished and stimulates the appetite and flow of milk. I would say, ascertain what kinds of food make a balanced ration and feed that kind of food and how much. A cow should always eat all that you can give her. There should be nothing left in the trough. Milk cows should not be allowed to go to straw stacks and corn fields, as this will cause a decrease in the flow of milk. Regularity of feeding is an important matter. Many who have been careful to select good cows and feed fairly good fall in regularity, which has bound to cause great loss. Take it all in all, the life of the successful dairyman is somewhat strenuous, but if the required conditions are complied with, the compensation is rich indeed. Although the dairy business has had a wonderful growth, it has not any more than kept pace with the demand.

Market Conditions. Dairy products during the past year have brought a higher price than ever before. The producer is not likely to be confronted with over-production of cheese, butter, cream, etc., which is perishable in their nature, there is no danger of interference by trusts and combines, but the prices will always be regulated by supply and demand. Although the manufacture of dairy products is done in late years almost entirely in the factories owned by corporations and rich men, many are co-operative, and the farmers in almost every case have received just and equitable returns.

Nowhere in the United States is there a locality better fitted for dairying. We can raise all the different kinds of food stuff in abundance and our climate is particularly adapted to the raising of cheese, somewhat perishable in their nature, there is no danger of interference by trusts and combines, but the prices will always be regulated by supply and demand. Although the manufacture of dairy products is done in late years almost entirely in the factories owned by corporations and rich men, many are co-operative, and the farmers in almost every case have received just and equitable returns.

GOOD ROADS

(By Frank E. Chamberlain of Twin Falls.)

To write a paper on the subject of "Good Roads" at the present time, is carrying coals to Newcastle with a vengeance. The condition of our roads is a sight to make men and angels weep. Business is practically at a standstill, and the people are suffering and adjoining ranch cut off, the farmers on this tract losing hundreds of dollars every day and the business men of Twin Falls losing business because of the want of the necessities of poor roads.

If anything could justify the exercise of the cowboys' "giri" it would be attempting to haul a load over our roads at the present time. A cowboy at a railway station was having trouble with his broncho, which had got frightened at the incoming train. The cowboy was recalcitrant, having himself a string of jurid profanity that seemed to be interminable, and for originality of design and amount of detest was truly spectacular. As he passed to take breath a preacher who had just alighted from the car said to him: "My good man, I can't help you, but I can tell you where in the world did you acquire such a command of profanity?" "Acquire it," snorted the cowboy, "blame my broncho, thank isn't an acquisition; it's a gift!"

I shall spend no time in arguing the value of good roads. The saving in time, in horse power, in wagons, in fuel, in harness, in increased loads, in decreased cost of transportation, in the inestimable saving to farmers in being able to get their produce to market at a profit, in the increased loads, in taking advantage of a period of high prices. All this was gone into in detail in my paper last winter-read before the Chamberlain club.

I want to say a word of the practicability of our having fairly good roads here, until such a time as we shall be able to handle the ranches and the stone roads are the ultimate solution of the problem. They must come before this Twin Falls tract shall be a thing of the past, and advancement and perfection for which it is destined.

Experiments at Home. Last spring there was a grub on one and in most places on both sides of the road from the east end of Shoshone avenue east for two and one-half miles. The ranchman who owned the route, or rather some of them, determined that it had been there long enough and removed it. I addressed a circular letter to each of the residents land owner along the route of the road, what we expected to do, and inviting co-operation in the form of a small check, and everyone of them responded. From the miller in the postoffice at Twin Falls to M. M. Murtaugh in St. Paul, Brazil. With this money we cleared the right of way of brush not exceeding a foot in diameter, and the property but also in front of some of the resident ranchers' land who refused to do anything to help along the good work. In consequence of their inaction that we were still in feudal times and they, the lords of the manor, were but receiving from us a small amount of money, the police enforced upon us by the law of the land. We also had sufficient funds left to hire the teams and experienced men to haul the brush to the dump, of which was kindly donated us by the Land & Water Co. for two days. With this force we graded the first three-fourths of a mile east from Shoshone avenue.

Implement Used. The next mile and three-fourths was graded by a "King Split Log Drag," dubbed by the neighbors a "Chamberlain's grader." This grader can be had for a few dollars and does excellent work. Every community should own one and then use it. No description of it will do, but it is a simple, sturdy, reliable, and sturdy machine. It is a highway shiner up once in the spring and not usually touched till the following year.

Good Results. We back-furrowed our road about 21 feet wide, put on the horse on the drag and began our turnpike. It is surprising the crown that can be given to a road with this rude contrivance. With three horses, after the ground had been plowed, half a mile of road could be turpiked in a day. The only object in plowing was to loosen up the soil and get rid of the sagebrush roots. Where the road has been worked one year no plowing should be done. In our road this spring we shall plow only a couple of furrows on each side to widen our driveway. The rest of the surface will not be touched except with the drag. The road should be worked as soon as possible after the frost is gone and in as wet a condition as possible. The better the soil the better it will compact. The best part of our road was the east half mile, which was worked only a dozen different times. That is, a dozen different days extending over approximately a month's time. After each morning or evening rain, we worked it first, much ridiculed grader and went over the road. It formed a sort of cement on the surface that lasted through the winter. The road was in good condition when those that had resolved no attention were beds of dust and full of cuts, and this eastern half mile of road was worked on the other part of the same road which had received less work was nearly worn out.

I am satisfied from my experience last spring that if the road can be given attention in the fall after each rain and the work kept up till winter sets in, that with a good cure to the surface so as to harden it, the road will be in fairly good condition all winter, and even the next spring when the frost goes out. At any rate, we should have a good road in the bottomless mud that we are now foundering through. With the "King Split-Log Drag" we can keep our roads in good condition all winter. Mr. A. Waters the general proprietor, is pleased to have buyers make a personal selection.

Choice Irrigated Lands Improved Lands for Sale, Located in the Payette Valley. Prices Reasonable. Terms to Suit. Level, smooth land, three miles from Emmet, has been plowed and leveled. This last fall 50 acres of fall wheat was put in and was well plowed; is well fenced with heavy cedar posts a rod apart with four strands of galvanized barbed wire. There is a good house, 14x28, with cement foundation, good well with pump on it; good barn for five head of horses; wagon shed 16x24, chicken house 10x12; everything is put up in the best possible manner. All of the outbuildings are of dressed lumber with shingle roofs and everything painted, including roofs. House is painted white with green trimmings, everything also red with white trimmings. Land adjoining it on the east sold by the state for \$47 per acre. Will sell 80 acres or the full 160. Smooth, level land with just a gentle slope, making an ideal farm for irrigation. Has been plowed in fine shape; is all in fall wheat, has good stable for 10 head of horses, it being 16x45x50; wagon shed 32x24, 10 feet high; chicken house 10x12; large, roomy cellar, and the farm is well fenced with cedar posts a rod apart and four strands of heavy galvanized wire. Five-room house, cement foundation, very nicely built and well finished, heated and good enough for anybody to live in; very conveniently arranged with pantry, closets, etc.; good well with pump. Also have joining it on the east 100 acres fenced and cleared, no other improvements. Will sell all or part. Same style of improvements as on the northeast quarter section 30 reserved to above. 60 acres-in fall wheat which is in fine condition. There is a telephone in each of these houses and the land is situated convenient to the irrigation system and the crown of the celebrated Emmet bench, it all being situated in township 7 North, 2 West, Boise-Meridian. These places will be sold on long time at 8 per cent and will be parceled out if so desired. We have a full equipment of horses, wagons and farming tools which can go with this land if so desired. Water will be ready for delivery as early as it is needed this coming Spring, as the ditch has been completed and is being putd at the present time. These places are all conveniently located as to range in one of the best sheep countries in Idaho. Lumber is worth \$20 per thousand delivered at the ranch and brick at the town of Emmet is selling from \$7 to \$8 per thousand. All the buildings above mentioned have shingle roofs and everything has received two coats of paint. Houses have oiled floors and are finished in first-class manner.

The Northwestern Investment Company, Ltd. BOISE, IDAHO. NOTICE DID IT EVER OCCUR TO YOU THAT A CLEAR HEATER IN YOUR BUGGY WILL KEEP YOU PERFECTLY COMFORTABLE THE COLDEST DAY OF WINTER? THEY WILL DO IT, AND WE HAVE THEM AT THE TWIN FALLS LIVERY AND FEED BARN. WHEN YOU GET A RIG CALL FOR A HEATER. NO EXTRA CHARGES. Phone 18 GALLIHER & SONS, Props.

Nibley-Channel Lbr. Co. Ltd. DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF Lumber, Coal, Lime, Portland Cement, Fence Posts, Builders' Hardware. Yards at RUPERT, BURLEY, KIMBERLY, TWIN FALLS, FILER.

Agricultural College of Utah "UTAH'S GREAT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL" Prepares Men and Women for Success in Life COURSES OF STUDY. Agriculture-Agronomy, Horticulture, Animal Industry, Veterinary Science, Dairying, Irrigation and Farming. Domestic Science and Arts-Cooking and Dietetics, Sanitation, Hygiene, Sewing, Household Economics, Etc. Mechanics-Arts-Carpentry, Forge, Lathe, Milling, Carriage Building, Foundry Work, Machine Work, Etc. Courses are also offered in Music, Art, Physical Training and Library Work. IT IS IMPORTANT Before you decide which school to attend that you consider carefully the opportunities afforded by the AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE OF UTAH—these afford exceptional facilities for thorough and efficient work; the moral atmosphere and healthful environment; also the low expenses and the uniform and splendid success of its students. Twenty buildings, provided with the best modern equipment; five stock farms, orchards, gardens, parade grounds and athletic fields—these afford exceptional facilities for thorough and efficient work. A strong faculty of experts, representing the best institutions of America and Europe, are in charge of the work of instruction and experiment. Address THE REGISTRAR, AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Logan, Utah

S. T. Hamilton & Co. Real Estate and Investments Established 1904. BUSINESS BLOCKS. CHOICE BUSINESS LOTS. IMPROVED RESIDENCE PROPERTY. VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE LOTS. IMPROVED FARMS NEAR TWIN FALLS. UNIMPROVED LANDS ON TWIN FALLS TRACT. FIVE-ACRE TRACTS ADJACENT TO TWIN FALLS. WE WRITE FIRE AND PLATE GLASS INSURANCE. WE ALSO LOOK AFTER PROPERTY OF ABSENT OWNERS. WE WANT YOUR BUSINESS.

SKIDOO The Originals THE BRAUN DRAY CO. None other Genuine. Patent Application Pending.

STAR RESTAURANT Table d'Hotel Meals 25 Cents. Short Orders a Specialty. The Best in the Market. Moderate Prices, Good Service. In Premises formerly occupied by Bedford Drug Co. TWIN FALLS, IDAHO. JOE KATAYAMA, Proprietor



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Notice for Publication—Final Proof. I, James M. Havis of Twin Falls, Idaho, assignee of Julia B. Stoutemyer, who made entry No. 1224, under the provisions of an act of the legislature of the state of Idaho...

FARM HORSES

(By E. A. Baker of Twin Falls)

I suppose that the purpose of this talk on the horse is to determine, if possible, the extent to which the horse raised in this locality. Although I have had some experience in selling imported stallions...

lands a fine coacher at four years old, the question is, how is he to get the long price such animals often sell for when raised in the country. The horse must be properly broken and few know how to break a coacher...

Another thing in favor of the heavy horse: If we are going to raise horses at all on our valuable land, it is obvious that it will not pay us to pasture a 300 horse on 1000 ground. Will it pay to pasture a 1600 horse until he is four years old on 1000 land?

Selecting the Bred. To make a success of raising heavy horses, great care should be exercised in the choice of a sire. Many think that the sire for whom it does not make much difference what kind of dam they have. They expect a fine large colt anyway...

A Good Horse. So many ask: What constitutes a good horse? It is easier to tell what constitutes a poor horse. It is all told in two words—poor feet. There is an old saying which is absolutely true: "No foot, no horse."

Pure Breeds the Best. When we come to consider size, the question is raised: Does it pay to raise pure bred horses? I think it does not, instead it would be a serious, which might not be very convincing, I wish to read a few lines on this subject which were delivered by a pure bred horse raiser and writer W. J. Kennedy...

Araban Steatin. "In beauty, spirit, speed and power of endurance the bay, whose blood runs in the composition of the Arabian horse, the American trotter and the true bred German coach—all these things, Centuries before Christ existed in the same animal. It is from Egypt, and had become domesticated among the nations of parts of Asia and southern Europe. As Rome, as a matter of fact, it is not a horse, but a man, embodying any breed of cattle or other conquests of northern Europe...

Evolution of Breeds. Authorities differ, however, as to the native country of the horse. Some contend for Asia, some for Africa, and some claim that the horse was first bred in Egypt. In fact, the horse is found in all countries, and its origin is a matter of dispute. However, it is quite certain that each distinct breed of horses, and each of them, can be traced back to the Arabian horse. The trotter, the thoroughbred and the coacher were all bred from the Arabian in their several strains, as were also the draft and farm horse. It is this Arabian horse which produced the Clyde, England the Shire, France the Norman, now called the Percheron, and Belgium the Belgian draft horse, and the different strains with the Arabian.

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Origin of the Horse. "It is well known and understood that all the modern breeds of horses trace their origin to the same source, that the horse was indigenous in not any one part of the world. The word for horse was the little prehistoric "Hippus" seems to be as generally understood. Hence we must accept that all breeds originally were an evolution from the same common source. It is that their present degree of excellence is largely due to natural and arbitrary selection. They originally existed in the same form and were used for a variety of purposes of horses—the white, the bay, the black, the pinto and the dun.

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SHEEP ON THE FARM

(By Don C. Bryan of the Bryan-Filler Farm, Twin Falls)

There are no reasons why sheep cannot be raised on the farm to a profit. In fact, the sheep industry is the waste of wool on the farm. Comparing the two, I would speak in favor of the farm for the following reasons:

Knowing that eight tons of hay per acre is not unusual on the Twin Falls tract, it would be pleasing to have sheep growing into money, realizing that when all feed on the range was covered by the sheep, the farmer would not have to feed them so expensively. For cold weather does not harm sheep when they are fat.

Looking at the matter from a Twin Falls farmer's point of view, it would be a great advantage to have sheep coming of culling and sugar factories, or even for orchards to bear, as most of us cannot afford it, so why not have sheep? The wool, which is sold with wool selling at from 15 to 25 cents per pound, and each sheep producing from six to 10 pounds; also an increase each year of from 100 to 150 pounds of wool, which is a most profitable animal? As for myself, I have had some little experience in pasturing and feeding sheep on the farm. I have found them to be very satisfactory, not troubled by the green alfalfa and clover as is so often spoken of. By irrigating the alfalfa and clover at harvest time one can produce a pasture to which cannot be excelled anywhere in America for fattening sheep. As for mutton production, I know there is no place that will surpass Twin Falls.

Applications for Grazing Permits. Notice is hereby given that all applications for permits to graze cattle, horses and sheep within the Castle Park are invited to be made in person, or by mail, to my office at Pocatello, Idaho, on or before February 15, 1907. Full information in regard to the rules and regulations governing grazing and black farms to be used in making application, will be furnished upon request. P. T. WRENSFELD, Supervisor.

"Skidoo," "23 for you." That's the number you want—Bryan's transfer.

(Times when the range is burned and dried out. I hope that within a short period the fields on the Twin Falls tract will be dotted with the woolly herds.

ALFALFA

(By President W. B. Starr of the Twin Falls Farmers' Federation.)

"We believe our farmers are well aware of the great importance of alfalfa. The inundated king of forage plants in the Twin Falls section of our forage plant it will add thousands to the wealth of the settlers and by enriching the soil it will add many more thousands to the community riches. We have ideal conditions here for its growth—a deep rich soil, congenial climate and abundance of water, and alfalfa is the most profitable crop for the settler and the grower of the hay."

The subject of feeding alfalfa has been discussed for some time, and again, so that it seems hardly surprising for me to go into it fully. We will, however, notice this part of the subject briefly. The first year on the tract, alfalfa was raised in the summer and seeded with manure, as many, like myself, felt as if they must have some returns from their land the first year. The general impression was that alfalfa was that good, with grain was a miserable failure. But this alfalfa, while slow in starting in the spring, did not produce a good crop in the summer and gave a fairly good return. We must say, however, that it is much better to seed alone on new ground than to seed with grain. If the seeding is done in the fall, April and May are the best times to cut the first year to make it a paying crop. Alfalfa, however, can be sown as late as July 15, and still give a good crop. It is better to cut or August 1st you are taking chances. As an experiment, we sowed alfalfa on a stubble field and harvested the alfalfa in late April and May. The yield was that good, and the alfalfa was very good. This was done September 1. The seed came up nicely, but only a small per cent survived the winter. The winter was successful, and the seed was sown two or three weeks earlier the result would most probably have been satisfactory.

In preparing ground for seeding to alfalfa, it should be done thoroughly. The ground should be well leveled and the surface well pulverized. Alfalfa comes best on a fairly firm, good bed. The soil should be a heavy loam, or a heavy clay. The amount of seed, the amount varying from 10 to 20 pounds. We believe that under ordinary circumstances 10 to 15 pounds of seed will produce a good crop. It is the amount we sow. The quality of the seed and the condition of the soil is to be considered, of course.

The operations should be made with care and care in turning your ditcher, for you cannot afford to make any mistakes, as re-marking or running ditches in an alfalfa field is very costly. The alfalfa should be cut in your field in late condition.

Cutting and curing alfalfa. I believe, is the most important part of the alfalfa business. The alfalfa should be cut when the blooms appear all over the field. If the hay is for cattle it should be cut a few days sooner than when it is for sheep. The alfalfa should be cut when the blooms appear all over the field. If the hay is for cattle it should be cut a few days sooner than when it is for sheep. The alfalfa should be cut when the blooms appear all over the field. If the hay is for cattle it should be cut a few days sooner than when it is for sheep.

When reducing the expense of camp mowing, grain for horses, provisions, hauling, etc., that range men have to contend with, the alfalfa business is no question but what farm sheep raising is profitable.

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The IZZER An IZZER---Not a Has-Been The IZZER Buggies are the product of the STUDEBAKER CO. and represent the highest qualities in buggy making. In Material, Workmanship, Finish and Style they stand in a class by themselves above all others. They are built to stand hard usage and at the same time give you a neat, light running buggy, both side and end spring. The man who rides in an IZZER rides in THE BEST. A large assortment of styles always on hand, and it is always a pleasure to show them. Compare this line with catalogue house Buggies and then BUY AT HOME. A Full Line of Implements. C. O. Meigs

Does Your Wife Complain About the old Cook Stove not baking as well as it used to? Is it not a fact that its best days are over and that it would please the whole family if you bought a New Steel Range? We are showing some splendid ones and every one guaranteed for baking. Twin Falls Hardware Co. OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE

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BUHL ENJOYS SPRING WEATHER

Stork is busy in the "City of the Bells" today.

BUHL, Feb. 6, 1907.—The snow is all gone and so is the frost, but Jupiter Pluvius has had his flood gates open for the last 48 hours and he has not closed them yet. So it will be some time longer before plowing can commence in this neck of the woods.

Korton Henderson and Tom Nebitt started off Friday morning for Hagerman and Billings territory to purchase, if they can, a load of horses, some of which they will use on their own ranches and the rest they will put on the market for sale.

Preparations for the grand masque ball to be given in the Henderson home-complex on Saturday evening are being made in a most elaborate way.

The committee on arrangements has left nothing to chance and no spare no pains to make it a splendid success. An elegant supper will be served in Hotel Buhl at midnight.

Will Sykes came up from Clear Lake last week and spent several days visiting friends in Buhl. He has put a bid for the mill, and the Hendersons have accepted it.

Mrs. Mary Snodgrass has been confined to her room in the hotel for a week with a severe case of influenza, which at one time developed into pneumonia.

Arthur Peavey and J. F. Womes, who own ranches in the vicinity of Cedar Grove, were Buhl visitors Friday morning on their way to the railroad grade, which is close to their ranches.

The heavy rains put a stop to D. E. Gilmore's plans on the relocation of Mrs. Provis's six miles southwest of town, which he is building, so he came to Buhl to see his many friends.

N. J. Clifton and W. Batters returned from Twin Falls Monday and went out to their ranches Tuesday. E. Delbrack was a guest of Hotel Buhl Saturday.

W. H. White, son of Euanter White, who died at Mud Springs Saturday morning, was in town Sunday making arrangements for the shipping of his father's body to Utah.

A baby girl made her first appearance in this world at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George McDonald on Friday morning. Dr. Gilmore, who officiated at the important event, reports mother and child as being all right.

H. W. Teshan started for Twin Falls this morning for a bunch of his cattle for the Buhl Meat Market people. The cattle will be butchered here.

W. H. Clifton of Hagerman came up from his ranch near town Saturday night with a ten-pound baby. This makes two boys and one girl in the family.

John Sanderson, who has been laid up with a cold, is now fully recovered and commenced to prepare his land for crops.

Clifford Millikin returned Monday from Milner, where he has been several days visiting friends. He reports a number of gangs of surveyors in the field on the north side surveying for the electric line and the north canal.

S. E. Clegg, who owns 80 acres five miles south of town, is planning the engine for the power plant construction company at Shoshone falls.

George L. Eveleth is in the Magic City on business, so that Mrs. Eveleth has to nurse Mrs. Braum's grass, but she is ably assisted by Ed Braun, who makes a good clerk.

A. W. Bishop and C. Diver came in from Ferguson Flat Monday to attend the Farmers' association meeting, but were disappointed as they had their hard trip for nothing, as there was no meeting held, it being postponed until next Monday.

D. B. Thomas and Claud Brown, who own 100 acres each, five miles southeast of town, were Buhl business visitors Monday.

Frank Russell, president of the Farmers' association, was in town Monday and in conversation with your correspondent spoke highly of the Farmers' institute held in Twin Falls last week.

What he saw and heard there, and that no farmer on the tract could afford to turn away from it, afforded an opportunity for obtaining information that it would be difficult to get in any other way, and he advised the committee to get a copy of the report of the institute and to carefully read the issue of the Twin Falls News containing a report of the proceedings of the institute and to reserve the paper for future reference, as a reporter for that paper promised to publish all the papers read at the institute verbatim, and to report every word said and done there as fully as possible.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather and the almost impassable condition of the roads, which prevented many farmers coming to town on Monday, the regular meeting of the Farmers' association was adjourned to next Monday at 2 o'clock p. m.

C. Johnson came in from his ranch three miles south of town Thursday on business.

D. W. Yaden of Hagerman, agent for the Rex Sewing Machine Co., was in town Thursday transacting business in his line.

J. O. Wyatt and F. J. Costello of Twin Falls came up from that town Thursday to start out Friday morning to the old settlements for the purpose of buying, if they can, work horses to be used on their ranches.

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G. G. Wortman of Hagerman was a Buhl visitor Saturday.

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W. H. Clifton of Hagerman came up from his ranch near town Saturday night with a ten-pound baby. This makes two boys and one girl in the family.

John Sanderson, who has been laid up with a cold, is now fully recovered and commenced to prepare his land for crops.

CO-OPERATIVE INDUSTRIES

(By F. Lee Johnson of Murtaugh.)

With acknowledgment, in the beginning, to the address of the following thoughts to E. V. Wilcox in Farming and also Mr. J. W. Goss.

This movement of co-operation is today composed of about 1,000,000 farmers. They are operating over 700 elevators and mills; many of which have paid for themselves many times over, and one of them paid its cost five times in the last year.

Roosevelt's Views. "Organization has become necessary in the business world, it has accomplished much good in the world of labor and it is no less necessary for organized business."

The farmer has always been a producer, content to get the other man's product to produce for the consumer. He has studied thoroughly the science of production.

Individual Effort Futile. Many of the largest fortunes in the world have been made in the speculative and legitimate distribution of the products of the soil.

Thought. How does the farmer succeed in making both ends meet? He utterly disregards all business methods. Some farmers' knowledge of markets and market conditions are such that the consumer and the buyer.

Co-operation Necessary. We should not be willing to stop by pointing out the faults and mistakes of existing conditions but must seek to make them better.

Here is the remedy: The farmers must study the art of marketing their produce and the business end of it as well as the producing end.

Adjustment of Profits. The general system by which farm products are sold today is intended and devised to prevent the consumer from dealing directly with the producer.

Business Methods Needed. Can one out of a dozen farmers here today tell offhand what any one of their crops cost him, or have half of them any account that will show them what it took to raise a bushel of wheat or grain of any kind?

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Mud! Mud!

"Little drops of water, Little grains of sand, Make a mighty difference In the price of land."

Maybe your best suit was soiled during the muddy season we have recently experienced. Maybe you think the suit is not worth cleaning. Bring it in to our PRESSARY and we will see about that.

Furnishings, Etc.

THE HUB Clothing & Tailoring Co. Main Street, Twin Falls

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OREGON SHORT LINE

Settlers' Rates. Daily, from March 1 to April 30, 1907, the same cheap, one-way second class settlers' rates will be in effect from the east to points on the Oregon Short Line or have heretofore been made in the spring and fall months.

Table with 2 columns: From and To. Rates listed for various destinations like Huntington and main line, Chicago, Bloomington, St. Louis, etc.

Choice Lands. We own and have for sale some choice irrigated, improved and unimproved, that we can sell on very reasonable terms.

Ranches for Rent. Improved ranches near Twin Falls for rent on favorable terms, a number of three or four year leases.

As a Favor. At the pit of a coal mine in Pennsylvania there have occurred, during the past few months, quite a number of accidents whereby innocent bystanders have come to grief.

Choice Lands for Sale. We can sell you the choicest irrigated lands at a price and on terms that will be satisfactory.

Hay! Hay! Hay! Is selling cheap! Buy! Buy! Buy! Half Mill West of Twin Falls.

L. J. Miller

Funeral Director and Furnisher. Four Doors West of Hotel Perrine. Lady Attendant. Day and Night Telephone.

Only Funeral Car in the County. My Personal Services to Care and Detail, including Cemetery Arrangements. Telephone Day or Night, 103.

Advertisement for State Bank of Buhl, Ltd. Now Open for Business. CAPITAL STOCK \$25,000. Directors: E. A. Milner, R. H. Cost, J. B. Perrine, R. E. Cox, A. J. Milner. General Banking Business. Buhl, Idaho.