

Just in by Express

100

New Spring Frocks for Misses and Women, as well as more new coats. Models in various Smart Styles, Fashioned From the Newest Weaves.

Striped Crepes, Lace Cloths, Panamas and Poplins in plain, striped and figured designs. Nowhere else will you find such a variety of the very new things to select from and at such moderate prices.

\$7.50 to \$17.50

Some of the newest things in Millinery just received by express this week. The real new things for later spring wear.

The Newest Styles in Womens Shoes

We are now selling and—our price is making them sell fast—absolutely the newest things in women's footwear known. They are decidedly attractive.

Priced \$2.50 to \$3.50

You will also like our Men's Shoes, be it for every day or dress. Better than ever this spring.

Not Only Your Appearance, but Your Comfort and Health Depends on Your Corset.

For tall figures, for short figures broad figures, slim figures, for mother, for daughter and for grandmother, each style particularly adapted to certain figure's needs but all designed and shaped to best set off the fashions of present dress.

This is where we can help you, for our experts understand exactly the type of corset that is needed and can readily supply you with the style that you require.



Baggage For Thirty Travelers

Suit Cases, Bags & Trunks

You will be taking trip this Spring or Summer and when you do, turn to our traveling department. Serviceable Trunks, Brown Cowhide Suit Cases, Matting Suit Cases, Cowhide and Walrus Bags. The kind that look well and are moderately priced.

Mens Spring Suits

Our 1915 Suits for Men are better values even than heretofore. New Spring Styles in Mens Suits for \$12.50 and \$15.00, made of all-wool materials, the kind of choths found, as a rule, in \$17.50 suits. We'll be glad to show you these suits.

Boys Suits, Hats and Shoes

Good Sturdy Suits. Cheviots, Tweeds, Serges and cashmeres. New shades in tan, brown, gray and blue coats in the latest Norfolk Models, with patch pockets; pants in Knickerbocker style full cut and all seams taped.

PRICED \$3.50 to \$6.00

New Hats for the boys in all the New Spring Styles. The new shoes in the strong, well fitting, well looking, well wearing kind that are so moderately priced.



Baby Clothes & Baby Korral Week April 19 to 25

No tired mothers. No cross babies; with the use in ones home of the **MOTHERS KIDDIE KEEPER**



Baby Korral

Natures way to keep your baby. Demonstrated in our infants department every day from April 19th to the 25th. Attend, investigate, note this long step forward in the "Better Babies" movement. Has nine distinct uses, fully illustrated in booklet furnished free upon request. Price \$6.00. Canvas bed for each. \$1.00 extra if wanted Parcel Postage paid. All next week while the Baby Korrals are on sale we will have a showing of every kind of baby clothes.

FRUITLAND ITEMS.

April 6, 1915.

The high school declamatory contest held in the Methodist church last Tuesday evening was largely attended. Miss Nellie Burnett was declared the winner and Grant Gardner held second place. The five contestants were Nellie Burnett, Grant Gardner, Daphne McKeown, Velma Spainbower and Elsie Blomstrom. The judges were Mr. Thompson, Prof. and Mrs. Carper of New Plymouth.

Special Easter services were held in all of the Fruitland churches Sunday. The Brethren church gave their program in the morning while the Methodist and Baptist gave theirs in the evening. They were well attended and interesting programs were given. Offerings were taken for mission work.

The meeting of the Mothers' Circle which had been planned for last Friday afternoon was postponed until this coming Friday, April 9th. This postponement was due to the fact that Mrs. Stamey of Payette, who was to give the leading talk, could not be present.

The Sophomore class of the Fruitland High School entertained the rest of the high school last Thursday evening at Epworth hall. The hall was beautifully decorated. The time was spent in games and music and a good time was enjoyed by all of those present. Refreshments were served at the close of the evening fun.

Mr. H. B. Kinnison met with a painful accident last Monday afternoon while helping unload a barrel of spray material. In lowering the barrel Mr. Kinnison's finger was caught between the edge of the platform and the barrel. As the barrel weighed about six hundred pounds, a clean cut of part of his little finger, cutting lengthwise through half of the nail and bone to the first joint was taken off.

Mrs. S. A. Bartles, west of Fruitland, has traded her three and a half acre farm for forty acres of well improved land near Wilder, Idaho. The trade was with Mr. Davis of Caldwell. We regret to lose them from our community but wish them success in their new home.

The Ladies Society of the Brethren church met Thursday afternoon in the church parlor.

Mr. and Mrs. James Deal of St. Joseph, Mo., arrived last Wednesday and will make their home on the J. E. Shamberger place. Mrs. Deal is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Shamberger.

Esther Russel returned home Tuesday after an extended visit in Modesto, Cal., with relatives.

Rev. J. J. Tickner spent the first of the week in Boise, attending to business affairs.

Mamie Boyer who is teaching school in Wilder, Idaho, spent Saturday and Sunday at her home south-east of town. Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Russell took her back to her school Sunday afternoon in their auto. Esther and Lewis Russel accompanied them.

A seven and a half pound baby girl was born to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rich, Thursday, April 1st. Congratulations.

Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Robinson left Saturday evening for Mountain Home, Idaho, on a business and pleasure trip. Returned home Tuesday.

The Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist church will meet Thursday afternoon with Mrs. Ross Kennedy.

Miss Sutton, a high school teacher, was out of school Wednesday and Thursday, suffering with a severe attack of tonsillitis.

Mrs. Rup of Ontario, who formerly lived in Fruitland, is sick. Marion Robinson spent Saturday and Sunday with her.

Clarence Frost, little son of Mr. and Mrs. Ray Frost, fell and hurt his arm last Wednesday. Dr. Wright was called. The little fellow is getting along nicely.

The Christian Endeavor business meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Rosa Schmid next Saturday evening. After the business session a good time is assured.

Westfall Notes.

The boys and girls of the lower room in the Westfall schools recently made and sold two quilts. For these they received \$15.10, with which they bought a flag for the school and a framed picture for their own room.

New hyloplate blackboards have recently been added to the equipment of this school.

The Westfall school closes this week. The teachers, Mrs. Jacobs and Miss Orcutt, have given splendid satisfaction. The regular year's work outlined for nine months has been covered pretty thoroughly in the seven months' term.

Spring work on the ranches in the vicinity of Westfall has caused a good deal of absence on the part of the pupils in the upper grades.

The Dry Gulch school closed Friday, March 26. A number of visitors were entertained by the school and all enjoyed a pleasant time.

IRRIGATORS MEET AT NEW PLYMOUTH

The Directors of The Farmers' Co-Operative Irrigation Company held their regular meeting here Saturday, all members of the board being present. Water will be turned into the canal April 10th, which means that water for irrigation purposes will be available on the 15th. C. W. White and J. S. Thorp, representing the settlers and non-resident land owners of a large tract of land comprising something like 8000 acres, lying between the Farmers' ditch and Nyssa, appeared before the board for the purpose of ascertaining if water could be purchased for the irrigation of this tract of land. Mr. White stated that it was the intention of the farmers to bond their land for the purpose of securing water and that in the neighborhood of 4000 inches would be needed, also that a sixty foot lift would be necessary to raise the water into the proposed pipe line. No definite answer was given Mr. White, the board pointing out that the matter would of necessity have to come before the stockholders of the company. The Farmers' Co-Operative Irrigation Company have a prior right to 20,000 inches of water from the Payette river, and as they are now only using about 14,000 inches the amount needed for the irrigation of the lands lying south and east of the Snake river could be furnished. One of the board upon being interviewed by a correspondent of the Argus, stated that he was of the opinion some satisfactory arrangement would be made to furnish the water. Should this be the case the ditch would have to be strengthened and enlarged at some points, at a cost of approximately \$10,000. It is expected that a special meeting of the stockholders will be called to consider the matter.

Alfalfa For Pasture.

There are many known instances where alfalfa has been used for pasturing both horses and cattle without any injurious results, but as a matter of fact there is always a little danger in pasturing cattle on alfalfa. They should become accustomed to the crop gradually, and they should never be turned into an alfalfa field when they are hungry. When cattle are pastured on alfalfa one must always be prepared to find a case of bloating.—Iowa Homestead.

LIVESTOCK ON THE FARM

A number of years ago a North Dakota wheat farmer, whose exclusive grain growing had put him deep in debt, desired from his bank a loan of \$1,000, writes J. C. McDowell in the Kansas Farmer. Except the horses there was no live stock—not a cow, a pig or even a chicken on the place. The banker, a very shrewd business man, was able to analyze the problem and to discover the cause of the farmer's financial difficulties, and he agreed to make the loan only on condition that the borrower change his system of farming.

The system outlined by the banker required that a portion of the loan should be used to purchase two cows, half a dozen pigs and a small flock of poultry. It also provided for a fair sized vegetable garden. Grain farming was to be continued as before. The banker figured that the live stock and the garden would, in poor as well as in good seasons, fully support the farmer's table. He figured that in poor years the farmer would be able to pay even and that in the good, and even in the average year, the farm would produce enough to gradually wipe out the debt.

The farmer reluctantly agreed to the banker's terms, received the loan and met the conditions. In five years he was out of debt and rated as a substantial and prosperous farmer and business man. To him farming had ceased to be a game of chance and had become a business.

TO IMPROVE THE FRUIT.

Thinning Advised For Those Who Want Product of High Quality.

To many it is a waste of time and labor to thin fruit trees, but with few exceptions it should be done. When the tree bears a light crop little thinning is necessary, but since most trees bear too much it is necessary to thin them to obtain fruit of proper quantity and quality. The purpose of thinning is to secure large, healthy, well flavored fruit in culling out the knotty, diseased, ill flavored ones. In order to prevent waste, feed the culls to hogs and poultry.

Culling out can be gauged by no fast rule. It is seldom overdone since the fruit grows fast up to harvest time. It is best to pull each wormy and blighted fruit. Such fruit will either drop from the tree before picking or prove worthless for storage or marketing.

Thinning will also prevent good fruit from contamination. In addition, the remaining fruit has a greater chance of development because the tree is not called upon to nourish those infested. The fruit produced from trees that have been thinned is of far superior quality.—American Agriculturist.

FARM WISDOM.

There is no reason why the farm home should not be just as attractive as the city home. In arranging farmhouse plans those that are adapted to the city can easily be changed to suit farm needs. Make your wife's workshop as attractive and convenient as any to be found anywhere.

The inside of a modern dairy barn looks very different today from the inside of a dairy barn twenty years ago. We are beginning to realize that sunshine is a necessary part of dairy sanitation. In fact, it is the principal factor.

The time is rapidly approaching when dairy products, the same as all other commodities used for food, will be paid for according to quality.

The septic tank deserves a place on every farm. It is one means of bringing city conditions to the farm home.

RUNNING AN INCUBATOR.

Cooling and Turning the Eggs Should Be Regularly Performed.

Cooling and turning the eggs in the incubator is a part of the work that must be attended to promptly, regularly, writes W. C. Thompson in the Country Gentleman. The mother hen turns her eggs in the nest each day and leaves them to cool at about the same time each day if she has her way about it. After the third day of the hatch the eggs should be turned regularly each morning and evening. This may be done by removing a few and gently rolling the others about in the tray. The idea is to change the position of the developing germ within the shell and keep it free from the shell. Changing the position of the eggs on the tray is also of advantage, as there may be a slight variation of temperature in different parts of the egg chamber.

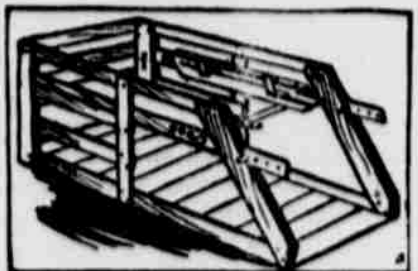
The eggs should be cooled once a day. Start on the third day, when the eggs are first turned. It is necessary to cool them only the length of time that it takes to turn them. From the third day to the nineteenth day they should be cooled regularly. As the chicks develop they may be cooled longer each day until during the latter part of the hatch they may be cooled for almost an hour without any injury and with great benefit.

On the nineteenth day the chamber should be closed, to remain closed until the chicks are hatched. On the fifteenth, seventeenth and nineteenth days the eggs should be sprayed with warm water to furnish sufficient moisture to aid the chicks in picking their way through the shell. If a sand tray is in the machine this spraying is unnecessary. The flame should be turned

ed down slightly during these last two days, as an increased temperature results from the animal heat in the chicks' bodies. The chamber should be darkened if there is a glass front in the machine. This will tend to prevent the chicks from facing their way toward the front of the machine. They are supposed to sleep for twelve hours after coming from the shell. If the chamber is light they will not do this.

Hog Breeding Crate.

The method of construction of the crate for breeding swine is shown plainly in the accompanying illustration, says National Stockman. The inner arrangement is the part hard to understand. The long pieces with the holes in them (see cut) can be raised up or let down as required by the



CRATE FOR BREEDING SWINE.

height of sow, using the gas pipe for the back end and an iron rod for the front. If the height cannot be properly estimated before the sow is driven in it can be quickly changed afterward. The shelves on each side of the sow for the fore feet of the sow can rest at the ends of gas pipe and rod.

In most cases the shelf on one side can be made stationary or the other made in two parts so it can be widened or made narrow. These can rest on the rods at the ends and can be put in place in a moment after the sow is put in the box.

Care of the Brood Sow.

The quality of your spring crop of pigs will be determined by the kind of care you are now giving your brood sows. Don't keep them on dry feed. They need mighty little corn, but lots of roughage. Alfalfa or even clover hay will be relished. Manure or other roots could not have a better use. With this kind of feed the sows will have plenty of milk and they will not eat their pigs.

Build Up the Farm.

If you are living on a poor farm—that is, if the land is poor—the chances are it is your own fault. There is some land, but not very much that can't be improved. By keeping the right kind of stock and by building up the soil through rotating the crops you are pretty sure to improve conditions on the home acres.

Protect the Orchard Trees.

If you want to raise a good crop of mice and insects that will damage the orchard trees let the weeds and grass be thick on the ground.