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Silk four-in-hands, knitted silk cravats, novelty bows in latest styles and patterns.

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POINTS FOR SQUAB RAISERS

Owners of Successful Plants Always Find Plenty to Do in Winter in Caring for Birds.

Managers of successful squab-raising plants always find plenty to do in winter taking care of their breeding pigeons, seeing they are properly mated, culled, housed and fed. If large plump squabs are to be produced next spring the breeding pigeons must be kept in a good thrifty condition or the percentage of hatch will be low. The problem of growing a large strain of squabs depends on the kind of pigeons you select to keep in the breeding pens. By culling out the small, weak birds, with undesirable color of skin and other such points and disposing of the discarded ones the feed bill will be greatly reduced.

The birds should be looked after closely during the mating season. Odd or unmated males must always be removed from the breeding pens. Pigeons are usually mated at the age of five or six months, and in some cases they are not mated until they are eight or nine months old.

With the increasing demand for plump squabs many of the squab-raising plant owners have been labor-



A Blue Checker, Another Coming Type of Homer.

ing to get larger pigeons. The Maltese, the Wing King, the Corneau, the Runt, and the Mondaine have been extensively produced in some sections. Many of the old-time squab-raisers cling to the Homer. It is hardy, prolific, a hearty eater, and raises a high percentage of squabs.

The pigeon house should be cleaned once a month or oftener, and then sprayed with some of the preparations that are used to kill lice.

EPSOM SALTS CHEAP REMEDY

Useful to Keep on Hand to Tone Up Poultry Flock That Has Access to Spoiled Feed.

Epsom salts is a cheap remedy to keep on hand to help in toning up a poultry flock that has had access to spoiled feed. The occasional use of the salts is to help in reducing losses from sour crop or indigestion due to overfeeding. A hen that has been crop-bound is benefited by epsom salts.

The usual dose is half a teaspoonful for a mature hen. The salts can be dissolved in warm water and poured down the throat of the bird. Then you know the hen has received the dose. She may not eat enough of a mash containing the salts. A flock can be allowed to go hungry about half a day followed by a moist mash containing epsom salts for every bird.

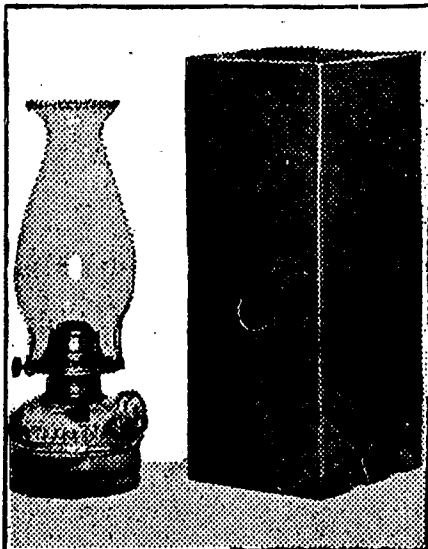


DISCARD ALL DOUBTFUL EGGS

Farmer Should Give More Attention to Candling Before Shipping Product to Market.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Farmers, merchants, and shippers in the country districts will improve the reputation of the market egg if they give more and more attention to careful candling of eggs before they let them go any farther on the way toward the consumer. The presence of doubtful eggs hurts the reputation of all the eggs marketed and has a corresponding effect on the price. The wag responsible for the saying "a doubtful egg is a bad egg even if it is



Candling is Surest Way of Taking Doubt Out of Egg Case.

a good egg" said something no poultryman or egg dealer ever should forget.

Candling is the surest way to take doubt out of the egg case. The United States Department of Agriculture has a bulletin on the best methods and equipment for doing the work. Those who desire it should write to the department at Washington, D. C., for Department Bulletin 585, How to Candle Eggs. It contains descriptions of candlers for the handling of small numbers of eggs and for handling large quantities.

CLEAN EGGS ARE PREFERRED

Bring Five to Eight Cents More Per Dozen Than Dirty Stock—Change Nest Material.

Clean nests will go a long way toward securing fresh eggs, which will bring all the way from five to eight cents per dozen more than dirty eggs in the city market. Change the nesting material frequently, keep the dropping boards clean and renew the litter as soon as it becomes dirty.

The house, litter and dropping boards must be clean or the layers will have dirty feet. Hens with dirty feet will soil a whole nest full of eggs.

LIME NECESSARY FOR FOWLS

Essential in Manufacture of Eggshells and Heavy Layers Need Big Quantities of It.

Hens without lime can come as near laying heavily as a race horse could win with a hobble about its legs. Lime is necessary in the manufacture of the shells, and heavy layers need enormous quantities of it. Oyster shell is the most economical form in which to supply it, and one of the best paying investments you'll make.



By a trio is meant a male and two females.

Keep pure fresh water always within reach.

What is known as a yearling hen is one having laid twelve months.

In selecting a location for a poultry yard, choose a light, sandy soil.

A male bird less than a year old is known as a cockerel. When over a year old it is a cock.

It costs no more to keep a hen that lays 150 eggs a year than one that lays only 75. Why keep the latter?

Dry quarters free from drafts and with ample room for the birds housed there are the best preventives of roup.

Cramming is a system of forcing feed into young fowls, either by hand or machine, so as to put on extra flesh.

Lameness in poultry is a symptom of a number of poultry troubles and diseases, the most common one being tuberculosis.

A hen must lay 90 eggs a year to earn her feed alone, and at least 95 eggs to pay her board, keep and care, it is figured.

The drakes can be distinguished from ducks when seven or eight weeks old by the curl in their tails. They have larger heads and a straighter carriage.



Celebration

At Kendrick

JULY 4th

Just One Big Day

Parade Starts at 10 o'clock a. m.

Concerts by a twenty piece Band

Patriotic Program in the Park

Athletic Sports and Races

Huge Tug-of-War

Baseball Game

Picture Shows with Special Program --- Dancing in the Park Pavilion.

Plan To Be There

CHICKS NEED GROWING MASH

When One Month Old Use Whole Wheat and Cracked Corn Instead of Scratch Mixture.

When chicks are four weeks of age the following mash may be substituted for the starting mash, the whole wheat and coarser cracked corn being used instead of the scratch mixture of fine cracked corn and cracked wheat: corn



Healthy and Vigorous Chick.

meal, 40 pounds; bran, 15 pounds; shorts, 15 pounds; ground barley or ground oats, 10 pounds; meat meal, 15 pounds; bone meal, 5 pounds.

The growing mash should be kept before young pullets at all times until they are ready for the laying house. Three or four pounds of feed are required for the production of one pound of gain, live weight.

The young cockerels should be separated from the pullets when they weigh from 1 1/2 to 2 pounds, and those not needed for breeding stock should be fattened and marketed. Early hatched cockerels, marketed early in the season, are usually a better paying proposition than when they are kept until 4 or 5 pounds and sold on a lower market. The young pullet should be given every opportunity to develop, as she needs a vigorous body of strong constitution and vitality for heavy egg production. She will not have it if she is stunted in any manner.—O. C. Ufford, Poultry Department, Colorado Agricultural College.

Crowding induces disease and lowers the vitality of fowls.

A breeding pen is usually made up of from six to fourteen females and a male.

A setting of eggs is usually counted at twelve, although many poultrymen give fifteen eggs.

A broiler is a bird weighing two pounds or less and which is six to twelve weeks old.

A poultarde is a pullet deprived of the power of producing eggs, with the object of great size.

There seems to be a value to feeding milk that cannot be expressed easily in cash. It has the vitamins which produce growth and vigor.

Breeding stock that have milk in their ration seem to produce more hatchable eggs than hens which get all their protein through beef scrap or fish scrap.

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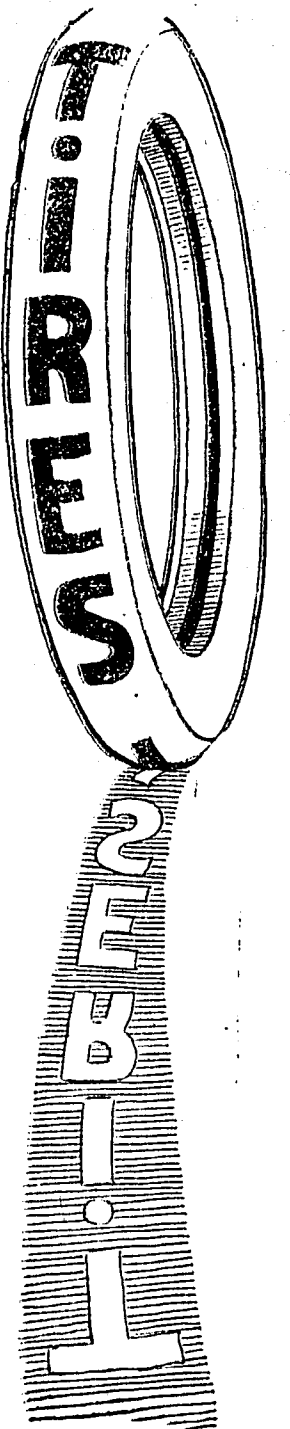
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