

## Over The County

**Deary Press:** Last week's article on the booze situation stirred up some criticism among people who didn't agree with us. One man said he didn't think it was wrong for a person to make home brew, or to have liquor for his own private use and to give to his friends when they visited him. He said that to send a man to jail for making or keeping liquor in his own home would be liable to make a criminal out of a perfectly good citizen. We told him we couldn't get his point of view, but since we had not heard anybody say they did agree with us on sending bootleggers to jail, he might be right and we wrong. Now if we can be convinced that a man who operates a still in some secluded spot about his premises is a "good citizen" before Pat Malone or some other sleuth of the law swoops down upon him we might feel constrained to revise our opinion somewhat.

**Genesee News:** While some considerable noise is being made about the boring for oil in the Moscow neighborhood, it might be stated that there is every indication of a supply of "gas" and maybe some oil, in the Genesee section.

Aside from having a valuable "smut" cure, which is guaranteed to produce more wheat and less smut, Dan Healy says he has a splendid out-cropping of natural gas on his place near town.

Some six years ago Dan concluded he needed a little more water (in the assured absence of other wet materials) so he hired a man to sink a well on his place just west of town. After the well had been put down some 23 feet it became necessary for the men to be brought to the surface for air at frequent intervals and they complained of gas in the well. There were those who were skeptical and in order to satisfy themselves that there was or was not gas in the well, they asked to be lowered to the bottom. Only a few moments elapsed until the signal was given to "hoist away" and the investigator was hurriedly brought to the surface, fully convinced that there was "gas" there. In fact the gas and oily substance was so much in evidence that Mr. Healy had to fill the well up and have water piped from town.

While there is so much fuss being made elsewhere, it might be a good idea to investigate the matter, for who knows, there might be a good supply of oil right at our own door.

**Troy News:** It is evident that something is bound to happen in Latah county soon. The discovery of gold, iron and other valuable strikes have been made in the county as well as the report that this whole country is suspended over a great lake of oil that is about ready to open up and drown us. Now it would not be safe to let John D. get hold of this news or he would be grabbing the whole country. As for the gold, the chickens have the habit of gathering it for their owners.

## Got Three Deer

S. P. Callison, Frank Crocker and son, Lester, Ben Callison and son, Norla, returned Sunday from a deer hunt to the North Fork country, near Big Island. They started for the Three Bear country, leaving Kendrick, December 24, but the snow was nearly three feet deep there so they changed their plans and headed for the North Fork country. They hunted four days and the party of five returned with three deer. It took six days to go and come.

## Green-Rouse

Miss Thelma Green, daughter of Mrs. Josie Brewer of Kendrick, and Mr. John Rouse of American ridge, were married at Moscow, Friday, December 30, by Rev. H. O. Perry at the Methodist parsonage. They will make their home on the farm on American ridge.

## Vincent-Draper

Miss Opal Vincent and Mr. Robert Draper, both of Leland, were married at Lewiston, Monday afternoon, at the office of the probate judge. They are popular young folks of the Leland community. Mr. and Mrs. G. Hogrefe accompanied them to Lewiston and were present at their wedding. Mrs. Hogrefe is a sister of the bride.

## Soils and Crop Rotations

Under the auspices of the Latah County Farm Bureau a study of soils and crop rotation was made. Nordby Brothers of Genesee and G. E. Boyer of Farmington, are keeping records on rotations being carried out by them and the experiment station is checking up on the effect of these rotations on the soil. Other rotations were planned for other communities but the farm bureau was unable to get co-operators.

A sulphur manufacturing company furnished a considerable quantity of sulphur flour to the experiment station to be used in testing the effects of sulphur on alfalfa.

Five hundred pounds of sulphur were furnished to Latah County. One hundred pounds was given to co-operators in five communities of the county. The co-operators and communities of the county are as follows: Wm. A. Watts, American ridge; Olaf Paulson, Blaine; H. Hugo, Flannigan Creek; T. J. Torpey, Pine Creek; and N. Humphrey, Pine Grove. In each case the co-operator put 100 pounds of sulphur on approximately one acre of alfalfa. There were no noticeable effects from the application of the sulphur, except in one case. The soil and crop specialists believe that lack of results is due to the fact that sulphur is very slow in oxidizing to the soluble form. The rains of the year will help greatly in the oxidizing process, and it is expected that results will show another year. These same plots will be watched in 1921.

## Want a Better Grade

The Kendrick Highway Commissioners met unofficially with a delegation of good roads boosters from Big Bear ridge last Friday afternoon to consult with them concerning the making of a new grade at Pine Creek. It was proposed to build a section of the grade this spring and put it on a five per cent grade. The plans as outlined would eliminate the steepest part of the present grade. Most of the building of the new road would be done by the donation of labor and money, which, it is said, has already been subscribed. There is a hitch in the plans in securing a right-of-way for a short distance, but if this difficulty can be bridged there is every reason to believe a very substantial improvement in the Pine Creek grade will be made this spring.

The Bear Riders who are served by this grade have an abominable piece of road to travel at this time, in order to get to town. They offer to do most of the work in improving it provided the Highway Commissioners will donate the use of the road machinery and furnish a man to run the tractor.

## Forethought

Hans was speaking about the high price of cabbage in his town. "Kebbeges is awful high dis year," he said. "Me and mine wife puts up seven, eight, nine barrels of sauerkraut every year, but we can't dis year, de kebbeges cost too much." "But you put up some sauerkraut, didn't you, Hans?" questioned a friend. "Oh, yes, two or t'ree barrels, just to half in de house in case of sickness."

Mr. and Mrs. K. M. Bibb of Ferdinand, Idaho, visited at the home of the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Bibb, during the week end.

## TO DETERMINE WHEAT DOCKAGE



Filling a Measure of Wheat Preparatory to Weighing it and Determining Grade of the Wheat.

## Legion Elects Officers

At the regular annual meeting of Canyon Post No. 66, held at the City Hall, Monday night, officers were elected for the ensuing year, and plans outlined for the year's work. Following is the list of officers: Fred Bolon, Post Commander; Jack Bechtol, Adjutant; Frank Ellis, Treasurer; Ted Deabold, Service Officer; Harry Benscoter, Employment Officer; Rev. Howard W. Mort, Chaplain; Herman Wilken, Post Historian; William Mielke, Athletic Officer; William Zeyen, Sergeant at Arms.

After considerable discussion it was decided by the members present to investigate the feasibility of organizing an American Legion Club with headquarters in the room back of the post office. Sentiment seemed strongly in favor of the proposition and committees were appointed to do the preliminary work of organization.

The plans as outlined would afford an opportunity for men outside the American Legion to take a membership in the Club. All regular members in good standing would become members of the club by paying the regular specified dues. Men who were not in the service would be eligible and would be required to pay regular monthly dues to help defray expenses of keeping up the club rooms.

If the plans materialize a first class pool table will be installed, together with card tables, a circulating library and whatever furniture is necessary to make the room comfortable and attractive. Each member will be supplied with a key and can have access to the room at any time. It is believed a membership of from sixty to seventy-five can easily be secured.

The members of the local Post are also planning to give a masquerade dance and basket supper in the near future and possibly a smoker.

## Southwick Items

Mrs. Andrew Baker is seriously ill at this writing.

Mr. and Mrs. Morrison Cuddy of Mohler are here visiting friends and relatives.

The Community Club has its next meeting January 14th.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben McCoy were Southwick visitors, Sunday.

Lloyd Reeser of Bremerton, Wash., writes he has purchased a perfectly good violin and intends to begin taking lessons immediately.

A mock trial held at the school house, last Friday evening in which the town of Southwick brought suit against Ed Reeser for breaking the speed limit on the main street of that city by driving a team of mules hitched to a hack, afforded much enjoyment to a large crowd of Southwickites who attended. I.

## Village Dads Meet

At the regular meeting of the Village Council Tuesday night the general routine of business was disposed of. Other matters of importance were discussed but no action taken.

A petition from a number of the residents in the lower end of town was on file with the board. It asked that a cross walk be put in, as at present it was very inconvenient to have to walk several blocks to cross the street. The request was granted and Commissioner Chandler was ordered to put in a cinder cross walk. The members of the board are not in favor of permanent cross walks as it is believed it will not be long until Main Street will be macadamized and any expense incurred in putting in plank or cement crossings on the present grade would be money thrown away.

The Board condemned the old house on Lot 8, Block 31 and ordered it torn down and the lot cleared.

The fire extinguishers were unpacked and apportioned to the different parts of town, where it was thought they might be needed most. There are six extinguishers and they have been placed at points where they will be easily accessible. In case of fire anyone passing a residence where one of the extinguishers has been placed, is expected to get it and have it at the scene of action in the shortest possible time. The value of the hand extinguishers is right at the beginning of the fire. They will also hold a big fire in check until the fire hose can be put in action. They are easy to operate. Carry them right side up until the fire is reached and then turn them upside down and they are ready for business. It will be well for everyone to become familiar with the location of the nearest extinguishers so there will be no question about having them at the fire when they are needed.

## Editor Bulen Ill

John C. Bulen, editor of the Juliaetta Record, was taken to a Lewiston hospital, Monday. He was suffering with nervous prostration. It is supposed that the nervous trouble was brought on by lead poisoning, due to working about type.

Kendrick merchants have been busy invoicing his week.

J. Southwick was judge, Walter Harris was attorney for the defendant and John Galloway attorney for the plaintiff. Ralph Wright acted as sheriff, Gordon Harris as clerk of court and Rollin Kirk as bailiff. The members of the jury were as follows: Lee Kirk, R. M. Wright, Geo. Kimes, Roy Blankenship, Jim Thornton and Clinton Wright. Mr. Reeser was found innocent by the jury.

## Fong Marriage Annulled

The marriage of Vida Olson of Troy and Willie Fong, Chinese, of Lewiston, which took place November 16, was annulled by Judge Scates at Lewiston, Tuesday. The parents testified that the girl was 17 years old in October and was married without their consent. The marriage was annulled on these grounds.

## North Fork Farms

It is surprising to see the progress being made by the settlers along the North Fork of the Clearwater river. A few years ago this country was little more than a wilderness and was invaded first by so-called "homesteaders" who stayed long enough to prove up on a timber claim. Many of those who had good claims could not sell them to advantage and so made their homes on them. Today there are many little farms where a short time ago there was nothing but dense timber. Each year an acre or two more is added to the small fields until now it is possible to grow enough feed for several horses and cows and the orchards which were set out as a part of the requirements of the homestead law, are beginning to bear. When the timber is taken off the soil seems to be quite productive and adapted to diversified farming. However, it is a clear case that to remove the timber and stumps from the land and get it ready for cultivation is no small job, and anyone who can do this and make a living on the side, deserves considerable credit.

The place known as the Charlie Brown ranch, several miles above Dent, is a very comfortable looking little farm. It is located close to the river and the land is productive. It is now owned by Andy Simmonds. A number of other places along the river have enough land in cultivation to make a good living for those who farm them.

## School Notes

School opened Monday, January third with a very good attendance. A few are absent on account of sickness.

The faculty spent the holidays at their various homes.

A high school play is being prepared, which will be given about February 1st. "Brown-Eyed Betty" is the name of it and it promises to be very good.

The senior class organized this week. Officers elected: Minnie Torgerson, president; Kester Dammarell, vice-president; Joyce Hunt, secretary-treasurer. They plan on ordering class rings in a short time and much debating results from there inability to decide on the design.

Come out everybody Friday night and see another fast basket ball game. Culesac comes to play here at that time. Since Culesac has one of the fastest teams in the vicinity, we are not going to feel too badly if we lose the game, BUT, will we lose? Come and see for yourself.

## Dr. Moser Lost

Sheriff John Woody and Dr. Moser were hunting last week in the country tributary to Park. Rumors are afloat that Dr. Moser got lost in the woods and had to stay out all night. A searching party was sent out the following morning and found him. The sum and substance of the story, however, is that neither Mr. Woody nor Dr. Moser got a deer.

## Big Wheat Sale

Spokane, Wash.—The largest individual sale of wheat in the Inland Empire took place at Walla Walla when George Drumheller sold 150,025 bushels of wheat to Kerr-Gifford Grain Company for \$1.45 a bushel or approximately \$215,000.

Miss Ruby Sloan left for her home near Avon, Wednesday.

## Julietta Men Arrested

Deputy State Game Warden L. E. Brooks of Moscow caused the arrest of five Julietta men, Monday of this week. The charge against one of the men was killing beaver. Another was charged with having beaver hides in his possession and others were charged with trapping and killing fur bearing animals without a license.

Louis Bolon was charged with trapping beaver, which are protected both by state and federal laws. Fresh beaver skins and the skins of two racoon were found in Bolon's possession. He then took Brooks to the barn of Joe Perry, a local junk dealer, where a grain bag was found hidden in the manger of a cow's stall and this is said to have been filled with skins of fur bearing animals, including those of two beaver. Frank and Charles Snyder, it is claimed had some mink and muskrat skins in their possession and had no trapper's license.

The five men were taken to Moscow, Monday, where they were given hearings before W. G. Barge, justice of the peace. Joe Perry was found guilty of having beaver hides in his possession and was fined \$35 and \$6 costs, which he paid. Frank Snyder pleaded guilty to the charge of trapping fur bearing animals without a license and was fined \$25 and \$3 costs, which he paid. His brother Charles, pleaded guilty to the charge of hunting fur bearing animals with dogs, without a license, and was fined \$25 and \$3 costs, which he paid. Louis Bolon was charged with killing beaver. He has a license to hunt and trap but as beaver are protected at all seasons of the year, he was given 30 days in the county jail. The sentence was suspended, however, pending good behavior.

The game department confiscated the hides which are estimated to be worth over a hundred dollars.

## Stanton Bros' New Home

A decided improvement is being made in the rooms formerly occupied by the local bakery. The partition between the two rooms has been removed and square pillars substituted, making one spacious room which will be occupied by Stanton Bros'. Store. There will be practically the same floor space in the new location as there is in the present store building, but being wider and not so long it will afford a better opportunity to display the stock of goods. New show windows are being built and other improvements made in the building. It will be ready for occupancy by the last of this week or the first part of next week.

Stanton Bros'. expect to enlarge their stock as soon as they can get moved to their new home. They have the utmost confidence in Kendrick and the Potlatch and are casting their lot with the people of this community. They have done a splendid business here and believe there is a bright future in store for the Golden Potlatch.

## Roses Blooming Here

Roses in January is a little out of the ordinary even in the balmy Potlatch. Nevertheless some very pretty half-opened buds were picked in several different yards in town this week. Many rose bushes are in full leaf just as they are in late spring. Lawns are almost as green as they were in May or June.

## Culesac Here Tonight

The Kendrick High School basketball team will play the Culesac team here tonight (Friday). Culesac has one of the fastest teams in the north end of the state. Coach Morrison has been giving the local boys special instructions for this game and while the visitors are expected to win, it may not be such a one-sided game after all. It will be worth the price of admission to see the fast Culesac bunch in action.

Entered as second-class matter 1892 at Kendrick, Idaho, under the Act of Congress of March, 1879.

Foreign Advertising Representative  
THE AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION

According to reports from some of the biggest financiers of the country the present halt in business is but a purifying process from which this country will soon emerge and will be the better for having had it. They state that business will be done along more conservative and healthy lines and that it will be a much more satisfactory condition than the inflated times from which business in general is now recovering.

In a country town there is no such thing as a secret. The profoundest secrets are those that everybody knows.

Judging by the conflicting reports received during the past few months, the bureau of markets is another little item of expense that congress might cause to be curtailed by having it cut out.

It is an old saying that the live advertisers lead in business. It is true in any town.

According to the latest wireless reports from Kansas the farmers there are experiencing difficulty in getting their corn husked. They don't like the idea of paying ten cents a bushel for husking thirty cent corn. If the "shuckers" would take every third bushel for their work, it would be a more satisfactory arrangement, according to the farmer's version, as those who shuck the corn could carry part of the risk of the fluctuating market.

People who have lived here for a good many years say they never saw Potlatch Creek as high at this time of year as it was Monday. The heavy rains and melting snow combined to make the creek a raging torrent. There was considerably more water in the creek than there was in the Main Street of Kendrick—and that is saying quite a good deal.

#### SUPERCESSION

Jack Spratt could eat no fat,  
His wife could eat no lean;  
The reason for it all was that  
They MUST have gasoline!

#### Big Bear Ridge

Plenty of rain, plenty of mud and poor roads, but let's all smile.

The New Year perhaps has not brought to all of us just what we would have liked but let us do our best this 1921.

O. V. Morey was a Kendrick caller this week.

Bill Elliott, who has been very ill for the last two weeks, was recovering the last report.

Gus Nelson returned, Sunday, to his school work in Spokane.

The orchestra that has been started on the ridge has been practicing regularly. They have promised to furnish first class music by spring.

Eugene Elliott was kicked by a horse last week but is able to hobble around again.

Mr. and Mrs. N. E. Ware and daughter, Neva, were week-end visitors at the Jake Berriman home near Cameron.

Don't forget the Red Cross business meeting and election of officers to be held Saturday afternoon, January 8th, at the U. B. church, at 2 p. m.

The local schools have begun their work after a week's vacation thru the holidays.

John Galloway and Frank Fairfield returned last Friday from a hunting trip to Park. All they had to show for their trip was a coyote.

Mr. and Mrs. Jim Galloway arrived here Monday to visit relatives this winter.

Don't forget the date, Saturday night, January 8th, a dance at Frank Glaser's.

**Methodist Church**  
Howard W. Mort, Pastor

Our Sunday school has shown a fine increase since the first of the year. Our one hope is that it will continue to grow. Remember, it is

10 o'clock. We like to have you on time.  
Morning worship at 11 A. M. Epworth League 6:45 P. M. Try to be prompt.  
Evening song service and worship at 7:30 P. M. including a short sermon to the children.  
Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30 P. M. Come and learn more of the Bible.  
American ridge Sunday school at 10 A. M. No morning worship so come for Sunday school.

## PACKAGES MUST SHOW QUANTITY

Various Fruits and Vegetables Must Be Marked Plainly to Comply With Law.

### SHIPPERS DISREGARD RULES

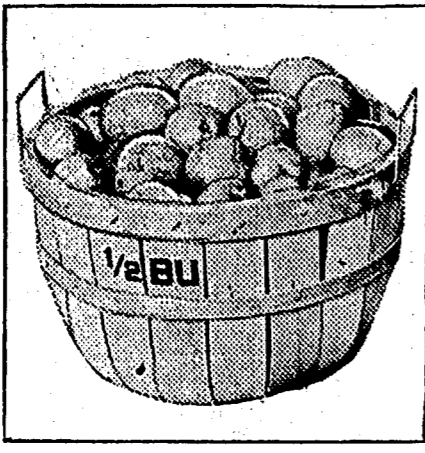
Every Opportunity Has Been Given to Trade to Get in Line With Provisions of Amendment—Some Shipments Are Exempt.

Fruits and vegetables in package form, when shipped into interstate commerce, should bear a plain and conspicuous statement of the quantity of the contents in each package, according to a statement made by officials of the bureau of chemistry, United States department of agriculture, who are charged with the enforcement of the federal food and drugs act. Instructions have been issued showing how various fruits and vegetables in different styles of packages may be marked in order to comply fully with the new weight amendment to the law, and also showing what shipments of vegetables as ordinarily marketed are exempt from the new weight provisions. These instructions have been distributed widely among fruit and vegetable growers and shippers.

The bulk of the fruits and vegetables now shipped into interstate commerce are marked in accordance with the law, say officials, but some shippers have overlooked or are disregarding this provision of the law. Since this amendment has been in effect for six years and every opportunity has been given to the trade to get in line with its provisions it is the opinion of the officials that there is now no excuse for any shipper failing to mark the quantity of the contents on packages of fruits and vegetables shipped within the jurisdiction of the law.

#### How to Mark Packages.

Fruits and vegetables in baskets, hampers, drums, cartons, boxes, crates and barrels may in general be marked by either weight or dry measure, or when packed in barrels may be marked in terms of the United States standard barrel and its subdivisions of third, half or three-quarters. Statements of dry measure should be in terms of the United States standard bushel and its customary subdivisions of half-bushel, pecks, quarts, pints or half-pints. If the quantity of the contents be stated by weight or measure, it should be marked in terms of the largest unit contained in the package, except that in the case of an article with respect to which there exists a definite trade



One Method of Showing Contents of a Basket.

custom for marking the quantity of the article in terms of fractional parts of larger units, it may be so marked in accordance with the custom. For example, if the package contains a pound, or pounds, and a fraction of a pound, the contents should be expressed in terms of pounds and fractions thereof, or of pounds and ounces, and not merely in ounces.

#### Small Open Containers.

Crates of "flats," containing small open containers of apricots, berries, currants, cherries, grapes, peaches, plums, prunes, peppers, tomatoes and the like, should be marked on the outside of the crate or "flat," with the number of small containers and the quantity of the contents of each. When the crates are so marked it is not necessary to mark the quantity of contents on the small open containers within the crates.

#### Exempt for the Present.

It is not necessary for the present and until further notice to mark the quantity of contents on the following fruits and vegetables when marketed in the manner indicated: asparagus in boxes and cases; beets with tops, bunched, in drums and hampers; cabbages in crates; cantaloupes and casabas in crates and baskets; carrots with tops, bunched, in drums and hampers; cauliflower in crates and hampers; celery in boxes and crates; eggplant commonly wrapped in paper and packed in crates; kale in barrels, baskets, and hampers; lettuce in barrels, drums, baskets, and hampers; onions, with tops, bunched, in drums and hampers; pineapple in crates;

radishes, bunched, in drums and hampers; romaine in hampers; spinach in barrels, baskets, and hampers; turnips with tops in drums and hampers.

Federal inspectors have been instructed to examine interstate shipments of fruits and vegetables to see that the quantity of contents is marked in accordance with the law. Copies of Item 253 on the "Labeling of Various Packages of Fruits and Vegetables with the Quantity of the Contents" will be sent free upon application to the bureau of chemistry, United States department of agriculture, Washington, D. C.

## FISH MEAL GOOD AS SUPPLEMENTAL FEED

Excellent in Hog, Poultry or Dairy Rations.

Bureau of Chemistry Knowing High Protein Content of Scrap Has Been Active in Converting Material Into Food.

The common domestic pig will never be able to write a book on table manners but he knows how to order a meal as well as anyone. He is in a fair way to demand a fish course to supplement his salad and vegetable diet. He will take his fish in the form of fish meal, the refined by-product made from sound, wholesome raw material at the sardine, tuna, and salmon canneries, or from the menhaden.

The fish meal is not to be confused with "fish scrap," a coarser by-product much used for fertilizer; the meal is made from clean, sound material and is intended to be used as food for cattle and hogs. Formerly, the cannery waste was all made into "scrap" for fertilizer purposes, but the bureau of chemistry, United States department of agriculture, knowing the extremely high protein content of the scrap, has been active in converting this material into a high-grade protein feed. The cleaned, selected portion is ground to a fine, palatable meal which may be used to replace tankage in hog, poultry, or dairy rations.

Fish meal has been recommended as a supplementary ration before now, but popular prejudice against a badly prepared product has discouraged its use. The department of agriculture has proved by feeding experiments that fish meal equals the high-priced tankage as a ration ingredient, and better methods of selecting and milling have removed the causes of prejudice.

The oil content of the meal adds materially to its feeding value. So far the experiments have shown that the meal does not taint the animal product, whether it be pork, butter, eggs, or milk. Moreover, by diverting the fish meals to his animals instead of supplying it directly to his land as fertilizer, the farmer loses but a trifle of its fertilizing value and gains its entire feeding value—thus making the material yield two profits in the place of one.

### KILL OUT PERENNIAL WEEDS

Quack Grass and Canada Thistle Are Most Troublesome and Offer Greatest Resistance.

Perennial weeds offer the greatest resistance and require more thorough and persistent effort to destroy them. Two of the most troublesome of our common weeds are quack grass and Canada thistle. The former may be distinguished from other grasses if its characteristic features are known. Whatever method will destroy quack grass will also kill Canada thistle or any other perennial weed.

Fallowing or cultivation without a crop is the most certain method of eradication on large areas and may be used to good advantage except on sandy soils and those continuously wet or very porous. Success depends upon the depth of plowing and frequent cultivation. The prevention of all leaf-growth in weeds means their certain death. Certain cropping sys-

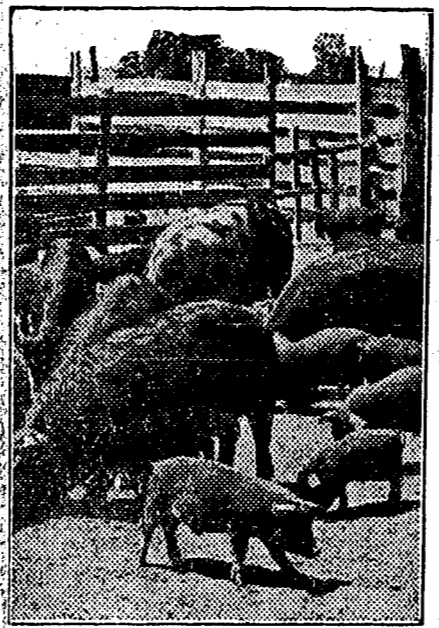
tems will usually be successful with quack grass.

### SUCCULENT FEED INSURANCE

Mighty Good Plan to Fill Silo During Favorable Seasons for Feed in Dry Seasons.

The silo is the best feed insurance that can be provided. Even when seasons are favorable and there is plenty of rain it is a mighty good plan to fill the silo with green succulent feed and carry it over to the next year, when a dry season may come and cause a shortage of both feeds and pasture.

### LESS HOGS AND CATTLE



Hogs have been reduced relatively about 5 per cent during the first four months of this year on the farms of the United States as compared with the trend during the first four months of 1919, reports the bureau of crop estimates, and there has been a relative reduction of 6 per cent in cattle during these four months of this year in comparison with the same time last year.

### PROPAGATING RHUBARB ROOT

Plants Which Have Not Done Very Well This Season Should Be Dug—Replant Next Spring.

Rhubarb which has not been giving very good results during the past season, should be dug this fall, and the roots allowed to remain in the open during the winter. In the spring as soon as the ground can be prepared, the large root or mother root should be divided into from six to eight parts and planted. A root four to five years old becomes root bound and produces small stems.

### CULTIVATING ALFALFA FIELDS

Weeds Are Destroyed, Moisture Is Conserved and Soil Put in Better Condition.

It is well to remember that the alfalfa crop responds to cultivation as readily as any other crop on the farm. Many alfalfa fields would give increased yields if they received a thorough cultivation. The chief benefits derived by cultivation are destroying weeds, conserving moisture and putting the soil in better physical condition.

Mrs. Bullock Recommends Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

"Last winter when my children were sick with colds and were coughing a good deal I gave them Chamberlain's Cough Remedy" writes Mrs. C. M. Bullock, Gorham, N. Y. "It relieved them at once and under this treatment all symptoms of the cold gradually disappeared. My experience with this medicine warrants my recommending it to others."

## Start The New Year RIGHT

By Starting a Savings Account and protect yourself against the "Rainy Day." \$1.00 will do it and entitle you to one of our beautiful steel banks.

By opening a Checking Account and thus systematize your expenditures. Every check is a receipt.

By insuring your home and buildings against fire. These long winter evenings with stoves that overheat and lamps that explode are hazards that should not be overlooked.

By renting a Safe Deposit Box for your valuable papers. Give them the protection against fire and loss they deserve.

By making this bank your headquarters when in town this coming year. Use our lobby, settees, desks, telephones—you're welcome.

We appreciate your business.

## The Farmers Bank

"The Bank that helps you Prosper."

## "It sure will Tickle You" says the Good Judge



To find how long the full rich taste of the Real Tobacco Chew lasts.

That's why it really saves you money to use this class of tobacco instead of the ordinary kinds.

Any man who uses the Real Tobacco Chew will tell you that.

Put up in two styles

RIGHT CUT is a short-cut tobacco  
W-B CUT is a long fine-cut tobacco

Weyman-Brown Company, 1107 Broadway, New York City

## For 1921

We Offer You

Rock Island and Olive Plows

Superior and Peoria Drills

Hercules Gas Engines

Smalley Feed Cutters

Winona Wagons

W. P. Fuller & Co.'s Paints

The Great Majestic Range

Keen Kutter Goods

**The Farmers Hardware Company**

## LUMBER

Native and coast lumber and all kinds of building material at prices as low as the lumber market will justify. We carry a large supply for your convenience. Get our figures first.

**STANDARD LUMBER CO.**

J. A. Kite, Manager.

## Barber Shop

Courteous Treatment

Satisfaction  
Guaranteed

William Rogers

## Hotel Kendrick

JOE IVY, PROP.

GOOD ROOMS  
GOOD MEALS

Soft Drinks and Candy  
Cigars and Tobacco

Commercial Trade Solicited

Kendrick, Idaho

## Horseshoeing

General Blacksmithing  
Wagon and Carriage Shop  
All work Guaranteed.

ALL KINDS OF  
Repairing neatly done.  
Frank Crocker

## Professional Cards

W. A. Rothwell, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon  
Office State Bank Building

Kendrick, Idaho.

DR. J. H. KELLY

Physician and Surgeon

Kendrick, Idaho

Dr. S. A. Roe

Practice Limited to Diseases of the  
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat  
Glasses Fitted  
Office Over Beach's Store  
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Office Hours 8 to 5

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MOSCOW, IDAHO.

KENDRICK LODGE NO. 26.

A. F. & A. M.

Meets every second and  
last Thursday of the month

E. W. Lutz, W. M.

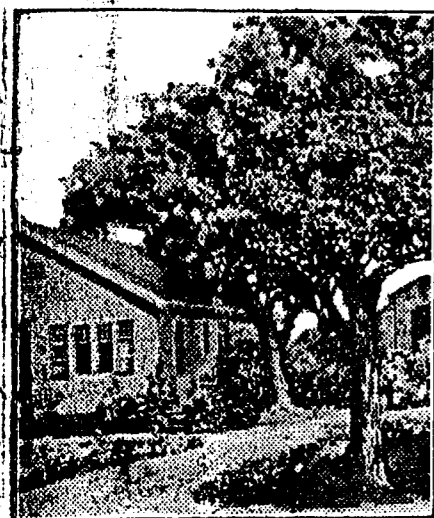
A. V. Dunkle, Secretary.

### Serious Results From Colds

Colds not only cause a tremendous financial loss but are also a serious injury to every one who contracts them as they lower the vitality and prepare the system for the more serious diseases. It is not at all unusual for people who have serious lung trouble to say "I had a hard cold last winter". Why not take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and cure your cold while you can.

Let OLDFIELD repair your watch through the Red Cross Pharmacy's repair service. 49-ff.

### LOCATION OF FARM HOME



When planning to build a farm home, say specialists of the United States department of agriculture, select a location near good trees, so that their shade may be used and enjoyed by the family every day during the summer. It takes so long to grow good trees that existing ones should be cherished and utilized to the fullest extent.

## POTATO GRADES ARE UNCHANGED

Specifications Determined by Thorough Investigation by Bureau of Markets.

### GRADE FANCY RECOMMENDED

Large Percentage of Crop Should Meet Requirements of Grade No. 1—Defective Stock, When Present, Must Be Removed.

Standard grades for potatoes were recommended by the United States department of agriculture and the United States food administration on September 10, 1917. The specifications were determined by thorough investigations conducted by the bureau of markets of the United States department of agriculture.

In order to reduce waste and conserve transportation facilities during the war emergency the food administration issued a rule, effective January 31, 1918, requiring the use of the United States potato grades by licensed dealers. The results obtained were so satisfactory that when this regulation was canceled on December 10, 1918, the use of the grades, to a large extent, was continued voluntarily. The universal use of the standards during the war emergency afforded the investigators of the bureau of markets an excellent opportunity to study in detail the various specifications, and determine whether any changes were desirable. As a result, a few changes were recommended on February 10, 1919.

Because of the large, bright, smooth potatoes grown in some regions, especially in sections of the western states, those interested demanded a grade with higher requirements than those of United States grade No. 1, in order to provide for stock of high quality, which is sold to a special class of trade. To meet this demand, the United States grade Fancy now is recommended. In addition to United States grade No. 1 and United States grade No. 2.

This recommendation does not mean that all crops of potatoes should be sorted into three grades. A large percentage of the commercial crop in most of the potato-producing sections of the country should meet the requirements of United States grade No. 1, and this grade will provide for most of the trade demands. Potatoes of better than average quality can be carefully graded and sold as United States grade Fancy, while smaller potatoes, or those of inferior quality, can be marketed as United States grade No. 2. It is probable that many of the commercial potato-producing sections will have little use for the United States grade Fancy.

Observations made in the producing sections show that there is a tendency to regard sizing as the only essential to proper grading. It should be emphasized that, in addition to



Potatoes in Storage Should Be Kept at a Temperature of About 30 Degrees F.

proper sizing by hand or machine, the defective stock, when present, must be removed in order to meet grade requirements.

#### United States Grade Fancy.

This grade shall consist of sound potatoes of one variety which are mature, bright, smooth, well shaped, free from dirt or other foreign matter, frost injury, sunburn, second growth, growth cracks, cuts, scab, blight, soft rot, dry rot, and damage caused by disease, insects, or by mechanical or other means. The range in size shall be stated in terms of minimum and maximum diameter or weight following the grade name, but in no case shall the diameter be less than two inches.

In order to allow for variations incident to commercial grading and handling 5 per centum by weight of any lot may vary from the range in size stated and, in addition, 3 per centum by weight of any such lot may be below the remaining requirements of this grade; but not more than one-third of such 3 per centum, that is to say, not more than 1 per centum by weight of the entire lot, may have the flesh injured by soft rot.

#### United States Grade No. 1.

This grade shall consist of sound potatoes of similar varietal characteristics which are practically free from dirt or other foreign matter, frost injury, sunburn, second growth, growth cracks, cuts, scab, blight, soft rot, dry rot, and damage caused by

disease, insects, or mechanical or other means.

The diameter of the potatoes of the round varieties shall not be less than one and seven-eighths inches, and of potatoes of long varieties one and three-fourths inches.

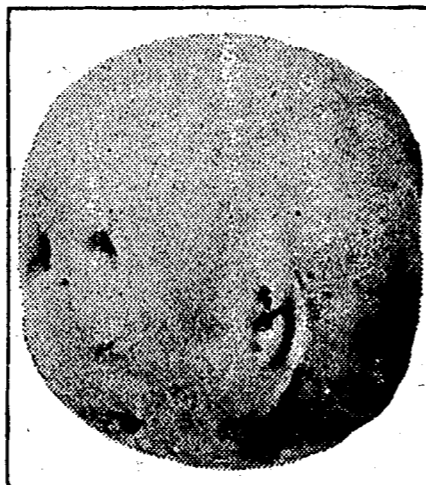
In order to allow for variations incident to commercial grading and handling, 5 per centum by weight of any lot may be under the prescribed size, and, in addition, 6 per centum by weight of any such lot may be below the remaining requirements of this grade; but not more than one-third of such 6 per centum, that is to say, not more than 2 per centum by weight of the entire lot, may have the flesh injured by soft rot.

#### United States Grade No. 2.

This grade shall consist of potatoes of similar varietal characteristics which are practically free from frost injury and soft rot, and which are free from serious damage caused by sunburn, cuts, scab, blight, dry rot, or other disease, insects, or mechanical or other means.

The diameter of potatoes of this grade shall not be less than one and one-half inches.

In order to allow for variations incident to commercial grading and handling 5 per centum by weight of any lot may be under the prescribed size, and, in addition, 6 per centum



Typical First-Class Irish Cobbler, One of Leading Commercial Varieties.

by weight of any such lot may be below the remaining requirements of this grade; but not more than one-third of such 6 per centum, that is to say, not more than 2 per centum by weight of the entire lot, may have the flesh injured by soft rot.

#### Definition of Grade Terms.

As used in these grades: "Mature" means that the outer skin (epidermis) does not loosen or "feather" readily during the ordinary methods of handling.

"Bright" means free from dirt or other foreign matter, damage or discoloration from any cause, to an extent such that the outer skin (epidermis) has the attractive color normal for the variety.

"Smooth" means free from second-growth, growth crack, and other abnormally rough surfaces.

"Well shaped" means the normal, typical shape for the variety in the district where grown, and free from pointed, dumb-bell shaped, excessively elongated and other ill-formed potatoes.

"Free" means that neither the appearance nor the physical structure has been appreciably damaged by the causes mentioned.

"Diameter" means the greatest dimension at right angles to the longitudinal axis.

"Soft rot" means a soft, mushy condition of the tissues from whatever cause.

"Practically free" means that the appearance shall not be injured to an extent readily apparent upon casual examination of the lot, and that any damage from the causes mentioned can be removed by the ordinary process of paring without appreciable increase in waste over that which would occur if the potato were perfect. Loss of outer skin (epidermis) only shall not be considered as an injury to the appearance.

"Free from serious damage" means that any damage from the causes mentioned can be removed by the ordinary processes of paring without increase in waste of more than 10 per centum by weight over that which would occur if the potato were perfect.

### RELEASE DAIRY COWS QUICK

Jerk of Lever Unties Animals in Barn at Soldiers' Home Farm Near Washington.

There is in practice at the United States soldiers' home dairy farm in Washington, D. C., a method by which every cow on either side of the barn may, in case of fire, be released by the jerk of a lever. Each cow is tied by a chain, the last link of which is fitted over a projection of a rod which extends along the entire length of the manger and is connected with a lever at either end. When this lever is pulled the projections of the rod into each chain are drawn out and all of the cows are released. A surprise fire drill is given about once a month. At one of these drills recently 125 cows were taken from the barns in less than two minutes, which is a good record.

### GIVE PASTURES FAIR CHANCE

Where Stocked Up to Maximum Capacity During Summer They Need Protection for Winter.

Pastures that have been stocked up to maximum capacity during the late summer and early fall should be given a chance to recover and make a vigorous fall growth to serve as a protection to the grass roots during winter.

THE **STRADIVARA**  
"KNOWN FOR TONE"  
PATENTED

**Akin to Stradivari's Violins**

Over 200 years ago the Master Violin Maker gave his beloved instruments voices of compelling beauty thru the correct application of the Sound Board principle. Now, as with his finest instruments, the Stradivara is given tonal richness unsurpassed thru the wizardry of

**The Stradivara Sound Board of Edge Grained Spruce**

This Patented Sound Board extends the full width and depth of the cabinet, making the tone of this Master Musical Instrument "akin to Stradivari's violins."

**Kendrick Furniture Co.**

Exclusive Distributors for the Northwest and Alaska  
BLUMAUER-FRANK DRUG CO.  
Portland, Oregon

### FEDERAL INSPECTION PREVENTS BIG WASTE

Shippers, Receivers and Others Interested Assisted.

Sworn Statements as to Condition of Fruits and Vegetables Hastens Sales, Thereby Facilitating Distribution.

More than 25,000 inspections of fruits and vegetables moving in interstate commerce were made by representatives of the bureau of markets, United States department of agriculture.

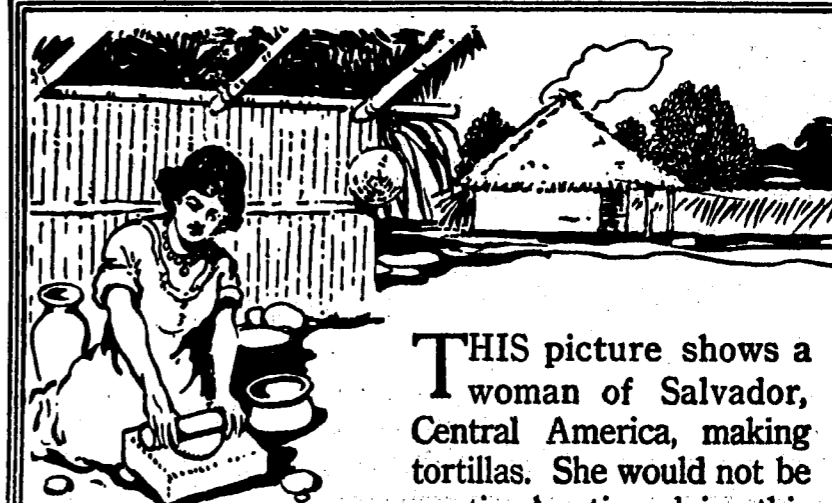


Federal Inspector Ascertaining Condition of Shipment of Cucumbers.

ture, during the 12 months ended June 30, 1920. This is an increase of 78 per cent over the number of inspections for the preceding year.

By the use of food products inspection service shippers, receivers and others interested can obtain sworn statements attesting the condition of perishable products received at central markets. With immediate evidence of the condition of the food sales are made promptly, thereby facilitating the distribution of the products handled. This prevents deterioration and waste on account of delays resulting from disputes as to the condition of products, hastens the release of cars and prevents unfair trade practices.

The bureau has some 40 representatives located at 28 important market centers to make inspections upon request of those concerned with the shipments. A charge of \$2.50 is made for less than half a carload and \$4 for each half a carload or more.



THIS picture shows a woman of Salvador, Central America, making tortillas. She would not be wasting her time doing this

if she had access to the good things in our bakery where we produce her

### Many Good Things to Eat

upon which this community is feasting every day—bread, cakes, pies, doughnuts, cookies and other good things with the tasty flavor of the home kitchen. They look as good as they taste.

Quality and cleanliness are the twin mottoes of this bakery at all times.

**THE ELECTRIC BAKERY**  
Pearson & Braden, Props.

### The Farmers Elevator And Warehouses

Will pay highest market prices for grain and sells Binder Twine and all kinds of feed at the lowest possible margin.

We also handle the celebrated

Martin's Best

**FLOUR**

\$10 Per Barrel

Every Sack Guaranteed

Our aim is to treat you  the year

**Kendrick Rochdale Co.**

## Painless Parker The Famous Dentist

PEOPLE living a hundred miles or more away come to my offices to have their teeth fixed up. I make it a rule that those from a distance shall be waited upon immediately and their work be completed first, so they can go back home as soon as possible.



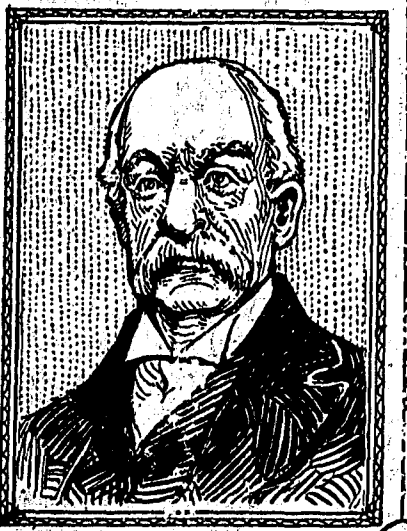
twenty-eight offices, and all my associates in these offices have been taught how to practice painless dentistry as well as I can do it myself. We have fixed up the teeth of over a million people, and call our way of practicing "the E. R. Parker System."

Years ago I discovered how to extract and fix teeth without hurting, and was so successful that people called me "Painless" Parker. My practice has grown until I now have

If your teeth are bothering you, and you want them put in good shape without hurting and without paying a fancy price, come to our nearest office, which you will find located at



521 Main Street, Lewiston



J. Pierpont Morgan



He was born into wealth, but he knew the value of thrift and practiced it. Ready

money wisely invested made him an international financier, and ready money enabled him to save the country from possible panics in the late seventies and in 1907 by control of financial resources.

Ready money will be just as valuable to you as it was to Morgan if you hope to enjoy prosperity and comfort and be free of debt worries. Be ready to face the future courageously and cheerfully, no matter what Fate decrees—be it sunshine or sorrow.

Come in today and start an account with us. Add to it from every pay envelope you get. Funds in bank strengthen a man's "backbone."

Multiply your money in our care.

Kendrick State Bank

Harness, Robes, Saddles, Horse Blankets and Whips

All kinds of Harness supplies and Repairing

Kendrick Harness Shop

N. E. Walker, Prop.

IDAHO BEST FLOUR

Hard Wheat Blend

Farina, Corn Meal, Graham, Rye Flour

Feed

Ground and Rolled Feed, O. K. Scratch Feed  
Cracked Wheat, Meat Scraps  
Grit and Shell

KENDRICK MILL

## PLOWING GRASSLANDS DESTROYS MANY OF INJURIOUS CUTWORMS

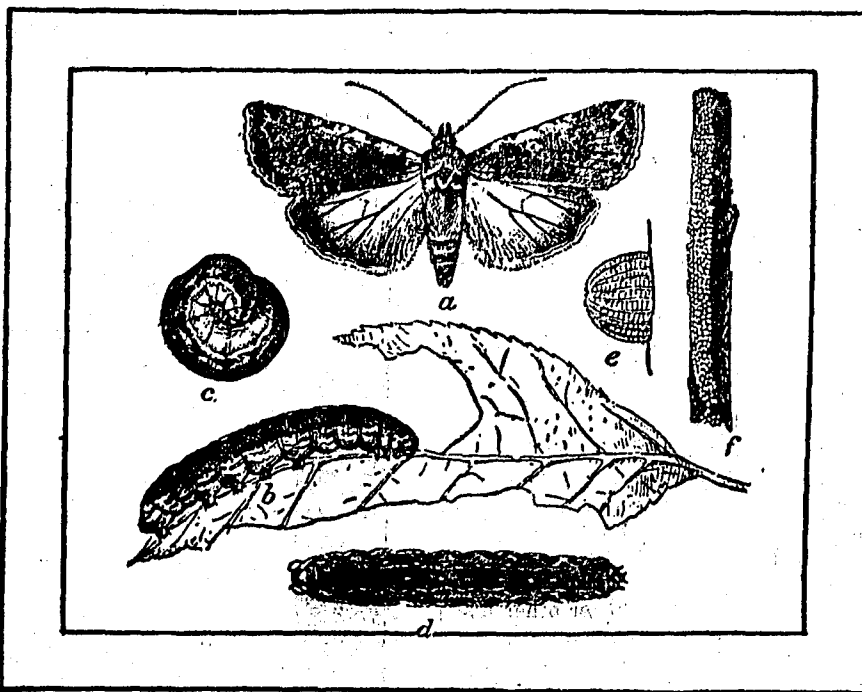


Fig. 1—Variegated cutworm (*Peridroma margaritosa*): a, Moth; b, normal form of caterpillar, side view; c, same in curved position; d, dark form; view of back; e, greatly enlarged egg, seen from side; f, egg mass on twig. (Howard.)

Prompt action is necessary for controlling cutworms after their presence has become noticeable in the spring. When the corn or other cereal has begun to sprout, which is the time the worms usually begin their depredations, delay in applying remedies may prove disastrous to the crop. It is usually too late to write to the department of agriculture for advice as to control measures and await a reply. The importance of recognizing these insects and knowing how to control them is therefore evident.

Cutworm injury almost invariably occurs in the spring, the plants usually being cut off at the surface or a little below the surface of the ground. As stated, this injury begins as soon as the first plants sprout and continues until late June or early July, when the worms have become full grown. Feeding takes place at night, the worms resting during the day beneath debris or in the soil at a depth of from one-half to one inch below the surface, and since they closely resemble the color of the soil in most cases the cause of the injury is often not apparent. If the soil surrounding the cut-off plant be examined carefully, however, the culprit will quite likely be found curled up in the soil as illustrated. (Fig. 1, c).

**Life History of Cutworms.**  
The various cutworms are known under a number of popular names, such as the glassy cutworm, greasy cutworm, variegated cutworm (Fig. 1), spotted cutworm (Fig. 2), etc., but the injuries caused by them are very similar and their habits in general are also much the same. The parents of cutworms are grayish or brownish moths, or "millers," which commonly occur at lights during summer evenings. Each moth may lay from 200 to 500 eggs, either in masses or singly, in fields covered with dense vegetation, and hence are to be found more often in cultivated fields which have been in grass or weeds the preceding fall. The eggs hatch in the fall, a few weeks after they are laid, usually during September, and the young cutworms, after feeding on grass and other vegetation, pass the winter as partly grown caterpillars. If such infested fields are left to grass, noticeable injury is likely to occur, but

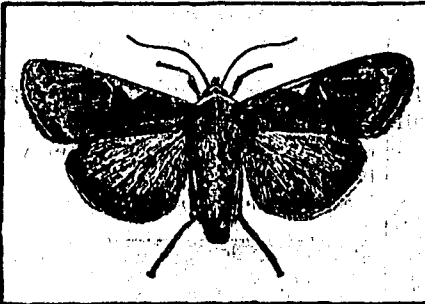


Fig. 2—Adult or Moth of the Spotted Cutworm.

when it is broken up and planted to corn or other wide-row crops the worms, being suddenly placed on "short rations," often injure severely the newly planted crops, the nearly full-grown worms feeding greedily and consuming large amounts of food. In northern latitudes they attain full growth and stop feeding in late June or early July, and change to the pupal or resting stage. The injury often ceases so suddenly that farmers are at a loss to account for the fact.

In the western and northwestern states a distinct group of cutworms occurs, the individual members of which have been studied but slightly. Such studies have shown that some of them at least have life histories quite different from those of the cutworms of the eastern or more humid regions of the United States, as outlined above. These western cutworms have been known under the names of "army cutworms" or the "western army cutworm."

**Cultural Methods.**  
Land to be planted to corn the following spring, especially such land as has lain in grass for a considerable time and is likely to contain cutworms, should be plowed in midsummer or early fall about the time the eggs are laid, or, better, before the eggs are laid, for then vegetation which is suitable for the moths to lay their eggs upon is removed. The earlier the preceding year grasslands to be planted to corn are plowed the less will be the probability that the cutworm moths will have laid their eggs thereon, and the less, consequently, will be the danger of injury by cutworms the following year.

Late fall and winter plowing of grasslands, although not as effective as early plowing, will destroy many of the hibernating cutworms, as well as such other important pests as white grubs, and should be practiced when earlier plowing is impracticable.

**Use of Hogs and Poultry.**  
Pasturing hogs upon land supposed to harbor cutworms is a beneficial practice, as these animals root up and devour insects of many kinds, including cutworms, in large numbers. Farm poultry, if trained to follow the plow, will prove of inestimable value.

**Poisoned Baits.**  
When cutworms are found to be abundant on corn land the use of a poisoned bait is recommended. This may be prepared as follows:

Wheat bran .....	pounds	50
Paris green or crude arsenic.....	pounds	2
Blackstrap molasses .....	quarts	2
Water .....	quarts	2 to 4

or more as needed.

Mix thoroughly together in a dry state the poison and the bran, then add the diluted molasses and stir vigorously until thoroughly mixed. Distribute this bait over the infested field broadcast, taking care to sprinkle it sparingly around each hill. In case bran cannot be readily obtained middlings or alfalfa meal may be successfully substituted.

Where bran and other fillers for poisoned baits are prohibitively expensive or difficult to obtain in sufficient quantities, they may be diluted with equal parts of fresh hardwood sawdust. The formula for poisoned bait prepared in this manner is as follows:

Paris green or white arsenic.....	pounds	2
Fresh hardwood sawdust.....	pounds	25
Wheat bran .....	pounds	25
Molasses .....	quarts	2
Water .....	quarts	4 to 5

or more as needed.

This mixture is not quite so efficient as the poisoned bait containing the entire amount of bran, but it has shown good results and may be used to advantage when necessary. Pine sawdust should not be used, as this seems to repel the insects.

Where only a small quantity of poisoned bait is required the following formula will be found most convenient:

White arsenic or paris green.....	pound	3/4
Dry bran .....	peck	1
Molasses .....	quarts	2
Water .....	quarts	2 to 4

or more as needed.

It is often advantageous to allow the mash thus obtained to stand for several hours before using it, as this seems to result in greater effectiveness.

In fields known to be infested the distribution of this bait should be started as soon as the corn begins to appear above the ground, so that the cutworm may be eliminated as quickly as possible and the injured hills promptly replanted.

**Caution.**—Poisoned baits should be distributed thinly. Prevent domestic animals, including fowls, from eating it. Arsenic and paris green are poisonous to animals.

**Protective Barriers and Trapping.**  
Frequently cutworms migrate to cultivated fields from adjoining grasslands, and in such cases the crops can be protected by running a narrow band of the poisoned bait around the edge of the field or along the side nearest the source of infestation. This form of infestation most frequently occurs in the semiarid states of the West and Northwest. Where cutworms occur in hordes moving together in one direction they may be trapped by the following method, which often is used in army-worm control: A furrow or ditch (Fig. 3) is plowed or dug completely around the infested area. In attempting to cross such ditches the worms fall into them and can easily be destroyed by crushing them with a log dragged back and forth through the ditch or furrow. If shallow post holes are sunk in the bottom of the ditch at intervals of about twenty feet, the worms will crawl along the ditch bottoms and fall into the holes, where they may be destroyed by crushing or other means. If the subsoil be of such a nature that water penetrates it but slowly, the post holes may be partially filled with water, on the top of which a layer of crude oil or petroleum may be poured. Upon falling into such holes the worms are almost immediately destroyed without further action on the part of the farmer.

## POLAND NOW RIVALS PLIGHT OF BELGIUM

Children Chief Sufferers in Land Stripped of Necessities, Says Relief Worker.

Poland is in the destitute state for want of food and clothing among the poor that Belgium would have been during the war, had there been no commission for relief in that country, according to Dr. Vernon Kellogg, American Relief Administration official, who recently returned from Warsaw.

Dr. Kellogg was a member of Mr. Hoover's staff in Belgium, and at the conclusion of hostilities, entered Poland as the Hoover emissary in charge of food relief. He first entered Poland in 1915, a few months after the German occupation. His report of starvation, disease and suffering that existed at that time is one of the most harrowing documents in the records of American relief work overseas.

Dr. Kellogg made the following statement regarding the work after the armistice:

"With Warsaw as our headquarters, we began operations in Poland in January, 1919, and within a few weeks there was established a steady importation of food into that country. Tons and tons of it came from overseas through the Port of Danzig.

"It was impossible to do all that the administration wanted to do, because the need of Poland was too great, but it was agreed that enough food should be sent to Poland to care for the four million people until the great agricultural districts could again provide for them.

"But in addition to these four million people who so pressing needed relief, there was another call for relief from a source that could not be resisted: the children of the land. Many of these were orphans, hungry, emaciated, destitute and diseased. So the American Relief Administration added to its work by instituting a system of feeding these children. In a few months a million and a quarter Polish children were getting a free meal every day of special food prepared to counteract the effects of their previous undernourishment."

To finish the job eight great organizations have united under the name of the European Relief Council to raise the funds necessary to care for the food needs and the medical needs of the 3,500,000 children of Eastern and Central Europe. These organizations are the American Relief Administration, the American Red Cross, the American Friends Service Committee (Quakers), the Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, the Knights of Columbus, the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A.

## GRAY SAMARITANS RESCUING CHILDREN

The Young Women's Christian Associations of the United States are keenly interested in the movement for the relief of the 3,500,000 starving children of Europe because a group of their members, the Polish Gray Samaritans, have been in charge of distributing food to children in Poland. They have been serving under the American Relief Administration and have conducted food kitchens and distributing stations in all parts of Poland outside Warsaw.

In all the relief work being done in Europe, that of the Polish Grays has been unique because all the girls, though sent from America, were either born in Poland or are of Polish parentage. When the need for social service in their country became acute many girls of Polish descent answered the call of the Young Women's Christian Association for overseas service and enlisted in the preliminary training course that was given in several cities of the United States. From this group thirty girls were chosen and sent to Poland where, since 1918, they have been caring for the children of the country. The distribution of clothing has taken them into all parts of Poland.

They are now spending their entire time in arranging for the feeding of children this winter. Groups of them travel to strategic centers in outlying districts where they set up distributing stations, receive supplies, prepare meals, arrange for impartial distribution and train helpers to continue the work when they are sent on to the next town.

## NEVER KICK HORSE ON FOOT

Lateral Cartilage is Liable to Be Bruised, Causing Inflammation and Lameness.

When examining the foot of a horse or mule never kick the foot to make the animal lift it off the ground. In kicking the foot you are liable to bruise the lateral cartilage causing inflammation and deposit of bone cells. This deposit of bone cells is the starting of a side bone, which will cause lameness. This lameness once started is extremely hard to stop. So never kick the horse on the foot.

If you need anything in the line of printing, ruling or engraving, let the Gazette look after it for you. We can save you lots of bother and in most cases save you money. All kinds of printing, ledger sheets, ruled blanks, engraved cards—that's our business.

## \$100 Reward, \$100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is catarrh. Catarrh being greatly influenced by constitutional conditions requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Medicine is taken internally and acts thru the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in the curative power of Hall's Catarrh Medicine that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

## PLUMBING

Soldering a Specialty

Headquarters Farmers Hdw.

CALL

Henry Hill

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Phone 556

Residence Phone 726

Kendrick Dray and Ice Co.

Frank Chamberlain, Prop.

## YOU'LL BE SATISFIED

If you eat dinner with us the next time you are in town. We give you a real meal at a reasonable price.

Warm Lobby and Dining Room.

Good Rooms

The HOTEL GUY

## Horseshoeing A Specialty

30 years experience

Located east of the Kendrick

Store

W. J. DePartee

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The Auctioneer

TROY, IDAHO.

## AUTOMOBILE REPAIRING

First class workmanship always found here. We guarantee our work—if it isn't right, bring it back and we will make it right.

Service that Serves

KENDRICK GARAGE CO.

Thomas McDowell's

Regular Dinner  
Except Sunday

Lunches All Day

Soft Drinks, Cigars  
and Candies

R. F. Bigham

Dray and Transfer

Phone 288

Prompt Service

KENDRICK, IDAHO

# Business as Usual For 1921

We will move into our new quarters within the next week and will immediately commence to replenish our stock with new goods to meet the needs of an ever-increasing trade.

Prices on new goods will be considerably lower than those prevailing during 1920 and goods in stock have already been priced to conform to present market conditions.

## Low Cash Prices

Men's heavy blue bibb Overalls, Special  
**\$1.79**

A good bulk Coffee per pound **23c**

Army canned Roast Beef, 2 pound can **40c**

Fancy oranges, grape fruit and sweet potatoes

# STANTON BROS.

## CORN HAS MANY ADVANTAGES

Growing Period Is During Hottest Part of Year When Soil Is Dry and Thoroughly Warm.

Corn has an advantage over the small grains. Its growing period is during the warmest part of the year. The soil is then dried out and warmed thoroughly. The days are then the longest and the sun shines the warmest. All these things are needed by a plant to make growth. From this it becomes plain why corn should produce more food on an acre of land than a crop that does not take advantage of the whole growing season.

Corn has another advantage and that is that its nature of growth is such that it can be cultivated. Many may think that this is a disadvantage. The cultivation kills weeds and keeps the moisture from escaping. While corn uses as much moisture as a grain crop, the cultivation given it reduces the amount of moisture that evaporates from the soil—in this way making the corn crop a moisture saver. The corn crop has the advantage of season of growth, enabling it to produce more per acre than the grain crops and the advantage of lending itself to being cultivated, which saves

moisture and kills weeds, making it both a good producer and a crop to prepare the land for other crops.

## CUT SWEET CLOVER FOR SEED

Difficult to Harvest Because Seeds Mature Unevenly—Stock Eat Some of Straw.

Sweet clover is difficult to harvest for seed because it matures its seeds unevenly. The best time to cut it for seed is when half the seed pods have turned dark, and any grain or corn harvester will bundle the clover nicely. The straw is usually woody, but stock will consume some of it. When it is too coarse for feed it makes mighty good material to plow under.

## PLOWING IS EASIEST WORK

Most Satisfactory Task When Implementation and All Attachments Are Adjusted.

Plowing is one of the easiest and most satisfactory jobs on the farm, that is, if the plow, with all its attachments are in correct position and the soil is in the proper condition to be plowed.

## TUBERCULOSIS IN HOG HERD

Infection Comes Principally Through Following Cattle or Devouring Carcasses.

Evidence shows that swine become infected with tuberculosis principally from cattle, either by following them in feed lots or pastures, by receiving infected dairy by-products, or by eating tuberculous carcasses.

## CORN IS EASILY PUT INTO SILOS

Almost Any Green Crop Can Successfully Be Made Into Palatable Silage.

## MOST NUTRIENTS PRESERVED

Can Be Put Into Silo at an Expense Not Above That of Shocking, Husking, Grinding and Shredding—Less Waste in Feeding.

Almost any green crop can be made into silage successfully. Much care, however, must be taken to expel the air from such hollow-stemmed plants as the small cereal grains by cutting fine and packing firmly. Other crops

of which legumes are examples, are deficient in the fermentable constituents needed for palatable silage. On the other hand, a few crops, such as the saccharine sorghums, have so much sugar that unless cut at a more mature stage they have a tendency to produce sour silage.

## Food Material From Corn.

In most parts of the United States more food material can be obtained from an acre of corn as silage than from an acre of any other crop that can be grown. Corn is more easily harvested and put into the silo than crops like rye, clover, cowpeas, or alfalfa, and when cut for silage the maximum quantity of nutrients is preserved. Experiments have shown that corn, when silaged, lost 15.6 per cent of the dry matter, against 23.8 per cent when cut for fodder and cured in the field. Moreover, there is less waste in feeding silage than in feeding fodder, since good silage properly fed is all consumed.

Land Ready. When corn is cut for silage the land is cleared and left ready for another crop sooner than when the corn is shocked or is husked from the stand.



Cutting and Blowing Corn Into Silo.

ing stalk. Corn can be put into the silo at a cost not above that of shocking, husking, grinding and shredding. Farmers' Bulletin 578 on "The Making and Feeding of Silage" may be had by addressing the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

## SYSTEMS OF FARM ACCOUNTS

Ready-Made Schemes Seldom Bring Out Essential Facts That Farmer Ought to Know.

Farmers, as a rule, are highly individualistic in their methods, and farm business conditions vary widely. Accordingly, ready-made systems of farm accounts seldom bring out all the facts that the farmer ought to know. Systems must be developed to fit each man's requirements, and efforts to shape one's needs according to a prepared system not based primarily on these needs will almost inevitably result in failure.

## AVOID BLACKLEG INFECTION

Bodies of Animals Dying of That Disease Should Be Burned or Buried Quite Deeply.

Carcasses of animals dying of blackleg should either be burned or buried deeply. The bodies of such animals constitute the main source of blackleg infection, and it is a dangerous practice to allow a carcass to decay where it falls or merely haul it to some out of the way place. Likewise, skinning or opening a carcass increases the danger of infection.

## MAKING PORK WITH ALFALFA

Without Crop of Legume Producer Is Handicapped—Hogs Do Not Relish Bulky Feeds.

The pork producer without alfalfa is handicapped from the start. Hogs are not designed by nature to consume large quantities of bulky feeds as are cattle and sheep, but there seems to be an exception in the case of alfalfa.

## SLIDING DOOR ON CONCRETE

Iowa Farmer Solves Problem by Using Channel in Groove, Anchored With Rods.

When a sliding door is used at the entrance of a barn or machine shed a groove between the floor and the approach is often used as a guide for the door. But when concrete is used this construction is not satisfactory, as the edges are chipped off by the wheels of wagons and other machinery with steel tires.

An Iowa farmer has solved this problem in a very simple and satisfactory manner. He placed a three-inch, four-pound channel iron in the groove. Holes were drilled through the sides at intervals of two feet and rods placed through them to serve as anchors. The iron protects the concrete and forms a smooth guide for the door.

## FORMATION OF GAS IN SILO

Good Way to Determine Its Presence Is by Lowering Lighted Lantern Into the Pit.

Gas may form in a silo at the time of filling and for a week or so afterwards. This gas is heavier than air and so will settle in the silo. A good way to determine if there is gas in a silo is to lower a lighted lantern. If it goes out, it will not be safe to go into the silo.

# TOBACCO GROWN IN ANY SECTION

Commercial Value of Product Influenced Greatly by Soil and Climatic Conditions.

## OVERPRODUCTION IS MENACE

Certain Methods for Production of Various Types Are Recommended by the United States Department of Agriculture.

The tobacco plant may be grown successfully in all latitudes from southern Canada to the tropics and on a great variety of soils, but the commercial value of the product is influenced to a greater degree by the particular soil and climatic conditions under which the plant is grown than is almost any other important crop. These facts are so well recognized that the tobacco industry has become highly specialized, and the trade regularly looks to certain well-defined areas of production for its supply of the various classes and types of leaf required. In these tobacco-producing districts the necessary facilities for marketing are available, and prevailing prices of the cured leaf are governed largely by the relative supply and demand and by the quality of the leaf produced.

## Increased Production.

Each important district produces a tobacco of certain well-known characteristics which make it desirable for special purposes of manufacture or export. Moreover, in practically all of these districts the production can be readily increased to meet any increased demand at profitable prices. For these reasons efforts to introduce the commercial growing of tobacco in sections outside of the established producing centers are likely to result in failure, either because the leaf produced is not quite right in type or satisfactory marketing facilities are not available. Furthermore, any development of the industry in a new section on a large scale, which would be essential for economical marketing, would most likely lead to overproduction and, as a consequence, unprofitable prices. As a matter of fact, overproduction is a constant menace in all of the established centers of tobacco growing.

## Growing and Handling.

The methods of growing and handling the crop must be varied according to the type of leaf which it is desired to produce, for the kind of tobacco is influenced very greatly by the methods of growing and handling which are employed. Certain methods



Harvesting Tobacco by Cutting the Stalk, Showing the Method of Spear-ing the Plant on the Stick.

for the production of the various types are recommended by the United States department of agriculture. Though possibly susceptible of improvement in some of the details, they are the best available in view of the present knowledge and experience of investigators and the more successful growers. These recommendations are contained in Farmers' Bulletin 571, "Tobacco Culture," copies of which can be had by addressing a request to the United States department of agriculture, Washington, D. C.

## QUALITIES OF LAYING HENS

Small Feminine Neck and Head, Bright, Alert Eye and Drooping Tail All Count.

An experienced, close-observing poultry raiser knows at a glance the laying hen; the small feminine neck and head count again; the bright, alert eye tells a tale, the drooping tail tells another tale, and when she picks her feet up and plumps them down we have another pointer.

## RAPE EXCELLENT FOR SWINE

Can Be Expected to Add Many Pounds in Season to Growing Shoats—Lessens Feed Bill.

Never forget that good rape makes excellent hog feed and can be sown lightly in the oats or broadcast in a cornfield at the last cultivation and be expected to add many pounds in a season to a growing bunch of shoats with a corresponding lessening of the pressure on the feedbin in making pork.

## Leland Items

(Too late for last week)

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Oylear and children spent Christmas at Palouse, Wash., visiting Mrs. Oylear's brother, Art Webster.

Mr. and Mrs. Woodward gave a dinner at their home on Christmas day for their relatives. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Smith and children, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Smith and children, Mr. and Mrs. Clyde McGhee, Mr. and Mrs. Locke and daughter, Miss Lelia Webster, Miss Edyth Locke and Howard Smith.

Frank Daugherty and wife of Alberta, Canada, are here visiting Jesse Daugherty.

Mrs. Leonard Davis left for Oregon to spend a few weeks visiting her sister.

Rev. and Mrs. Hall and son, Claude, were entertained at dinner on Christmas day at the home of Mr. and Mrs. DeWinter.

Misses Bonnie and Bertha Craig and brother, Alva, are spending a few days this week visiting in Lewiston.

Mr. and Mrs. Art Morgan of Moscow visited friends at Leland over Christmas.

James Winegardner and sisters, Edith and Alice are visiting their parents here during the holidays. James is a student at the U. of I., Edith is teaching in the grades and Alice is attending high school.

Mrs. Hund and Children, Mr. and Mrs. Art Morgan and daughter, Gertrude, were dinner guests at the R. B. Parks home on Christmas day.

Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Powell spent Christmas at Clarkston visiting with Mr. Powell's parents.

Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Daugherty gave a dinner Sunday for their children, grandchildren and nearby relatives. There were twenty-five present.

Mrs. Hectner and Mrs. McCall and children were visitors at the R. M. Smith home Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Parks and daughter, Gertrude, were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. B. Goudzward, Sunday.

The plans are to begin a series of meetings at Leland, Sunday. A special singer has been engaged and other help is expected.

## Teakean and Cavendish

A surprise party was given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. B. S. Adams last week in honor of their son, Dougals, who was home from Spokane to spend his vacation. Fifteen guests were present and spent a very enjoyable evening. Games and music made the evening pass all too soon. Refreshments were served.

Ed Choate and Helmut Petersen were in Orofino on business last week.

The Cavendish school started again last Monday, after the regular holiday vacation.

A surprise party was given New Year's Eve by the friends and neighbors of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Petersen. About fifty were present and they spent a jolly time playing games, after which refreshments consisting of cake, pie, sandwiches, candy, nuts and popcorn were served. It is needless to say that a very pleasant evening was spent.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Groseclose and family spent Sunday at the Ed Groseclose home.

Orval Herring's family have been on the sick list the past week but are better at this writing.

A large crowd attended the New Year's dance at the Cavendish I. O. O. F. hall.

## MARKET FOR PUREBRED SIRES

One Method Is to Inaugurate a Campaign for High-Class Bulls in Place of Scrubs.

There are two ways of helping the market for purebred bulls. One method is to put on purebred sire campaigns, which will help to put purebred bulls in place of scrub bulls throughout the country, and the other method is to castrate the poorer individuals and place only the better class of bulls on the market. Both methods can be used to good advantage by the purebred men, and both methods will help the live stock production of the country.

## How To Be Healthy

If you would enjoy good health keep your bowels regular and your stomach and liver in good working order. This is easily done by taking Chamberlain's Tablets. These tablets strengthen the stomach and regulate the liver and bowels. They are easy to take and mild and gentle in effect. They only cost a quarter.

# WE GREET YOU

## This New Year of 1921

We all feel better for having lived to see the New Year ushered in. The sages tell us that we will soon be on a normal and substantial basis again.

Many things have favored us. Among them is a mild winter, taking less clothing and less fuel; a prospect of an early adjustment of many Questions of vital importance to us as a community and as a nation, and by reason of some good means the entire country is void of the FLU. Surely we have enough to scare pessimism away and all be optimists. So, with this in view, let us all put our shoulders to the wheel and assist every good enterprise.

We are ready, or will be as the season advances, to fill your requirements in all of the varied lines we carry. You will notice an appreciable decline in a number of articles we are offering you.

Please remember that we will be pleased to honor your orders received by phone or mail, or execute any errands for you.

We await your commands.

Grass seed will be much lower this year. Why not sow some clover or alfalfa and build up your land? Plow less and raise more on less ground. Conserving the soil is like putting money in the bank.

Yours for the best year yet,

# The Kendrick Hardware Co.

## GLEANINGS

According to the 1920 tax rolls of Nez Perce county the total tax is \$621,992.43. Of this sum \$104,531.94 goes to the state, \$135,171.76 to the county and \$382,468.73 to the municipalities, schools and highway districts.

"Taxi" an adventure romance by George Agnew Chamberlain will appear in the Gazette in the form of a continued story in the near future.

Walter Bigham of American ridge was in Lewiston, Wednesday, on business.

The Sunshine Club of Kendrick sent a number of aprons to the Children's Home Finding and Aid Society of Idaho. The aprons were sent at Christmas time and a letter from Mr. Covington, superintendent of the Home, stated that they added much to the Christmas happiness of the children.

The power was off here for half a day, Wednesday, on account of trouble on the line near Spokane. A pole at Latah burned off and it took some time to get material on the ground to repair the damage.

C. G. Compton, Chauncy Compton and A. Onstott went deer hunting last week in the Leopold Canyon country. Like many hunters this fall they failed to bring home any game.

Harry G. Stanton was in Lewiston, Wednesday, on business.

Jim Cain of American ridge returned from Spokane, Wednesday, where he spent ten days visiting friends.

John F. Waide went to Deary last week to take charge of the Farmers' Warehouse. He has the position of manager of the business and entered upon his new duties January 1. His family will remain here, at least for the present.

A. V. Dunkle has just completed a pipe-thawing transformer. It will thaw frozen water pipes up to one inch in diameter, by connecting it to the power line. It will save digging up the frozen pipe in case the weather gets cold enough this winter to make necessary its use.

There will be a general meeting of the stockholders of the Kendrick Rochdale Company, January 13, in their office in Kendrick.

Miss Rose Wolff, who is teaching near Hayden Lake, returned, to her school work, Tuesday, after spending her Christmas vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Wolff of Potlatch ridge. Her brother, Herbert, accompanied her as far as Spokane.

Rev. H. T. Greene of Lewiston was in Kendrick the first of the week, the guest of Rev. and Mrs. Mort.

Mr. and Mrs. Einar Bruseth of Spokane spent New Year's day with relatives on Bear ridge.

The Latah County officers began another two year's term, Monday. There were no changes made as the same officers were all re-elected last fall. It is a straight republican official staff as before.

Mrs. A. C. Deeter of Moscow visited at the home of Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Kelley the first of the week.

Mrs. J. I. Mitcham of Tiger, Wash., arrived last week to look after business matters here.

Mrs. Elsie Haven of American ridge spent the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lafe Keen of Moscow.

The American Legion dances here have been well patronized this fall and winter. A large crowd attended the dance last Friday night.

J. I. Mitcham writes from Tiger, Wash., that he and his wife like their new home pretty well but they may sell as they have an opportunity to make a good profit on their investment. He said that he judges there are still three democrats in Kendrick precinct as he saw in the Gazette that Jody Long got three votes for Justice of the Peace.

Sylvia Cook of Potlatch ridge went to Lewiston Tuesday afternoon where he expects to remain for a month or more.

Charles Taylor, who is attending business college in Spokane, visited friends here last week. His father, William Taylor, is now living at Moscow.

Henry Hill has treated his house to a coat of paint, inside and out. It is a great improvement and makes the place look much more home-like.

Russell Ellison of Woodbine, Iowa, a former Potlatch, in renewing his subscription writes a very cheerful letter and also enclosed a green back to push his subscription to somewhere about 1923. The Gazette would like to have a thousand or more subscribers just like him.

Mrs. George Davidson of American ridge was a Moscow visitor Wednesday.

W. A. Perryman returned Wednesday night from a business trip to

Spokane where he went to look after the purchase of some new fixtures for his confectionery, which he expects to install as soon as Stanton Bros. can move their stock from his building. Mr. Perryman says he is going to put in a confectionery here as good as anything of the kind this side of Spokane.

L. E. Bechtol of the Kendrick Furniture Company was in Spokane, the first of the week on business.

Mrs. Jack Bechtol and her cousin, Miss Zella Wilson of Baker City, Oregon, were Lewiston visitors Wednesday.

J. C. Bibb and daughter, Mrs. Hugh Stanton, were Spokane visitors, Wednesday.

Mrs. Lloyd Stanton and little daughter of Moscow visited relatives here the first of the week.

Mrs. L. Peterman of Spokane is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Jack Bechtol.

Farm bureau members of both the Rimrock and Leland communities are organizing pig clubs. Mr. Kerr, swine specialist of the University of Idaho, went to Spokane this week to select the "Armour pigs".

F. B. Smith went to Spokane last week to consult the N. P. Company doctor on account of an injured hand. He had a slight touch of blood poisoning but it has disappeared and his hand is practically healed.

John Kite, manager of the Standard Lumber Co., here, says there has been a decided drop in the price of lumber, the new prices being effective the first of the year.

The annual meeting of the school trustees of Nez Perce county, which was postponed from last month, will be held Friday and Saturday, January 28 and 29. There are 70 or more schools in the county and representatives are expected from most of them to attend the trustees' meeting.

### Linden Items

C. H. Fry and family returned from a week's visit at Harvard, Friday evening.

Cleve and Celia McPhee attended the dance at Cavendish, Saturday night. Mrs. McPhee returned with them after a week's visit with her daughter, Mrs. Claud Pippinger.

Miss Leah and Master George Smith returned to their schools, Sunday.

C. T. Mulkey and family, Mrs. Clem Israel and children spent Sunday at Elmer Hudson's.

J. O. Carr and wife spent Sunday at Frank Abrams.

Eva Smith entertained at a turkey dinner, Friday. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Addie Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Lou Alexander and children, Mr. and Mrs. Clem Israel and children, Miss Carrie and Arlie Allen, Miss Leah and George Smith.

Mrs. Elmer Shingler and children spent Friday night at the Fry home.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Krosing who have been visiting at Ben Smith's, during the past two weeks, returned to their home in Moscow, Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Kight, Eva, Leah and George Smith, spent New Year's evening with Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Bohn.

Miss Joycie and Gertrude Hunt returned to Kendrick Sunday, to resume their school work, after spending their vacation here with home folks.

Miss Hamond returned Sunday from Spokane to take up her school work again.

Mr. and Mrs. Dagget were dinner guests, Sunday, at Walter Kight's home.

Miss Edith Jenks arrived from Lewiston Sunday evening to visit her sister Mrs. Lou Alexander and family.

### PROPER ROOST FOR PULLETS

When About Half Matured Provide Platform for Fowls About Eighteen Inches From Floor.

Never provide roosts until the pullets are about half matured. A good plan is to have a platform erected, about eighteen inches from the floor, upon which they may go at night. After the birds are about half matured, roosts can be placed on this platform, to which they will readily take. Where pullets are compelled to roost on the floor until well grown, they are very slow about taking to roosts when they require it. Besides, unless the droppings are cleaned up daily, roosting on the floor will soon breed a lot of red mites which will torment the stock more than anything else.

### MUCH SOIL FERTILITY LOST

Considerable Amount of Injury Done Farm Lands During Winter Months by Erosion.

Much soil fertility is lost every winter by soil washing or erosion. Put a stop to it by keeping the hills

lands in sod, planting a cover crop, providing underdrainage, filling the gullies with brush, etc.

### MARKETING SHEEP AND HOGS

Figures Furnished by Department of Agriculture Show Cost of Loading, Feeding, Etc.

Of 54 carloads of sheep, including 11 single-deck and 43 double-deck cars, the cost of loading and bedding cars average \$0.019 per 100 pounds live weight, according to figures furnished the general trade commission by the United States department of agriculture. Other marketing expenses, including freight, varied from \$0.239 to \$1.07 per hundredweight. The shrinkage in weight varied from 3.53 to 8.57 per cent, the majority of the shipments averaging approximately 8 per cent.

Similar records on 253 carloads of hogs showed the cost of loading and bedding to average 1.5 cents per 100 pounds live weight; feed at market approximately 8 to 9 cents; commission charges, 4 to 10 cents; miscellaneous expense, 2 to 10 cents, averaging approximately 5 cents; and the total cost of marketing including freight from varying districts approximately from 33 to 50 cents. The shrinkage in weight on 873 carloads of hogs varied from 9.88 to minus 4.59 per cent.

### Notice to Stockholders

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Fraternal Temple Company will be held Tuesday, January 11, 1921.

W. M. McCrea, Sec. 1-11

### Summons

In the District Court, Second Judicial District of the State of Idaho, in and for the County of Latah. Josephine P. Brewer, plaintiff.

vs. Sylvester Brewer, Defendant.

The State of Idaho Sends Greetings To Sylvester Brewer the above named defendant.

You are hereby notified that a complaint has been filed against you in the District Court of the Second Judicial District of the State of Idaho, in and for the County of Latah, by the above named plaintiff, of the nature in general terms as follows:

To obtain a decree of divorce from defendant on the grounds of desertion.

And you are hereby directed to appear and answer the said complaint within twenty days of the service of this summons, if served within said Judicial District, and within forty days if served elsewhere. And you are further notified that unless you so appear and answer said complaint within the time herein specified, the plaintiff will take judgement against you as prayed in said complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of the District Court of the Second Judicial District of the State of Idaho, in and for Latah County, this 3rd day of January, A. D., 1921.

(Seal) Homer E. Estes, Clerk. By Adrian Nelson, Deputy. H. R. Smith, Residence Moscow, Idaho, attorney for Plaintiff. 1-6t

### Chamberlain's Cough Remedy

Now is the time to lay in a supply of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is almost sure to be needed before the winter is over. You will look a good while before you find a better remedy for coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough or one that is more pleasant to take. It meets with favor everywhere. Buy it now and be prepared.

LOST:—Black yearling mulley heifer, no brands, part Jersey. \$5.00 reward. O. W. Henry, Cameron. Phone 28x2. 1-4t

FOR SALE: 2 young, registered Short-horn cows, roan, choice goods, golden goods, Gold Mine 2nd stock, expected to calve in March.

1 roan Short-horn bull, 4 years old, very gentle.

1 registered Poland-China boar, one year old, large type.

1 registered Poland-China sow, 1 year old.

2 High grade Poland-China boars 8, months old and a grade sows, pigs just weaned.

1 R. 1. White cock and 1 Golden Wyandotte each 1 year old \$2.50 each.

Wm. McClelland, Southwick, Idaho. 1-1t.

LOST: yearling Short-horn heifer, red, white in forehead, branded 80 on right hip. Wm. McClelland, Southwick, Idaho. 1-1t

FOR SALE: 160 acres on Texas ridge, 15 in cultivation, rest in timber. Fair house and barn. For further particulars inquire Louis Malnarich, Leland, Idaho. 51-5p

FOR SALE: Leland Piano. See Julius Petrick, Kendrick. 43t

### Good Advice

Take Chamberlain's Tablets as soon as you have finished your supper and they will produce a gentle movement of the bowels on the following morning. They will also improve your digestion and make you feel better in every way.

# BARGAINS!

## All Over the Store

A few listed below. We are more than matching the price of your wheat. Come in.

### Boys' Shoes

\$5.52 selling now at **\$3.75**  
\$4.50 selling now at **\$3.25**  
\$4.25 selling now at **\$3.10**

### Men's Work Shoes

\$5.00 work Shoes for **\$3.95**  
\$6.35 work Shoes for **\$4.75**  
\$7.00 work Shoes for **\$5.00**

### Boys' Hi-Cuts

Chippewa made, at **\$5.25**

### Men's Dress Shoes

\$6.50 now going at **\$4.75**  
\$7.75 now going at **\$5.50**  
\$8.50 now going at **\$6.50**

### Ladies' Dress Shoes

\$6.50 now priced at **\$4.78**  
\$8.50 now priced at **\$5.98**  
\$21.00 now priced at **\$7.85**

### Misses and Childs' Shoes

At prices you will pay next summer.

## REAL ALL WOOL SUITS

Men's blue serge Suits, former price \$45.00, now reduced to only **\$22.50**

Men's Brown serge Suits, former price \$45.00, now reduced to only **\$22.50**

Others at \$18.75, \$25.00, \$30.00 and \$35.00

This is an opportunity you should not neglect. Nearly all sizes left.

Just Four all wool nobby overcoats left, sizes 38-30-42-42, priced at **\$21.45**

### Men's Dress Pants

\$3.50 Now cut to **\$2.34**  
\$6.00 Now cut to **\$3.98**  
\$10.00 Now cut to **\$6.75**

### Men's Wool Pants

\$5.00 Heavy Wool **\$3.98**  
\$8.00 Heavy Wool **\$6.39**  
\$10.00 Heavy Wool **\$7.95**

## Kendrick Store Company

"Everything to Eat and Wear"



## Is Every Animal At Its Best?

Don't let your stock lose their Summer's gain through November neglect. Your animals are now going on dry feed—hay and grain.

It's a big change from the succulent, nutritious grasses of summer pastures which supply the needed laxatives and tonics.

Keep your animals' bowels open and regular—drive out the worms—keep their blood rich and keep their digestion good by feeding regularly



## Dr. Hess Stock Tonic

A Conditioner and Worm Expeller

Don't allow your stock to "get off feed" and in a run-down condition.

Condition your cows for calving by feeding Dr. Hess Stock Tonic before freshing. Then feed it regularly to increase the flow of milk. It lengthens the milking period.

Buy Stock Tonic according to the size of your herd. Get from your dealer two pounds for each average hog, five pounds for each horse, cow or steer, to start with, feed as directed and then watch results.

Why Pay the Peddler Twice My Price?

Tell us how much stock you have. We'll tell you how much Tonic to buy

## Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice

The Red Cross Pharmacy