

Boost For Better
Roads
Into Kendrick

KENDRICK GAZETTE

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In Advance

VOLUME 33

KENDRICK, LATAH COUNTY, IDAHO, FRIDAY, MAY 18, 1923

NUMBER 20

Certified Seed Spuds

Star-Mirror: The Washburn & Wilson Seed company of this city has shipped 30 cars of certified seed potatoes, the greater part of which were produced in Latah county, to the growers in the Yakima valley. F. L. Kinnard of the local company, has just returned from the Yakima valley, where he was looking after the distribution of the final shipments. The potatoes were grown by farmers in this district under contract, and potato growers in the irrigated districts are coming to realize that no choicer seed can be obtained than that produced in the Palouse country. It is expected that the shipments from here next season will be in excess of this season.

Mr. Kinnard states that conditions in the Yakima valley are improving, the growers finding a fair market now for their commercial potatoes. Thousands of tons are held in cold storage for the late market, which promises to be better this season than ordinary, owing to the fact that the acreage of early potatoes is small and the prospects poor. Last year's potatoes can be kept perfectly in cold storage until well along in July.

Christensen-Craddick

The marriage of Miss Thelma Christensen and Edward E. Craddick was solemnized Wednesday, May 16th at the home of the bride's grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. John Christensen of Southwick, Idaho.

The bride has lived in Kendrick most of her life, moving to Southwick last fall. She has many friends in this community who wish her happiness.

The groom is a nephew of Mrs. Julius Hoppe, of Southwick and the son of Dr. Craddick of Chicago.

The happy couple will spend the summer at Southwick after which they will return to Chicago, where Mr. Craddick has a position waiting.

The young people of the community gave a charivari immediately after the wedding service after which dainty refreshments were served.

Owns Legion Hall

Deary Press: Arnold Asoed Post No. 98, American Legion, this week deeded their hall to the Village of Deary, the amount paid for the property being \$800. The post will use the money to clear up the indebtedness that had accumulated against the property. The building will be used as a community hall, but will remain as a memorial to the men who answered the call to arms in the Great War.

The building is still far from being completed, but a plan will probably be worked out later whereby the citizens will join cooperatively in finishing it up. It will fill a need that has been felt here for years, in that it provides a suitable place for public gatherings of whatsoever kind or nature, and it should be sided and finished up before another winter so that it will be comfortable for the winter season entertainments.

Kendrick 13, Genesee 12

The Kendrick ball team won its third successive victory last Sunday by defeating the Genesee team at Genesee by a score of 13 to 12. Heavy hitting by both teams featured the game and the close score made it interesting from start to finish.

The battery for Kendrick for the first 6 innings was Claus Clark and Glen Flesham. Walter Thomas pitched the last 3 innings, fanning 5 men and not allowing a player past first base. The score book showed four errors for the Kendrick team.

The Buick car, given away at the Shrine-Dokkie Circus at Lewiston last Saturday, was won by Mrs. Van Westover, who operates the Star-Hotel at Moscow.

Senior Class Play

The senior class of the Kendrick High School will present, "So Long, \$10,000", a comedy in three acts, at the New Kendrick Theater, tonight at 8 o'clock. The play is being put on under the direction of Mrs. A. O. Strauch with eleven characters taking part as follows:

Robert Bennett, Merit Smith
E. M. Ralston, ? ?
Dick Donnelly, Claud Stanton
Clarence Van Dusen, Walter May
Bishop Doren, Chauncey Compton
Gwendolyn Ralston,
Edith Dammarell

Mrs. E. M. Ralston, Beulah Long
Ethel Clark, Audrey Stanton
Mable Jackson, Elsie Bird
Sable Jackson, Juanita McDowell
Martha, Dorothy Jones

Death of W. J. Jordan

William J. Jordan of Lewiston died at a Portland hospital, Monday, where he was taken over two months ago for medical treatment. He was a resident of Lewiston for the past 20 years and was general agent for the N. P. Railway Co. in this territory. Probably few men in Lewiston had a wider acquaintance and a larger circle of friends than Mr. Jordan.

Stony Point News

Frank Hoisington and wife, Leslie Heimgartner and Mr. and Mrs. Cletis Hoisington motored to Lewiston, Friday.

Bill Stephas took hogs to town, Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wilken spent Sunday at the home of Herman Wilken.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Garout were Sunday dinner guests at the Fairfield home.

Mrs. Henry Stegers and daughter of Anatone are visiting at the Will Stegers home this week.

The families of Albert Heimgartner, Robert Heimgartner, Will Heimgartner and Cletis Hoisington all gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hoisington, Sunday, to celebrate "Mother's Day."

Mike Steensma and family were Kendrick visitors, Friday.

Little Georgia Garout is sick at this writing.

Several of the Potlatch farmers are planting corn this week.

Lester Hill and family and Mrs. Will Schetzle and daughter, Emma, and son, Ralph, spent Sunday afternoon fishing along the Clearwater river.

Fairview Notes

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Walker and daughter spent several days last week visiting at the Roy Morgan home.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Glenn and son, Roy, were Lewiston visitors Thursday.

Glen Flesham rode to Silcott, Thursday, to exchange some horses for Frank Byrne, returning Friday.

Jud Dawson from Agatha spent the week end at the Oral Craig home.

Mrs. Jennie Hund and family of Leland were guests Sunday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Hugh Parks.

Mr. and Mrs. Virgil Flesham and family were Sunday dinner guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Amiel Peters.

Mr. and Mrs. James Helton spent Sunday at the John Lettenmair home at Southwick.

Mrs. and Mrs. T. H. Daugherty and son, Jake, were visitors Sunday at the Lyle Harrison home.

Edna Flesham spent Sunday with Mildred Craig.

A number of young people of Fairview attended the ball game at Genesee, Sunday.

Frank Byrne spent Sunday in Lewiston with his family.

Miss Edna Quirk spent the week end at the home of her aunt, Mrs. Karnode.

Emma Glenn visited Saturday with her sister Mrs. Houck at Juliaetta.

A male quartet has sprung up in our midst. The personnel of this musical organization is: Thos McDowell, H. R. Ramey, A. V. Dunkle and N. E. Walker.

LAND PLASTER AND LEGUMES FOR FERTILIZING

By A. N. Rognstad, Leader for Soils and Crop Rotation Project, Latah County Farm Bureau

Land plaster (the commercial name) is finely ground gypsum rock. Gypsum is chemically known as calcium sulphate or lime sulphate. The sulphate form is the only form in which the higher plants can use sulphur. In soil tests in Latah county the soil was found to be so deficient in sulphur as to be unweighable.

Pure sulphur when applied must first be changed in the soil to the acid, then into the sulphate before it can be used. There are two advantages in using gypsum over pure sulphur, first, that of the fertilizing elements being available for the plants sooner, and second, that it acts as a stimulant on the insoluble mineral compounds releasing potassium and phosphorus. It also acts as a stimulant on the nitrogen fixing bacteria of the soil and the nodule forming bacteria of the legumes to such extent that the root system becomes much more extensive. For this reason there can be no ill effects from the continual use of gypsum. The increase in the nodule forming bacteria and the increase of the root system will much more than offset the plant food released thru this stimulating process.

The legumes respond most readily to the application of gypsum because they require so much sulphur in their makeup. Experiments have shown that from 150 to 200 pounds per acre is sufficient for a four or five year rotation. The life of one application is as long as the same field should be left to a legume in one rotation. Increased yields of from 50 to 300 per cent have been reported from different parts of the country. The writer also got an increase of 200 pounds each of beans and peas per acre by the application of 100 pounds of gypsum. No report has come to the writer's attention of increased yields using gypsum on the grains, such as wheat, oats, and barley. If possible, gypsum should be applied in the fall after the first rains and before freezing. Apply with a land plaster spreader or cog-wheel type of grain drill.

Aside from gypsum to stimulate the growth of legumes, they are themselves all the fertilizer that Latah county, or the so-called Palouse silt loam soil need. The New Jersey experiment station found that a test acre of alfalfa contributed during two years an amount of nitrogen equal to that in 3,500 pounds of nitrate of soda, besides as much phosphoric acid as 600 pounds of bone black superphosphate would liberate and as much potash as would be available from 1200 pounds of muriate of potash. The amount of commercial fertilizer it would thus replace would have cost before the war \$125. Again, if this alfalfa is fed to stock on the farm, the manure will put back into the soil much that the alfalfa has taken from it.

The following table shows the fertility elements and the feeding value of legumes as compared with non-legumes:

The first column shows the fertilizing constituent in one ton, lbs. of nitrogen, and the second column shows the digestible nutrients in one ton, lbs. of crude protein.

Texas Ridge

Mrs. Bert Baker and son, Lloyd, motored over from Greer and spent a few days visiting relatives. Grandma and Herman Baker accompanied them home.

Grandma Tout is visiting with Mrs. James Pierce for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. James Miller entertained Mr. and Mrs. Sam Sturman, Mr. and Mrs. Birchmier and children and Mrs. Ogden and daughter, Sunday afternoon.

Luther McGraw and daughter, Izabelle, have gone to Moscow for a week's visit.

Mrs. Birchmier was a caller at the Al LaBolle home, Tuesday afternoon.

| | | |
|--------------------|---------|----------|
| Alfalfa hay | 48 lbs. | 210 lbs. |
| Red clover hay | 41 lbs. | 150 lbs. |
| White sweet clover | | |
| hay | 46 lbs. | 220 lbs. |
| Common vetch hay | 55 lbs. | 230 lbs. |
| Hairy vetch hay | 64 lbs. | 315 lbs. |
| Field pea hay | 48 lbs. | 245 lbs. |
| Soy bean hay | 51 lbs. | 235 lbs. |
| Non-Legumes | | |
| Timothy hay | 20 lbs. | 60 lbs. |
| Oat hay | 27 lbs. | 90 lbs. |
| Wheat hay | 20 lbs. | 80 lbs. |
| Corn fodder | 21 lbs. | 60 lbs. |
| Blue grass hay | 27 lbs. | 95 lbs. |

This table shows that the legumes contain twice as much nitrogen and four times as much protein as the non-legumes. Some of the legumes yield twice as much, too, as the non-legumes, which is revealed in the following table by Henry and Morrison, and is the average for the whole country:

| |
|---|
| Alfalfa hay yield per acre, 5040 lbs.; dry matter, 4632 lbs.; digestible crude protein, 529 lbs.; digestible carbohydrates, 2143 lbs. Clover hay, 2580 lbs.; 2185 lbs.; 183 lbs.; 1080 lbs. Timothy hay, 2440 lbs.; 2118 lbs.; 68 lbs.; 1106 lbs. Corn (ears and stover), 3440 lbs.; 2604 lbs.; 140 lbs.; 1824 lbs. |
|---|

Alfalfa produces much the largest yield of dry matter per acre and four times as much protein as corn, seven times as much as timothy and outyields the other three by a good margin in digestible carbohydrates.

The following rotations taken from the data for soils and crop rotation which was worked out in co-operation with the soils and agronomy department of the University of Idaho, and County Agent Fletcher, if practiced by Latah county farmers, or others having a similar soil, will make our agriculture permanent and profitable. Legumes—Alfalfa, sweet clover, medium red clover, alsike clover, beans, peas. Cultivated crops—Beans, corn, sunflower, potatoes. Major crops—Wheat, oats and barley.

Four years alfalfa then first year cultivated crop or oats (cultivated crop if fall plowed so roots will be partly rotted otherwise oats. Not wheat for it will burn and lodge); second, wheat; third year, wheat; fourth year, cultivated crop; fifth year, wheat.

Sweet Clover Rotation.—(1) Two years sweet clover, then first year, cultivated crop, or oats; second year, wheat; third year, wheat; fourth year cultivated crop; fifth year, wheat. (2) Two years sweet clover, then first year, oats; second year, wheat third year, cultivated crop; fourth year, wheat.

Red Clover rotation.—1 and 2, same as sweet clover.

Alsike clover rotation.—1 and 2, same as sweet clover.

The following are rotations for cutover land:

Alfalfa rotation.—Four years alfalfa, then first year, potatoes; second year, oats; third year, wheat.

Short legume rotation.—(1) Two years sweet clover, medium red clover or alsike clover, then first year potatoes; second year oats; third year, wheat. (2) Two years sweet clover, medium red clover or alsike clover, then first year corn; second year, oats; third year, wheat; fourth year, wheat.

Miss Sarah Pierce came up from Kendrick Saturday to visit with her brother, Merton and family.

Mr. and Mrs. L. K. Dahlgren visited to the Chas. Weber home Sunday.

Fred Bailey is helping Chas. Weber with his plowing.

The seeding of small grain is practically completed in this territory and farmers are busy preparing their fields for the planting of beans.

Luther McGraw and daughter, Izabelle, have gone to Moscow for a week's visit.

Mrs. Birchmier was a caller at the Al LaBolle home, Tuesday afternoon.

Civic Club Met Tuesday

The Civic Club met at the Methodist church last Tuesday evening. The meeting was in the nature of a farewell reception to the teachers. A delightful program, consisting of musical numbers, readings, drills, etc., was given in the early part of the evening, after which a short business meeting was held. Mrs. M. O. Raby, chairman of the club, presided during the evening. Refreshments of ice cream, cake and coffee were served to a crowd numbering 150 people. The next meeting is scheduled for June 5.

New Peace Officers

A petition was circulated in Kendrick the first of the week asking the Latah county commissioners to appoint G. F. Walker justice of the peace and J. G. Gardner, constable, of Kendrick precinct. The petition was liberally signed and presented to the commissioners, Tuesday. They took action upon the matter Wednesday and made the appointments. Kendrick precinct is entitled to two justices of the peace and one constable. These positions are now filled.

Defeat Troy Giants

The Kendrick second team defeated the Troy Giants on the local diamond Sunday afternoon in a 5 inning game, the score being 16 to 3. The field was a sea of mud, which had a tendency to slow up the game. Hard hitting by the locals was the feature of the game.

Leland Items

A very good Mother's Day program was rendered Sunday before a good sized audience, considering the rainy day.

Mrs. Frank Flesham is enjoying a visit from her brother.

Mr. and Mrs. Powell were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Yenni, Sunday.

Vester Whittinger went to St. Maries, last week where he has secured a position in a planing mill. Mrs. Whittinger and little daughter expect to join him in a few days.

The Ed Flesham family were dinner guests at the parsonage, Sunday.

Mrs. McCoy of Southwick visited over Sunday with her daughter, Mrs. Harry Smith.

Miss Elizabeth Hund spent the week end at home.

LELAND SCHOOL NOTES

Esther Whittinger is leaving school today, as the family is moving away. We are sorry Esther could not finish the term with us.

The third and fourth grades are with few exceptions making very good grades in their final tests.

The high school is very busy taking the exams this week.

Crescent Clippings

Burton Souders started work at Will Wright's sawmill last week.

Walter Dorendort is home "between times" of sawing at Gus Farrington's sawmill.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Long and family were in Kendrick on business, Friday.

Wm. Jennings took his father-in-law, Mr. George Counts, to the train, Thursday. Mr. Counts is returning east.

Mrs. D. J. Hammond, who has been staying at the John Darby home since the fire, returned to her home in Spokane, Thursday. She intended stopping a few days in Moscow.

F. A. Burk went to Bovill, Saturday, to visit relatives and to bring back a dandy cow. He was accompanied home by Mrs. Burk's father, Mr. D. W. Woolsey.

Wm. Kauder plowed Souders garden, Tuesday.

Ed Darby and daughters, Lucille and Maybelle, spent Saturday at the John Darby home.

Will Wrights are enjoying their new car every possible opportunity.

Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Hull returned Wednesday from a visit with relatives at Spokane.

Will Stock Latah Streams

C. A. Tenwick, deputy game warden, has arranged to drive to Sandpoint, Sunday, for 50 cans of eastern brook trout, about 70,000 which will be planted in Latah county's streams, says the Star-Mirror. The trout will be planted in the upper Palouse, Meadow creek, and the Potlatch. They are furnished by the state from the state hatchery at Sandpoint. Mr. Tenwick desires volunteers from those who are interested in having the streams stocked with fish, to aid in making the distribution Monday, as this expense is not met by the state.

Mr. Tenwick, who received his commission as deputy warden, May 10, asks persons buying licenses to read the quotations from the state game laws on the back of the license. If they do this they will not have to plead ignorance in regard to the game laws.

School Notes

This is what you may expect at the Senior Class play, "So Long, \$10,000", at the New Kendrick Theater this evening:

Robert Bennett, "Tell a lie? I will not."

E. M. Ralston, "I won't count this one."

Mrs. E. M. Ralston, "You monster, you wretch."

Gwendolyn Ralston, "Bob tell me the truth, did you ever love anyone else?"

Dick Donnelly, "I'll make you tell a lie if its the last thing I do."

Clarence Van Dusen, "So Long, \$10,000 is right."

Ethel Clark, "Oh dear, I wish I hadn't come."

Bishop Doren, "If you happen to see to the perfidious beggar, hold him and I will tweak his nose."

Mabel Jackson, "I was an innocent girl, nothing but a kid. What did I know of the wicked city? And then he came."

Sable Jackson, "Tell her. A jealous woman will believe everything."

Martha, "Hide, sir."

Everyone is cordially invited to inspect the domestic science and manual training work, which will be on exhibit in their respective rooms, Tuesday afternoon from 2:30 to 5 o'clock. Refreshments will be served by the domestic science girls.

Mary Ann Fellows

Mary Ann Fellows was born at Milwaukee, Wis., August 24, 1842. She died May 12, 1923, at the age of 80 years, 8 months, 17 days.

She was married in 1863 to Captain Thomas Bateman and to this union four children were born, of which the following three are living: Mrs. Silas Edwards of Wyoming; Mrs. S. C. Marks of Independence, Oregon, and N. G. Bateman of Southwick, Idaho.

The funeral service was held at the M. E. church, Southwick, at 2 o'clock, Sunday afternoon, Rev. Berriman officiating.

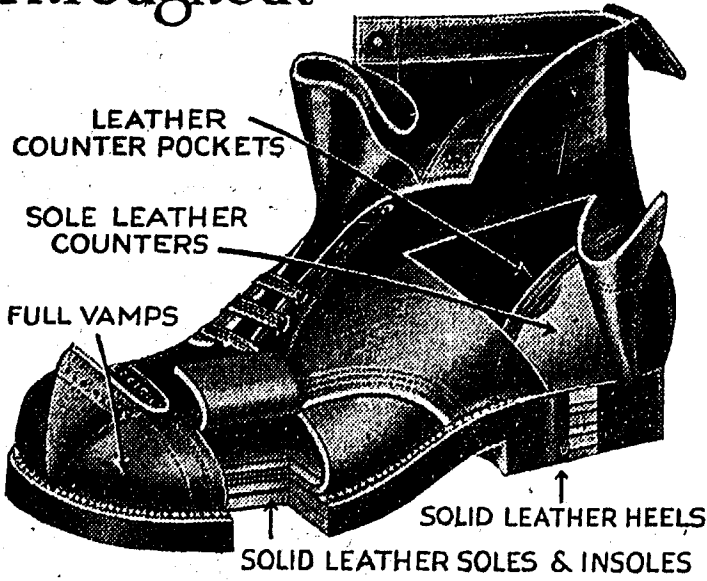
Interment was made in the Southwick cemetery.

The Graduating Class

The Class of 1923 is one of the largest classes that has been graduated from the local high school. The "Lucky 13" have been real leaders in school life and we shall expect to find them continuing to lead after school. As a class they are exceptionally strong in scholarship as well as leadership. Three of the class: Nell Ameling, Beulah Long and Rita Leith have received averages of over 92 per cent in all high school subjects. Others of the class made strong averages, only one falling below 80 per cent.

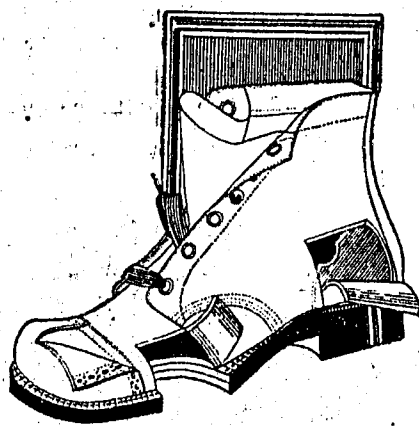
The class roll is as follows: Nell Ameling, Rita Leith, Beulah Long, Elsie Bird, Juanita McDowell, Edith Dammarell, Chauncey Compton, Walter May, Bert Gentry, Edna Quirk, Dorothy Jones, Merit Smith, Audrey Stanton.

SOLID LEATHER Throughout



"STAR BRAND SHOES ARE BETTER"

Remember, we stand back of every pair we sell. All defective shoes replaced with new ones. No arguing. Could anything be fairer?



- Mule hide shoes, broad toe - \$2.50
- Tan krome blucher, a pair - \$3.35
- Smokestone blucher, a pair - \$3.90
- Army field shoes - \$3.90

8 inch field shoe as pictured, pair
\$3.75

- Scout Shoes for - \$2.75 and \$3.50
- Boys' scout shoes - \$1.60 and \$2.00
- Men's dress shoes and oxfords \$4.50, \$5, \$5.50



N. B. LONG & SONS

"The Home of Good Things to Eat and Wear"

Low Priced Work Shoes

That Wear

Be one of our many satisfied customers.

Kendrick Gazette

Ralph B. Knepper, Publisher

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

Subscription \$1.50 a year.

✕ Cameron News

The conference of the Lutheran church which was to be held here this week has been postponed indefinitely.

✕Mr. and Mrs. Fred Silflow, Sr., and two sons, Otto and Walter, motored to Mullan, Idaho, to visit relatives, returning Tuesday evening.

Grandmother Lohman is quite ill.

Herman Lohman, Sr., of Lewiston has been visiting his mother for the past week.

✕Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Blum and family, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Koepf and son, Walter, were Sunday evening callers at the parsonage.

✕Little Erna and Harry Wegner were visiting their aunt, Mrs. Henry Wendt, last week.

✕Herbert Brunstiek received some serious and painful wire cuts about the legs, while riding a horse last week. The horse became uncontrollable, going through a barb wire fence. The horse was also cut about the body. We are glad to report Herbert is able to be out.

Miss Marie Meyers of Spokane is visiting her niece, Mrs. Carl L. Wegner. Miss Meyers has recently arrived from Germany.

✕Verna Brammer of Southwick is visiting Walter Koepf this week.

✕Little Miss Erna Wegner fell in a barb wire fence Tuesday, receiving a painful cut on the leg.

✕Miss Henrietta Blum assisted Mrs. Aug. O. Wegner with her work, Tuesday.

✕Gus Blum, Aug. Brammer and Herman Silflow were callers at the Herman Meyer home Saturday evening.

✕Miss Martha Finke returned to Lewiston, Sunday after spending a week with friends and relatives.

The little son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Silflow, Jr., has been quite ill, but is better at this writing.

✕Miss Viola Gertje is staying with her aunt, Mrs. Fred Weyen.

✕Miss Grace Ella Ghant, who has been with her aunt, Mrs. Wm. Bleck for the past winter, left for her home in Spokane last week.

✕ Big Bear Ridge

✕Mr. and Mrs. Lafayette Keene of Moscow, spent Thursday of last week at the Wade Keene home.

✕Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Emmett and sons, were business visitors in Troy last Friday.

✕Miss Johanna Hooker went to Clarkston, Tuesday, to stay a few days with friends.

✕Tom Whybark has purchased a Ford car.

Mrs. J. J. Shind and son, Milo, spent Sunday with Mrs. H. Dahlberg in Deary.

✕John, Dewey and Andy Galloway motored to Genesee, Sunday, to see the ball game.

A. N. Rogstad made a business trip to Spokane Wednesday, returning Thursday.

✕Mr. and Mrs. Wade Keene, motored to Moscow, Sunday and visited with relatives and friends.

Mrs. A. Kleth entertained the Ladies Aid, Wednesday afternoon.

✕Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Bower and son, Charles, visited with Mrs. Kate Galloway, Sunday.

Mrs. T. H. Rogstad returned to her home in Clarkston, Tuesday, after having visited with Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Rogstad the past week.

✕Lester McGraw and Fred Hecht went to Moscow Sunday, and brought back a Ford truck which Fred had purchased.

States Department of Agriculture. The survey, giving the facts of receipts and expenses, is the first of its kind ever attempted, and is part of a permanent project to determine the trend of incomes from farming, currently from 1922 forward, and backward, so far as available data will permit. The survey will show acreage, farm value, method of operation, production, receipts and expenses on individual farms. Compilations will be made by sections of the country and also by commodities. In addition to a general questionnaire distributed among 60,000 of the department's crop reporters, a detailed broadcast questionnaire will be sent to all farmers in counties where the department has already made farm business analysis studies. This year the special county work will include 16 areas, ten by mail and six covered personally by department representatives.

BIG PROFIT MADE ON GEES

Many White China Breeders Sell Eggs Around Forty Cents Each—Marvelous Results Shown.

White China geese sometimes average fifty eggs per goose. Many breeders sell their hatching eggs at around forty cents each. So it is possible to show marvelous results in paper profits on geese. However, many breeders with purebreds who sell eggs for hatching have realized a profit per year of \$8.00 or \$10 per goose.

LAYERS NEED OYSTER SHELL

Absolute Necessity for Hens and They Require Large Quantities of Material.

Don't neglect to keep the shell boxes full all the time. Oyster shell is an absolute necessity for laying hens and they require large quantities of it at the height of the laying season. Don't depend upon broken crocks and grit to supply the large amount of lime required. It won't give the best results.

WHAT IS CHEAP FERTILIZER

Cost Per Ton Does Not Always Mean Most Profitable—High-Analysis Is Always Best.

The fertilizer that is cheap per ton is not necessarily the most profitable one to use. In case of factory-mixed fertilizer, the reverse is generally true. Invariably high-analysis mixed fertilizers furnish plant food at a lower price per unit than do those of low analysis, and will generally be found to return greater profit on the investment.

TURKEYS IN HIDDEN PLACES

Hens Often Steal Nests in Patch of Weeds or Tall Grass—Best Plan to Confine Them.

Turkey hens are wont to "steal" their nests in hidden places, such as a patch of weeds, tall grass or thick brush and often wander a half mile or more from home before they find locations that suit them. To find these stolen nests often proves to be a long and tedious task, the usual method being to follow each turkey hen as she separates from the flock and starts toward her nest, care being taken that she does not know she is being followed. A much easier and quicker method than this is to confine the hens early some morning soon after they have come down from nest and let them out late in the afternoon. Those that are laying will then head for their nests in order to lay the eggs they have been holding.

If many turkeys are kept, the use of a breeding pen will be found a great convenience. This pen should cover a sufficient area to allow the turkeys some exercise, an acre for fifteen birds being none too large. A hog-tight wire fence three feet high will hold most turkeys, and if any persist in flying out, the flight feathers of one wing should be clipped. Nests should be scattered about the pen.

MANURE WELL WORTH SAVING

Figures Collected by Eastern Station Show That Pit Is Most Valuable Investment.

Some valuable figures have been

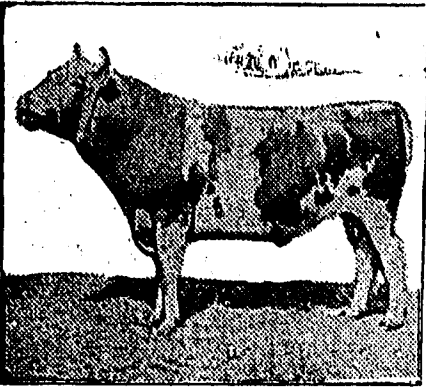
VIRGINIA AND OHIO URGE BETTER SIRES

Two States Have Been Active in Improving Stock.

Nebraska, Kentucky, Washington, South Carolina and Vermont Are Also Actively Engaged in Drive to Improve Animals.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

For more than a year the states of Virginia and Ohio have been unusually active, as shown by United States Department of Agriculture records, in improving their live stock by the use of purebred sires. At the end of the calendar year 1922 Ohio showed a



Only Good Bulls Should Head a Herd.

total of 2,298 persons who had pledged themselves in writing to use purebred sires for all classes of live stock raised. Virginia's total was 1,930. Early in January, Virginia filed with the department 104 additional pledges in, one day, thus passing the 2,000 mark and narrowing the margin considerably.

Other states similarly active in this organized drive to improve their live stock are Nebraska, Kentucky, Washington, South Carolina and Vermont. Current progress of the work in these and other states is shown by a report, just issued by the bureau of animal industry, and is obtainable on request.

TO MEASURE FARM INCOMES

Nation-Wide Survey Being Made to Discover Results of Farm Operations.

A nation-wide survey to discover the dollars and cents result of farm operations for the country as a whole in 1922 is now being made by the United

"THE GOLDEN SNARE"

One of the best motion pictures yet based on a James Oliver Curwood story of the wilds of the Far North is coming to the New Kendrick Theater Saturday. It is "The Golden Snare," produced under the masterful direction of David Hartford for Associated First National, with Lewis Stone and Ruth Renick in the leading roles. It is a story of gripping mystery, thrilling adventure and a great love born out of the wilderness. It starts with a search by an officer of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police for Bram Johnson the "Loup Garou" man of the Arctic barrens wanted for murder. It results in the discovery of a golden haired beauty whose mysterious presence in those frozen wastes remains unexplained until Bram Johnson gives his life for her. It ends—well, it is a wonderful story and we do not want to spoil it for you by trying to tell it. In addition to an extraordinary plot the motion picture camera unfolds a wonderful panorama of the great snow country, with its malamute dog teams, its snow-shoe equipped men, and its great silent forests.—Adv.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Sunday, May 20 - 11 a. m.
Theme: "Investing a Life."
Sunday school - 10:00 a. m.
Mr. Thomas McDowell, Supt.
A class for all.
Junior Endeavor - 3:00 p. m.
Wm. T. Russell, Minister.

METHODIST CHURCH

C. A. PICKERING Pastor
Sunday School - 10:00 a. m.
Preaching service either at the Methodist or Presbyterian church - 11:00 a. m.
Epworth League - 6:45 p. m.
Preaching service - 7:30 p. m.
Prayer service, Thursday 7:30 p. m.

EMANUEL LUTHERAN CHURCH

Cameron, Idaho,
Rev. Edward A. Rein, Pastor
English services - 9:45 a. m.
Sunday school - 10:30 a. m.
German services - 11:15 a. m.
Choir rehearsal, Thursday, 7:30 p. m.
Catechetical instructions, Saturday 8:30 a. m.

Lumbago

This is a rheumatism of the muscles of the back. It comes on suddenly and is quite painful. Every movement aggravates the disease. Go to bed, keep quite and have Chamberlain's Liniment applied and a quick recovery may be expected. Mrs. F. J. Dann, Brockport, N. Y., writes: "I can honestly say that Chamberlain's Liniment cured me of lumbago a year ago last summer. When I began using it, I was flat on my back in bed and could not turn to the left or right. I had a bottle of Chamberlain's Liniment in the house and this was applied to my back. It promptly drove away the pains and aches."—Adv.

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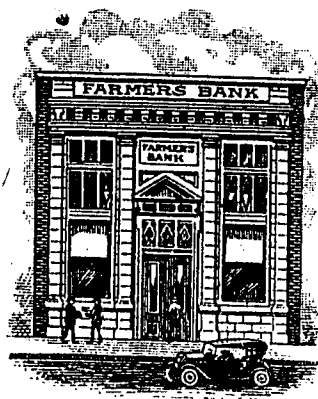
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Evils of Constipation

Perhaps the most serious of the diseases caused by constipation is appendicitis. If you would avoid this dangerous disease, keep your bowels regular. For this purpose Chamberlain's Tablets are excellent, easy to take and mild and gentle in effect.—Adv.



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Is the dollar which you use to open a Saving Account.

It starts you on the road to financial comfort and independence.

It will attract many more dollars to your account.

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The New Goods

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Heavy, lustrous silk pongee, French cuffs, both with and without collar
\$4.75 and \$6.50

Fibre silk, fancy colors, French cuffs, no collar, each
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Fancy silk stripes no collars
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Striped and figured Madras and percales in neat patterns in both negligee and dress style at
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Men's fibre pleated silk hose in brown, black and fancy mixtures at from
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Ladies' pure silk hose in black, brown, otter and gray, per pair
\$1.75 and \$2.00

Ladies' lisle and fibre silk hose in black, brown and white
20c to 50c

CHEESE

People are always coming back for more cheese like the last they got here. The reason is because we handle only fresh, sweet cheese of the highest quality. Full cream fancy Wisconsin cheese, lb.
40c

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"Where the New Things are Newest"

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 GOOD
CIGARETTES
10c



GENUINE
"BULL"
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The Standard-bred Jack

Black Bob

will make the season at the

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After July 1 at Crescent at the Earl Langdon place.

TERMS

Season - \$15
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Langdon Bros., Owners

CATARRHAL DEAFNESS

is often caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing. Unless the inflammation can be reduced, your hearing may be destroyed forever.

HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will do what we claim for it—rid your system of Catarrh or Deafness caused by Catarrh. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE has been successful in the treatment of Catarrh for over Forty Years. Sold by all druggists. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

CONCRETE FAILURES
 DUE TO WATER LACK

Setting of Cement Is Not Understood by Many People.

Many Failures Due to Extreme Evaporating Powers of Hot Sun and Dry Air—Essential That Material Be Cured.

Some years ago considerable attention was attracted by a toy which provided means by which a boy could make his own building blocks out of portland cement mortar, but for some reason many of these blocks were not a success. The reason was finally discovered. "We put the blocks on the radiator to dry and as soon as they were dry they crumbled all up."

"This serves to illustrate how far most people fail to realize the definite distinction between the hardening of lime mortar and the setting of portland cement. The first is accomplished by dehydration or drying out. The second takes place through a crystallization, requiring the presence of water until the process is complete.

The failure to understand this distinction has been responsible for many concrete failures. Sometimes the fault is not the result of ignorance of the action of cement but of failure to appreciate the extreme evaporating powers of hot sun and dry air. Concrete work in desert areas has given considerable trouble from this abuse. The water evaporates before the concrete is thoroughly cured, with the result that much of it disintegrates while other portions are of extremely low strength. It is of no small interest in this connection to note that it has been found by experiment that the application of water to the concrete, which is weak because of this cause, may be measurably strengthened by a subsequent period of thorough saturation, even though several years have elapsed since the concrete was poured. But this example is an extreme one. The same faults have occurred to a minor degree in humid climates. Concrete must be protected against evaporation of the water of crystallization until the process of curing is thoroughly completed.

WEATHER EFFECTS ON CROPS

Studies Conducted by Department of Agriculture to Determine Influence of Yields.

Definite relations exist between weather conditions and the yields of various important crops. Studies have been conducted by the weather bureau, United States Department of Agriculture, to determine the influence of the weather on the yield of potatoes, corn, oats and cotton. The effort has been to show the kind of weather that has the greatest influence in varying yield of a crop, as well as the most critical period of growth. There is a possibility, many believe, that the yield of several important crops may be predicted considerably before harvesting time from a knowledge of antecedent weather conditions. The weather must be taken into account up to about the harvest date for oats, but the probable yield for corn can be determined by the end of July and of cotton at the end of June in the eastern part of the belt.

TIMBER GROWING DRAWBACK

One of the Greatest Handicaps Is Deterring Effect of Property Tax Levied on Land.

One of the greatest drawbacks upon timber growing in the United States is the deterring effect of the property tax levied year after year upon land bearing young trees, says the forest service, United States Department of Agriculture. What is needed is a system of taxing growing forests under which the principal burden will fall at the time of harvesting the matured crop but which is so adjusted as to be equitable to other classes of taxpayers and to meet the needs for public revenue.

CRUDE OIL TO DESTROY RATS

Destructive Little Rodents Will Leave Vicinity if Petroleum is Placed in Runs.

There is a remedy for the rat nuisance—one that is cheap and effective. If crude oil (petroleum) is placed in the runs, the rats will leave the vicinity. If they are caught in their runs, so that they have to breathe the fumes for an hour or more, they will be poisoned. Meat that contains petroleum can be used as bait to catch this offensive rodent. Experiments proved that rats which ate meat treated with crude oil died in 15 minutes.

KEEP BARLEY FREE OF OATS

Unusual Sight to See Clean Field and Condition Is Getting Serious for Growers.

One who travels in the summertime and observes the fields of small grain cannot help seeing and being impressed by the large proportion of barley fields which contain a liberal sprinkling of oats. Indeed, it is rare to see a good clean field of barley, free from oats. This condition is getting to be a serious one with our seed growers, for customers want pure seed, and we cannot afford to dispart them even sows.



POULTRY
 CHICKEN LICE WORRY FOWLS

Application of Blue Ointment Is Effective—Sodium Fluorid Also Works Well.

A study of the life of chicken lice shows that there are a dozen different kinds infecting the same bird. Most of them, however, frequent the rear part of the body at least once in every twenty-four hours where they obtain the necessary moisture for their life and growth. This moisture is obtained from around the vent. This habit of lice would answer one method of treatment, the use of blue ointment.

Blue ointment applied around the vent and under the wing of each fowl affected seems to get rid of the lice in a very short time. A piece the size of a good sized pea is plenty for one bird. If the blue ointment is thick and heavy it should be melted so that it can be applied in a very thin layer. It is well to make a second application two weeks after the first, especially if the birds are badly affected.

We find that about two applications a year seem to be sufficient to control the lice.

Any of the advertised lice powders and many of the home made powders seem to work very well for a short time. Their results, however, are only temporary, thus involving considerable



Applying Sodium Fluorid.

labor in holding down this trouble. Good dust wallow handy to the poultry house also adds considerably to controlling this pest.

Sodium fluorid can also be used to control lice. This is a common preparation which can be obtained at any drug store. It is applied by what is known as the pinch method. A pinch should be worked into the buff of the tail, a pinch under each wing, a pinch on the back, and a pinch worked into the neck feathers. This treatment seems to work very well. By Harry Embleton, Professor of Poultry Husbandry, Oklahoma A. and M. College.

FATAL DISEASE OF TURKEYS

First Symptom of Blackhead Is Slowness of Movement—Poults Need Clean Quarters.

The first symptom of that fatal disease of turkeys, blackhead, is slowness of movement. A poult coming down with this disease will show no symptoms in the early stages, but he will come trailing in after the rest of the poults have come in to roost; at first just a few feet behind, gradually getting farther and farther in the rear of the home-coming poults, until finally the evening comes when he stops by the wayside.

When the first lugging is seen, shut the poult up, give him only sour milk to eat, and give a dose of epsom salts. He can have all the chopped nettles, dandelions or onions he will eat, but that is all. The droppings of affected poults should be buried. Poults will not thrive if fed where there is the filth of other poultry. Keep them clean—that is, free from lice and mites; feed them clean food on a clean board or trough, and give them drinking water that has not been fouled.

POULTRY NOTES

The hen that lays 150 eggs a year is doing very good work.

Winter eggs should be the constant object of poultry flock owners.

It is not so much what is fed as how it is given that brings results.

Frozen combs are a good sign of poor ventilation in the henhouse. It's not so much the cold as the humidity.

Chickens that are sick or anemic and doing poorly should be culled out at all times. The spindle-legged, long-headed, shallow-bodied pullets should be eliminated as soon as discovered.

Use one male bird to every ten or fifteen hens of the heavier breeds, and one to every fifteen or twenty Leghorn hens to give good fertility.

Wyandottes have a standard weight of 8½ pounds for cocks; 6½ pounds for hens; 7½ pounds for cockerels, and 5½ pounds for the pullets.

Geese generally mate in pairs, but occasionally where you have two or three ganders you can work in an extra goose and find that the eggs will be fertile; otherwise not.

THE BIG FISH

Will be Caught

With Tackle Purchased from the

Kendrick Hardware Company

1923 Season Opens June 1

We have just received a complete assortment of all kinds of tackle which is "rarin' t' go".

See Our Tackle Window

1923 Licenses Now on Hand

KENDRICK HARDWARE COMPANY

"EXCEPTIONAL SERVICE"

Seven Scrub Chasers

1. Sell that scrub bull for beef.
2. Make an exchange for a registered bull calf.
3. Exchange scrub bull in part payment toward a purebred bull of serviceable age.
4. Hold a registered bull sale, encouraging scrub owners to buy a bull at their own price.
5. Form a bull club or a bull association.
6. Ask your county breed secretary and county agent to assist in replacing that scrub with a good purebred bull.
7. Encourage scrub bull owner to borrow a good purebred bull from his neighbor for him to keep to be used for two years service, then return him to original breeder.—A. J. Cramer, Wisconsin College of Agriculture.

TAKING INTEREST IN STOCK IMPROVEMENT

West Virginia Active in Campaign for Better Sires.

One Day 100 Enrollment Blanks Were Filled by Owners Who Had Placed Operations on Strictly Purebred Basis.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

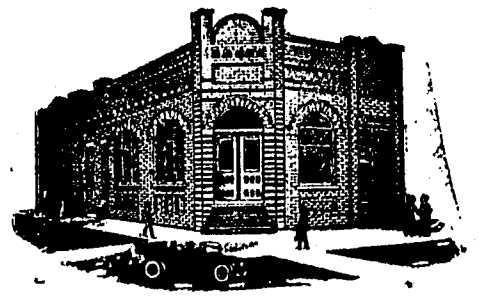
Unusual interest in live stock improvement in West Virginia is evidenced by records of the "Better sires—better stock" campaign conducted by the various states and the United States Department of Agriculture. In one day recently West Virginia filed with the department 100 enrollment blanks, each filled out by a live stock owner who had placed his breeding operations on a strictly purebred sire basis for all kinds of stock kept. The enrollments were from 12 counties.

This voluntary activity is of additional interest in view of purebred sire legislation which became effective in West Virginia January 1, 1923. The state law requires that all sires, including stallions, jacks, bulls, rams, and boars kept for public service be purebred and registered. Violations are punishable by fine or imprisonment. Participation by West Virginia live stock owners in the "better sires—better stock" movement, according to specialists in the bureau of animal industry, United States Department of Agriculture, is an excellent indication of favorable sentiment in support of purebred sire legislation.

USE GYPSUM AS FERTILIZER

Remarkable Results Produced in Australian Wheat Areas, According to Reports.

Gypsum as a fertilizer appears to have produced remarkable results in Australian wheat areas, according to a report made to the department of agriculture of the state of Victoria. A dressing at the rate of one and one-half tons per acre, applied with one hundredweight of superphosphate, increased the yield by 20.9 bushels, as compared with crop grown without fertilizer. Superphosphate by itself increased the yield on another block by 9.8 bushels per acre, so that the use of gypsum increased the yield by 11.1 bushels per acre. The results were obtained in the 1921 season, and were confirmed in the season of 1922. The report of the department states, however, that the results obtained are only preliminary and do not as yet justify the use of gypsum by farmers.



When a
BANK ACCOUNT
 Looks Good

When you have come to the end of your earning capacity—when your working days are over, then is when a bank account looks good. It is then too late to wish for the money you spent foolishly in early life.

"Experience is the best teacher." No truer words were ever spoken, but let's not wait for experience to teach us, because then it will be too late.

The mill will never grind with water that is past, and the money you spend foolishly is gone beyond recall.

If you have not already made regular saving a part of your life plan, do so at once. You will never regret it and you may have cause for thanksgiving later if you practice savings bank thrift now.

The
Kendrick State Bank
 Kendrick, Idaho

1 oz. or 1 ton?

One ounce of Royal Baking Powder is worth a ton of cheaper baking powders when you consider the superiority in the quality, healthfulness and taste of food prepared with it.

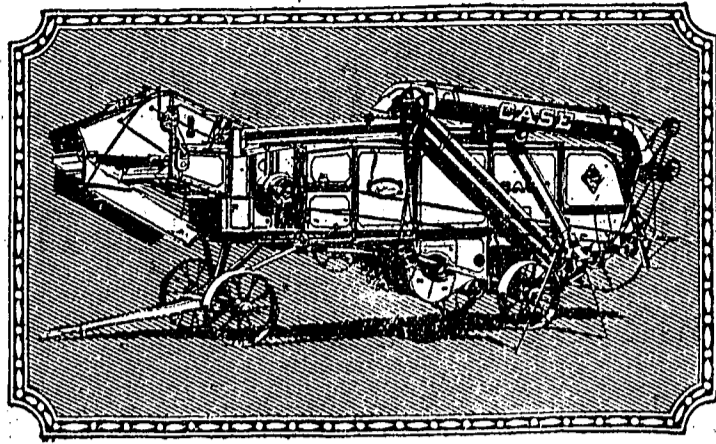
ROYAL Baking Powder

Made from Cream of Tartar derived from grapes

Contains No Alum—Leaves No Bitter Taste

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Clover, Alfalfa and Timothy

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Ground Bone, Oyster Shell
 Cracked and Whole Corn

Reasonable Prices

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U. S. L. BATTERIES

Will give you first class service. We are ready to back them up if they do not give satisfaction in every way. They are good batteries.

Let Us Overhaul Your Old Battery

Kendrick Garage Co.
 Deobald Bros. Props.

Why Purebreds Pay

Just how much better, from the actual dollars and cents standpoint, are purebreds than common animals? Thousands of farmers have pondered the question. In a study covering 55,000 head of breeding stock in various parts of the United States, the federal Department of Agriculture finds purebreds worth forty cents above par or common.

And why can the farmer get as large a return with ten purebreds as with fourteen dung hills? The purebred makes better use of the feed, the meat is of better quality and brings a higher price, there is less offal when the animal is dressed and the young have a greater selling value. Since it takes fewer animals to return the same income, the owner has less money tied up in housing space and labor, hence his annual overhead charge is less per head.

ACID PHOSPHATE ON MANURE

Shown Conclusively That Addition Has in Many Cases Doubled Producing Power.

It has been shown conclusively that the addition of acid phosphate to manure has in many cases doubled the producing power of the manure over that not so treated, and in no in-

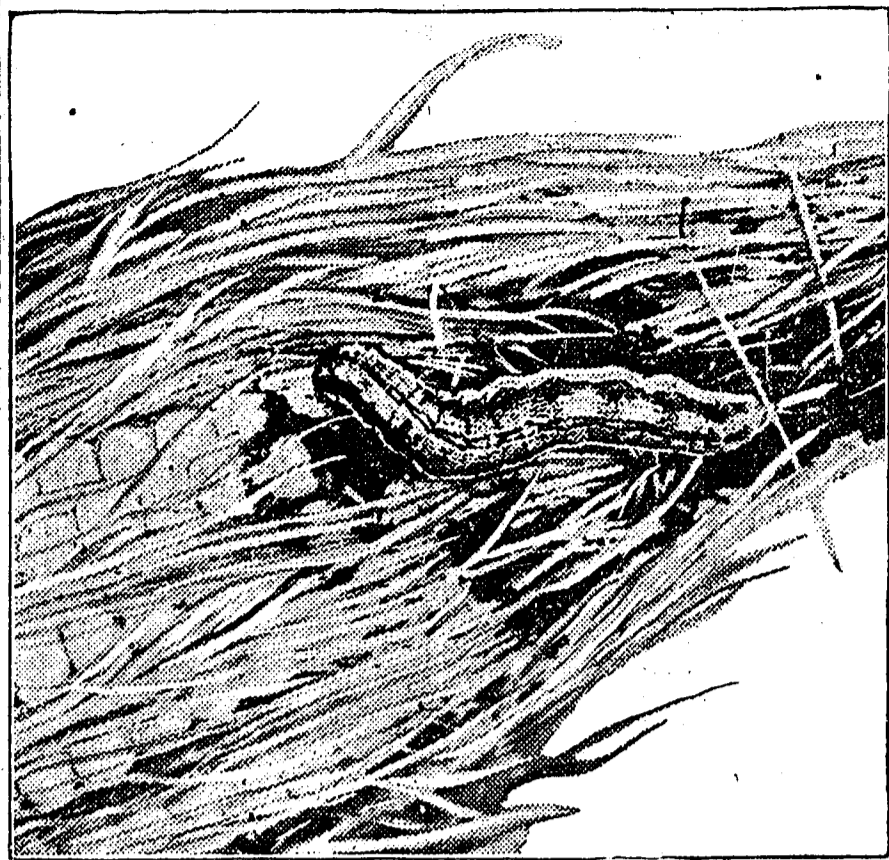
stance has the practice failed to pay better than to apply the manure and phosphate separately. The plan in general use is to scatter some acid phosphate over the manure in the stalls every day, a good handful to each animal of average size per day being sufficient. The phosphate keeps down the ammoniacal smell so common to stables, a smell that is proof that the nitrogen in the form of ammonia is escaping, and the phosphate prevents this loss. This matter has been brought to the attention of readers before, and sometimes we wonder how many have paid any attention to it, or have put it into practice. No danger of losing any of the plant food, in the phosphate, for it has been determined long ago that phosphoric acid does not leach out of soil, hence to use it in the stables and let it go out with the manure is the easiest and the safest way to apply it.

TUBERCULOSIS IN HOG HERD

Milk From One Diseased Cow Mixed With That of Healthy Animals Will Cause Trouble.

Hogs fed tubercular milk will certainly develop the disease. Milk from one diseased cow mixed with that of several healthy animals will invariably produce the disease in a large percentage of pigs fed upon it. At one experiment station it is reported that a pen of pigs known to be free of tuberculosis were fed tubercular milk for three days, and when slaughtered 15 weeks later over 83 per cent had become tubercular.

CORN EARWORM DESTRUCTIVE TO SEVERAL IMPORTANT FARM CROPS



Enormous Loss Can Be Reduced if Corn Grower Will Select Variety With Long, Tight Husks.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)
 Reduction of the ravages of the corn earworm by at least one-half is possible if corn growers will take certain precautions recommended by the bureau of entomology in Farmers' Bulletin 1310, "The Corn Earworm," by W. J. Phillips and Kenneth M. King, entomologists, just issued by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Annual Loss is \$40,000,000.
 A conservative estimate of the annual loss caused by the earworm is \$40,000,000. Little cost or effort is involved in lessening this loss if each grower of corn will select a variety well suited to his local conditions, but having a long, tight husk, and if he will plant this variety in good soil, so as to have it in silk at the most favorable time—when the moths of the earworm are least abundant. The information as to the habits and life history of the earworm given in the bulletin served as a guide in choosing the right time to plant.
 Fall or winter plowing to destroy the pupae in the soil is advantageous.

FIGHT ANTHRACNOSE BY ROTATING CROPS

Disease Attacks Muskmelons, Cucumbers and Watermelons.

All Parts of Plant Are Attacked and Yield Greatly Reduced—Spraying May Prevent Outbreak of Ailment.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)
 If muskmelons become disfigured by roundish, light-gray spots which later become sunken and marked by concentric rings of pink or black dots, the field is infected with the destructive anthracnose, a fungous disease that also attacks cucumbers and watermelons, living from one year to another in the soil on plant refuse. It may occur in any region of the United States, but usually most damage is done where warm weather is accompanied by high humidity. All parts of the plant are attacked by the fungus, which greatly reduces the yield and may even destroy whole fields. Affected melons bring reduced prices and may even be unsalable. They may look well when picked, but develop the disease before they reach the consumer unless they are given special care and are hurried to market.

According to Department Circular 217, Anthracnose of Muskmelons, by George K. K. Link and F. C. Meier, just published by the United States Department of Agriculture, crop rotation is the best means of controlling anthracnose. Muskmelons should never be planted on a field that has grown a crop of anthracnose-diseased cucumbers, muskmelons, or watermelons the previous year. However, the severity of the disease may be reduced by planting disease-free seed, or by disinfecting of seed, and by thoroughly spraying the vines with bordeaux mixture.

The seed may be disinfected by soaking for five minutes in a solution of mercuric chloride, one part to 1,000 parts of water, after which it should be washed thoroughly in running water and dried. The bordeaux mixture is made of four pounds of copper sulphate, four pounds of stone lime, and 50 gallons of water. Spraying may prevent an outbreak of anthracnose or check it if already started, but it must be frequently and thoroughly done so that both sides of the leaves are kept covered with the spray mixture.

A copy of the circular may be obtained by addressing the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

POULTRY MANURE IS USEFUL

Excellent Fertilizer on Ground Where Heavy Foliage Crops Are to Be Grown.

Because manure taken from poultry houses contains a higher percentage of nitrogen than horse manure, flock owners and gardeners are finding it an excellent fertilizer to use on ground where heavy foliage crops are to be grown.

Arsenical sprays or dusts applied to the silks at the time when these are attractive to the moths for laying their eggs is advisable for market gardeners growing sweet corn or where seed or show corn is sufficiently valuable to justify the cost of treatment. Dusting by hand, although slow and laborious, is the best method of application. Community effort in putting these control measures into practice would undoubtedly reduce the percentage of infestation.

Enemy of Other Crops.

The corn earworm is also an important enemy of several other crops. When feeding on cotton it is called the "bollworm." Under the name of "tomato fruitworm" it is very destructive to early tomatoes. Late broods attack the buds and seed pods of tobacco. It can subsist on vetch, alfalfa, cowpeas, beans, okra, and a great variety of other plants, although when corn in the milk stage is available, this is its preferred food. Copies of the bulletin may be obtained by applying to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

INCREASE IN AMOUNT OF HONEY GATHERED

Many Persons Still Think Bees Work for Nothing.

Beekeeping, to Be Profitable in Clover Region, Must Be Conducted With Great Skill—Good Attention Necessary.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)
 The keeping of bees is an ancient branch of agriculture, yet modern beekeeping is a new thing. Many persons still erroneously think that bees work for nothing and hoard themselves, and that to keep bees he simply gets some bees and allows them to roam where they will, says the United States Department of Agriculture. The present-day beekeeper controls the development of the colony population so as to have a full force of gathering bees at the right time, and then prevents a division of this force by swarming. By these and other methods he greatly increases the amount of honey gathered. The modern skilled beekeeper finds bees far more productive than did his predecessors because of his ability to change conditions and adapt them to the natural habits of the bees.

While not all parts of the clover region are equally good for beekeeping, there are few places where it is not possible to keep bees with profit under proper management, says the department. Opportunities for beekeeping in this region, however, are not utilized as completely as in some other parts of the country. Vast areas of the clover region are not adequately covered by bees, and in many places the methods of beekeeping practiced fail to produce the best crops possible.

Beekeeping to be profitable in the clover region must be conducted with great skill, and there are not sufficient beekeepers with the right amount of skill to cover this territory. A drawback to the adequate development of the clover region lies in the fact that there are thousands of persons owning a few colonies of bees who give them little or no attention and who get practically no honey, and these bees serve to occupy territory, while if they were in the hands of good beekeepers they might be adding to the nation's honey supply. The spread of the brood diseases is serving to change this condition, for the number of persons owning bees in the clover region is decreasing.

RAPE READY FOR PASTURING

Six to Eight Weeks After Seeding It Is Usually Strong Enough to Permit Feeding.

Rape is usually ready for pasturing in six or eight weeks after seeding. It should be allowed to get well started and to have made a growth of 10 or 12 inches. If not pastured too closely, rape continues to grow until freezing weather and thus provides a continuous pasture during the summer.

CORN BORER IS SERIOUS MENACE

Up to Present Time Insect Has Not Done Much Damage.

Steady Movement of Pest to West Indicates That It Is About to Invade Area of Most Intensive Corn Production.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

To date the European corn borer, first found in the United States in 1917, has done little damage to the corn crop except in a few sections where this grain is not of major importance, but it has occupied territory that makes it a constant menace to the great corn-growing region and its steady movement westward indicates that the insect is about to invade the area of most intensive corn production. In anticipation of the need of corn growers for detailed descriptions and information on this pest, the United States Department of Agriculture has just issued Farmers' Bulletin 1234, "The European Corn Borer and Its Control," by D. J. Caffrey and L. H. Worthley. The bulletin is intended to supply practical information to corn growers, corn canners, dealers in green vegetables, and market and home gardeners.

When first found in this country the European corn borer occupied an area of about 100 square miles in the vicinity of Boston, Mass., and in the past five years it has spread over a total area of nearly 7,700 square miles. It is found in eastern Massachusetts, southeastern New Hampshire, eastern New York, and in a narrow belt along Lake Erie in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan. There is an extensive infested area in Ontario, and it may be that fields on the American side of the lake were first infested by insects originating in Canadian fields. The insect is thought to have been brought into New England in 1909 or 1910 in broom corn imported from Hungary and Italy.

Insect Attacks Other Crops.

Although in this country corn seems to be its favorite food, the insect also attacks other field crops, vegetables, flowers, large-stemmed grasses, and weeds. It will use any kind of corn as a host, but seems to prefer sweet and flint, with dent corn next in favor, and corn in general is preferred to any other plant grown in this country. Among the garden vegetables, celery, beets and rhubarb are affected to the greatest extent.

The damage to corn is done by the larvae, or borers, chiefly in the ears and stalks, but they also tunnel within the tassel, the midrib of the leaf, the brace roots, and the stubble. In addition, the young larvae often feed on the surface of the plant to a slight extent, particularly upon the leaf blades, the tassel buds, the husks and silks, and between the leaf sheath and the stalk. The injury to plants other than corn is of the same general character as that of corn, except that in some instances special parts of the plants appear to be preferred as food or shelter.

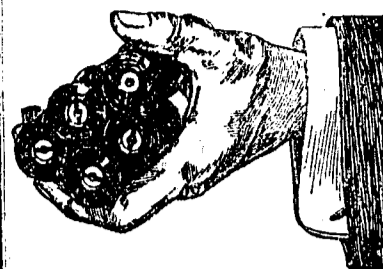
One reason why corn growers and others are urged to study the habits and appearance of the European corn borer is that there are several insects that may be mistaken for this pest. Among them are the corn earworm, the stalk-borer, the smartweed borer, the celery stalkworm, the lined stalk-borer, and the larger corn stalk-borer. All of these pests are described in the bulletin, also the appearance of the plants that have been attacked.

The most conspicuous sign of infestation in a field of growing corn is the breaking over of tassel stalks caused by the boring of the larvae. In some fields as high as 80 per cent of broken tassels have been counted.

Some Measures of Control.

The department has established quarantines covering the known infested areas and violations of the regulations bring on severe penalties. These regulations are discussed in the bulletin. It also gives control measures that are effective in the different localities, the methods varying a good deal because of the different nature of the agriculture in the various regions. In a general way the principal control measures are as follows: Burn, or otherwise destroy, before May 1 of each year all cornstalks, corn cobs, corn stubble, vegetable field, and flower crop remnants, weeds, and large-stemmed grasses of the previous year. Remove all remnants of leaves from rhubarb stems before marketing. Cut corn close to the ground. Out and remove sweet-corn fodder from the field as soon as the ears are harvested. Feed direct to the live stock, place in the silo, or destroy by burning. Cut and remove field corn from the field as soon as ears are mature. Feed the stalks to live stock as soon as possible and burn or otherwise dispose of the unclean parts before May 1 following. Shred or cut the fodder to increase its consumption. Plow under thoroughly in the fall all infested cornstalks, corn stubble, other crop remnants, weeds and similar material which it is impractical to destroy in any other manner. When necessary to adopt this practice, an attempt should be made to plow under all of the material to a depth of at least six inches. Small areas of trap crops may be planted. Other procedures are described in the bulletin. Copies of the bulletin may be obtained without cost from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

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Red Cross Pharmacy



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Yellowstone Park

AMERICA'S greatest wild animal sanctuary. Here you will see beaver, elk, bear, deer, Big Horn sheep, buffalo, antelope—friendly, unafraid—as interested in you as you are in them.

YELLOWSTONE is the pre-eminent sight-seeing tour of the world—in addition to the wild animals are geysers, mountains, lovely lakes, colorful canyons, forests, boiling pools, cataracts, waterfalls.

Go This Summer Only \$29.40

ROUND TRIP Kendrick to Gardiner Gateway

Northern Pacific Ry.

A note or phone call from you, and I will gladly make out your itinerary, secure reservations, and deliver all tickets to your home or office.

WANTED

Cattle, hogs and sheep Hides and Wool.

Call

Holbrook & Emmett

LOST: Between my home and the school house on American ridge, ring with oval green onyx and diamond setting. Finder notify Maud Eichenner and received reward. 19-2t

Draying

Residence Phone 726

Kendrick, Dray and Ice Co.

Frank Chamberlain, Prop.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

U. S. Land office at Lewiston, Idaho, April 14, 1923.
 Notice is hereby given that Frank M. Benschoter whose post-office address is Kendrick, Idaho, did, on the 1st day of December, 1922, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 07876, to purchase the SW 1/4 NW 1/4, Section 23, Township 38 North, Range 3 West, Boise Meridian, and the timber thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and timber thereon have been appraised, \$124; the timber estimated \$0 M. board feet at \$1.00 per M, and the land \$40; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of this application and sworn statement on the 23rd day of June, 1923, before the Register of the U. S. Land Office, at Lewiston, Idaho.
 Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.
 HUGH E. O'DONNELL
 Register.
 16-10 t.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Estate of Ingia Jane Stevens, deceased.
 Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Ingia Jane Stevens, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after May 4, 1923, the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator at Kendrick State Bank, Kendrick, Idaho, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate, in Latah county, State of Idaho.
 George Stevens,
 Administrator of the estate of Ingia Jane Stevens, deceased.
 Dated at Moscow, Latah County, Idaho, May 2nd, 1923. 18-5t

Butterwrappers printed at the Gazette Office.

J. J. PICKERD
 Licensed Embalmer
 and Undertaker

Auto Equipment. Lady attendant. Stock of goods in Kendrick. Phone 462K, or 376 Troy, or see

G. F. WALKER

Wm. H. Meyer
 Blacksmithing, Wagon Work
 and
 Horseshoeing
 All Work Guaranteed

To know how good a cigarette really can be made you must try a



WOOL

We are in the market for wool and Mohair. Send us samples of your clip, giving amount you have and description of sheep; or ship to us and we will grade it and quote prices, and store wool free of charge until you sell.

We have wool bags and twine for sale.

Mark Means
 Company

Lewiston, Idaho

INSURE FERTILITY OF EGGS

To Produce Hatchable Eggs, Breeding Stock Should Be Well Fed—Exercise Is Essential.
 Early hatches are desirable when one has facilities for caring for the little ones, and when proper fertility can be secured in the early eggs. Naturally, eggs will hatch better in the middle or late spring, but with proper care the fertility can be insured earlier.
 Breeding stock that is kept in the open air will produce hatchable eggs earlier than those that are tightly housed. In fact, such results can be obtained from stock housed in open front or scratching shed houses.
 To produce hatchable eggs, breeding stock should be fed liberally but forced to exercise freely. Some meat and bone are necessary in addition to grain feeds scattered in the litter. It is believed by some that mash fed hens do not produce good hatching eggs, but there seems to be no foundation for this opinion, as experiments have proven that there is no difference between such eggs and those produced by hens fed entirely on whole grain and meat.

Local Ads

FOR SALE: 8 room house, bath upstairs and down; easy terms. Inquire Wm. Rogers, Kendrick. 19-2t

FOR SALE: 2 story residence with bath for \$275. See G. F. Walker. 19-2t

DUROC WEANLINGS

Sired by first prize boar Western Royal Stock Show, Spokane, 1922 and by dams sired by Grand Champion of Washington fairs and Western Royal 1922. Reliable authority says mine are the best Durocs in Latah or Nezperce counties. Twenty dollars each. Unrelated trios of one boar and two sows, \$55.00 if taken right away. Satisfaction guaranteed. Terms until fall. A. N. Rognstad, Bear Ridge 19-3t

WILL TRADE FOR USED CAR

Will trade for good used car: 5 horses, fine Jersey cow, age 5; 3 sets double harness and 3 inch wagon. A good deal for someone; don't delay. Inquire Gazette. 18-2t

EGGS FOR HATCHING

Single Comb White Leghorn eggs, setting of 15, \$1.00; setting of 100, \$5.00; for balance of season. J. C. Hamil, Juliaetta. Phone 3425. 17-tf

FOR SALE: John Deere 3 1/2 inch wagon, 3 inch tire, nearly new. Inquire George Davidson, Kendrick. 20-2p

FOR SALE: 2 good fresh cows. Inquire Math Kazda, Southwick. 20-4p

Whooping Cough

This is a very dangerous disease, particularly to children under five years of age, but when no paregoric, codeine or other opiate is given, is easily cured by giving Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Most people believe that it must run its course, not knowing that the time is very much shortened, and that there is little danger from disease when this remedy is given. It has been used in many epidemics of whooping cough, with pronounced success. It is safe and pleasant to take.—Adv.

Hotel Kendrick

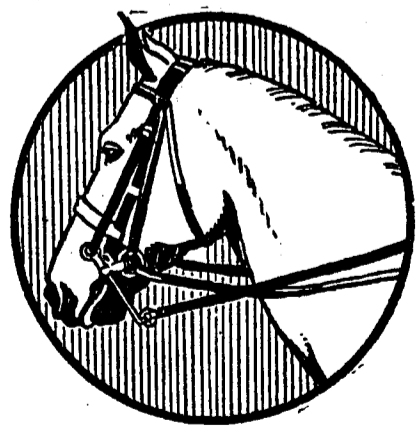
F. E. Erickson, Prop.

GOOD ROOMS

Soft Drinks and Candy
 Cigars and Tobacco

Commercial Trade Solicited

Kendrick, Idaho



Dress Up Your Horses

We have everything necessary to keep your horses and harness spic and span—curry combs and brushes, blankets, ornaments and many other things. Prices right.

Walker's Harness Shop

POULTRY NOTES

A hungry hen is usually a good layer.
 Environment is a great factor in egg production.
 Extreme cold and extreme heat alike affect the flow of eggs.
 A turkey five months old is as good as raised, but do not be in a hurry about fattening.
 No flock of fowls can produce a high average egg yield per year per fowl unless there has been bred into that flock the capacity to use large amounts of food, respond to proper care and environment, and form eggs.

Nearly all the eggs are laid between the hours of nine o'clock in the morning and three o'clock in the afternoon.

The care of the newly hatched chicks is without question the most exacting task that devolves upon the poultryman or poultrywoman.

As the seasons vary, the time when chicks may be put on range will vary also. There is danger of getting the chicks out too early unless well protected.

ORDINANCE NO. 192

An ordinance to provide for fixing the salaries and compensation of the Village Clerk, Village Marshal and Village Treasurer of the Village of Kendrick, Idaho, for the biennial term beginning on the first Tuesday of May, 1923 and ending the first Monday in May, 1925.

Be it ordained by the Chairman and Board of Trustees of the Village of Kendrick, Idaho:

Section 1. That the salary of the Village Clerk be fixed at \$15.00 per month, for the biennial term beginning on the first Tuesday in May, 1923 and ending on the first Monday of May, 1925, and that \$5.00 of said salary be paid out of the general fund of said Village and \$10.00 per month be paid out of the water fund.

Section 2. That the salary of the Village Marshal be fixed at \$115.00 per month for the biennial term beginning on the first Tuesday of May, 1923 and ending on the first Monday in May, 1925 and that \$65.00 per month of the said salary be paid out of the general fund of said village for marshal duty; \$15 per month from the general fund for street commissioner's duty and \$35 per month from the water fund for water commissioner duty.

Section 3. That the salary of the Village Treasurer be fixed at \$15.00 per month for the biennial term beginning on the first Tuesday in May, 1923 and ending on the first Monday in May, 1925 and that the same be paid out of the general fund.

Section 4. All ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict with this ordinance are hereby repealed.

Section 5. This ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage, approval and publication.

Passed by the Board of Village Trustees and approved by the Chairman this 1st day of May, 1923.

Read the first time April 21, 1923.

Read the second time, April 21, 1923.

Read the third time and passed, May 1, 1923.

Approved by the Chairman May 1, 1923.

Attested by the Clerk, May 1, 1923.

Published May 11, 1923.

N. E. Walker, Chairman.

Attest: Ralph E. Knepper, Clerk.

NOTICE OF SALE OF BONDS OF KENDRICK HIGHWAY DISTRICT

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that up to two o'clock p. m., May 19, 1923, the Commissioners of Kendrick Highway District, in Latah County, Idaho will receive sealed bids for Twenty Thousand Dollars (\$20,000.00), par principal value of Highway Bonds of said district to be issued under Chapter 55 Idaho Session Laws, 1911, and acts supplemental thereto and amendatory thereof. Bonds will be dated July first, 1923, interest payable semi-annually January first and July first.

The purchaser may designate the place of payment and the denomination of the bonds, furnish the bonds, and at his option, furnish the proceedings from sale to delivery.

In bidding the purchaser must specify at rate of interest on which his bid is based, and may submit alternative bids at different rates of interest.

Each bid must be accompanied by a check for One Thousand Dollars (\$1000.00) payable to the secretary of the District, and certified by a bank in Kendrick, Moscow, or Lewiston, Idaho.

The District reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Address all communications to E. P. Atchison, Secretary of Kendrick Highway District, Kendrick, Idaho. Dated this 10th day of May, 1923.

Chamberlain's Tablets Are Mild and Gentle in Effect

The laxative effect of Chamberlain's Tablets is so mild and gentle that you can hardly realize that it has been produced by a medicine.—Adv.

POOR SHIPMENTS CAUSE BIG LOSS

Stockmen Frequently Make Mistake in Improper Mixtures in Loading Animals.

FREIGHT COST MUCH HIGHER

Cattle Take Highest Minimum Rates With Hogs Next—Local Agent Should Be Consulted Regarding Pertinent Matters.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Live stock shippers frequently lose money by shipping improper mixtures of animals to market, an investigation by the United States Department of Agriculture shows.

Many instances of losses due to this cause have come to the department's attention. For example, a co-operative association in Indiana recently shipped a car containing 66 sheep and 6 cattle. The sheep weighed 5,195 pounds and the cattle 5,800 pounds. The total freight charge on the shipment was \$105.60, or at the rate of 95 cents per 100 pounds.

The actual rates quotable from the point of shipment to point of destination were: Sheep 48 cents and cattle 38 cents per 100 pounds. The high rate actually charged was due largely to the fact that the six cattle included in the shipment made it necessary to apply the cattle minimum weight of 22,000 pounds, which may be compared with the sheep minimum of 12,000 pounds and with 10,935 pounds, which was the actual weight of the shipment. Had the cattle been excluded, this car could have been forwarded at a total charge of only \$57.60 instead of \$105.60, which was actually paid. The charge for shipping the six cattle, therefore, was \$48, which was an increase of 83 per cent over the charge which would have been levied on a straight carload of sheep. Stating it differently, the freight charge on the cattle amounted to 83 cents per 100 pounds.

Highest Weight and Rate.

The important fact to be borne in mind, the department says, is that as a rule where two or more kinds of stock are shipped in the same car the freight for the entire load is based on the highest minimum weight combined with the highest rate. A mixture of cattle and sheep therefore usually takes the cattle minimum weight and the sheep rate.

As a rule cattle take the highest minimum weights, with hogs next, calves next and sheep the lowest. In the case of rates the order is generally reversed. Sheep take the highest rate, hogs and calves the next highest, with cattle generally taking the lowest rate.

In all cases, it is pointed out, the local agent should be consulted regarding minimum weights, freight rates, shrinkage allowances and any other pertinent matters if the shipper desires to forward his stock in the most economical manner.

Although there are many complications, variations and exceptions in connection with freight tariffs, generally speaking, cattle have a lower rate than any other kind of live stock. The hog and calf rates are roughly 115 per cent of the cattle rate, and the sheep rate 125 per cent of it. Hogs, sheep and calves, when in double deck cars, ordinarily go at the cattle rate, although in some sections hogs are accorded the same rate whether in double or single deck cars. Plan Economical Mixtures.

Obviously, in planning economical mixtures of live stock for shipment, the expensive combination of high minimum weight and high rate is to be avoided, especially if the car is not to be loaded to at least the full minimum weight. In some cases where a shipper has one or two animals of one class with a high freight rate in a carload of another class, it may be cheaper to exclude them from the carload and order them forwarded, in the same car, as less than carload shipment at less than carload rates. The carrier, however, is required to collect the lower rate unless the shipper definitely instructs the use of a method making the less than carload rate applicable.

Some rates are made on a car-length basis. When such is the case and the railroad, for its own convenience, furnishes a forty-foot car after a standard car was specified in a written order, charges must be assessed on a standard car, provided the shipment could have been made in the smaller car and the shipper took the proper precaution of having the agent make the proper entry on the bill of lading when loading out.

DUST HENS ONLY IN MORNING

Chicks Snuggling Under Mother Are Liable to Get Enough of Powder to Harm Them.

In dusting hens that have young chicks, to get rid of lice, it is important to dust on the powder early in the morning on a bright day. Otherwise, the chicks while snuggling under the hen are likely to get enough of the powder to injure them severely. If the dusting is done during the morning in fair weather the hen will not hover the chickens enough to hurt them until the injurious qualities of the powder have been largely dissipated.



CHICK LOSS IS UNNECESSARY

Timely and Important Points in Poultry Raising Given by Missouri College Expert.

Though only half the chicks hatched in Missouri are raised to maturity, most of the losses are preventable, according to M. A. Seaton of the Missouri College of Agriculture.

At the present time under ordinary farm conditions the colony system of brooding chicks is preferable. The temperature should be about 100 degrees Fahrenheit when the chicks are placed in the brooder, and then gradually decreased to suit the need of the chicks. If ample room is supplied the chicks will regulate their heat by either crowding closer to the stove or by moving away.

An abundant supply of clean, fresh water should be kept before the chicks at all times in some form of suitable drinking fountain. Do not put the water in an open vessel, such as a saucer, or the chicks will get into it and become chilled.

Feeding is a very important factor in chick raising. Do not feed the chick until it is fifty hours old or older, as the yolk is taken into the chick's body just before it is hatched and so ample food is present for some time. The first feed should be composed of a few grains of clean sand or fine chick grit, fed in a flat pan or spread on a cardboard. This should be followed with a feed of rolled oats and bread crumbs, and for the first few days of the chick's life they should be given three or four feeds of rolled oats and one feed of hard-boiled eggs. The rolled oats should gradually be replaced with some form of grain mixture, either cornmeal, chick food or any form of fine grain mixture. A dry mash composed of equal weights of bran, cornmeal and shorts should be added to the ration at the end of the first week. This mash should be fed sparingly at first and then gradually increased. Feed little and often, and feed all the feed in a dry form.

Milk is an excellent feed for chicks and they should be fed abundant supply of it at all times. It prevents many intestinal diseases, supplies vitamins and also is a good source of protein, which is necessary in chick rations.

PAYS TO CANDLE EVERY EGG

Testing May Be Done With Much Accuracy by Passing Electric Light Under Tray.

Poultrymen have learned it pays to candle every egg that goes into the incubator. If only a few eggs are to be incubated, each one can be candled separately, but the breeder of many chicks does not always have time for this. Instead of candling them in the rush to get all the incubators going he often piles in the eggs and takes a chance on their being fertile. Every infertile egg takes up space that could be used in incubating a good egg. Candling may be done with a fair degree of accuracy by passing an electric light bulb under the tray after the eggs have been put in the incubator. Infertile or stale eggs may be detected in this way. This is not to be recommended if time will permit thorough candling, but it is better than using uncandled eggs.

SOME CAUSES OF LAMENESS

Rough Activities on Part of Male Bird Sometimes Blamed—May Be Due to Rheumatism.

A bird may be lamed apparently from rough activities on the part of the male birds in the flock. Lameness may also be due to rheumatism caused by dampness and exposure. Lameness accompanied by rapid emaciation is often a sign of tuberculosis. The spots on the liver are also a symptom. A laboratory examination is necessary to definitely determine if fowls have tuberculosis.

POULTRY HINTS

When milk is used as the sole drink for chickens no other animal protein is necessary.

Poultry raisers who produce capons for market should use judgment as to the breed of chickens used for this purpose. Leghorns and similar small breeds, which are essentially egg layers, should not be used.

The young poult should be fed when forty-eight hours old. Eggs, corn-bread and clabbered milk, with hard-boiled eggs occasionally, is a good starting feed. They should have fresh water, charcoal and grit, or sand should be scattered in the pen.

Ducks and geese are quite similar in their nature, and the same general rules apply pretty much to both.

It certainly is a fact that the early-hatched chicks get a good start, and therefore are better able to stand the hot weather when it comes.

The brooding of baby chicks is regarded too lightly by many. Very often it is due to lack of thought on the part of the attendant, while again it is the utter lack of knowledge of the fundamental principles involved.

HARDEST OF LEGUME CROPS

Given Right Soil Sweet Clover Will Thrive Almost Anywhere—Crop Makes Good Feed.

Sweet clover is considered the hardest of the legume crops. Given a sweet soil, it will grow almost anywhere. It is particularly desirable for redeeming fields which have been badly washed, and are not in condition for other crops. Sweet clover quickly puts a field in shape for alfalfa by loosening and inoculating the soil.

This crop makes good feed if cut before the stems are too mature. It yields heavily, even on thin soil. Like all legume crops it's a big help in enriching the soil. The farmer who wants to improve his soil, and expects to do it with legume crops, will do well to include sweet clover.

VITAMINES FINE FOR LAYERS

Milk and Green Succulent Plant Growths Are Essential for Hens—Sour Milk Also Good.

Laying hens need vitamins, undoubtedly, and other elements which are found in certain specific types of foods such as milk and green succulent plant growths. The use of sour skim-milk has long been recognized as a splendid supplement to the grain and mash. Feed it in open pans, providing free access. If it can be secured at a reasonable price. Use semi-solid buttermilk at the rate of 3 to 5 pounds to 100 hens per day.

DRY BEDDING IS IMPORTANT

Material Should Not Be Increased After Farrowing, but Should Be Changed Often.

For a day or two after the sow farrows the quantity of bedding should not be increased, but should be changed as often as is necessary in order to keep the bed dry. The important consideration is not much bedding but dry bedding.



When Your Thirst Begins to Scold

Come in and pacify it with one of our famous iced drinks or treat it to a dish of Purity ice cream, which we delight to serve you.

These fountain delicacies are as palatable now as they will be when the sun sets the world ablaze and the weather gets sultry.

PERRYMAN'S

Blood Tests and Treatments

By Electro Radio Vibratory Machine. Also spinal adjustments and magnetic massage.

Dr. S. I. Ringsaw

Walker Bldg., Kendrick, Idaho

Phone 462



GLEANINGS

Lester Crocker purchased a Chevrolet delivery truck through Leslie Roberts, local agent, last Saturday. Lester expects to use the new car on his mail route.

Mrs. E. T. Lundt and son, Clifford, of Genesee, spent the week end here with friends. Clifford is farming 320 acres of land near Genesee.

A. E. Wilcox of Orofino was in Kendrick between trains Sunday shaking hands with friends.

C. B. Green and Mr. Langdon of Moscow and S. P. Callison of this place went to Chatolet Lake on a fishing trip last week, returning Sunday evening. They each got the limit of 30 pounds. Mr. Callison caught 8 fine bass, the largest one weighing 5 1/2 pounds. He also caught a 16 inch trout.

Joday Long imported 200 White Leghorn baby chicks the first of the week, all thoroughbred stock. He is going into the town lot poultry business.

Mrs. E. H. Dammarell went to Moscow last Saturday to visit her son, Kester, who is at a Moscow hospital recovering from an operation for appendicitis.

Johnnie (to new visitor)—"So you are my grandm, are you?" Gandmother—"Yes, Johnnie, I'm your grandm on your fathers side." Johnnie—"Well, you're on the wrong side; you'll soon find that out."—Ex.

The Cedar Vale County Liner discovers that while it takes 140 nuts to hold a Ford together, one only is expected to hold it in the road.

Mr. and Mrs. M. B. McConnell and daughter, Jane, were Spokane visitors for several days the first of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Newton and children were in Moscow Sunday visiting relatives.

Sympathetic Person—"Hello! What's the matter, little boy? Are you lost?"

Little Boy—"Yes, I am. I mighta known better'n to come out with gran'ma. She's always losin' sum-fin'."—Ex.

A number of masons from Kendrick and Juliaetta will attend a meeting of the Clearwater District to be held in Moscow this evening.

Herman Wilken of Agatha was a Kendrick visitor Tuesday. He says the cherry crop along the river will be light this year, due to the cold weather in the early spring.

The case in which John F. Brown was arrested for running an automobile without proper license, was settled last Saturday by Mr. Brown appearing before H. P. Hull, justice of the peace, and paying all costs of the suit, which amounted to some thing over eight dollars. Mr. Hull then threw the case out of court.

Miss Elsie Thomas of Lewiston visited here with home folks the first of the week.

Jim Cain of American ridge underwent an operation for appendicitis at a Moscow hospital the first of the week. Latest reports state he is getting along very well.

Dean Wright of Agatha was transacting business in Kendrick, yesterday.

Milton Rogers of Moscow spent Sunday with his brother in Kendrick.

The Kendrick baseball team will play at Lewiston, Sunday afternoon.

T. J. Coffman, hardware dealer of Kamiah, visited with Charles McKeever a short time the first of the week.

Mrs. W. M. McCrea spent the week end in Moscow with her sons, Donald and Walter.

Mrs. J. F. Brown returned Wednesday from a visit with her daughter in Seattle.

G. V. Barker, photographer of Grangeville, is transacting business in Kendrick and vicinity.

Herman and Adolph Wegner of Lewiston spent Sunday in Kendrick at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Rogers.

The social committee of the Presbyterian ladies aid entertained at the Knepper home Wednesday afternoon at a tea. About thirty-five were present.

The members of the Sunshine Club gave a farewell surprise party in honor of Mr. and Mrs. William Rogers, Wednesday evening. The Rogers family expect to leave for a summer's outing about June 1.

A young woman of heroic build, according to the "Argonaut," met a man who had known her father and mother. As he gazed at this plump Juno the light of memory came into his eye. "Let me see," he mused, "which side of the house do you resemble most?" "Sir," she said in accents far from mild, "I don't remember the side of any house."

"Here boy," said the man to the boy who was helping him drive a bunch of cattle, "hold this oull for

a minute, will you?" "No", answered the boy. "I don't mind being a director in this company, but I'm darned if I want to be a stockholder."—Ex.

Southwick News

Miss Martha Finke is home for a two-week visit with home folks.

Mr. and Mrs. Daugherty spent the week end at their place near Agatha.

The Southwick high school ball team played a return game with Juliaetta, Friday afternoon. The score was 2 to 4 in favor of Juliaetta.

Miss Alma Finke came home from Lewiston last Thursday.

Rev. and Mrs. Gamble left Friday for their new home at Anatone, Wash.

Mrs. J. L. Harris, who was spending last week at Henry Brammer's, returned home Thursday, on account of illness.

The Ladies' Aid will serve ice cream and cake next Saturday evening, May 9, in the aid hall.

Mr. Helton is somewhat improved in health but still very ill.

Mrs. Minnie Bunker and Mrs. Dr. Baker will entertain the Ladies' Aid at Mrs. Bunker's home the last Thursday in the month.

The farmers in this vicinity appreciate the recent rains very much. Carlton Douglas is carrying two black eyes he got when he was accidentally hit with a baseball, Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Calvert and son visited at the Asa Calvert home, Friday.

Mrs. Floyd Russel is ill with flu.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben McCoy and daughter, Era, spent the week end with the Harry Smith family at Leland.

Rev. D. L. Clarke will preach the Baccalaureate sermon at the United Brethren church, Sunday evening, May 20.

Wm. Stump was in Lewiston a few days last week on business.

Henry Bateman is working in the Mills at Potlatch.

Herman Ziemann went to Weippe, Tuesday, returning Thursday.

Word was received from Clay King that he had arrived in Marshfield, Oregon, Wednesday and went to work Friday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Christensen, Miss Ihelma and Eddie Craddock were guests at Julius Hoppe's, Sunday.

Mrs. Asa Calvert was called to Juliaetta Friday evening on account of the serious illness of her sister's, Mrs. I. N. Luce's, infant child, who died at 3 o'clock Saturday morning. The funeral was held Sunday afternoon at Abiton, Wash. Mrs. Calvert returned, Monday.

Quarterly meeting will be held next Sunday at the United Brethren church. Rev. Geo. Calvert, presiding elder will officiate.

Claude Kimes averted what might have been a serious accident on his way to the ball game Friday, by catching his car when two little children ran in front of him.

Miss Beulah Long, Audrey Stanton, Nell Ameling, Frank Brocke and Merit Smith were posting "So Long, \$10,000" bills in Southwick, Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Smith and son, Lowell, were Lewiston visitors, Sunday.

We can almost hear the wedding bells.

Alvira Henderson is helping Mrs. Walter Harris in Lewiston.

Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Ziemann and Miss Jane spent the week end in Lewiston.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Mustoe of Asotin, Wash. are visiting their children, G. Mustoe, A. Mustoe and Mrs. W. Stump.

EGGS FOR HATCHING REQUIRE GOOD CARE

When Shipped Over Long Distances Hatch Is Affected.

One of the Best Methods is to Use Common Market Basket Well Lined With Excelsior—Pasteboard Carton Also is Good.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Eggs for hatching are shipped successfully over long distances, but in many cases shipping appears to affect the hatch. Setting eggs for shipment are packed in several different ways. According to poultry specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture, one of the best methods is to use a common market basket well lined on the bottom and sides with excelsior.

After wrapping each egg in a thin layer of paper and enough excelsior to make a ball about three inches in diameter, pack them tightly in the basket. Then put on a covering of excelsior and over all sew a piece of strong cotton cloth, or the cloth can be pushed up under the outside rim of the basket with a case knife. The latter method of fastening the cloth is

much quicker than the former, and just as effective.

Eggs for setting are also shipped safely almost any distance by packing them in a stiff pasteboard carton or box made for this purpose, the space around the egg being filled with either chaff or bran. This package is then placed in a basket, the bottom and sides of which are lined with excelsior, and the spaces at either end of the box packed with the same material. On top of this package is placed more excelsior and all is covered with cloth. This method of packing may be used where eggs are shipped both by express and by parcel post.

Extra stiff cardboard cartons made to hold from one to several settings are used to ship eggs. These cartons, or egg boxes, are fitted with a handle for carrying, similar to that on a market basket. Bushel baskets are commonly used to ship from ten to twelve settings of eggs, the manner of packing and covering being the same as in common market baskets. It is customary to "rest" eggs for hatching for about 12 hours after they are received to allow the germ to regain its normal position before the eggs are placed in the incubator.

SHIP ONIONS LONG DISTANCE

Important That They Be Properly Matured, Cleaned and Graded Before Packing.

If properly matured, cleaned and graded, onions may be shipped long distances. If they are shipped to points outside of your state, they have to be graded according to the standards adopted by the United States Department of Agriculture. Before shipping, you should know the financial standing of the person or firm you are dealing with.

COVERING FOR POTATO PATCH

Cow Manure is Best, as It Will Not Burn Crop if Weather is Dry and Hot in Spring.

In the spring cover the potato ground with good cow manure, not horse manure, as it will burn the crop if the weather is dry and hot, then disk the ground good and deep. Break the patch, sow the fertilizer with the wheat drill and then harrow and drag it. Mark off the ground and plant one piece of potato to a hill, each piece containing one eye, the hills about twelve inches apart. As soon as the potatoes come up harrow with a section harrow and in about three or four days plow with a shovel plow. The potatoes should be plowed every week as long as the vines are green. When the vines begin to die, hill up but not too high.

RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE

In memory of Brother Ira D. Bradshaw.

Kendrick, Idaho, May 15th, 1923. Whereas, the angel of Death having again visited our fraternal circle and called from our ranks our esteemed brother, Ira D. Bradshaw.

Resolved, that we the members of Kendrick Lodge No. 37 I. O. O. F., extend to our bereaved sister, our deepest sympathies and while she mourns the loss of a devoted husband we mourn the loss of a faithful friend and brother.

Resolved, that while we bow in humble submission to the will of our Heavenly Father, who doeth all things wisely, that we the members of this Lodge cherish a loving memory of his excellent qualities, and endeavor to emulate them.

Resolved further, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Wife of our deceased Brother, a copy spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent the Kendrick Gazette.

N. S. Walker,
T. H. Sturdevant,
Hugh Stanton.

NEW Kendrick
DISCOUNT & CASH OFFER

SATURDAY
One Night Only

James Oliver Curwood's
The Golden Snare

The North as Curwood knows it, writes it and screens it.

Arctic Blizzards—Fighting Men, a mystery girl with golden hair; a mad Loup-garou in hiding from the world; a baby, a sergeant on a man hunt, a ship ablaze in an ice pack.

Another 2 reel laughometer
Buster Keaton in
The Playhouse

We're making it worth your while to go to the movies.

Watch for "The Storm"



Spring Clothes That Look Well and Wear Well,

At a Popular Price

Small details are big things in clothes. They are the hidden niceties of workmanship that mean long wear and real value. We have them in fabrics and styles that will please you.

TROUSERS

"Days" tailored trousers, styles for men and young men, trousers of blue serge, light grey herringbone, cashmere, corduroys, khaki, and brown with fancy stripe.

Spring and Summer Hats

Some of the snappiest styles of the season conservative models as well, and all at friend making prices.

Caps for Men and Boys

A full line of caps is here, in light and dark colors, priced from \$1.00 to \$2.50

Tissue Gingham

Our tissue gingham is beautiful in artistic designs and color schemes. These patterns come in pink, yellow, lavender, grey, orange, blue, brown and black. Price per yard 65c and 75c.

Lace Embroidery Collars

These collars come in fine Switzerland embroidery and are sold by yard. Measure your collar band and buy what you need, per yard \$1.15

Lortex Cloth

A new shipment of organdy in white, green and purple, 44 inch. Price per yard 85c and 90c.

Organdy

This is a fine shere silk finish fabric in blue and white, and orange and white, 36 inch, price per yard 50c.

Kendrick Store Company
The Quality Store

FOR SALE

4 P. & O. John Deere Bean Planters.

12 P. & O., Case and John Deere 2 horse walking cultivators.

4 Parker and Little Giant Bean Pullers.

3 Moline and Case gang plows.

1 Sixteen disc John Deere disc.

1 Sixteen disc Clark rightlap.

Some of this machinery is new and the remainder has been but slightly used. It will be sold at a greatly reduced price. It can be seen at my Kendrick warehouse, or phone me.

C. F. BYRNE