

## Buy Tillamook Heifer Calves

### Forty Head Bought Through Latah County Agent

More than 40 heifer calves have been bought through the Tillamook County Cow Testing association during the past year for Latah county farmers, according to O. S. Fletcher, county agent, says the Idaho Post. The calves are all from dams producing 300 pounds, or better, of butter fat, and are sired by purebred bulls. They are sold at \$12 per head, f. o. b. Tillamook, and Mr. Fletcher looks upon this as an excellent opportunity to secure good stock at a minimum cost.

Mr. Fletcher is also in touch with the field men for the Holstein-Friesian association and of the Guernsey association for the northwest, and can secure registered animals for Latah county farms through this source.

W. D. Pine, county agent for Tillamook county, who has charge of the distribution of calves for the association at that place, has sent out the following information:

"We guarantee each heifer calf shipped to be calved by a dam which has produced no less than 300 pounds of butterfat during the past year, and to be sired by a purebred bull, free from disease and taken from tuberculin tested herds.

"Accompanying each calf will be a statement showing the production of the dam and name and number of sire. A duplicate record will be kept in the county agent's office and additional copies furnished to buyers free of charge if desired.

"These calves are ready for shipment. They are shipped in one and two-calf crates. The calves crated weight, in single crates, approximately 110 pounds and doubles 200. The calves are fed warm milk while on route by the American Railway Express company. We guarantee safe delivery to your station by express. Jerseys, Holsteins and Guernseys are available. Prices of calves are \$12 f. o. b. Tillamook. Registered bull calves sell for \$50 to \$150.

County Agent Pine says in his letter:

"We are accepting orders for these calves now for spring delivery and will say approximately one-third or one-half of the calf crop is already sold. There would be more chances of obtaining Jerseys than there would of any other breed, and we are in a position at this time to accept an order of 100 head of this breed if you so desire. Can accept orders for a limited amount of the other two breeds."

### New Bank Cashier

A. H. Daubenberg of Arlington, Wash, will be the new cashier of the Kendrick State Bank, to fill the vacancy left by the resignation of E. W. Lutz. Mr. Daubenberg has had wide experience in banking and prior to coming here was cashier of the State Bank of Arlington for three years. He has purchased a large block of stock in the Kendrick State Bank and will be a director after January 1.

Mr. Daubenberg purchased the Lutz residence and he and his wife will take possession soon after the first of the year.

### Morey-Galloway

Miss Clara Morey and Mr. Edward Galloway, both popular young people of Bear ridge, were married Friday of last week at Moscow, Judge Nelson officiating. After a brief honeymoon trip to Spokane and other points the happy couple returned Wednesday and will make their home on the farm on Bear ridge. They have the best wishes of the entire community for a happy and prosperous future.

### Big Real Estate Transfer

The largest transfer in the history of Latah county was placed on record Saturday afternoon in the office of County Auditor Harry A. Thatcher, when a deed was filed representing holdings valued at \$2,054,000 and bearing revenue stamps in the amount of \$2,054. Two of the revenue stamps are of the \$500 denomination.

In the deed the Winton Lumber company, the Roselake Lumber company and the Winton-Rosenbury Lumber company, all of Idaho, transfer all their holdings to the Winton Lumber company of Delaware.

The property of the three lumber companies is valued at \$2,054,000 and comprises timber land and other holdings in Kootenai, Benewah, Shoshone and Latah counties. While no information is available regarding the transfer, it is supposed that it is a matter of consolidating the holdings of three concerns. In connection with the transfer, Charles J. Winton, president of the Winton Lumber company, of Idaho, filed re-incorporation papers with the county auditor, and becomes president of the Delaware.—Star Mirror.

### Dogs' Days Are Numbered

January 1, 1924 is dog tax day in Kendrick and so far as we have been able to learn, there is no official deadline. Beginning the Happy New Year every member of the canine population of this little city will have to wear a brass tax receipt or race a firing squad consisting of the town marshal and his faithful gat. The dog census in this town has reached vast proportions and as everything else from a theatre ticket to an automobile is taxed, the city dads decided dog taxes should be forthcoming. A half year will be collected as follows: jazz hound dogs \$1.50; flapper dogs \$2.50. The full years tax for the former is \$3.00, and for the latter, \$5.00. The first taxes will be collected as an easy payment proposition. The brass tag will be an official receipt and will save your dog's life regardless, whether he is a thoroughbred, a cur, a mongrel or just a dog.

### Cedar Creek Road Meeting

Last Saturday another road meeting was held at Linden to consider ways and means of modifying the specifications on the new road project so that the available money might be made to cover the expense.

While nothing definite was done at this meeting the commissioners are expecting a favorable proposition from the contractors, which will make it possible to build the road with a few minor changes over the original specifications. The commissioners expect to hear from the contractors this week and a definite outline of the project will then be available.

### Mrs. Deobald Entertains

A delightful day was spent at the home of Mrs. Mary A. Deobald of American ridge, when she entertained her children and their families at a sumptuous Christmas dinner on Sunday, December 23. The color scheme and menu in every way suggested the holiday season. The centerpiece was of poinsettias and places were laid for sixteen. Carl A. Deobald and family who reside on the coast were the only ones not present.

The guest were Mr. and Mrs. Roy Thompson and son of Craigmont, Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Bechtel and daughters of Moscow, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin A. Deobald and children and Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Deobald of Kendrick and Mr. and Mrs. Otto Schupfer and daughter of Juliaetta. Each declared that of all the delightful days spent at home this was one of the most pleasant.

## LARCHER-SMITH ENTERTAINERS TO GIVE MUSICALLY UNIQUE PROGRAM



"Musically unique," best describes the program given by these talented young ladies. Miss Besse Irene Larcher is an artist on the clarinet, saxophone, drums and bells, and in addition she features costumed character songs and readings. Miss Beatrice Smith is an artist on piano-accordion and also presides at the piano. Both have enjoyed extended professional experience, and the program to be given here soon will prove tremendously popular.

Will Appear Here January 14, Kendrick Lyceum

### Kendrick Won from Troy

The Kendrick high school basketball team had to use all their stuff to hold down the Troy boys last Saturday night. A week previous the locals won at Troy by more than two to one margin. The last game ended with a score of 28-20. Troy put up a good game, particularly in the latter half. Their guarding and team work was much better than during the previous game. The first half resulted in a 16-to-8 score in favor of Kendrick and the next half both teams made 12 points.

Kendrick's next game will be played on the Clarkston floor January 5.

The line-up Saturday night was:

Kendrick	Troy
Stanton	Saad
Flay	Harland
Perryman	Rominger
Broeke	Myklebust
Sparber	Durbin

### Endorse County Agent

Leading farmers from practically all communities of Latah County met with Moscow business men at the Farmers Union Store in Moscow on Thursday of this week to work out plans to secure the continuation of county agent service in this county. Those present expressed themselves as believing that county agent work was of great value to the county and stated that the service saved the farmers sums far in excess of its cost.

A. S. Lyons, of Moscow, who presided at the meeting said "We sometimes hear complaint that county agent work is expensive. As a matter of fact, of each \$100.00 revenue collected in Latah County from all sources, 35c goes to defray the county's share of county agent work. Our roads and schools are the big items that are making our taxes high. Of each \$100.00 collected as revenue in Latah County, \$23.02 goes to our roads and highways, while \$39.74 goes to local and county school funds. County agent work costs little compared to results secured."

Petitions requesting the county commissioners to make an adequate appropriation to continue county agent work will be circulated by those who attended the meeting.

A more complete report of the meeting will appear in next week's paper.

Betsy Olson of Troy is looking after business interests here this week.

### Taxes Injured Cow Sale

The cow sale held here last Saturday was not as much of a success as the one held a month previous. It was the general belief that owing to the fact that it was tax paying time there was less available cash in the community than would otherwise have been the case at any other date. Only seven or eight head were sold at auction when Mr. Cranke called off the sale. He sold all but 8 head in the afternoon at private sale. The eight head he shipped to Lewiston and will sell them there next month at an auction sale.

### Lutz Will Leave Bank

E. W. Lutz has resigned his position as cashier of the Kendrick State Bank to accept a position in Lewiston. His resignation takes effect the first of January and in the early part of next week he and his family will move to Lewiston where they already have a house engaged. This will not be good news to the people of this community as Mr. and Mrs. Lutz have been among Kendrick's most valued citizens both socially and in a business way. Mr. Lutz has made an enviable reputation in the banking business here and his efforts along that line have met with marked success. He will still retain an interest in the bank and will remain a director. The Lutz family have a host of friends in this community who wish them well in their new undertaking.

### No Time for Nuts to Sleep

O. E. MacPherson is going out of the radio business as it requires too many midnight hours to stay in the nut class. A. V. Dunkle, the kleagle radio nut, having moved away, leaves the field undisputed to Otto Schupfer, with the exception of a myriad of amateurs who sleep with their head sets on. Radio stuff is a malady which affects you in proportion to your application to it. In other words, if you "listen in" 5 nights one week, the next week you will make it six and when you have reached the stage of wearing your head set seven nights a week for a period of six months or so, you're a nut.

Mrs. Julius Petrick returned home Thursday afternoon from Seattle. She reports Ben to be improving some in health as he is now able to walk some. Mr. Petrick will remain with Ben, who is staying at the home of Ed Petrick.

## Latah County Agent's Annual Report

### Summary of County Agent Fletcher's Activities During the Past Twelve Months

Section 2 of the federal Smith-Lever act, under which county agent work is carried on, states "that cooperative agricultural extension work shall consist of the giving of instruction and practical demonstrations in agriculture and home economics to persons not attending or resident in said colleges in the several communities, and imparting to such persons information on said subjects thru field demonstrations, publications and otherwise; and this work shall be carried on in such manner as may be mutually agreed upon by the Secretary of Agriculture and the State agricultural college or colleges receiving the benefits of this act."

In discussing the Smith-Lever act, Secretary Wallace of the United States (Department of Agriculture recently stated: "It is thus made clear that the work of the cooperative extension employees is educational. These extension workers are public teachers paid with money largely raised from all of the people by taxation and are charged with giving instruction and practical demonstrations in agriculture and home economics. Their work covers the entire rural field which includes economic production, economic marketing, and the development of better home, community and social conditions."

The United States Department of Agriculture and the University of Idaho cooperate with the people of Latah County, as represented by the Board of County Commissioners, in maintaining a county agent in this county. As pointed out above, the county agent is the field man whose duty it is to cooperate with the farmers and other people of the county and bring to them the best practices recommended by the state college of agriculture and the U. S. Department of agriculture. He also demonstrates to various farmers any beneficial practices that may have been developed by other farmers in the county. In short, his work is to be of service to the people of his county in the agricultural development of the county.

### Planning the Work

While in a general way the work of the county agent is supervised by the U. S. Department of agriculture and the College of Agriculture of the University of Idaho, the people of a county very largely determine the work that shall be done in that county by the county agent. This is especially true in Latah County. In November, 1918, shortly after the present county agent took up his work in Latah County, a meeting of representative farmers from all parts of the county was held in Moscow for the purpose of working out a long-time program for the development of the agricultural resources of Latah County. The farmers in attendance at that meeting felt that a permanent program for the betterment of agricultural interests in Latah County should include projects that would lead to (1) the most economical production of the principal crops of the county; (2) provide livestock of good quality for balanced farming; (3) look toward the development of proper crop rotations for the maintenance of the fertility of the soil; and (4) provide for the protection of the farm and crops from pests. With these basic principles in mind the farmers present adopted the following projects for 1919 and for such other years as they might be applicable: Wheat standardization and seed improvement; potato standardization and seed improvement; livestock, including the various phases of that big project; crop rotations and soil improvement; weed control; control of di-

seases and insect pests of beans; and squirrel control. Farm labor and crop reporting were also adopted.

Since the adoption of the fundamental outline set forth above, the county program of work for each year has conformed to the principles therein set forth, although there have been slight changes in projects from year to year. The projects on which work was done in 1923 were as follows: Grain improvement, potato improvement, livestock, poultry, soils and crop rotations, women's work, weed control, squirrel control, crop reporting, marketing, and miscellaneous. The 26 organized communities of the county adopted a total of 120 local projects. Farmers of each community decided upon the work for that community and selected their local leaders. In general, the chief sources of income in a community very largely decided the work undertaken there. The county program is a composite of the community programs. Brief summaries of the work done on these various projects follow.

### Grain Improvement

1. Five fields of wheat in four communities were inspected for certification by Prof. R. K. Bonnett. All of the fields passed the first inspection and four passed the threshed sample analysis.

One field each of Idamine oats and Little Marvel peas were inspected for certification and passed.

While not as many fields were inspected as in previous years, there was a great deal more pure seed of one or more varieties has been introduced into practically every community of the county. Many farmers did not apply for inspection because they realized that there was so much good wheat that it would be hard to sell certified seed.

2. Ardie and Nora Gustafson of Moscow, field selected enough Coppei wheat to plant more than an acre with pure seed. The Sawyer boys, of Palouse community, field selected Fortyfold to get a start of pure seed of that variety. Ardie Gustafson hand picked and graded more than 20 pounds of Bluebell pea seed which will be planted and increased next season.

3. Six lots of pure Rustler's white dent seed corn were distributed to farmers in the Harvard and Poltatch sections to see if this variety would prove satisfactory there. Frost killed all of this corn before it was mature, and arrangements have been made to try Northwestern dent, an earlier variety, in these communities next season.

4. Twelve variety tests have been started in nine communities to compare Mosida, the new wheat developed at the Idaho experiment station, with varieties now commonly grown in those communities. Varieties with which it is being compared are Fortyfold, Jenkins club, Washington Hybrid Nos. 128 and 143, Triplett, Coppei, and Red Russian. This wheat has yielded well on the station farm and promises to become an important wheat in this section.

5. One field test of Riddit, the smut proof wheat developed by the Washington experiment station, was started near Moscow.

6. Demonstrations to compare copper carbonate dust with treatments now commonly used for the control of smut were completed on 51 farms in eighteen communities, with ten varieties of wheat. On early and late seedings smut control was as good with copper carbonate as with blue stone, while on October seedings there was much more smut where copper carbon-

(Continued on following page)

# The New Year 1924

Holiday Time serves as a reminder. It turns our thoughts to friends and acquaintances and proves that our every day relations are not based upon business alone.

We wish to thank you for your patronage during the past year. And may the New Year bring you Health and Happiness is the wish of

## N. B. LONG & SONS

"The Home of Good Things to Eat and Wear"

## Idah Best Flour Hard Wheat Flour

All kinds of Mill Feed. O. K. Scratch Feed for  
Bean cleaning a specialty Poultry.

Your Patronage Appreciated.

### Kendrick Warehouse & Milling Co.

## A New Year's Greeting To One and All

"Ring out the old, ring in the new,  
Ring, happy bells, across the snow;  
The year is going, let him go;  
Ring out the false, ring in the true."

In expressing our appreciation of the good will and patronage extended us during the past year, we also wish our friends a Happy, Healthy and Prosperous New Year.

## The Red Cross Pharmacy

## THE NEW YEAR 1924

It is with genuine pleasure that we extend to you—not as a patron alone—but as a valued friend

OUR MOST HEARTY WISHES FOR  
HAPPINESS AND PROSPERITY  
IN THE NEW YEAR

## Perryman's Confectionery

**Small and Large Sea Shells.**  
There are shells so small that they can only be seen by the aid of a microscope. Others are very large. The two valves of the giant clam weigh five hundred pounds or more. The coloring of the interior of many sea shells is of wonderful beauty.

**Quite a Change.**  
A St. Louis pastor took for his Sunday evening topic "A Good Breeze" and preached with a bouquet frozen in ice at his side. "How far we have traveled from the 'hell fire and brimstone' sermons of the past," comments F. C.—Boston Transcript.

## 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.

To all the big family of Kendrick Gazette readers ye editor extends best wishes for a Happy New Year.

Holiday business has been very good with Kendrick merchants—much better than a year ago. It seemed that the business which came here covered a larger territory than usual, which is rather a healthy condition for Kendrick. We believe that few small cities in Idaho have come through the period of depression in better shape than this one. As times get better, business will get better locally than it has ever been before. Most of the business men here and many of the farmers in the surrounding territory have heavy investments in Kendrick and they realize that it is to their interest to protect these investments. Their business is done where their interests lie.

Henry and John D., two of the most cheerfully cussed men in this land of eskimo pie and thirty cent dollars, should have a monument for making it possible for the humblest of our citizens to be indicted for murder or pinched for speeding, with the idle rich.—Exchange.

Roger Babson: It isn't the man who paid \$75 an acre who can't make money farming—it is the man who went in debt for land at \$200 an acre or more who can't make more than a living.

An exchange says: "Did you ever stop to think how much less trouble there would be in the world if Eve had said to Adam, 'Yes, we have no apples today.'"

It is said of a Kendrick man that he is so tight he wouldn't give a dime to see an earthquake.

John J. Ingalls wrote a number of things that are immortal. Here is 1 of them: "In the democracy of the dead all men at last are equal. There is neither rank nor station nor prerogative in the republic of the grave. At this vital threshold the philosopher ceases to be wise and the song of the poet is silent. Dives cast off his purple, and Lazarus his rags; the poor man is rich as the richest, and the rich man is as poor as the pauper. The creditor loses his usury, and debtor is acquitted of his obligation. There the proud man surrenders his dignities, the politician his honors, the worldling his pleasures; the invalid needs no physician, and the laborer rests from his unrequited toil. Here at last is nature's final decree in equity. The wrongs of time are redressed, injustice is expiated, the irony of fate is refuted, the unequal distribution of wealth, honor, capacity, pleasure and opportunity, which makes life so cruel and inexplicable a tragedy, ceases in the realm of death. The strongest there has no supremacy, and the weakest needs no defense. The mighty captain succumbs to the invincible adversary who disarms alike the victor and the vanquished."

### SUMMARY OF ANNUAL REPORT OF LATAH COUNTY AGENT

[Continued from page one]

ate was used. It was found that there is a decided difference in brands of copper carbonate, due to fineness and other factors. Limited space here available prevents giving a satisfactory summary of this work. However, it can be stated that the 1923 results do not justify recommending the use of copper carbonate. Neither do they justify condemning it.

In the fall of 1923 copper carbonate dust demonstrations were started on sixty farms in 14 communities, with 11 varieties of wheat. Seed was treated for 72 different plots. Sixty-seven

plots were treated with the brand of copper carbonate that gave best results in the 1923 tests, while wheat for five plots was treated with other brands for comparison. Three ounces of copper carbonate were used, to each bushel of wheat, whereas two ounces were used in the 1923 tests.

Wheat for twenty-seven plots was treated with an approved, power treating machine, while wheat for the remainder of the plots was treated in a barrel churn for three minutes. The different methods of treatment were used to determine if wheat can be treated satisfactorily with home made devices.

#### Potato Improvement

1. Fourteen fields of potatoes in five communities with a total of 93.5 acres were given preliminary field inspection by E. R. Bennett, potato specialist, and passed, while four fields containing 29 acres were rejected. Nine fields with a total of 36 acres were given second inspection. Of these fields, 7 with a total of 31 acres passed. Ten acres were Early Ohios and 21 were Netted Gems.

2. On March 3d E. R. Bennett gave a demonstration on the sorting of seed potatoes for final inspection. Mr. Bennett also discussed other phases of certified seed production and outlined the plan to be followed during 1923.

#### Livestock Improvement

1. Dr. C. H. Seagraves, deputy state veterinarian, tested 1,714 head of cattle owned by 300 farmers in 13 communities. The county agent cooperated with Dr. Seagraves in planning and carrying on this work.

2. Three purebred Jersey bull calves were donated to bull clubs by the Waikiki Farm, of Spokane. These clubs were organized by the county agent, who assisted in getting the calves. These clubs, with another organized last year, will form a bull association, and the bulls will be rotated so that all of the members will have the services of good bulls for six to eight years without further expense other than that of caring for the bulls.

3. Shipments of high grade dairy calves have been made from Tillamook, Oregon, to Big Meadows, Farmington, Harvard, Cedar Creek and other communities of the county as a result of the work of the county agent. Approximately 40 calves were included in these shipments.

4. John Kasper of Moscow was assisted in the purchase of a high-class Jersey bull of St. Maves breeding from a breeder of Whatcom county, Washington.

5. The Moscow Holstein Calf Club was reorganized and the membership increased from 3 to 5. Two of the members have purebred heifers, while three have high grades. Two of the club members are keeping herd and production records on the home herds. Plans have been laid to reorganize and enlarge the club during 1924.

6. A purebred Jersey calf club was organized in the Kennedy Ford and Palouse communities with four members. This club is an outgrowth of the Latah-Palouse Pig Club, of which all of the members of the calf club are charter members. A bull for this club was furnished by the Waikiki farm at approximately one-sixth its value.

7. On Tuesday, June 12th, an excursion of Holstein breeders of Latah county was conducted in the vicinity of Moscow. Seven farms and herds of the community were visited. A dairy lunch and Holstein breeders' meeting was held in the dairy barn of the University of Idaho at noon. The affair was conducted as a celebration of the great production work of Idaho Violet Posch Ormsby, one of the great foundation cows of the Holstein herd of the University. Old Violet and the members of the Moscow Holstein Calf Club were the guests of honor.

8. The Latah-Palouse Pig Club was reorganized and the membership increased by one. Charles Sawyer was reelected local leader and did much to make the club a success.

A pig club was organized in Rock Creek community with 10 members, nine of whom purchased purebred Duroc Jersey sows.

These two pig clubs held frequent meetings and excursions to further interest in club work and livestock production. Special attention was paid to care and management, judging, and hand-

ling of pigs. On September 8 a pig club show was held in Potlatch under the management of county agent. Funds for this show were contributed by business men of Potlatch, Duroc Jersey breeders, and the Latah county farm bureau. Nine boys and girls from two clubs showed 18 registered animals and 8 barrows. Pig club members and the county agent built hurdles to make pens for the show which was held in one of the Potlatch Lumber Company buildings.

9. Six Latah county pig club members showed animals at the Lewiston Fair and took part in the contests for Juniors. Latah County club members won \$283.25 in prizes.

10. Eleven club members whose reports had been filed when this report was written report a labor income of \$2,067 for the year just closed.

11. Fourteen of the 20 boys and girls enrolled in pig clubs attended the Junior Short Course held at the University of Idaho June 17 to 23. Ten other club members attended, making the Latah county club attendance 24.

#### Poultry Improvement

1. During June eleven poultry meetings were held at which Pren Moore poultry specialist, demonstrated poultry culling and gave advice in regard to feeding, housing, care and management of the farm flock.

2. In October Mr. Moore mated four breeding flocks in two communities and demonstrated mating to people from ten farms.

3. A two day poultry institute was held in connection with the Panhandle Poultry Show in Moscow in January.

4. Plans on building Idaho type poultry houses were furnished to fifteen farmers and ten houses have been built or remodeled according to these plans.

#### Soils and Crop Rotations

1. A survey was conducted to secure information on results secured by growers of sweet clover, and a summary of the data received was published in the papers of the county. Latah county farmers' statements show that sweet clover is the answer to the summer pasture problem in this county and that the crop is an excellent one to grow in a rotation to improve the soil. Seed dealers estimate that the acreage of sweet clover in this county increased 200 per cent during 1923.

2. The cooperative experiment started in 1921 by A. N. Rogstad, of Big Bear Ridge to determine the effect of plowing under varying growths of alfalfa with varying treatments of land plaster on subsequent crops was continued thru 1923 and the second crops harvested from the plots. Yields on these plots will not be published until the experiment has run long enough to be of more value. The plots were plowed and again seeded to wheat this fall.

3. Prof. G. R. McDole, in charge of soils work at the Idaho experiment station, discussed crop rotations and soil fertility at the Kennedy Ford farmers' institute and stimulated interest in soil improvement.

4. The importance of inoculation in securing success in growing leguminous crops, the basis of successful soil building rotations, was demonstrated on many farms and the use of inoculating culture increased.

#### Women's Work

Women's work has been introduced to bring extension service to the home as well as to the farm. The home extension work was done by Miss Clara Cowgill, district home demonstration agent. The classes and demonstrations scheduled and arranged for by the county agent as a part of the regular extension work for the interested communities.

1. Twelve millinery classes were conducted in nine communities. Thirty-six one day meetings were held to give these 12 demonstrations. There

was a total attendance of 547 at the 36 meetings and 251 different women were reached. One hundred thirty-two hats were made at a cost of \$300.03 for materials.

2. Sixty-one women attended and took part in four dress form making classes. Thirty dress forms were made at these classes. Community project leaders reported that 70 dress forms were made in various communities following the classes as carry-on-work. Thus 100 dress forms were made during the season.

3. Women who attended guide pattern classes in 1922 used the patterns extensively during 1923, and leaders report that 75 garments were made by the ladies using these guide patterns.

4. Twelve girls enrolled in the Genesee sewing club under the local leadership of Mrs. Evans, completed the work planned for the year.

#### Weed Control

1. Demonstrations to show the effect of a poison spray of sodium arsenite in the control of wild morning glory were conducted on 29 farms in 15 communities, and 12 such demonstrations were conducted in 10 communities with Canada thistle. Results of these demonstrations can not be accurately checked until next season. Results of the 1922 spraying demonstrations observed in 1923 led the county agent to believe that Canada thistle and bindweed can be controlled and probably eradicated by a combination of spraying and cultivating. Among the farmers who have had good success using this method are Guy Puckett and Chas. Becker, of Kennedy Ford community, and Ed. Ponburg of Cedar Creek district.

2. Weed control has been discussed at all general farm meetings and attention called to the seriousness of the weed menace. Popular interest has been aroused until the best farmers of the county are squarely behind the county commissioners in their efforts to enforce weed control in this county. As in previous years, the county agent cooperated with the county commissioners in outlining methods to recommend for the control of noxious weeds of the county, and the commissioners issued an order proclaiming Latah county to be a weed control district and naming weeds that must be kept under control.

#### Squirrel Control

1. Squirrel control was adopted as a project by each of the 26 organized communities of the county.

2. Twenty-five special squirrel control meetings were held by the county agent. At these meetings poisoning supplies were delivered to those farmers who had ordered in advance and supplies sold to all others who desired the same. A community poisoning day was set and plans made for a concerted attack on squirrels. In three communities where not all of those present knew how to mix poison bait, poison mixing was demonstrated. The Bureau of Biological Survey formula was used in this work.

3. In addition to the meetings held by the county agent, poisoning supplies were delivered to farmers in five communities by the community project leader.

4. A total of 1,757 ounces of strychnine alkaloid and 579 ounces of saccharine was sold to 655 farmers in 31 communities. The purchase and sale of these supplies was financed by the Latah county farm bureau.

5. Squirrels on three sections of public land were poisoned by the farmers living adjacent to the land with poison bait furnished by the State and mixed by E. B. Perkins, assistant state rodent control expert, cooperating with the county agent.

6. Ninety-four committeemen nominated at community meetings were later appointed by the Board of County Commissioners to act as local inspectors, or supervisors, to enforce the State rodent control law in the 23 communities which asked to have the law enforced. Three committeemen found it necessary to serve notices on negligent owners, in all cases but one the owners did the work when notified to do so, while in this case the com-

(Continued on page five)

**Professional Cards**

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**LIVE STOCK NOTES**  
If given constant access to the proper feeds the hog cannot be overfed.  
More trouble comes from not giving the sows care before farrowing than after farrowing.  
The man who pins his faith to good hogs and sticks by them through thick and thin, wins out in the long run.  
The place in which the sow is to farrow should be warm enough that large quantities of bedding will not be needed for warmth.  
Give the pigs plenty of water and shade throughout the warm months. Both are essential to the best health and growth of the animals.  
It is the amount a steer eats over and above what he needs to maintain his weight that makes fat. The aim is to keep him eating as much as possible, without going off feed.  
Very Likely.  
After making up one's mind to be "gonal," the first person encountered is likely to be overwhelmed.

**FARM STOCK**

**Importance of Sire in Breeding Up Beef Herd**

The principal aim in buying breeding stock are to get animals of good type and breeding, to get them as cheaply as possible and to get healthy and prepotent animals from a breeding standpoint. Bulls should be pure-bred, thick fleshed and blocky, with plenty of constitution, vitality and strength. Two or three-year-old bulls in medium condition, strong and active, and raised under conditions similar to where they are to be used will give best results. There is no need to buy show bulls to go on the range. Valuable bulls should be put with picked herds of pure bred females, not put on the range with grades.

An inferior bull should not be used because he is cheap. The bull does not sire steers alone, but also sires the heifers that make the future herd. Consequently the bull should always be an improvement over the cows. A good rule is to get bulls worth at least three to five average cows in the herd. The sire should be selected to correct any general faults or deficiencies of the herd. If cows are lacking in size, select a bull that is a good all-around individual, but of especially good size. If the cows are coarse and lack quality or natural flesh, select bulls that are strong in fleshing and quality. The bulls should be of similar type and breeding so as to produce a uniform lot of calves.

The main thing in buying grade cows is to get fertile, healthy, young stock of good size and showing at least two or three crosses of pure beef blood. Better results can be obtained if the females are similar in type and breeding. Fertility is of great importance. As beef cows produce only their calves each year to pay for care, feed and depreciation, it is necessary that as many calves be raised as possible.—Charles I. Bray, Colorado Agricultural College.

**Barrel Is Satisfactory Self-Feeder for Swine**

A cheap and satisfactory feeder for young pigs can be made from a barrel, says E. R. Gross, professor of rural engineering at the State College of Agriculture.

A method found satisfactory by many farmers and pig club boys of the state is to knock out heads of a barrel, and then from old boxes build a square platform 18 inches wider than the diameter of the barrel. On the center of this platform a pyramid with a square base is built. The base is made just large enough so the barrel can stand over it.

Feed is then put into the barrel, the bottom of which must be raised just sufficiently to permit the feed to run out as the pigs eat. This is done by nailing four blocks under its edges. With feed in the barrel the proper height is easily determined. In using this or any other type of self-feeder the owner must be sure that enough feed runs through fast enough so the pigs will never go hungry, and yet not so fast that feed will be wasted underfoot.

**Sudden Change to Rich Pasture May Kill Pigs**

It is quite common for pigs to bloat and die quickly when suddenly turned into green clover when they are very hungry or not accustomed to such feed. That often occurs when pigs have been grazing grass and the pasture becomes so short that the owner decides a change is necessary, and so turns the pigs into a lush growth of clover without due preparation. Wet clover, as with cattle, is most likely to cause bloat. Any green feed may have the same effect, under similar circumstances. The modern method of raising hogs is to let them graze a succession of green crops from early spring until late in autumn. Rye, oats and peas, rape, clover, alfalfa and corn are the crops most used for this purpose, and losses from bloat or acute indigestion do not occur under this system of feeding, as the pigs become accustomed to the green feed early in the season, and take it daily without becoming inordinately hungry.

**Changing Sheep Pasture Will Prevent Infection**

Where sheep are kept on the farm year after year every precaution should be exercised not to allow the flock to graze for long periods on the same pasture, but alternate frequently as the change is not only a preventive to pasture infection but stimulates appetite and promotes the growth of grasses.

**Turpentine Is Superior Remedy for Wormy Pigs**

Wormy pigs usually have good appetites and eat a great deal but are poor and do not grow fat. The hair of the pig looks rough and does not have a shiny gloss, and the pigs are usually "pot-bellied." Turpentine is the most economical and convenient remedy, one teaspoonful for each 100 pounds live weight. This should be administered in milk or slop and the dose should be repeated daily for three consecutive days.

**DAIRY**

**Age of Breeding Heifer Is Problem for Farmer**

It is said that if you leave a heifer too long before breeding, that she will never be as good a producer of milk as she would have been. She will have formed the habit, it is claimed, of using her surplus feed and energy towards the production of body fat. It will take several years to overcome the habit and the necessary loss is considerable.

On the other hand if the heifer, or any other animal, is bred too young, trouble of various sorts is liable to follow. The growth of the animal may be stopped, prematurely, leaving an undersized individual, or the actual breeding capacity or fecundity may be affected.

If, however, breeding is not commenced so early as to be unsafe, it is the more profitable method. It will reduce the cost of maintenance, owing to the shorter length of time the animal need be kept, non-productively. In all classes of stock the same problem exists.

There is a real question in the minds of breeders as to whether it is ever profitable to breed sows to farrow before they are twelve months old, to breed mares to foal at three years of age, to breed ewes to lamb at so young an age as thirteen to fourteen months of age. The breeder has observed that sometimes animals bred at ages so young as those named will suffer in their development or the offspring may not be normal. On the other hand, if breeding operations can be begun at these ages the breeding life of the animals will be prolonged, the number of offspring from each female will be increased, and, other things being equal, the profitableness of breeding operations will be greater.

What evils are likely to follow such early breeding practice? It is apparent that if evils do follow they are to be observed chiefly in one of the following: 1. The growth of the young dam may be retarded and her ultimate size diminished. 2. The vigor and thrift of the offspring may be below that of the offspring of more mature animals. 3. A possible decrease in the size of the race or breed. 4. Loss of fecundity and danger to the dam at time of giving birth.

All domestic animals are, of course, bred before they have attained full maturity. They are still growing. They are rarely bred at the beginning of puberty since under average farm conditions the breeder has discovered that such early matings are neither safe nor profitable. There is reason to believe that there is a right and wrong age at which to first breed, but no definite rules seem to be available.

**Selecting Herd Bull to Improve Weakest Points**

In the selection of a herd bull, the chief factors to be considered are the kinds of families in the herd, and the size, character, natural fleshing, quality, and evenness of conformation of the bull, according to Dr. C. W. McCampbell, head of the animal husbandry department, Kansas State Agricultural college.

"The study of the females of the herd should receive the most careful consideration," Doctor McCampbell added. "By a careful study of the females in the herd, a bull can be selected that will improve the weakest points in the herd, as well as add to its general improvement."

"Since there is a constant tendency for animals to revert to their smaller ancestry, one of the most economical means of maintaining a profitable size in our market cattle is by the use of big, rugged bulls."

"One of the most important considerations is character, as it is an evidence of an ability to reproduce the good qualities which the bull himself possesses. It is indicated by evidence of masculinity especially in the head and neck of a bull and by the vigor and style which he manifests."

"As meat is the ultimate purpose of cattle production, the amount of meat an animal carries, or the natural fleshing of the bull, should receive very close consideration."

"Quality is of value because of the fact that animals possessing it will require less feed to produce a given amount of gain and sell for higher prices when marketed than animals that do not possess quality. It is indicated by a soft coat of hair, a soft pliable hide, and general smoothness of conformation."

"The most profitable type of animal for the feed lot is one with an evenness of conformation, straight lines, broad back, deep middle, square ends, and closeness to the ground, and to produce this profitable kind of cattle it is quite essential that a bull of similar type be selected."

**Profitable Producers Come From Good Bulls**

Good cows do not often just happen. They are the product of mating good sires and good dams. "Like begets like, or the likeness thereof." Scrubs bred to scrubs can produce only scrubs. But a good pure bred bull when bred to ordinary cows or even to scrubs will produce animals that are profitable producers. If you already have good cows, you will be going backward if you do not also have a very good bull.

**LIVE STOCK**

**Twin Brother to T. B. Cause of Cattle Loss**

"The twin brother to tuberculosis" is one of the names given by veterinarians to a fatal disease which causes havoc in any herd where it gains entrance.

This disease, also called John's disease, and resembling tuberculosis somewhat in symptoms and effects, is not a new one but has often been confused with tuberculosis, so has but recently been credited with the seriousness that it deserves. Herds in dairy states are menaced if this twin brother to T. B. once gets its hold on a dairy animal.

"It is believed that once John's disease gets under way in the animal death is certain to result from it," says B. A. Beach, veterinarian at the Wisconsin College of Agriculture. "The annual loss in Wisconsin so far reported may run as high as 12 per cent in badly infected herds. The disease is a contagious one and purchase from an infected herd is usually the origin of the trouble in other herds."

"Another bad feature of this disease is that it generally affects only young heifers. Because of this tendency to affect the most valuable stock and because its spread is so rapid, this disease is worse than tuberculosis."

Symptoms of John's disease show about six months after the germs of infection gain entrance to the body. Immediately after calving is when the infected animals are most apt to show the symptoms.

Infected animals lose flesh rapidly so that they become mere walking skeletons. Diarrhea occurs at intervals and the milk flow is greatly reduced and finally stops. The disease, which is contracted through the mouth in feeding yards, can be detected by the Johnin test, which according to Mr. Hastings, head of the bacteriology department at the experiment station, is similar to the tuberculosis test.

"That much can be done," says Mr. Hastings, "through the use of this test, to decrease the spread of this disease in a herd has been demonstrated in Denmark. Prompt removal and isolation of all animals reacting to the test is the only prevention."

Complete descriptions of the symptoms and effects of the disease and methods of detection and prevention of its spread in dairy herds are given in bulletin 343 issued by the agricultural station, Madison, Wis.

**Economical Hog Ration Given by Ohio Station**

In a bulletin recently published by the Ohio experiment station on "supplements to corn for fattening swine," some figures were given on the various amounts of feed required to produce 100 pounds of gain. The pigs used were pure breeds, weighing about 82 pounds each, and were fed in dry lots by means of self-feeders. One lot was fed corn and tankage at the rate of 12 parts corn to one part tankage. Figuring corn at 40 cents a bushel and tankage at \$3 a hundred, it cost \$2.91 for each 100 pounds of gain. Another lot was fed one part corn to two parts skim milk. Figuring on the same price for corn, the feeding value of the skim milk amounted to only \$1.15, or 18.7 cents per cwt., as compared with tankage in feeding value. This does not mean that tankage is always more economical than skim milk. For young pigs skim milk is superior to tankage. However, if there is not enough milk produced on the farm for feeding purposes, it is more economical to buy tankage than skim milk.

**Making Most Rapid and Economical Pork Gains**

Too many people think that all that is necessary to fatten a hog is to give him all the corn he wants. This system requires more time and greater cost than when fed a balanced ration. Experiments and practical experience have shown that the most rapid and economical gains are made when corn is supplemented with some feed rich in animal protein.

**LIVE STOCK NOTES**

If a sow farrows during severe weather, artificial heat may be needed for the farrowing pen.

The silo saves labor; cattle can be fed easily and quickly from the silo which is close at hand and always in a feeding condition.

A combined hay and cattle barn makes an economical arrangement for many farms. Make the hay door for your barn less than 8 feet wide and 12 feet high. Slings will go through this.

Sheep require salt and it should be available at all times, for an irregular supply induces overeating of the salt, which causes scours. Rather than limiting the supply of salt or of mixing it with their feed, it is best to let sheep eat as much as they wish.

Steers fed succulent feeds usually sell 15 cents to 75 cents per hundred-weight higher on the market in addition to making larger gains. Cost must be considered, however, in buying succulent feeds, as water has no feed value of its own.

**Different Ailments Are Confused With Cholera**

With the gradually increasing control of hog cholera, it is important that swine growers give attention to the many other ailments which cause losses, some of which are frequently confused with cholera. Among the diseases with symptoms confused with those of cholera are anthrax, epilepsy, gastroenteritis, necrobacillosis, pleurisy, pneumonia, poisoning, tuberculosis, swine plague and worms.

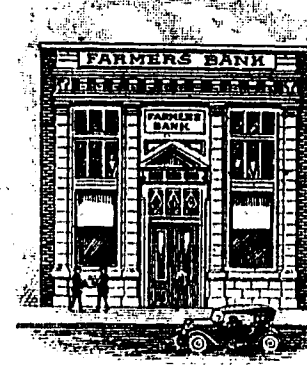
rich in protein, such as alfalfa hay, wheat shorts or tankage, when pasture is not available. The greatest development of the unborn pigs takes place during the last 60 days of the gestation period, hence the importance of feeding brood sows from now until farrowing time.

**Masses May Get Tired.**  
Men who keep up to concert pitch furnish the music for the masses to dance by; and sometimes the masses get tired of dancing.

**Efficiency.**  
We do not wish "efficiency" with us on a vacation trip, but it is a fine thing to enable us to take the trip.

**Brood Sow Should Have Feeds Rich in Protein**

Brood sows should have feed that



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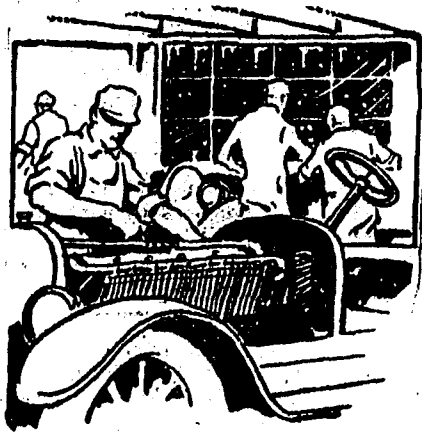
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<b>MUSKRAT</b>				
	2.40 to 2.00	1.75 to 1.35	1.25 to .90	.85 to .50
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White	2.00 to 1.50	1.25 to .90	.85 to .60	.50 to .35
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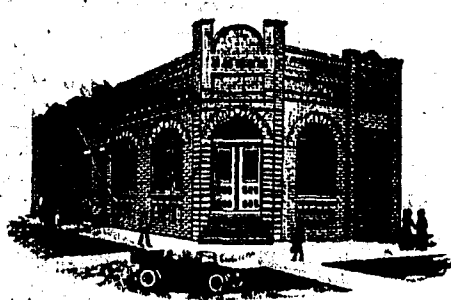
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Sold by druggists for over 40 years.  
F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

**Procrastination.**  
Procrastination is the thief of more things than time. Many a child has departed this life because somebody waited a day or two to see if its illness were really diphtheria.

## LIVE STOCK

### Accounting Records and Business System Needed

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The need for simple yet complete accounting records by live stock shipping associations is emphasized in a new bulletin published by the United States Department of Agriculture entitled "Accounting Records and Business Methods for Live Stock Shipping Associations." The bulletin recommends use of a system outlined that is based on the methods used by shipping associations in various parts of the country and which experience has demonstrated as sound and practical, and capable of being adapted to a wide range of conditions and methods of operation.

The system is specifically designed to meet the needs of associations that make the shipping of live stock their main or only business, including associations which in addition to shipping live stock occasionally buy feed and other farm supplies unloaded directly from cars and paid for on delivery. The method can also be adapted for use by farmers' elevators or produce and supply associations which have a warehouse and carry a stock of supplies and which also ship live stock, it is pointed out.

The rapid growth in live stock shipping associations during the last five years has developed many problems that have resulted in wide differences in cost of shipping as between the most efficient and the least efficient associations, the bulletin says. Adoption of the accounting system proposed is designed to solve these problems. Copies of Department Bulletin No. 1150 may be obtained free upon request to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., as long as the supply lasts. The bulletin was prepared in collaboration with the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, and is also published as "Accounting Records for Live Stock Shipping Associations," by Frank Robertka, Iowa Agriculture Experiment Station Bulletin No. 209.

### Pig's Digestive Organs and Ability to Expand

Careful observations made on the pigs used in the 1922 "Type Test" at the Illinois experiment station, indicate that there is no correlation between the size of a pig's digestive organs and his ability to grow. Prof. R. J. Laible of the Illinois animal husbandry department, who measured the capacity and length of the stomach, large and small intestines, of 15 pigs from each of the three types in the experiment station, found a wide variation in the size of these organs.

The stomachs of the pigs varied in capacity from one pint to three quarts. The small intestines ranged in capacity from six to fourteen quarts, and the large intestines from four to twelve quarts. The total capacity of the digestive systems varied from ten to twenty-six quarts.

In length, the small intestines ranged from 51.5 to 69 feet, while the large intestines were from 13.5 to 19.5 feet long.

After comparing these measurements with the records of feed consumption and gains made by the individual pigs, Professor Laible found that there was no difference in the intestinal capacities of the pigs of the different types, and that pigs with larger stomachs did not consume more feed than the others, nor did they grow more economically.

### Flushing of Ewes Means More Twins for Breeder

When the sheep breeder speaks of "flushing" the ewes, he refers to feeding them extra well for two weeks before the breeding season is to begin. This good feeding is kept up until all the ewes are bred. For years sheep men have been divided on this question, some claiming that flushing increases the number of twins dropped, while others claim that flushing has no other effect than to rid the owner of a little surplus feed.

But six weeks of experimental work by the United States Department of Agriculture have removed this question from the "think" class, for the results actually show that flushing does mean more twins dropped. Every 100 flushed ewes produced 148 lambs while each 100 ewes that "roughed it as usual" produced only 128 lambs. In other words, with every 100 ewes, the owner had 20 additional lambs to show for the extra feed given to the ewes.

The best results were secured when the ewes gained about seven pounds each during the flushing period. Fresh grass pastures, soy beans and cowpeas were found to be excellent flushers.

### Milk-Producing Feed Is Required by Fall Pigs

If fall pigs are expected it is well to bear in mind the following points: Have them well fed. Perhaps some extra skim milk can be given. Give the dams, while the pigs are suckling, a liberal amount of good milk-producing feed such as wheat shorts, corn, skim milk or buttermilk, tankage, and, if possible, a pasture crop of some sort to run in. Incidentally fix up a sideline for the pigs in the nature of a creep where they can get an additional amount.

## POULTRY

### Wheat Given Important Place as Poultry Feed

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

With the price of wheat in several states lower than, or about equal to, the price of corn, poultry specialists in the United States Department of Agriculture point out the desirability of giving wheat an important place in poultry rations. The influence of war-time conservation of wheat is still evident, according to specialists of the department, but there are no longer any economic reasons for conserving wheat or using it solely as a human food. On the other hand, it is so plentiful and cheap in many localities that it is a more economical live stock and poultry feed than corn.

Corn and wheat are the two best grains for poultry, and are about equal in value for this purpose, although wheat can be fed alone better than corn, which is inclined to be fattening. Best results are obtained when wheat and corn are combined about equally in egg-laying rations. Following is a good scratch mixture: 1 pound cracked corn, 1 pound wheat, 1 pound oats.

While wheat is an excellent feed for dairy cows and meat animals, it needs to be ground for best results with such stock, whereas poultry relish it and utilize it as whole grain.

The department points out also that wheat at 80 cents per bushel, which was the approximate current price recently in seven Middle-Western states, is \$29.98 per ton, which is a lower price than prevails for various other feeds having no greater nutritive value. The department's recommendations for putting wheat back on a par basis as a stock feed are reinforced by action already taken by some farmers. A co-operative association of Michigan farmers recently published a list of feeds for which wheat could be more economically substituted. This association contends that the local wheat market was below the cost of production and that local wheat would bring more when fed to live stock than when sold on the open market.

### Wheat for Chickens Is Recommended to Farmers

Wheat fed to chickens is worth considerably more than wheat sold at the present market price, say poultrymen at the Ohio State university, who have modified their rations to allow for this fact.

They are substituting whole wheat for corn in the scratch feed, and intend to continue this substitution as long as the bushel price of wheat stays below the bushel price of corn.

But the largest saving, they say, comes from grinding wheat, and substituting whole wheat in the dry mash for the bran and middlings usually fed. The old formula for the standard Ohio dry mash was equal parts of bran, middlings, cornmeal, ground oats, and meat scrap or tankage.

The new formula, now being fed at the college poultry plant, and recommended to all farmers with 95 per cent wheat on their hands, is: 2 parts ground whole wheat, and 1 part each of cornmeal, ground oats and meat scrap or tankage.

The whole wheat, it is said, increases the feeding value of the mash. Each hundredweight of wheat so fed saves buying that much bran and middlings. With middlings at \$40 a ton, wheat has a substitution value of around \$1.20 a bushel when thus fed.

The farmer with a good-sized flock could more than pay for a feed grinder by the saving made under this plan, the college people believe.

### Damp Quarters Cause of Roup and Other Diseases

Damp, dark quarters often are one of the main causes of lack of thrift, disease and loss among fowls on the average farm. Filth and dampness cause 90 per cent of the colds, roup and most of the other diseases that ravage the farm flock. Coldness is not nearly so destructive as dampness, for dampness seems to work through the feathers of the fowls and produces a creepy, chilly sensation that is not at all pleasant. Fowls can stand plenty of fresh air and ventilation so long as it is a dry cold.

To prevent the conditions outlined above, if you have an earth floor in the henhouse, fill in the entire floor at least six inches above the level of the ground on the outside of house. If there are any cracks in the walls or roof through which the wind and rain can blow, close them up at once.

The saddest part of all the destruction caused by drafts and dampness is that such conditions can almost always be easily remedied.

### Henhouse Draft Brings on Many Poultry Diseases

"Foretell a roup epidemic by stopping up draft-producing openings in the henhouse," suggests G. L. Stevenson, professor of poultry husbandry at the South Dakota State college. "Plenty of fresh air without drafts is highly desirable. Drafts and dampness produce colds, when run into roup, pox, canker and diphtheria. The air supply in a henhouse may be more readily controlled by having the south side equipped with ventilators.

## DAIRY HINTS

### Suitable Age of Dairy Heifer for First Calf

The proper age of heifers for first calving is always a fruitful source of discussion among dairymen. One group points to the necessity of proper physical development before the cow begins on its very arduous task of yielding milk through ten months or more of the year. The other side holds that late calving gives the beef qualities in the cow time to develop and encourages a tendency toward coarseness in the dairy animal.

In the terms of ordinary dairying, the question turns on which system, in the long run, makes the most money. Does the production of the mature cow make up for the extra feed put into her during the non-earning period? Does the added year or two of production in early life of the early calver balance the possible loss in vitality and in long-time average production?

An experiment that has been conducted at the Connecticut experiment station throws an interesting light on this question. Ten cows were included in the experiment. Five calved at the average rate of two years and one and four-tenths months. The other five averaged three years and one month at calving time.

In the first lactation period, the late calvers produced at nearly double the rate of the early calvers. During the second lactation period the late calvers made a record 60 per cent greater than the early calvers. In the third period the early calvers made about the same record as the late calvers.

One interesting point about the results is that it was not until they reached the third lactation period that the early calvers made as good a record as the late calvers made in their first lactation period. The late calvers, aged three years and one month at the time of freshening, made 13,123 pounds of milk and 443 pounds of fat in their first period. The early calvers, aged four years, nine and one-half months at the third freshening, averaged 13,552 pounds of milk and 467 pounds of fat.

All the cows in this test were of the same general breeding and all received the same care. The numbers involved are too small and the time covered too short to warrant any positive conclusion. It does seem, however, that late calving has sound ground for being considered good commercial dairy practice.

### Find Relative Value of Different Dairy Feeds

Feed stuffs as a rule are divided into concentrates and roughages, says the dairy department, North Dakota Agricultural college, in discussing the relative value of different dairy feeds. The concentrates are grains and factory by-products, oats, corn, barley, oil meal, which contain little crude fiber and are highly digestible. The roughages are bulky material like hay and stlage and contain considerable fiber.

Corn is valuable chiefly on account of its carbohydrates; although it contains about 10 per cent of protein, other sources of this material usually are cheaper. It is deficient in mineral matter. It should not be fed alone to the dairy cow as the only concentrate; however, it is an excellent dairy feed in combination with other feeds. Corn and cob meal is valuable in the dairy ration because it supplies bulk and allows more thorough digestion of the grain.

Oats contain one pound of protein to six of its carbohydrates, which in itself is a balanced grain ration. No grain is better for milk producing cows or cows about to freshen. It is for supplying the unborn calf with nutrients for growth. It should be ground if it can be done on the farm.

Wheat compares in feeding value with corn, but is little fed because of its price.

Wheat bran is high in protein, ash and carbohydrates, but its market price usually prohibits its use. It has a good effect upon the system, but it is advisable to feed it only to cows before and after freshening, and young growing stock. Middlings are not palatable or easily digestible.

Barley can be used to supplement corn and should be rolled, or preferably ground.

### Heavy Grain Feeding Is Not Always Profitable

Heavy grain feeding may make a better showing on a milk sheet, but not in the net profits, except with those dairy farmers who live near desirable markets where they can sell their hay and dairy products for extremely high prices. If the roughage is tough and fibrous the proportion of concentrates must be larger.

### Efficiency in Use of Food Makes Good Cows

It is the cow that gives the milk that makes the money, and naturally the more milk she gives, the more money she makes. Efficiency in the use of her food is what makes a cow a good one; lack of efficiency is characteristic of a scrub. Feeding corn or other feed to scrubs is just as wasteful as burning fuel in a poor stove, because it could be used to a far better purpose by good cows.

### Considerable Reduction in Calf Raising Costs

The high cost of raising calves can be considerably reduced by supplementing their expensive ration of milk with other food, says Prof. S. W. Mead, New Jersey State College of Agriculture.

"The supplemental food method of raising calves has been used with considerable success, and while the calves so raised will not be quite as fat and sleek as calves which are raised on the maximum amount of milk, they will, nevertheless, develop into healthy, normal animals.

"Allow the calf to remain with the dam for 48 hours. The first milk or colostrum is laxative in its action and insures the proper action of the bowels for the first few days.

"Take the calf from the cow at the end of 48 hours and feed it from a pail. The amount to be fed depends on the size and vigor of the calf. On the average, three feedings a day, totaling six to eight pounds, are given during the first few days.

"This amount should be increased gradually as long as the calf's appetite remains good and as long as scours do not set in. If the calf does scour, the milk should be taken away for one or two feedings, and a dose of castor oil administered.

"By the time the calf is three or four weeks old it should be given all the alfalfa and clover hay it will eat and a good grain mixture. The following has been used with success:

400 pounds of corn meal	200 pounds of old process
100 pounds of wheat bran	100 pounds ground oats

"The more grain and hay the calf eats the less milk will be required. In parts of the country where skim milk is available the calf should be changed gradually at two or three weeks of age from whole milk to skim milk. The amount of skim milk fed, however, should not exceed what would usually be given of whole milk.

"By the time the calf is four months old the milk feeding may be discontinued and the calf raised on grain and hay. But remember, the calves will not look as fat and sleek as those fed milk to a later age, though their ultimate development will be the same."



Save Your Shoes

My modern repair methods preserve the comfort of the old shoe. Save \$ by having your shoes repaired before they are too badly worn.

Kendrick Harness Shop

## Service

"I keep six honest serving men: (They taught me All I Know): Their names are WHAT and WHY and WHEN, and HOW and WHERE and WHO"

WHY was the Declaration of London? WHY does the date for Easter vary? WHEN was the great pyramid of Cheops built? HOW can you distinguish a malaria mosquito? WHERE is Canberra? Zeebrugge? WHO was the Millboy of the Slashes? Are these "six men" serving you too? Give them an opportunity by placing

## WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY

in your home, school, office, club, library. This "Supreme Authority" in all knowledge offers service, immediate, constant, lasting, trustworthy. Answers all kinds of questions. A century of developing, enlarging, and perfecting under exacting care and highest scholarship insures accuracy, completeness, compactness, authority. Write for a sample page of the New World's specimen of Regular and India Papers, also booklet "You are the Jury" prices etc. To those naming this publication will send free a set of Pocket Slaps. G. & C. MERRIAM & CO. Springfield, Mass., U.S.A. Est. 1831

## 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

# New Year's Greetings 1924

May the New Year just dawning with its bright horizon speaking of better times, better conditions, meet your every expectation. May your new problems be pleasant and prosperity attend you throughout the year.

And in these greetings we wish to send you an expression of genuine appreciation for the business you have given us during the past year.

**KENDRICK HARDWARE COMPANY**  
"EXCEPTIONAL SERVICE"



## A Striking Value—at \$295

Considering the improved appearance of the new Ford Touring Car, one would naturally expect a proportionate advance in price.

Larger scale production, however, has made it possible to incorporate in this new type touring car a number of decided improvements without increasing its cost to the purchaser.

A comparison extending over a long period of years will reveal the fact that the present price is actually the lowest at which the five-passenger open car has ever been sold.

The Ford Touring Car stands today, as it always has, a most remarkable value in the motor car field.

Jeffreys-Murphy Auto Company  
Lewiston, Idaho



## Happy New Year

At the threshold of a new year we stand grateful for your patronage of the past, and in the happy spirit of the season we tender you New Year's Greetings.

FOR 1924

**Kendrick Rochdale Co.**

### County Agent's Report

[Concluded from page two]

mitteemen had the work done and the expenses of the work was paid by the county commissioners and charged against the land as taxes.

7. Loss from the work of ground squirrels was reduced to a minimum in all the communities adopting this project.

8. Representatives of the American Cyanamid Company of California gave demonstrations of the use of calcium cyanide to kill squirrels in approximately one-third of the communities of the county. These demonstrations were arranged and scheduled by the county agent. All committeemen and farmers who helped with the demonstrations or checked the results were very favorably impressed with the results secured and it is believed that calcium cyanide will find an important place in future squirrel control campaigns in Latah county.

#### Crop Reporting

Twelve communities of Latah county adopted crop reporting as a project for 1923 and reporters from these communities are reporting to Julius H. Jacobson, who has charge of the crop reporting service for Idaho.

#### Marketing

Marketing was adopted as a project by the county farm bureau at the annual meeting in January and George Sievers, of Moscow, was elected county leader of the project. Much time has been spent by Mr. Sievers and associates in trying to work out feasible marketing plans that will give relief to the farmer from the present low prices of farm products. The county agent has cooperated in this work and attended meetings called to discuss and work on various marketing plans.

#### Miscellaneous

1. Two carloads of sodatol, the blasting explosive made from surplus war materials and distributed to farmers at cost, were ordered by Latah county farmers thru the county agent's office, and the powder was delivered during November. One carload was distributed from Princeton and one from Deary. Orders of 139 farmers of 14 communities made up the orders for the 35,350 pounds of explosive. The farmers who purchased sodatol received one No. 6 blasting cap for each pound of the explosive, the only cost for the caps being freight charges. One pound of sodatol and one blasting cap cost the farmer 7.7 cents. The total saving on the sodatol and caps was \$4,873.05.

Enough orders are now on file in the county agent's office to indicate that a third carload of sodatol will be shipped to the county during the winter.

2. Prof. C. C. Vincent gave an apple thinning and tree pruning demonstration in Big Meadows community, north of Troy. Other problems in orchard management were discussed at the same time and arrangements made for other demonstrations to be held next year.

3. A one day farmers' institute was conducted at Kennedy Ford Grange hall in cooperation with Palouse Grange No. 177.

#### Statistical Summary

Total number of demonstrations conducted or started	147
Total number of demonstration meetings held	65
Total attendance at demonstration meetings	944
Farmers' institutes held	2
Attendance at farmers' institute	145
Other meetings held	62
Total attendance at other meetings	1,268
Grand total all meetings held during year, including demonstrations, institutes and other meetings	128
Grand total attendance all meetings	2,357
Office consultations relating to extension work	480
Articles published in local papers regarding extension work	38
Circular letters written	38
Personal letters written	1,428
Total number of copies of circular letters mailed	8,127
Days specialist helped county agent	113

#### Acknowledgments

The results that have been secured during the past year could not have been achieved without the assistance and encouragement that have at all times been given

freely by the progressive farmers of the county, cooperating farmer organizations, the county commissioners, and the administrative staff and specialists of the Extension Division and College of Agriculture of the University of Idaho. Special credit is due the editors and publishers of the newspapers of Latah county and of Palouse and Garfield, Washington, for little could have been accomplished without the publicity and support they have always given when needed.

Yours truly,  
O. S. FLETCHER,  
County Agent.

### STONY POINT NEWS

Clarence Dygert and Jeff Buckles helped Ike Steensma butcher hogs, Friday.

John Dustman spent Friday night with Clarence Dygert.

Cletis Hoisington and Cushman Davis went duck hunting Saturday. No ducks reported.

P. M. Johnson and Clarence Dygert made a business trip to Cottonwood, Monday.

John and Herman Dustman spent Christmas with relatives at Lewiston.

Albert Hemgartner and family visited at the Cletis Hoisington home, Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ike Steensma spent Christmas with relatives on Texas ridge.

Kete Clark was a visitor at the Will Schetzle home the first of the week.

Miss Melva Walker is spending the holidays with her parents at Kooskia.

Mr. and Mrs. George Dygert and family, Clarence Dygert and John Dustman attended the Christmas program at Myrtle, Friday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Jess Cox were Christmas dinner guests at the home of Lester Hill.

John Schetzle is spending the holidays with home folks.

Dr. Seeley was called to the Zumhorts home Saturday to see Walter Zumhofs who is suffering from scarlet fever.

### FAIRVIEW ITEMS

Mrs. Wm. Wolff spent Friday at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Hartung at Cameron.

Miss Minnie Glenn, who is attending school at Moscow, is spending the Christmas holidays with her folks.

Mr. and Mrs. Glenn Flesman and Miss Edna Flesman were guests at the T. J. Flesman home for Christmas.

Herbert Wolff is the proud possessor of a new radio.

Mrs. Orval Craig underwent an operation at Lewiston last week for the removal of her tonsils and is getting along nicely.

The Christmas program of the Stony Point and Fairview schools at Fairview, Saturday evening was well attended and the program was enjoyed.

Lucile and Eva Roberts of Cameron spent the week visiting Josephine Wilken.

Mr. and Mrs. Oney Walker and son, Orval and Miss Melva Walker left Sunday for Kooskia to spend the Christmas holidays at the Charley Walker home.

Misses Ethel McVicker and Emma Glenn spent Sunday with Miss Edna Flesman.

Dinner guests at the home of Mrs. McCall, Sunday, were: Mr. and Mrs. Herman Wolff and family and Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Wolff and son.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wilken and family were Christmas dinner guests at the Ralph Roberts home at Cameron.

Dinner guests at the T. H. Daugherty home for Christmas were Messrs. and Mesdames Amel Peters, Virgil Flesman, Harrison Daugherty, Philip Daugherty, Lyle Harrison and families and Charley Daugherty.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Woodward entertained at Christmas dinner: The A. H. and Russell Smith families.

Mrs. McCall and sons, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Flesman, Miss Edna and Jack Flesman, Mr. and Mrs. Glen Flesman and Mr. and Mrs. James Helton were Christmas dinner guests at the James McVicker home at Leland.

#### Feathers and Gold.

A feather is used for gold mining in North China, instead of a pan to wash out the gold. The Mongol—so Dr. Ferdinand Ossendowski tells us in his book "Beasts, Men and Gods"—ties it on the ground, brushes the sand aside with a feather and keeps blowing into the little excavation so formed. From time to time he wets his finger and, picking up on it a small bit of grain or a diminutive nugget, drops it into a little bag hanging under his chin. In that way he collects about a quarter of an ounce, or five dollars' worth of gold a day.

### Local Ads

FOR SALE: Powerful 3-tube radio outfit. Can hear New York with it. In first class condition. See O. E. MacPherson, Kendrick. 48-1f

FOR SALE: 6 H. P. Fairbanks-Morse gasoline engine on truck. Phone 6136, Galloway Bros., Bear ridge. 48-1f

#### MONEY TO LOAN

On first class farm mortgages at 5 1/2 per cent interest, five to ten years with prepayment privileges. Make application today. Inquire Gazette. 37-1f

Try a "For Sale" ad in the Gazette. You will get results at little expense.

FOR SALE or TRADE: 25,000 capacity sawmill. Would take smaller mill in trade or will consider partner. A. W. Longfellow, Linden. 47-1t

If you are contemplating the purchase of a phonograph we have a proposition that should interest you. Call at the Red Cross Pharmacy. 49-1f

\$750.00 cash, balance easy monthly payments will handle our modern little residence. G. G. Oldfield. 51-1t

Will the party who showed G. F. Walker a bunch of keys he had found about 2 months ago please leave keys at Gazette office or at G. F. Walker's office. A. D. Ozmun. 52-1t

LOST: little fox terrier dog, black spots on body as follows: on each side of head covering eyes and ears, three medium sized spots on his body and also on stub of tail. Reward for his return. Was missed Christmas night. O. E. MacPherson, Kendrick, Idaho. 52-1t

FOR SALE: Three-quarter ton Samson truck nearly as good as new. A. W. Longfellow, Linden. 47-1t

FOR SALE: Oak dining room set, consisting of buffet, extension table and six chairs; also 1 oil heater; 1 Florence 3 burner oil stove; brown wicker baby cart; baby bath tub, Lusk enamel; baby motor crib.—Mrs. E. W. Lutz, Kendrick. 52-1t

Sacrifice Sale at the Red Cross Pharmacy; all toys half price for one week only. 52-1t

LOST: Shepherd pup, age 6 months. Finder please notify Herman Meyer, Cameron. 52-2t

FOR SALE: A No. 1 Ford touring car in first class shape. Juliaetta Garage. 52-4t

Sacrifice Sale at the Red Cross Pharmacy; all toys half price for one week only. 52-1t

STRAYED: dark bay mare colt age 2 years; sorrel horse branded left shoulder 5 or 6 years both roach-ue mane last spring. Arley Allen, Linden. 52-2p

FOR SALE: Pure blood Hollywood White Leghorn cockerels, from 270 eggs trap-nested dames, \$5.00 each. L. A. Grinold, Route 2, Lewiston, Idaho. 51-1t

FOR SALE: Gasoline dragsaw; also 16 inch dry wood. Arthur Mounce, Kendrick. 52-1p

Butterwrappers printed at the Gazette Office.

#### NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Estate of Edward P. Atchison, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Edward P. Atchison deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, with in ten months after the first publication of this notice, to wit: Friday the 14th day of December, 1923, to the said administrator at the office of the Probate Judge, at the Court House at Moscow, Idaho, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate, in Latah County, State of Idaho.

W. E. Atchison,  
Administrator of the Estate of Edward P. Atchison, deceased.  
Dated at Moscow, Idaho, this tenth day of December 1923. 50-5t

Chinese Honor Their Dead.  
The friends of the dead in China beg permission to burn quaint paste-board images of men and cattle, shaped in crinkled paper, on the spot where the dead lie. The ceremony is a mark of respect, and is believed also to act as a sedative on the departed spirits.

## GLEANINGS

The Kendrick Dancing Club had a very enjoyable time last Friday evening at the Fraternal Temple. There were about 25 couples present. Music was furnished by a local orchestra consisting of A. K. Carlson, Walter Thomas and Chauncey Compton. Lunch was served at midnight by N. Brocke.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Bechtol and children of Moscow spent Sunday on American ridge with Mrs. Bechtol's mother, Mrs. M. A. Deobald.

Mrs. N. C. Thomas returned last Saturday from Lewiston where she has been with her daughter, Opal. She reports her daughter slowly recovering from her recent operation.

Mr. and Mrs. M. B. McConnell entertained a number of friends at a bridge party, Thursday of last week, in honor of Mrs. A. V. Dunkle, who left the following day for her home in Kellogg.

Joe Kirchnopf of Spokane arrived last Saturday to visit his mother, Mrs. John Carr of Linden.

The stockholders of the New Kendrick theatre will hold their annual meeting at 10 o'clock, January 8.

Miss Beulah Long arrived last Friday from Cheney, Wash., to visit over the Christmas vacation with her parents.

Hugh Stanton returned Monday from a visit at Lewiston.

Mrs. J. W. Phillips of Lewiston arrived the first of the week to visit at the home of their daughter, Mrs. Harold Thomas.

Donald and Walter McCrea arrived last Saturday from Moscow to spend their Christmas vacation with their parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Gardner and daughter left Saturday for Clarkston to spend Christmas with relatives.

Mrs. A. V. Dunkle and children left last Friday afternoon for Kellogg where they will make their home. Mr. Dunkle has a position there with the Bunker Hill & Sullivan Co. The Dunkle family bought property in Kellogg.

Miss Ida Morey won the prize of a gold wrist watch at the popular lady contest at the New Kendrick Theater. Miss Dorothy Stanton was second. The contest was decided last Saturday night.

Statistics show that the average life has been lengthened 6 years in the United States since 1900. What's the reason?

Tim Wade of Deary was an arrival Wednesday on his way to American ridge where he will visit relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Snyder and baby spent Christmas day with relatives in Juliaetta.

Mrs. O. E. MacPherson was a Lewiston visitor Wednesday.

A number of Gazette subscriptions fall due the first of the year. May be yours is one of them. Start the New Year right.

Mr. and Mrs. George Crocker arrived the first of the week from California for a visit with relatives. Mr. Crocker is a brother of Frank and Fred Crocker. They expect to return to California after the first of the year.

Mrs. R. L. Ragon of Lewiston returned home Thursday afternoon after spending Christmas with her parents, Rev. and Mrs. Bramblett.

Mrs. Lulu Simpson returned to her home in Lewiston, Wednesday, after visiting over the Christmas holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Claus Eichner, on American ridge.

Wesley Thomas arrived Wednesday afternoon from Clarkston to visit his brother, Martin.

A. E. James will preach Sunday morning, December 30, at Fairview at 11 o'clock.

W. D. McGregor returned to his home in Cornwall, Wednesday, after spending Christmas at the home of his daughter, Mrs. R. D. Newton.

Everett Frazer on route 2 had to use four horses last Monday to haul the big load of Christmas mail on Bear ridge. Bear Riders must have had a good Christmas.

Carl Kinzer of Lewiston was transacting business in Kendrick, Wednesday.

The Grand Theater will put on a New Year's Dance, Monday evening, December 31. A local orchestra will furnish music for the occasion.

Miss Jessamine Batterton, who is attending University of Idaho, is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Theo Hanson this week. Harold Hanson spent his Christmas vacation with his folks, arriving from Reardon, Wash., the first of the week.

Mrs. Walter Thomas was taken to a Lewiston hospital Thursday afternoon on account of illness.

The clerk's position at the local depot was suspended for the winter months, beginning this week. Bob Spencer, who held the position will probably be transferred to Orohno, where he will work under A. E. Wilcox.

### BIG BEAR RIDGE

Happy and Prosperous New Year to all.

Alfred Hellerud arrived from Alberta, Canada, Tuesday, for short visit at the O. H. Forest home.

Mr. and Mrs. Wade Keene and children spent Christmas at the home of Mr. Keene's parents in Moscow.

A number from here attended the Christmas program at the Lutheran church in Deary, Tuesday evening.

Miss Johanna Hooker entertained a number of friends at dinner, Sunday, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Gabriel Forest.

Mr. and Mrs. N. E. Ware and children spent Christmas Day with Mr. and Mrs. O. E. MacPherson in Kendrick.

Mr. and Mrs. Otis Gentry of Kendrick spent Christmas at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Rufus May.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Dalberg and children of Deary are visiting at the J. J. Shind home.

The many friends of Webster May, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. May of Toston, Montana, were sorry to hear that he had undergone another operation at a Seattle Hospital and all join in wishing him a speedy recovery.

Mrs. M. Hendren and daughter, Evelyn, are spending their vacation at their home in Clarkston.

Miss Francis Hoffman is spending her vacation at her home near Moscow.

The Community Christmas program given at the hall Friday evening was largely attended.

Mrs. Kate Galloway and Mrs. Otto Alber write home from California that they are enjoying their visit with relatives and friends there immensely.

### LELAND NEWS

Wesley and Art Hartinger went to Lewiston the first of the week on business.

On Wednesday evening a large group of young folks gave Miss Bonnie Craig and Mr. Robbins a surprise farewell party. They have departed to visit Mr. Robbins' daughter in Seattle. Everyone reported an excellent time.

Quite a large number of young folks attended the dance. Mrs. C. Craig was hostess. Everyone was well pleased.

A large crowd attended the Christmas program at Welker schoolhouse, Friday evening. Several of the patrons took part, by rendering violin solos, dialogues and recitations. Refreshments were enjoyed by all present. Afterwards they played games.

A number of Mrs. Gephart's friends gave her a surprise Thursday evening.

Mrs. Hugh Parks is visiting at the home of her mother, Mrs. Hund. Mrs. Hund is still on the sick list.

On Thursday evening a small group of Leland young folks gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Powell and strung corn for the Christmas tree.

Wayne Kuykendal and Silvie Cook were business visitors in Lewiston the first of the week.

There will be no school until December 31.

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Blankenship have returned to their home in Bandon, Oregon, after two months visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Lee and Thomas Blankenship.

Miss Nellie Dean and Miss Mary Buckles are spending their Christmas vacation in their respective home at Fir Bluff.

Miss Elizabeth Daniel is spending her vacation on her homestead in Pine Creek.

The Willing Workers will give a "Measure Party", New Years Eve. A small admission charged. Everyone cordially invited.

### CAMERON ITEMS

Gus Blum and Otto Silflow left for Spokane, Saturday, to celebrate the holidays there.

Miss Larimore departed for her home in Portland last Saturday to spend Christmas with her parents.

The Luther League held its monthly meeting last Wednesday at Parish Hall, and decided to purchase two candlesticks, which will match the crucifix for the church. The League has made wonderful progress throughout the year and will continue to do so the coming year.

gross throughout the year and will continue to do so the coming year.

Herman Silflow returned from Canada, Thursday, after spending several months there. Herman has many interesting stories to tell.

Rev. Rein left for Lewiston, Friday to see the doctor, as he is greatly troubled with sciatic rheumatism. He returned Sunday, but was in such condition that the Sunday services were postponed.

Charley Harris was a visitor at the Kussel Rodgers home, Friday evening.

The Christmas program, which was to be held Monday evening was postponed on account of Rev. Rein, who is quiet sick at this writing. All other services will be discontinued until he returns from Lewiston, where he will go to have his tonsils removed.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Johnson of Peck arrived Sunday to spend the holidays with relatives.

Miss Hannah Hartung returned from Spokane, Monday, where she has been working.

The measles are pretty well checked around here now. A few of the smaller children still have them. Those taking dinner at the August Meyer home Sunday, were: Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wendt, Herman Meyer and Charley Harris.

Mrs. and Mrs. Blum and daughters were visiting at the Brunick home Monday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Silflow, Jr., and children, and Herman Silflow were dinner guests at the Gus Kruger home, Sunday.

### METHODIST CHURCH

Sunday school at 10:00 a. m. Epworth League at 6:45 p. m. Preaching at 7:30 p. m. Subject: "The Voices of the Days." You are cordially invited.

Preaching at American ridge Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. Subject: "Rivals - How, When and What?"

James W. Poolton, Pastor.

### Log of a Ship.

An instrument towed by a vessel by which the distance traveled is ascertained is called the log. The record of the ship's speed is therefore called the log, and this report is often extended to a full nautical report of the voyage.

### Young Stars.

The majority of the stars seen with the naked eye are young giant stars whose great bulk renders them brighter than the equally numerous old stars, which are denser and smaller.

### NOTICE

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Fraternal Temple Co. will be held Tuesday, January 8, 1924.

W. M. McCrea, Secretary. 52-2t

## TONIGHT And Saturday



Trapped in a flooded mine; shot at by an unknown; vamped by a beautiful treacherous woman—these are only typical of the thrilling adventures encountered by

Hoot Gibson in  
"THE LONE  
HAND"

Harold Lloyd in  
"Captain Kid's Kids"  
It's a scream!

Price 10c - 25c

New Kendrick  
O. E. MacPherson, Mgr.

## Best Wishes for the New Year

To all the friends and customers of this store we send earnest Good Wishes and a Thank You for the generous share of your business. May it be well with us all in the New Year.

## Bargain in Men's Pants

We purchased at a big discount a lot of all-wool pants and you may have the benefit of the low price.  
\$6.50 values selling at **\$3.95**

## Boys' and Youths' Mackinaws

Keep the boy warm and dry in an all-wool mackinaw.  
Sale Price from **\$4.38 to \$8.53**

## Stag Shirts

Men's Stag Shirts with double back, price **\$4.95**

## Kendrick Store Company

The Quality Store

## "Tess of The Storm Country"

From the Novel by Grace Miller White

## Featuring Mary Pickford

"The World's Sweetheart" in her own brand new version of a world classic the whole world loves—the re creation of a masterpiece.

This is a wonderful picture and one that you cannot afford to miss. It's Great.



MARY PICKFORD in "TESS OF THE STORM COUNTRY"

## New Year's Night

At The New Kendrick Theater  
Admission 25c and 50c