

## Latah County News Paragraphs

### Items of interest Taken From Neighboring Papers

Among other bills signed by Gov. C. C. Moore on Monday was House Bill No. 219, making it a felony to give or sell intoxicating liquors to minors.

It is bad enough when the men take chances of going blind or even suffering death from poison handed out these days under the head of "moon" and various other names, to say nothing of young boys, and even girls indulging in the stuff, to their detriment, both physically and morally, and Gov. C. C. Moore should be commended for signing the bill, as well as the author.—Genesee News.

Thirty-six district school champions, representing the third to the eighth grades inclusive, will compete in the annual Latah county spelling contest to be held at Moscow March 28, according to Miss Ellen Peterson, county school superintendent. The six final winners will be judged on a basis of supremacy in written and oral spelling.

Preliminary district contests will be held next Saturday to determine who shall compete at the Moscow meet. Districts where these contests will be held are: Moscow, Genesee, Kendrick, Potlatch, Troy and Deary. Three judges will pick the winners in the final meet which will be staged in the high school building at Moscow. Prizes of \$3. and \$2. for first and second in each grade will be given to the final winners.

The contests will consist of both oral and written spelling, 25 words to each contestant for oral and 50 for written. All words will be taken from "The New World Speller," each grade's words being taken from that grade's section in the book.—Star Mirror.

The surfacing of the state road from the west limits of Deary to the Troy district will be a help to the whole community, but its fullest benefit to Deary will depend upon whether or not the improvement can be carried on through the village. Once it is built the road thru the village will be taken over and maintained by the state, at least until we have a population of 2,500. If this road is built, or any other permanent street improvements undertaken, bonds will have to be issued. There is no other way.—Deary Press.

Some of our patriotic citizens volunteered their services last Wednesday and spread a thin coating of clay on the square where the flag pole stands. They are just trying this as an experiment to see if it won't bind the crushed rock surface better. If this proves true the whole of Main street may be given a like treatment.—Julietta Record.

### Ranch House Burned

The home of Frank Crocker, located on a bench of Bear ridge, about a mile from Kendrick, caught fire last Friday night from a defective flue in the kitchen. The house and contents were entirely destroyed.

Mr. Crocker and small son were asleep when the fire started and when Mr. Crocker woke up the kitchen was a mass of flames.

The Crocker family live in town during the school term and move to the ranch to spend the summer, so that only a part of their household goods were burned. The loss was partly covered by insurance.

Julius Giese of Fix ridge was transacting business in Kendrick last Saturday.

## Kendrick News 20 Years Ago

### Item Taken from the Gazette Published in 1904

The Kendrick Realty Co. has made several real estate deals recently among which we note Miles Parks' farm on Bear ridge and the Durbin residence, the latter to E. P. Atchison. Mr. West is also doing an extensive insurance business.

H. E. Wessels and wife and W. N. Terry and wife were the Kendrick guests at the wedding of Miss Emma Schultz. They state it was a royal entertainment and the ceremony was way above the average.

Mr. Chas and son are paying a visit to his old time friend, Martin Thomas. They are from Illinois.

Cap. Carleton was out on the ridge this week with Mr. Mayfield, whose headquarters are at Moscow. Mr. Mayfield is a dealer in thoroughbred horses and Cap. Carleton has been helping him introduce them.

P. W. Green is again at his post as N. P. agent after a week's rest.

Al McKee was a traveler to Spokane this week.

The city hall has been completed and J. W. Roush the contractor received his money therefore. It is a frame building covered with tin and contains a good sized council room and a room for the fire apparatus.

Bob Bigham Jr. visited in Moscow Thursday.

The statement is circulated that the Snake River fruit crop was practically ruined by the cold snap last month. This may be true but so far as the Potlatch is concerned the fruit trees give every indication of producing a bumper yield. You can't equal the Potlatch.

### Change in Game Laws

The first report on the changes in the game laws was received in Lewiston Wednesday, says the Tribune. The report shows the open season for the entire state by counties but covers only the field birds. The sportsmen of the Lewiston country are more particularly interested in the open seasons for the ten north Idaho counties and the principal changes noted are that the open season for grouse and native pheasants will begin 15 days earlier and continue throughout the month of September. The open season for Hungarian pheasants is from November 1 to November 20, both dates inclusive, and for Chinese pheasants is from November 1 to November 22, both dates inclusive.

The new law does not provide any open season for quail or prairie chickens in any of the northern counties and turtle doves are not mentioned in any of the changes. The following are the open seasons for the ten counties of north Idaho: Grouse and Native Pheasants—Oct. 1 to Oct. 31—Boundary, Bonner, Benewah, Kootenai and Shoshone counties.

Sept. 1 to Sept. 30—Latah, Lewis, Nez Perce, Idaho and Clearwater counties.

Hungarian Pheasants—Oct. 1, to Oct. 15, Benewah and Kootenai.

Nov. 1 to Nov. 20—Latah, Nez Perce and Clearwater counties.

Nov. 1 to Nov. 10—Lewis county.

Chinese Pheasants—Nov. 1 to Nov. 22—Clearwater, Idaho, Latah and Nez Perce counties.

Nov. 1 to Nov. 10—Lewis county.

### Notice to Baseball Fans

All baseball men are requested to meet at the ball park Sunday afternoon at 2:30, providing the weather is favorable. Baseball practice will start and the details of organizing the team will be discussed.

A. K. Carlson, Manager.

## Grand Champions of Poultry Show



This rooster and four hens, all white Plymouth Rocks, owned by L. C. Bonfoey of Deep River, Conn., won the grand championship for a pen at the poultry show in Madison Square garden, New York. They were awarded the largest trophy of the show and \$500 in cash.

## Happenings at the Kendrick Schools

Written by High School Student for the Gazette

The progress made in the typewriting class both in the advanced and beginning groups of this year has been exceedingly great as reported by the instructor, D. A. McClain. The enthusiasm and interest shown by the students is very gratifying indeed. The touch system used exclusively has again proved its superiority over all other methods used in previous years. This year this department has twenty four students enrolled in typewriting out of the entire high school enrollment, which is 45. Hazel Stanton, a sophomore, holds the championship speed and accuracy record of the high school which is 66 words per minute in a 15 minute Underwood typing contest. While Hester Knepper holds the record for most progress made in any semester both in speed and form work. Those who have thus far received certificates of proficiency and medals which require a high degree of accuracy combined with speed are:

30 word Certificate: H. Mielke, Mildred Holt, Maude Compton, Evelyn Hanson and Elsie Morey.

40 Word Bronze Medal: Hester Knepper, Flossie Bradshaw, Elizabeth Hund, Ruth Easterbrook, Claude Stanton, Ida Morey and Alberta Walker.

50 word Bronze Medal: Dorothy Stanton.

50 word Silver Medal: Hazel Stanton.

The Kendrick high school have planned to open school every morning by singing a few songs.

### CO-OPERATION

This subject has been under discussion for sometime in the vocational civics class of the high school, and they are writing this article to show the value and necessity of Co-operation in any community. Do we all understand the term "Co-operation" and how we may deal with it? Undoubtedly, there are many who do not grasp the full significance of the term.

Cooperation is the association of a number of persons for their common benefit, or the collective action for common well-being. For example: Some business or industrial process. Cooperation among workers is where the workers have a voice in the control of their enterprise, as in our labor unions. From these ideas cooperative societies have given rise and have increased the number and amount of business in the recent years; Cooperation is necessary to carry on any kind of industry and the different industries vary to the kind of cooperation.

There are three kinds of great importance:

1. "Societies of Consumption" that deal in buying and selling alone—which are the links between producer and consumer. This kind of cooperation is carried on by our home town merchants.

2. "Societies of Production" who sell the product of work of their members, as does the farmer in the Potlatch country.

3. "Societies of Credit or Banking" whose business is to cooperate with the public in opening accounts, or loaning money for the industrial purposes. We have formed great loan associations in the world for this purpose.

As a result of these three kinds of cooperation our business and industrial world progresses.

What would happen to our own community if each one of us was compelled to work alone? What would it be like if everyone insisted on working for himself? You can easily see what the result would be. A community cannot successfully preserve the lives of its members; protect the property and provide for attractive surroundings without cooperation. One individual cannot hope to make the community in which he resides beautiful without the cooperation of his neighbors.

One of the best pathways to follow in awakening the citizen's community spirit and therefore, securing his cooperation, is by a "survey". This may be explained by a thorough investigation into the condition existing in the community—its government, its schools, opportunities, its provision for public health, its streets and highways, its facilities for recreation, its religious opportunities and advantages, its industries and their effect upon the people.

Another way to inspire community spirit is by adopting a community slogan. That is, it should represent, to a certain extent, the aim, desire and wishes of a certain group, as an incentive for the combined action of that group. We have an example of this in our own community—"Try Kendrick First." This is a very active and distinctive phrase.

This paper was compiled from a set of papers written on "Cooperation" by a class in vocational civics. The reorganizing of the material, handled by the appointed committee with Frank Brocke, senior, chairman; Alberta Walker, junior; Hazel Stanton, sophomore; Clarice Leith, sophomore.

## Newsy Notes From Southwick

### Written for the Gazette by Special Correspondent

Ralph Wright of Potlatch spent Sunday with his family, returning to his work, Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Milton Benjamin of Potlatch spent Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Henderson. Miss Jessie Henderson returned home with them Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Whiting spent the day Tuesday at the home of John Stalnaker.

Harve Triplett moved his family from town to the Phil Elvy place Tuesday.

The youngest son of Howard Southwick is quite ill. Dr. Seeley was called to attend him.

Miss Bernice Snyder and Nadine McCoy were the guests of Nellie Henderson, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Kauder and Mrs. Frank Souders of Crescent and Grandma Wells were dinner guests of Mrs. Wm. Berriman, last Wednesday.

Newt Heath of Bear Ridge was a Southwick visitor one day last week.

The literary program at the school house Friday evening was largely attended. A large crowd coming from Leland. Southwick won in the debate but Leland won in ciphering match. A good many boxes were sold bringing the sum of \$24.05 which will go toward purchasing a piano for the school.

Mr. and Mrs. Atlee Mustoe spent the week end with Mrs. Mustoe's parents on Cream ridge.

A very pretty wedding was solemnized at the home of Mrs. Kime, Monday evening at 8 o'clock when her son, Charles, was united in marriage to Miss Cecil Garrison of Sunnyside, Wash., Rev. Presnal performing the ceremony. Following the wedding ceremony a large charity crowd gathered to wish them both a long, happy and prosperous married life. The bride formerly lived near Teakcan where she has a host of friends, while the groom has lived here many years and is well known and liked.

George Christensen of Crescent was a business visitor in town one day last week.

George Calvert and family came up Friday from Lewiston and is visiting at the home of his brother, Asa, this week.

### Carlson Baseball Manager

At a meeting of the executive committee of the baseball organization, held Wednesday evening, A. K. Carlson was selected as manager for the ensuing year. Mr. Carlson, with the committee, is now making plans for financing the team and for getting a line on the available material for players. Prospects are good for a fast team as there are some good baseball men in the community.

### Theodore Johnson

Theodore Johnson, who for many years made his home in Kendrick, died at a Lewiston hospital Tuesday. He had been making his home with A. E. Wilcox at Orofino for several years. He became ill recently and was sent to a Lewiston hospital for treatment.

The body was shipped here Thursday afternoon and taken to the Kendrick cemetery for burial. A short service was held at the grave, Rev. C. D. Bell, officiating.

### Oil Demonstration

The Kendrick Hardware Co. will hold an Oil School and Demonstration at the store Saturday (tomorrow) at which time Mr. Johnson of the Nutt Atwater Co. of Spokane and Prof. Beresford of the mechanical department of the University of Idaho, will speak on oils and their various properties. Various tests of oils will be made to demonstrate the good qualities which they possess. The general public is invited to attend.

## The Largest Still Now In Captivity

### Taken by Latah County and Federal Officers

A 180-gallon moonshine still, believed to be the biggest ever found in the state, was discovered in actual operation on the Grant Headrick farm, 12 miles southeast of Moscow, by county officers and Edgar Marston, internal revenue agent, at nine o'clock Sunday night.

Austin Williams of Cornwall, who was operating the still, in old out-buildings just off the Lenville road, when the officers arrived, and Frank Headrick, who was in his home on the farm a quarter of a mile away, were arrested. Three gallons of first-run moonshine standing by the still and 200 gallons of fresh mash was taken by the officers.

The still according to Williams, was purchased from a junk man to whom it had been sold, after being completely demolished. It was then repaired and set up in operation. It is supposed to have been previously confiscated in Spokane. Williams also admitted the still had been in operation over a considerable period at various places in this section. He was forced to move about frequently to avoid detection.

The still was located in an old shack and stood on an immense homemade furnace, entirely concealed from view from the road. The 180-gallon boiler was steaming with more than 100 gallons of mash when the officers arrived. While they watched it in operation, the still ran off a gallon of raw liquor in less than five minutes. The condenser consisted of 40 feet of coiled copper tubing, varying in diameter from two inches at the boiler to one inch at the other end.

Accompanying Marston in the raid were Sheriff Charles Summerfield and Deputies George Moody and R. E. Garrison. The officers remained in the old buildings with the still all night while it cooled off. It was brought in on a truck this morning, with the two men arrested.

Williams and Headrick were arraigned before United States Commissioner Warren Truitt Monday morning charged with manufacture of intoxicating liquor and of conspiracy, which is a penitentiary offense. They waived preliminary examination and were bound over to the federal court under \$1,000 bond each. Neither has yet furnished bond.

Standing next to the "biggest still in the state" in the sheriff's office, is what Sheriff Summerfield jokingly calls the "littlest still in captivity." It is a tiny still of tin-can variety, with a capacity of one and a half gallons. A few feet of quarter-inch copper tubing coils down inside the can and a small faucet at the bottom completes this "vest-pocket" still. It was unexpectedly discovered by the sheriff and his deputies while they were looking for "big game." No arrests were made in connection.

### SELLING BOOZE AT DANCE

Isaac Lowell of Potlatch was arrested at the Kennedy Ford dance hall Saturday night by Sheriff Charles Summerfield and Deputies George Moody and R. E. Garrison, charged with having in his possession intoxicating liquor. Lowell was caught with a cache of four pints of moonshine at the dance and later was discovered selling it.

He was arraigned before Probate Judge Adrian Nelson this morning. He waived preliminary hearing and was bound over to the district court under \$500 bond, which was not furnished.—Star-Mirror.

Mrs. Tony Agrell of Troy arrived Wednesday afternoon to visit her sister, Mrs. Ray Snyder.

# A CARLOAD OF SUGAR

N. B. Long & Sons

This week unloaded a straight carload of cane sugar

## BUY NOW

AT

Less Than Wholesale

Our price on this lot of sugar for quick sale and for CASH, is less than we could lay the same in our store on today's market.

## Bought on Low Market

And we are passing this saving on to you. Sugar always advances as the canning season approaches and this season is not likely to be an exception.

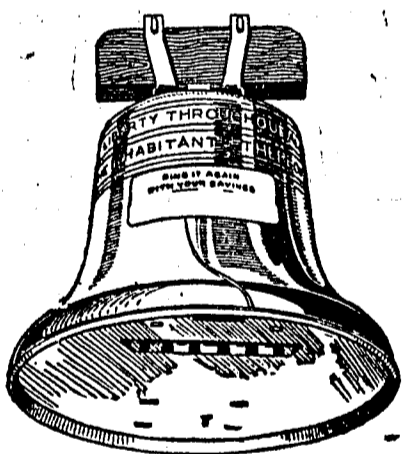
Our advice is to buy now and liberally. If you are short on cash, borrow enough to buy your season's requirements. You will certainly more than make interest. Remember the more you buy the cheaper per sack and the more you will save.

### You Must Hurry to Buy at These Low Prices

Single Sack	-	-	\$7.70
2 Sack lots	-	-	\$7.65
5 Sack lots	-	-	\$7.60

## N. B. LONG & SONS

"The Home of Good Things to Eat and Wear"



## Save Your Money

Save your money—you can no more build up a fortune without the first dollar than you can build a house without the first brick. It takes money to make money and by starting now to save a part of what you earn you will be able to greet "Dame Opportunity" with a smile when she knocks at your door.

Open a Liberty Bell Savings Account with this Bank the first thing TOMORROW and obtain a Liberty Bell Bank.

The

### Kendrick State Bank

Martin V. Thomas, Pres. K. D. Ingle, Vice-Pres.  
A. H. Daubenberg, Cashier  
E. H. Emery, Asst. Cashier

#### Carries Cook's Name

Sally Lunn, the popular tea cake, received its name from a pastry cook of Bath, England, Sally Lunn, who about the end of the Eighteenth century used to carry such cakes about in a basket.

#### Papuan Savagery

In Papua, only 400 miles from Australia, and part of the British empire, cases of cannibalism still occur; the Papuans have a tradition that no youth may marry until he has shed human blood.

#### THE KENDRICK GAZETTE

Published every Friday at Kendrick, Idaho, by

Ralph B. Knepper

Subscription price.....\$1.50

Entered at the post office at Kendrick as second class mail matter.

The early bird still gets the worm but the oil stations that stay open the latest sell the most gas.

It is an old saying but just as true today as ever, that "No business is greater than the man at the head of it".

The pert paragraphers exhausted their resources a year or so ago on the short skirts so that the return of this fashion leaves nothing but old material for them to work on. We have a year full of second hand jokes staring us in the face.

In the "Twenty Years Ago" items in this issue of the Gazette, mention is made of the completion of the city hall in Kendrick. The building at that time was put up as a more or less makeshift affair. At that time the members of the town council never dreamed that the building would still be in use twenty years later. How many more years do you suppose it will take the place of a city hall?

There are a few business people—though comparatively few—who are not quite convinced that consistent advertising pays enormous returns on the investment. Unfortunately, these few men or women, as the case may be, find out too late that a budget for advertising is as much of a necessity as any other part of the business expense or overhead. They have to be "sold" to advertising; but the "salesman" in this instance too often is a failing business or a depleted trade. A prosperous business usually first "sells itself" to the idea that it must sell its goods and products through advertising if it would succeed.

The largest volumes of business represent the greatest amount of well placed advertising. An advertising dollar is a prolific producer of its own kind; its posterity is prosperity.—Grangeville Free Press.

The band rehearsals lately are better than ever. Kendrick has never had a band in which the members have shown as much interest as is being displayed at this time. It is a splendid organization and there is every indication that some very pleasant summer evenings are in store for the people of the community when the band concerts will be given in the park.

As this is the age of dumbbells another old one won't hurt anything.

"Tim," said an exasperated citizen to a well known character, "you are the dumbest fellow I ever run across. You don't know that George Washington is dead." "Dead?" replied Tim, showing a little more interest, "I didn't know he was sick."

Here's one for the cross-word puzzle fans: A couple of Jews were walking down a street when they saw a bowl of fish in a window. One of the Jews told his friend to look at the "goldfish" in 4 letters of the alphabet. The other replied that they were not goldfish, also in 4 letters. The 1st Jew said "A B C D goldfish;" the 2nd replied, "I M N O goldfish." Get it?

#### LENORE LOCALS

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Hanks and family were dinner guests of W. J. Green, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Frisbee and family were visitors of Silven Miller, Sunday.

Roy Southwick and Glen Daggett went to the sale last week near Gifford.

Miss Gladys Daggett was a week end visitor of Mrs. F. S. Daggett.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Blackburn have been visitors in Cavendish this week from Lewiston.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Southwick entertained quite a crowd Sunday even-

ing at an oyster supper. Among those present were the following: Mr. and Mrs. Atlee Mustoe, Mr. and Mrs. H. Southwick and family, Darwin Tarry, Cecil Harris, Roy Douglas, Will Clay.

Misses Edna Southwick and Edna Green, who went to Southwick, Friday, for the literary and basket social, returned home Saturday and reported a good time.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Mustoe and Opal Southwick were overnight guests of H. Southwick, Saturday.

A number of the pupils of the Cream ridge school are going to the spelling contest at Teakean, Friday.

Mrs. Raby of Kendrick was visiting at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Joe Cook, last week.

F. S. Vaughan has been down to Lewiston taking medical treatment.

#### FAIRVIEW NEWS

Mr. and Mrs. O. A. Walker were given a birthday surprise on Tuesday evening, the time being spent in playing games after which refreshments were served. There were 39 guests present all reporting a very enjoyable time.

Minnie Glenn visited in Juliaetta last week.

T. J. Fleschman arrived Wednesday from Moscow to spend a couple of days, going to Lewiston on business before returning home. Mrs. Glen Fleschman accompanied him to Lewiston, returning on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Lyle Harrison and family spent Saturday night and Sunday at the T. H. Daugherty home.

O. A. Walker and wife and son, Orval and Mrs. Hendron and son were guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Woodward, Sunday.

T. H. Daugherty attended the sale at Pomeroy on Tuesday.

Mrs. Kennaugh returned to her home on Wednesday after visiting her sister, Mrs. Karmode, Mrs. Julia Fleschman, Woodrow and Maxine Fleschman spent Friday night with Virgil Fleschman.

Jack Fleschman went to Moscow Thursday where he expects to secure work on a nearby ranch.

#### CAMERON NEWS

August Meyer and son, Walter, motored to Lewiston, Thursday, returning Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wilken had as supper guests, Friday evening: Mr. and Mrs. Carl L. Wegner and family and Bill Brammar.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell Rodgers spent Friday with Mrs. Brunstiek.

Mrs. Emil Larson visited at the home of her daughter, Mrs. W. Silflow, Friday.

The Frank Wilken family have moved in with Bill Mielke and Mr. and Mrs. George Ehlers will move back on their home place.

Mr. and Mrs. Silflow entertained the following at Sunday dinner: Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wendt, Bill Brammar, Herman Silflow and Carl Kruger.

Rev. Rein and family and Mr. and Mrs. Gus Kruger took Sunday dinner at the A. E. Spekker home.

Those taking Sunday dinner at the Blum home were: Mr. and Mrs. Aug. O. Wegner and family, Mr. and Mrs. Carl L. Wegner and family.

Mrs. F. W. Silflow and children spent Tuesday at the Emil Larson home.

Mr. Boemeke was called to Lewiston Tuesday morning on account of the death of his brothers' wife.

#### STONY POINT

Mrs. Will Schetzle left Saturday for Moscow to visit at the Carl Reitze home.

Mrs. George McClintic of Juliaetta visited the last of the week with her sister, Mrs. Jess Cox.

Mrs. Arthur Schneider of Orofino was a week end visitor at the Will Steigers' home.

George Dygert and family and Clarence Dygert were Lewiston visitors Sunday. They were accompanied by Lester Eckman.

Prince Carlton spent the first of the week at Lewiston where he was under the care of Dr. Roe, who was treating him for nose and throat trouble.

Mr. and Mrs. Cletis Hoisington and Mrs. Prentiss and daughter, Wilma were Sunday visitors at the Leonard Fairfield home.

Mrs. Jess Cox and daughter visited Sunday with Mrs. Lester Hill.

#### Old Mosaic Tradition

According to an old ancient tradition, the laws given to Moses on the mount were inscribed on tablets of sapphire.

#### In Glory

A school of whales was disporting in mid-Atlantic when a Zeppelin flew low overhead. The widowed whale mother looked aloft and then exclaimed, with deep emotion: "Look, children, look! There goes your sainted father."

#### Insect Conditions All Over Country

Field Workers Are Kept Informed by Monthly Survey.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

One means by which the bureau of entomology of the United States Department of Agriculture keeps its many field workers informed as to insect pest conditions all over the country is by issuing a monthly survey based on detailed reports from the several States and from the Dominion of Canada, which has a similar service. The cooperation of the entomologists in the various states in supplying data on the general and unusual insect conditions in each region is now so well organized that the survey is in a position to report at any time on the entomological situation prevailing in any part of the United States and Canada. This cooperative agreement with Canada is especially useful in the case of pests which may be just over the border, against which preventive steps may be taken.

In recognition of the survey's position it has been requested to participate in the meetings of the crop estimate board, to serve that board in an advisory capacity on the status of insect pests affecting the crops upon which this board issues estimates.

The survey has been in existence nearly four years. One of its functions has been the preparation of an index of common names applied to insects in this country.

#### Peat Fertilizing Value Is Not Yet Understood

Every little while a question arises as to the fertilizing value of peat. This is a natural question, because the many peat deposits throughout northern sections of the country show a high content of nitrogen. Often it is claimed that this nitrogen in peat is comparable with nitrogen in commercial fertilizer.

Peat has often been used as a filler for low-grade fertilizers, and as a means of making a high analysis of nitrogen which is not really justified. The nitrogen content of peat has a very low availability, and any one who expects the value of this nitrogen to compare with the value of nitrogen in commercial fertilizers, is certain to be disappointed.

Peat lands may often be utilized to very good advantage by applying potash, which balances up the fertility sufficiently to produce a crop. Some very striking results have been achieved in northern Illinois by this treatment.

#### METHODIST CHURCH NOTICE

Sunday, March 22, 1925 KENDRICK

10:00 a. m. - Sunday school

11:00 a. m. - Morning worship

Sermon by C. D. Bell

6:30 p. m. - Epworth League

Leader: Edwin Branon

7:30 p. m. - Evening Worship

Sermon by C. D. Bell

Boys and girls meeting at 3:45 every afternoon next week in Epworth hall.

Revival services to begin next Sunday morning.

SOUTHWICK

10:00 a. m. - Sunday school

11:00 a. m. - Sermon, Joy Bell

6:30 p. m. - Epworth League

7:30 p. m. - Sermon by Joy Bell

#### EMANUEL LUTHERAN CHURCH

Cameron, Idaho, Rev. Edward A. Rein, Pastor

Church services - 10:30 a. m.  
Sunday school - 9:30 a. m.  
Luther League 2nd Wednesday in the month.

Ladies Aid 1st Wednesday in month  
Church Council 1st Monday in month  
Come and worship with us.

#### METHODIST CHURCH BULLETIN

Leland, Idaho

Sunday School - 10:00 A. M.  
Preaching - 11:00 A. M.  
Epworth League devotional meeting at 7 P. M.

To these services the public is cordially invited.

Rev. C. J. Taber, Pastor

#### Better Eggs

A rooster by perseverance rolled an ostrich egg in the chicken yard. He called the hens and said: "Now I'm not casting any insinuations or reproaching any of you hens, but I just want you to see what is being done in other places."—Everybody's Magazine.

#### Food Depends on Monsoons

In India, the greater part of the Bombay presidency, including Sinds, depends for its food supply upon the southwest monsoons that happily invade that part of the country at regular intervals. In years of defective or irregular monsoons these areas are liable to the dreaded recurrence of the "India famine," when the shortage of food supply is felt by animals as well as human beings.



One thing a boy really likes to do

Paint! That's soup and meat and apple pie to him. Many's the day he's watched the professional with longing eyes.

Now give him his chance. It's easy with Murphy Dacote. He can make his own canoe, kitchen chairs, porch things and garden tools shine like new.

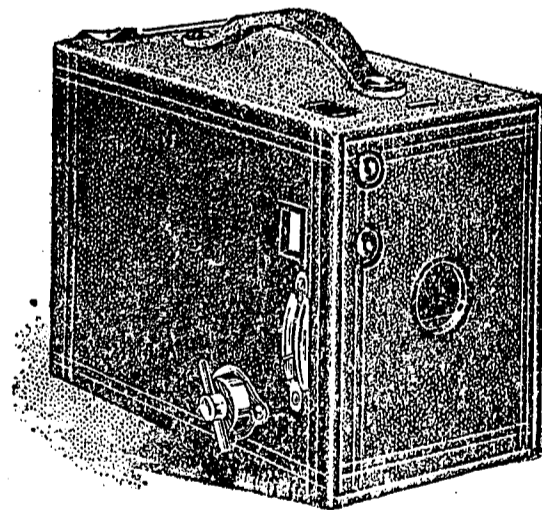
Black and white and ten beautiful colors to choose from.

Stop in today—take your pick—then turn him loose.

#### Carlson

Hardware Co.

Murphy Da-cote



## Brownie Cameras

Eastman-made

Everybody makes good pictures from the start with a Brownie.

Just point the lens, press the release and take the picture home.

We'll show you how—you can get results the same day.

Brownies \$2.00 up

At our Kodak counter

Red Cross Pharmacy

### Prune Grape Vines for Best Results

Work Usually Done While Plants Are Dormant.

Bearing grape vines must be pruned every year if a profitable yield is to be secured.

This work is usually done while the vines are still dormant, advises J. H. Clark, instructor in fruit growing at the New Jersey State College of Agriculture. "A heavy pruning is necessary to stimulate vigorous wood growth, to keep the plant within bounds, and to leave only as many buds as can produce good-sized clusters."

The amount of old wood left at pruning time should be no more than is necessary to act as a support to the producing canes. In the Kniffen system of training, which is recommended for New Jersey, a single trunk extends to the top wire of the two-wire trellis. Four vigorous, one-year-old canes, a little above the average in length and starting as near the trunk as possible, are selected to produce the crop. These should be so located that one cane can be tied in each direction along each wire. Each of these canes is cut back to eight or ten buds, depending on the vigor of the vine, making a total of 32 to 40 buds on the entire plant.

This number of buds distributed over four canes will produce more fruit than the same number of buds on spurs, each bearing only two to four buds. Since the canes which bear fruit one year are removed the next, some provision must be made for renewal. This is provided for by selecting four other canes as close as possible to where renewal canes will be wanted a year later, and cutting them back to spurs of two buds each. All remaining canes are then removed entirely.

"These recommendations can easily be applied to other systems of training. The removal of as much old wood as possible and keeping 30 to 40 buds on four or five one-year-old canes to produce the crop are the essential points."

### Farming Becoming More Difficult, Says Expert

According to Director Sidney B. Haskell of the Massachusetts experiment station, farming is becoming more difficult, due to higher market standards, soil fertility problems, insect pests, plant and animal diseases, and competition with the factory which has brought about a shorter working day. This increasing difficulty works to the advantage of the educated farmer.

The future of farming looks bright because of the increasing population, because there are no longer great areas of untilled soil in the West, and because the Middle West and South are now passing through the same era of industrialization which the East has already had.

Each section of the country must adapt itself more and more to that type of agriculture that best fits its market and transportation facilities, its soil and its climatic conditions, and in order to compete on the market at the price set by the large producing areas, farmers must reach certain standards of efficiency per acre, per dollar and per man.

More and more attention must be given to good seed, productive live stock, economical use of labor and to the application of proper fertilizers in sufficient quantity to give the greatest profit.

### Pasturing Sweet Clover During Second Season

Sweet clover, the second season, should be pastured as soon as an animal is able to get a mouthful and should be grazed heavily, according to specialists of the Kansas State Agricultural college.

If a seed crop is desired, grazing should cease the last of June or the first of July and the crop should be allowed to make seed. Harvesting should be done September 1, or before. Close grazing is not likely to hurt sweet clover. As a matter of fact, it benefits the following seed crop, where seed is desired, by forcing the plant to make a fine, bushy growth, instead of a coarse, upright growth.

### Farm Hints

- Select the best eggs for hatching.
- Top-dress small grain with nitrate of soda.
- Plow every day the ground is dry enough.
- Order any repair parts needed for farm implements.
- High quality in seeds is worth more than it costs.
- Clean up around edges of fields and other places where needed.
- A germination test on seed corn makes a pretty good insurance policy.
- As bad accounts bankrupt a business, so worthless cows will break a dairyman.
- That ounce of prevention—lock up the latest control measures for insect pests, and plan for them beforehand.

## DAIRY FACTS

### CLEANLINESS QUITE IMPORTANT ON FARM

One of the things which should receive first consideration in dairy farming for the production of a high quality of milk or cream is cleanliness, with special reference to clean barns, clean milking practices and clean utensils.

It is very essential that the barn be kept clean. The manure should be removed at least once each day. Cobwebs and dust should not be allowed to accumulate. Whitewashing the interior of the barn at least once a year is a cheap means of improving the appearance and sanitary conditions. There should be plenty of fresh air, and flies should be kept out as nearly as possible. Some people have screened their barns against flies.

Before milking begins, the cow's udder and flanks should be wiped off, preferably with a damp cloth. The milking should always be done with dry, clean hands. It is a filthy habit to milk with wet hands, and it is a mistaken idea that milking with wet hands makes milking easier. As a matter of fact, in cool weather not only is it hard on the milker, but it also has a tendency to cause the cow's teats to become sore. It is well to strain the milk immediately through a clean cloth, or preferably, through a fine mesh gauze strainer.

All utensils which come in contact with milk and cream should be kept clean at all times. It is well to use pails with a partly covered top, because this keeps out 50 per cent of the dirt and other impurities which would otherwise get into the milk. Milk pails and other utensils should be free so far as possible from crevices where dirt may lodge and be hard to remove. Cream separators and other dairy utensils should always be cleaned properly immediately after use. The washing can best be done by first rinsing the utensils in cold water and then washing in hot water containing grease-free washing powders. This should be followed by rinsing in scalding water, after which they should be placed in the sun to dry.

### Common Scrub Cows Can Be Graded Up Quickly

No experiment station has demonstrated more exclusively than the Iowa experiment station that common scrub cows can be graded up in a comparatively short time and that from ordinary scrubs, bred to registered sires, high producing herds can be established in a comparatively short time. Some years ago, the Iowa experiment station purchased some scrub cows from Arkansas. They were about as poor a lot of cows as one could find anywhere, although under good management as to feed and care they improved very rapidly in milk production. The production of milk and fat was probably fully 40 per cent higher after good feeding than it had been in their original homes, but even at that their average yield was only 188 pounds of fat and 4,034 pounds milk during the first year.

### Don't Overfeed Calves During First Two Weeks

Calves from the modern, highly domesticated dairy cow get too much nourishment in the first two weeks of their lives. That, as much as any one factor, explains why mortality rates are higher for calves, comparatively, than for other classes of stock.

Improvement in the digestive ability of the calf has not kept pace with the increasing richness of the milk. As a result a calf, if allowed free access to the cow for the first two weeks, will often overeat.

The best way to control this is to reduce the amount of milk given the calf at first. Increase the milk ration gradually as the calf grows older, and add a little alkali, such as sodium bicarbonate, to neutralize the acids formed by the excess of fat in the milk.

### Dairy Notes

- It's never too late to start keeping records on your cows.
- A warm cow may not always be contented, but a contented cow is always warm.
- It may not be necessary to feed grain after the calf has reached a year old if it is on good pasture.
- A good ration may not make a poor cow profitable, but may make a lot of difference in the returns from a good cow.
- The silo is indispensable for cheap milk production.
- Start the new year right by keeping daily milk records and feeding each cow in proportion to her production and size.
- A grain ration consisting of 30 pounds cracked corn, 30 pounds oats, 20 pounds bran and 10 pounds oil-meal makes an excellent mixture for calves getting mixed clover and timothy hay.

### Need Home-Grown Seed for Success

Italian and Chilean Varieties Prove Unsatisfactory in Most Parts.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

More general use of home-grown clover seed, in the opinion of the United States Department of Agriculture, would do more than any other one thing toward solving the problem of red clover failure in this country. If methods can be found by which small acreages of domestic red-clover seed can be conveniently harvested and hulled for home use, more dependence could be put upon the supply of home-grown seed and less would need to be imported.

**Clover Turned Under.**  
It is known, says the department, that throughout the country, east of the Allegheny mountains at least, there are every year thousands of acres of good second-growth clover that is turned under instead of being harvested for seed, because in those neighborhoods no hullers are to be had and the farmer is not able to harvest and save the seed economically. If these farmers could save their own seed, the drain on the market stocks represented by their requirements would be materially decreased, and the seed produced in the states where it is grown commercially would be more nearly adequate to supply the demand.

For at least fifteen years the United States has been a heavy importer of red-clover seed. Most of this seed has come from Italy and France. Evidence is accumulating to show that the Italian seed is not satisfactory for use in America. Co-operative trials which the department has been conducting with experiment stations in the Middle West have shown that the plants from Italian seed are much more likely to winterkill than those from American seed, that they are more susceptible to certain diseases and that they often give a smaller crop even when the stand is otherwise apparently satisfactory.

**Unsatisfactory Seed.**  
As far as the investigations of the department have progressed it was found that Italian seed is practically everywhere unsatisfactory and that French and Chilean seed, while giving good yields in some parts, is unsatisfactory in Iowa, Minnesota and elsewhere where the winters are severe.

Means of harvesting and saving the seed from the numerous small acreages of red clover instead of importing seed would do much to bring the clover crop back into a dependable part of the rotation. Red clover is par excellence the restorative crop for rotations in the corn belt, says the department, but continued failures of the crop have caused a steady decline in acreage. This decline in acreage over a long period of years has adversely affected the yields of all other crops involved in the rotation.

The importance of home-grown seed is especially great in the southern and southeastern part of the clover belt, where the anthracnose disease is common and often very destructive. Here plants that survive and produce seed are quite likely to have some degree of resistance to the disease.

### Truck Crops Show Large Increase in Production

That the American diet is becoming more and more diversified is indicated by the enormous increase in the production of vegetables during the past three or four years. These crops, according to the United States Department of Agriculture, had a gross value of \$313,000,000 in 1924—an increase of 84 per cent over 1921. Over 2,300,000 acres are now devoted to the growing of such crops as tomatoes, early Irish potatoes, strawberries, cantaloupes, green peas, onions, lettuce, celery, cabbage, asparagus, cucumbers, snap beans, watermelons, sweet corn, spinach, peppers, cauliflower, carrots, eggplant and a number of others.

The development of the canning industry and the improvement of cold storage, transportation and marketing facilities have made possible this improvement in the diet which is so important to the health of the people—especially of those who are forced to live in congested centers of population.

Truck crops, grown for sale, are a product of an intensive agriculture. They require much skilled labor, careful attention during the growing season and on most soils the use of rather heavy applications of commercial fertilizer. In fact it does not usually pay to put so much labor into these crops without using plenty of fertilizer to insure profitable yields.

### When Mammoth Clover Is Wanted for Seed Only

When mammoth clover is wanted for seed it is well to either pasture the field until about the first of June or clip it, leaving the clippings on the field to act as mulch. If short of pasture use this field of clover early in the season for that purpose. However, if the fertility of the soil is of most importance, let the clover grow, then in June roll or pole it down, going around the field in the same direction that the mower will go. The heads of the clover will straighten up and the seed crop can be harvested without handling so much straw. By this method a heavy growth of organic matter is left on the ground to be turned under when the ground is plowed for corn.

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## New Kendrick Theatre

### Better Chances for Wheat Crop

Increase in Yield May Be Obtained by Early and Deep Plowing.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

"More Profit for Wheat Farmers in Central Kansas" is the title of a new bulletin just issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. This bulletin shows how many farmers can make more money by using more efficient practices in growing wheat and in planning other lines of production with which to supplement the income from wheat.

**Most Profitable Crop.**  
The bulletin points out that wheat, taking one year with another, has been and probably will continue to be the most profitable crop grown in central Kansas. Some farmers, by having fields better shaped and larger in size, by using larger implements and machines, get more wheat for a given amount of labor, horse work and other resources than do other farmers. Some farmers, by early and deep plowing, increase their chances for good yields. Some farmers get larger yields than others by selecting high yielding varieties. These and other reasons are suggested to show why some farmers get more from the wheat crop than do other farmers.

Standards are suggested which farmers can use in measuring the degree of efficiency with which the different kinds of work are done. Some farmers handle men and teams more efficiently than do other farmers. By comparing what he does on his own farm with the standards suggested, the farmer can decide whether or not he is an efficient or inefficient wheat grower.

**Time for Other Lines.**  
The bulletin suggests further, that after a farmer has grown all the wheat that he can, there is much time left for other lines of production. The time of himself and his teams is available the entire year and the wheat crop uses them for only a part of the year. The bulletin suggests how the farmer can select the crops and live stock that will give the largest returns for the men and teams when they are not needed by the wheat crop.

The bulletin says, "Limited acreages of corn, oats, alfalfa, Sudan grass, kafir and the sorghos do not seriously interfere with the production of wheat. A few milk cows, beef cattle, hogs, and chickens provide means of utilizing farm-grown roughages, wheat pasture, and other feeds produced. These feed crops and live stock give the farmer a profitable return for time not needed in the wheat field."

The conclusions presented in the bulletin are based upon data from 25 farmers in McPherson county, Kansas, who kept detailed records of all farming operations in co-operation with the United States Department of Agriculture and the Kansas agricul-

tural experiment station during the past few years. Copies of Bulletin No. 1440 entitled "More Profit for the Wheat Farmers of Central Kansas" may be obtained free, as long as the supply lasts, upon application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

### Docking and Castrating Lambs of Big Importance

University farm, St. Paul, Minn. has recently issued a booklet on the subject of docking and castrating lambs, written by Philip A. Anderson, in charge of sheep. Many sheep raisers, particularly the inexperienced, do not attach a great deal of importance to these two factors in sheep raising, but, as a matter of fact they weigh heavily on the loss side of the scale when the sheep are marketed. Mr. Anderson tells briefly and concisely the why and how of both operations. The booklet may be obtained by writing to University farm, St. Paul, Minn.

### Sudan Grass Fertilizer

There has been but few experiments made to determine the best fertilizers for Sudan grass. Ordinarily where the soil is reasonably good, no fertilizers are used, but it would no doubt be advisable on poorer land to use a complete fertilizer such as is used on corn. In Kentucky the application of acid phosphate at the rate of 200 pounds per acre resulted in increased yields in eight out of ten cases. The seed can be sown with a grain drill.

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# POULTRY

## SANITATION URGED TO FIGHT DISEASE

Dr. V. A. Moore of the New York state veterinary college at Cornell university says that the best way as yet known to fight the poultry plague which has alarmed so many poultrymen is by thorough and adequate sanitation. No remedy is known for sick fowls, nor is any drug known that can be given to healthy ones to immunize them.

With these facts in mind, Doctor Moore offers the following suggestions to poultry growers to help them in fighting this swiftly working malady: Keep houses clean and well ventilated, and feed no garbage containing raw chicken flesh or viscera. At least one outbreak was started from feeding hens infected viscera. Be sure that any new fowls come from a healthy source, and isolate newly purchased fowls in a separate house for at least ten days before they are placed in the home flock. Watch all poultry carefully. Remove any sick ones promptly and thoroughly clean and disinfect the place. Burn or bury dead fowls.

Clean and disinfect all used poultry crates brought on the premises. Cats and dogs should not pass from one poultry house or farm to another, and owners, attendants, or other persons should not go from farms on which fowl plague exists to other poultry farms or houses. Take precautions to prevent the virus from being brought to the premises on implements, clothing or animals, and if the virus should gain entrance, keep it from getting away and into other flocks. All infected poultry houses should be cleaned, the litter burned or buried and the floors, roosts, feeding and watering dishes and nests disinfected.

In describing the symptoms of the disease, he says the head hangs down, the comb and wattles become bluish in color, and the temperature, which at first is high, drops to subnormal. The nose and intestines discharge, and this matter is heavily charged with the virus causing the disease. As the plague is reported to be more active in summer than in winter, it is important that its spread be checked and the virus destroyed as soon as possible. The main thing, says Doctor Moore, is to destroy diseased birds and keep healthy fowls away from them, either before or after death.

## Soft Shelled Eggs Are Caused by Too Much Fat

Hatching eggs should be tested as early as the fifth day, but in the case of beginners particularly the seventh day of incubation is the best for the first test. By that time it is an easy matter to detect the infertile egg.

A cardboard with a round hole about an inch in diameter cut in the center makes a good egg tester. The room should be dark excepting for the light used in testing. The cardboard should be held between the operator and the light and the eggs placed one at a time before the small hole in the cardboard. The germ will then be easily located.

The dead germ is readily distinguished from the live germ, as it will show a grayish, lifeless appearance. The infertile egg will appear as clear as an ordinarily fresh egg. On the other hand, the fertile egg will show a dark spot in the center, with numerous blood vessels radiating from it. The eggs that do not show a live germ should of course be removed.

It is advisable to test again about the fourteenth day, as sometimes the germ dies in the course of development. Such eggs should also be removed at once, as decay is very rapid and frequently they cause changes in the temperature of the incubator.

## Guinea Hens Are Wild

Guinea hens usually are too wild to be set anywhere except in the nest where they have become broody, and often such a nest is unsafe. Because of these disadvantages and the fact that guinea hens do not make the most satisfactory mothers for guinea chicks, ordinary hens are most often used to do both the incubating and the brooding, at least until late in the summer, when the guinea hens often are allowed to sit and raise a brood without much attention being given them.

## Poultry Facts

Chickens should be put on the market as soon as they are ready.

One might better hold stock in a wildcat scheme than to buy feed for poor layers. Cull.

Soy bean meal added to the poultry mash must not be made a substitute for animal protein.

Proper feeding and early marketing are two of the most important factors in the raising of chickens for profit.

Egg shell color does not affect the food value of eggs, but it does make a difference in the appearance. All brown or all white eggs will command the highest prices.

Very few poultry houses are free from mites, and where these pests are present in large numbers one cannot expect good success in getting his hens to lay.

## Suitable Type of Poison Container

Canvas Bags or Pasteboard Boxes Unsatisfactory.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

"Nicotine dusts" which have recently come into extensive use for the control of certain insect pests present a serious problem to the manufacturers because of the fact that they deteriorate in strength in the usual form of commercial packing. This makes it difficult for the manufacturers to label their product as to its percentage of ingredients in accordance with the federal insecticide and fungicide act, and the consumer has no assurance that the product he is obtaining will be efficient. The United States Department of Agriculture has undertaken some tests and investigations to determine the extent of such losses and indicate the most suitable type of container which would make possible the marketing of a more uniform and standard product.

The findings of the investigators so far have been published in Department Bulletin 1312, just issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. Among other results it is stated that canvas bags, pasteboard boxes, and paraffined boxes are unsatisfactory containers for nicotine dusts. Air-tight metal or glass containers only should be used for packing them commercially.

A copy of the bulletin may be obtained, as long as the supply lasts, upon request from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

## Plowing Early for Soy Beans Is Favored Plan

Success with soy beans depends more upon a good seedbed than is true of any other field crop. From a long study of soy beans at the Missouri experiment station and on farms over the state, C. Curter urges early plowing in case it was not done in the fall.

Soy beans cannot compete with weeds, hence the great importance of killing off as many weeds as possible before the soys come up. This is accomplished by working the ground at least twice before planting, once three or four weeks before and once ahead of the planter.

For the greater part of Missouri and similar latitudes, the last week in May or the first week in June is the best time to plant soy beans. The beans do very poorly in cold or dry soil so there is always danger of the weeds getting ahead of them. A properly prepared seedbed is more important than two weeks of time at the planting season.

## Furnish Fuel to Keep Fowls Warm in Winter

Hens have more work to do in order to lay eggs in winter than any other time of year. For one thing, feed must furnish fuel for keeping them warm. To manufacture whites, yolks and shells of eggs requires a healthy body supplied with certain food elements which hens naturally pick up in the spring and summer.

One of these important food elements or rather a number of them have been found to be contained in buttermilk and similar food elements are easy to supply in the laying mash by the addition of 10 per cent or more of dried buttermilk.

A ration consisting of 25 pounds wheat bran, 25 pounds standard middlings, 30 pounds cornmeal, 5 pounds bone meal and 15 pounds dried buttermilk has given fine results. In feeding, the laying mash should be kept before the flock all the time and should be supplemented by feeding scratch grain twice a day.

## Clover Will Do Well if Given Real Good Chance

Every farmer likes to look at a good field of clover, especially on his own farm. Older men tell us of the time when clover grew naturally, and all that was necessary for a successful "catch" was just to sow the seed. But many years of cropping have brought about far-reaching changes in the soil. Lime is continually getting away in the drainage water, in crops sold off the farm, and in the bones of animals. Phosphorus—never very plentiful even in virgin soils—has been reduced by cropping and by live stock until today it is the limiting element in most soils.

With these factors in mind, it is not hard to see why clover fails so often, for clover needs lots of lime, and it never does well unless plenty of phosphorus is present. To be sure, many other reasons are often given for clover failure—but clover will do well if given a real chance.

## Selecting Clean Ground for Gardens Is Favored

It is a sad mistake to select a weedy, grassy patch of ground for the garden, thinking to give it good culture and get rid of the weeds and grass. In the first place, such soil is always badly infested with grubs, cutworms, wire-worms and other pests that breed in grass. These lack food when the weeds and grass are kept down, and feed on the plants with disastrous results. If it is a dry year you may be able to keep the weeds in check, but a wet year will give you a run for your money. It is almost an impossible task to keep a rich garden clean if it has been overrun with weeds for a year or so when wet weather gives them its backing. They seem to spring up full size in a night.

## Greenhouse Tomato Superior in Flavor

Picked Unripe to Save Consumer Undue Loss.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Greenhouse tomatoes ripened on the vine are superior in flavor to those grown outdoors in warm sections, and picked unripe in order to get them to the distant consumer without undue loss, the United States Department of Agriculture finds in its study of greenhouse tomatoes, just issued as Farmers' Bulletin 1413. Tomatoes marketed during the winter and early spring months when prices are high are usually served as a salad or as an ingredient of a salad. Thus a comparatively small quantity is enough for several persons, making the tomato as economical to the housewife as other available salad crops.

The greenhouse owner must make a large investment in houses and equipment, and he must be prepared to spend large sums for the maintenance of conditions suitable for this exacting crop, says the department. On the other hand, a grower 2,000 or more miles from the markets must spend large sums for picking, packing, transportation, and handling before his crop can be realized upon. The products of properly located greenhouse ranges where fuel, labor, and other essentials can be obtained economically are usually able to compete successfully with tomatoes grown at distant points out of doors. The vegetable-forcing industry is increasing in importance, and the tomato is receiving its full share of attention.

Copies of the bulletin can be had free, as long as the supply lasts, by writing to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

## Two New Oat Varieties of Excellent Qualities

Two new oat varieties, Keystone and Patterson, promise to be the best Pennsylvania grain growers have yet had, if yields to date are any indication of their abilities. Both varieties were developed at the Pennsylvania State college experiment station where they have averaged for the past ten years nearly ten bushels per acre more than Sixty Day, an early variety, according to C. F. Noll, experimental agronomist of the station.

These two varieties have been known in the past as 53-11 and 63-11. The former has now been named Keystone, for the state where originated, and the other is called Patterson, in honor of the late William Patterson, superintendent of the college farm for many years.

In many other parts of the state these varieties have been grown in demonstration plots for several years with very satisfactory yields. Approximately eleven hundred acres of the two varieties were grown last year, so five or six thousand bushels of seed will be available for distribution. The demand was greater than the supply last spring, Noll reports.

The two varieties are almost alike in height, in type of grain, and in yielding capacity, but Keystone is about two days earlier than Patterson. The grains are yellow and rather small. They have a thin hull and the percentage of kernel in the grain is usually higher than in the larger-grained varieties.

"These oats are best adapted to those sections of Pennsylvania where early oats do best," says Noll. "They have proved much superior to Sixty Day, or Kherson, the most commonly early grown variety."

## Value of Potatoes

Potatoes contain more dry matter and have a greater feeding value than any other vegetable. Instead of having 90 per cent water, the percentage usually ranges between 70 and 80 per cent, the extremes being 65 and 85 per cent, according to figures given by Professor Fraser of Cornell in his book, "The Potato." Potatoes contain more dry matter than carrots, mangels or bagas, which have always been extensively used for feed.

## Cull All Grain Seed

Cull your seed just as you cull your chickens and dairy cows, is the word crops extension specialists at the Ohio State university pass along to grain farmers. It is good policy to have crops grown from carefully selected seed because it pays consistent dividends. Wheat should only be grown from seed clean and free from weed seed and from one of the dozen varieties proved to be best.

## FARM FACTS

Care for early hatched baby chicks well.

Repair pasture fences before busy season.

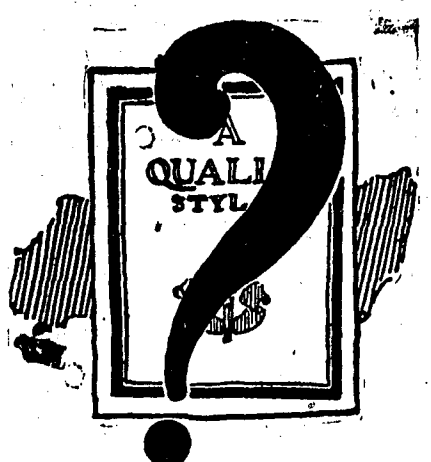
Eliminate all diseased birds from the flock.

Put in your order for certified potato seed.

The field is the most expensive germination tester.

Feed early baby chicks properly to give them a good start.

The farmer has opportunity for more mental and physical busyness than any other bee in the human hive.



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If you don't watch them, dollars have a way of flying over the fence and getting lost in the thicket of needless spending.

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If you do not have a savings account, start one today—it will come in handy some time—a dollar will do.

**THE FARMERS BANK**  
Kendrick, Idaho

## Pasture Rotation Reduces Parasites

Stomach Worms Are Among the Most Serious Pests.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The belief of progressive sheepmen that pasture rotation reduces the ravages of parasites among sheep and lambs received a scientific test last year at the Beltsville (Md.) farm operated by the United States Department of Agriculture. According to the report of the chief of the bureau of animal industry, just issued, that belief is correct. The government investigators found that a systematic rotation of forage-crop pastures enables lambs to reach market weight without visible effects of parasitic infestation.

The system, though keeping parasites in check, is not an absolutely sure method. While the frequent changes of pasture proved beneficial, they were not entirely adequate in the control of parasites of sheep carried throughout the year. Stomach worms are among the most serious pests attacking farm flocks, and for their complete suppression some method of treatment such as dosing with dilute copper-sulphate solution is desirable. Details of the method are obtainable without cost from the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, at Washington, D. C.

## Club of Reformed Women

A unique club in London is the "King's Own," the membership of which is composed wholly of girls who have served prison sentences and now are reformed.

## How to Kill Ox Warbles on the Backs of Cattle

The grubs so commonly found in "bolls" on the backs of cattle during winter and spring are the larvae of the ox warble-fly developed from eggs deposited by the fly when cattle are grazing. They are the source of much misery to their hosts, and may reduce milk yield or prevent normal growth and development, besides causing tremendous economic loss by the damage they do to the hides for leather. In time this menace and mischief might greatly be lessened, or possibly eliminated, were every owner of cattle invariably to protect his animals from flies by free and frequent spraying with a reliable repellent, and by squeezing out and destroying every grub he can find. The extraction of a grub from a mature boll may readily be accomplished by pressing down hard on it with the open mouth of a large bottle. A mixture of one part of lodoform and five parts of lard should then be applied to the boll, and to immature ones, to induce healing or destroy forming grubs. Such treatment always proves profitable and certainly is humane.—Dr. A. S. Alexander.



**GLEANINGS**

Mrs. Robert Brown underwent a major operation at a Spokane hospital Monday morning of this week. She is reported to be making a good recovery.

Ben Callison was named executor of the will of his father. The terms of the will bequeath the estate, valued at approximately \$32,000, to Mrs. S. P. Callison, Mrs. Olive Roberts and Ben Callison.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Helpman arrived last Friday from Northport, Wash., where they sold out their interests and will make their home here. They are making extensive improvements in their residence property on school house hill. Mr. Helpman was cashier of the bank at Northport but resigned his position recently.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Kester Dammarell, Friday, March 13, an 8 pound son. His name is Neal Stanton Dammarell, and his parents are perfectly satisfied with him.

Charles Crocker caught a salmon trout in Bear creek last Friday that measured two feet long. It weighed four pounds dressed. Charles caught the big fish on a No. 8 trout fly but the hook broke so he killed the fish with a stick, which was not according to Isaac Walton, but it was a case of safety first.

Herman Schupfer drove to Lewiston last Saturday to attend the auto show.

Professor Ph. Soulen has been reelected superintendent of the Moscow public schools for the fifth consecutive year, at a salary of \$3,000 a year.

Miss Edith Dammarell arrived last Saturday from Lewiston to spend the week end with her parents here.

The public sale of Earl Langdon's, advertised to take place last Monday, was called off and the property is being disposed of at private sale.

A good rule to go by in the planting of sweet clover is to sow it about the same time that you do oats. Earlier seeding is better than late.

The Gazette shop is working on the new phone directory this week. It will be completed the first of next week and will then be ready for distribution.

Jack Bailey arrived Wednesday afternoon from Sawtelle, Cal., to look after his farming interests here.

It is reported that Frank Nesbit of Troy has purchased the drug store at Juliaetta which has been conducted for a number of years by R. F. Pepple. Mr. Nesbit is a registered pharmacist and at one time had a drug stock at Ferdinand, which was destroyed by fire.

The Epworth League gave a very enjoyable party at the Community Hall, Tuesday evening. There were about sixty young people present and everyone reported a delightful time. Refreshments were served.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Ray Snyder, Wednesday morning, March 18, a fine boy.

Mr. and Mrs. Humphreys went to Spokane, Wednesday on the morning train. Mrs. Humphreys will undergo a major operation at a Spokane hospital.

Edgar Long is completing one of the best jobs of cement work in town. He put in a water proof cement floor and sidewalks in the basement under Long's Store and is finishing the job this week. One room of the basement will be used for a pickling room. It has frosted pipes running through it and the temperature can be kept very low even in the hottest summer weather. Another room is being fitted up for a root cellar for storing potatoes, onions, etc during the winter months.

Mr. and Mrs. John E. Zoyer, former Kendrick residents, are suing the city of Spokane for \$10,000, claiming that negligence by the city in failing to fence properly and drain the Liberty Park swimming pool, resulted in the death of their young son, who was drowned in the pool March 4.

Rupert won the basketball tournament at Moscow by taking the deciding game Monday. This gives them the title of state champions. Moscow and Rupert were tied for first place and had to play off the deciding game which resulted in a score of 18 to 17. A long shot from the center of the floor by a Rupert guard won the game just 10 seconds before the final whistle.

The Rebekah lodge gave an enter-

tainment last Tuesday evening to members from Kendrick and Juliaetta and also a few outside guests. The early part of the evening was devoted to cards and to radio music furnished by Herman Schupfer. Refreshments of sandwiches, fruit salad, cake and coffee were served after which dancing was enjoyed until a late hour.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Everett Fraser, Thursday, March 12, a son. He has been named Arthur Earl.

Mrs. R. H. Ramey went to Spokane, Wednesday, to visit Mrs. R. F. Brown at the hospital.

George Leith enjoyed a visit with his brother, of Moscow, over the week end.

**Sectional Spelling Match**

Sectional spelling matches will be held in 13 centers of Nez Perce county, Friday, March 20, while the County contest, in which the winners of the sectional matches will participate, will be held Saturday, March 28. The inter-county contest, which will include winners from Latah, Clearwater, Lewis and Nez Perce counties, will be held April 4. The 13 sectional contests will be held today, starting at one o'clock. The county and inter-county contests will be held at the court house in Lewiston.

**LINDEN LOCALS**

Grandma Keeler spent Tuesday with Mrs. A. Alexander.

Mrs. Weyen entertained several ladies of the Community Club, Wednesday, who helped her tie a comfort.

Mr. and Mrs. Granvill Wall and children spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Mud Harris.

Ruth and Bernice Whisler, Viola, Roberta and Inac Sadler spent Sunday with Lois and Jean Fry.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Bohn made a trip to Lewiston the first of the week.

Mrs. Earl Langdon and children are visiting at the Allen home a few days this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Bohn came out from Longmeadow, Sunday. Edgar will work at Clem Israel's sawmill which will start some time this week.

Dr. Seeley was up to see Uncle Reube Garner, Sunday, who is seriously ill.

Mrs. Gus Farrington called on Mrs. Ball, Sunday afternoon.

**TEXAS RIDGE**

Thomas LaBoile came home from Lewiston, Saturday.

Dr. Kaust was called to see Mrs. Braisear, Saturday evening.

Chas. Carlson is in Clarkston looking after his property there.

Rev. Wortman spent a few days last week at the Ogden home.

M. L. Pierce and family and Mrs. Ousternout were Sunday guests at Bennett Anderson's.

Mr. and Mrs. Femerite were Sunday visitors at the Slocum home.

We are sorry to report that Beryl Sturman, who has been sick for several weeks, is not much improved at this writing.

Mr. and Mrs. Sylvester Evans are visiting relatives near Leland for a few days.

Miss Kidney is on the sick list.

Old March seems to be marching right along with plenty of disagreeable weather.

The Ladies Guild will be entertained Wednesday of next week by the Misses Selma and Esther Swan.

**BIG BEAR RIDGE**

A St. Patrick's program and basket social will be held at the Taney school house, Friday, March 20th, at 8 o'clock. Everyone come and bring a basket.

Preaching services at the Lutheran church Sunday, March 22, at 11 a. m.

Miss Emma Aas returned home Friday, having spent several weeks with Miss Dora May on American ridge.

Misses Opal and Dorothy Jones spent last week end in Lewiston.

The Ladies Guild will serve a chicken supper at the Community Hall, Saturday evening, April 11th.

Rhinchart Hecht returned home Sunday, having spent last week with his brother, Fred, in Clarkston, Wash.

Zack Aas and Claude Jones were Spokane visitors last week. Claude returned home with a Ford car.

Mr. and Mrs. O. E. MacPherson and son, Donald, were Sunday guests at the N. E. Ware home.

Harvey and Rufus Fairfield, spent last week with their parents in Clarkston, Wash.

Adolph Forest, Ingvald Kleth and Thorvald Nelson were Lewiston

visitors Friday and Saturday.

Ed Lien returned home Wednesday from a business trip to Wallace, Idaho.

**LELAND NEWS**

Claud Craig, Robert Draper and Mr. Porter left for Pomeroy, Monday, to attend a stock sale.

Rev. C. J. Taber and family, and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Fieshman were dinner guests at the home of Mrs. Gillespie, Sunday.

The Leland Sunday school is climbing in attendance every Sunday. Last Sunday there were 112 and there is room for more, so you please come too.

Will Koepp is home from the mines at Wallace, Idaho.

The Leland literary is putting on a play Friday night.

The Ladies Missionary Society has been meeting every Thursday in the Oylear house, making quilts.

**POULTRY**

**MANGELS PROVIDE WINTER GREEN FEED**

Green food in some form is absolutely necessary to poultry for the best growth and production. The first green food should be given soon after the chicks are put in the brooder. Continued feedings of green feeds will add growth, increase production and decrease the cost of grain. The first green food for the little chicks may consist of mangels, potatoes or other vegetables cut up fine at first until the chicks learn to like them, and later stuck on nails driven in the walls just high enough for the chick to reach. Lawn clippings or lettuce may be fed with good results. Free range gives the best green food supply for the growing chick, but that is not always possible. A small yard may be greatly improved by dividing it in the middle and sowing each half alternately to oats. Some poultrymen scatter oats very thickly. Spade them in and allow the chicks to scratch them out as they begin to swell and sprout.

Where it is too dry or for other reasons impossible to get a good growth of green food in the yards, it should be supplied from outside. Dwarf Essex rape and Swiss chard may be produced abundantly with little labor and make excellent summer green food. Rape may be sown either in drill or broadcast as early as the ground can be worked in the spring, and will be ready to cut in about six or eight weeks. It is apt to be somewhat affected by hot, dry weather and will not last the entire season. Swiss chard should be planted in drills after the soil becomes thoroughly warm. It will be ready for cutting in eight to ten weeks. The chard stands drought well and will last until late in the fall.

Where hens are not accustomed to green food in this form, some little difficulty may be experienced in teaching them to eat it. This, however, may be overcome by starting with small feeds each day. During the hot weather green food should be given early in the morning, preferably while the dew is still on.

The winter supply of green food should also be kept in mind. Every poultry plant should have a plot of mangels large enough to carry the mature stock through the winter and start the chicks in the spring. Mangels require a well prepared seed bed and good cultivation for the best results. After the mangels are well matured, the leaves may be broken off and used at once, while the roots are stored for winter. The great advantage in growing mangels is the fact that they keep well in any reasonable storage and are easy to feed.

A crop of late cabbage may be grown to advantage after some other crop has been removed. The immature heads may be used for fall feeding and the best stored for winter. Although cabbages make a very good green food, they are not as popular with the poultrymen as mangels on account of the difficulty in storing. Clover and alfalfa may always be fed to advantage, either dry or green. Beet pulp has also proved to be very valuable where fresh green food cannot be obtained.—R. E. Jones, Connecticut Agricultural College.

**For Turkey Success**

A turkey will lay about forty eggs in a season and from fifteen to twenty before she begins to sit. However, if you take the eggs from the nest as they are laid, she will keep on laying until a good deal more than 15 eggs are produced. The great danger in free range to young turkeys is from the loss due to heavy rains in the spring. If you can plan to herd the turkeys or watch them carefully during the severe storms until they become well feathered out you will have good success in your turkey venture.

**Powerful Light Ray**

A special ray of light which will penetrate for a distance up to 300 yards under water at any depth has been invented by an Italian scientist.

We print ANYTHING at the Gazette shop, and prices are right.

**Ladies, For Two Days Only**

**Spring Coats, Dresses, Hats, on Display**

We will have on display March 23 and 24 (Monday and Tuesday) a large line of ladies' spring coats, dresses and hats for your inspection. You are cordially invited to come and see them.

New cretonnes in a wonderful array of colors. New spot ties for girls are just like brother's **65c**  
Rollins hosiery for all the family, direct from the factory to you. Rollins Run-stop absolutely prevents garter runs and we want to show you all the new colors in hose we have.

**Young Men's Oxfords**

Oxfords that retain their shape and are made by shoemakers. See the new tan with patented one piece outside welt, a real beauty **\$7.00**  
Black calf oxford for **\$6.50**  
Brown calf oxford **\$4.75**  
Our shoe department has loads of bargains for you.

**Full Of Good Goods**

You have never seen your old friend the Kendrick Store Co. so full of real honest-to-goodness goods. We want you to come in and visit us.

**GROCERIES**

Are you getting your share of our bargains in groceries?

**Kendrick Store Company**  
The Quality Store

**Remember That**

**This Saturday, March 21**

**We Hold Our Oil School and Demonstration**  
conducted by

**Mr. JOHNSON**

Of the Nott-Atwater Co., Spokane, who will have all apparatus to make oil tests. He will explain sources and uses. He will, in fact, try to give the buying public a clearer knowledge of oils.

**AT 2:30**

**Prof. BERESFORD**

Of the mechanical department of the College of Agriculture, University of Idaho, will lecture on the subject

'Oils in Relation to Internal Combustion Engines, Machinery, Implements'

**We are Sure that this Demonstration and Lecture Will Merit Your Attendance**

**Kendrick Hardware Company**  
Furniture "Try Kendrick First" Brunswicks