





# DAIRY FACTS

GIVE DAIRY HEIFER  
BEST OF ATTENTION

Well-bred dairy heifers that have been well fed while carrying their first calf should freshen in good condition, but some may have caked udders. The whole udder may be caked, or one quarter or one side. Still others may have a round, hard place on the bottom or in the rear. Where large seven-day records are desired it is sometimes the practice to make no attempt to remove this swelling, trusting it will milk down and increase the per cent of fat. Where high protein feed is started too soon after calving with this kind of an udder, these hard places never disappear.

If one side is large or the swelling is low down in the rear, a tilted udder is the result.

If it is bulging on the bottom, a broken-down udder is bound to follow, going a little lower with each succeeding calving.

In some cases it may go so low that it is not possible to milk the cow from one side. The result is no one wants such an animal to milk or for a breeder.

After studying the conditions that cause udders to lose their natural shape and get more deformed with each calving, we are interested to know how to check these conditions before the udder is ruined.

When a heifer's udder is badly swollen before calving, feed only light, laxative feeds for a few days before and after freshening, such as bran, ground oats, oil meal, beet pulp, or fresh beets with good legume hay and silage.

Having provided the right feeds, reduce the swelling in the udder as soon after freshening as possible.

Next in importance is to get all the milk at all times. Good milkers always massage each quarter with one hand and milk with the other to bring down the last drop of milk. This is a quicker and more thorough way than thumb and finger stripping. Get the inflammation out soon after calving and always get all the milk if you want good udders that will stand crowding for any kind of records.

If you expect a heifer to do her best as a full-age cow, feed her liberally during this first lactation and as soon as her udder seems normal. If possible, milk her three times a day for at least a part of her lactation.—F. H. Peabody, Cornell College of Agriculture.

## Excellent Plan to Heat

### Water for Dairy Cows

It is cheaper to heat water for dairy cows with a good tank heater than to compel them to change ice water to body heat by consuming extra grain, according to Dean Larsen of South Dakota State college. He asserts that when the cow is required to change about 80 pounds of water daily from freezing temperature to that of the body, or 102 degrees Fahrenheit, much of the feed she has eaten for milk production is necessarily diverted to keeping up bodily heat.

"Grain is too expensive to use as a fuel for heating water," declares Professor Larsen, "and the body of the cow is altogether too useful for other purposes than that of being used as a stove. Furthermore, when a cow is compelled to drink ice cold water she is usually obliged to stand in frosty air; thus she is not only heating the water she drinks but she is also trying to heat the universe. This is impossible from a standpoint of getting economic returns from the cow."

"Get a tank heater. A good serviceable heater may be purchased for a reasonable sum and a considerable amount of waste material may be burned in it, such as waste boards, cobs, etc."

## Dairy Facts

A dairy barn doesn't need to be costly to be clean.

May is usually the best time to sell fat cows. Silage balanced with cottonseed cake is a cheap ration.

If a cow gives less than 200 pounds of butter a year she is hardly a great profit producer. Unfortunately there are those that do.

Do not milk cows completely dry for 48 hours after calving. This method lessens danger of milk fever. Feed sparingly the first few days.

Seasons during which the cows do not secure the normal amount of minerals are usually followed by a large number of retained afterbirths among the cows fed on the feeds produced during such season.

How long will it be before we discover the 20 per cent of our cows that make us no profit?

The calf's stomach is delicate and many of the difficulties met in raising calves are traceable directly to irregularities in feeding that can easily be avoided.

While a calf may be weaned as early as four months of age it is better to continue feeding skim milk until six or eight months old, if that is possible.

## Hog Sanitation System Spreads

Industry Undergoing One of Most Important Improvements to Stop Disease.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

In the rapid expansion in the use of the system of swine sanitation, commonly known as the McLean county system, the swine industry is now undergoing one of the most important improvements in respect to disease prevention since the general adoption of the preventive treatment for hog cholera. Reports from various states in the Central West to the United States Department of Agriculture indicate that this plan, which has for its main object the prevention of the large losses from roundworms and various filth-borne diseases of young pigs, is being adopted at an increasing rate. Extension forces have been taking up the plan with energy and in many instances swine sanitation has been made one of the major projects for the coming year.

### Campaign in Iowa.

In Iowa, one of the heaviest hog-producing areas, a campaign to extend over a ten-year period has been outlined with the idea ultimately of getting the system generally adopted throughout that state and thereby increasing efficiency in pork production. Nearly one-half the counties in Illinois are said to be included in the coming year's program of work to reduce the ravages of roundworms and filth-borne diseases of swine.

Two years ago Nebraska got eight or ten county agents interested in this work and they in turn brought the new system to the attention of many of the progressive hog raisers. Considerable advertising is done through the newspapers, the use of department films, and through the efforts of the department specialist who co-operated in giving talks on sanitation as a means of combating roundworms. In that state the work has been growing steadily and is continuing to increase every day.

The growing interest in this improved system of growing hogs is indicated to the Department of Agriculture by the frequency with which county agents are now mentioning it in their reports. In the statements covering the work for the past year this subject is mentioned by 350 county agents. This year at the International Live Stock exposition many of the club boys who showed pigs in the competition had raised them according to the McLean county system or had at least adopted the general principles of sanitation. There also has been a great demand for the department film dealing with this problem. The Missouri Agricultural college has recently ordered a third print of it. The states mentioned above are only a few of those in which great interest is being taken in the subject. The new plan is being used as far east as Ohio and as far west as Nebraska and the Dakotas and interest in it has been shown in various other parts of the United States.

### Essentials of Plan.

For the benefit of those who are not yet acquainted with the essentials of this new plan it may be outlined briefly as follows:

The pigs are farrowed in pens that have been thoroughly cleaned with lye and boiling water, and supplied with clean bedding. The sows before being put in the clean pens for farrowing are scrubbed with soap and warm water to free them of dirt which may contain eggs of roundworms and other germs likely to be abundant in the soil of permanent hog lots. Later the sows and litter are hauled (not driven) to clean pasture, preferably legume pasture, which has not been used for hogs since cultivation. Until they are taken to pasture the sows and pigs are kept strictly in their clean quarters, and until the pigs are at least four months old they are kept on pasture entirely away from the permanent hog lot. Pigs started this way are protected from the danger of serious infection with worms and hog-lot diseases and get a strong advantage over those that must take their chances with the ever-present pests. Experience has shown that the practice pays big dividends and the expense is small.

An Illinois farmer, expressing his views as a result of experience with the new system, says: "Rather than go back to former methods, I would quit the business. The practice of the McLean county system at present prices means the difference between profit and loss to the hog raiser. The system gives the little pigs a fine start and keeps them coming in healthy, thrifty condition from the very first, which is most essential, as a poor start means a runt, unprofitable pig later on. Thus I have been able to market my six-month pigs at weights of from 200 to 270 pounds. Under the old system my hogs often did not reach this weight as yearlings. By marketing hogs at six months of age I have been able not only to sell on the high September and April markets, but also to raise twice as many pigs with the same amount of equipment, with the additional savings of six months' upkeep and care."

The United States Department of Agriculture has detailed information on this common-sense system of reducing worm losses on the hog farm of the corn belt. Hog raisers may have it free by writing the department at Washington.

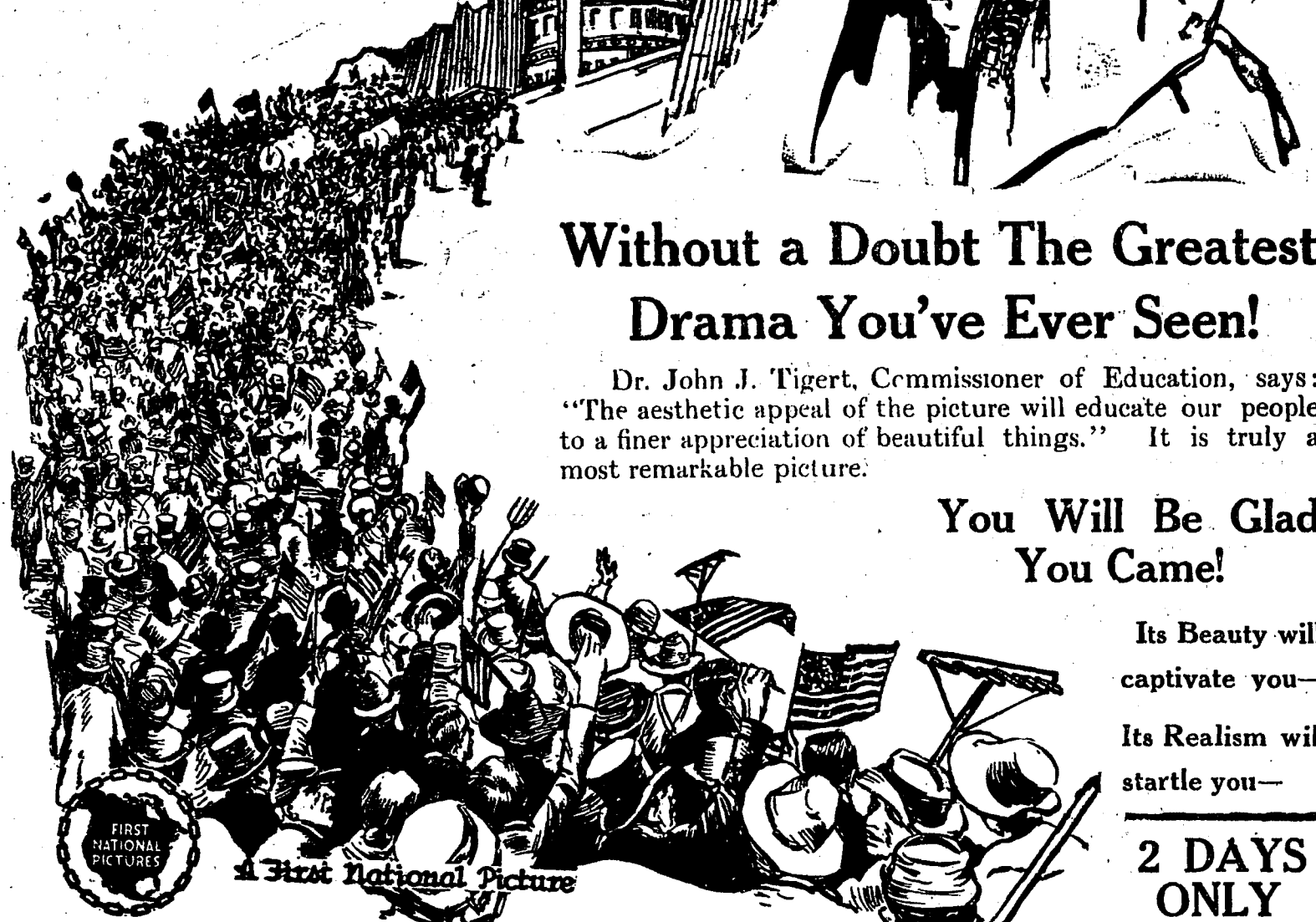
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Doors Open 7:30. Show Starts Promptly at 8:00 p. m.

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# The New Kendrick Theatre

## Apple Variety for Every Role

Palatable, Healthful, Nutritious and Least Expensive of Fruits.

Apples, being palatable, healthful, nutritious and the least expensive of fruits and in season the year around, lend themselves to a greater variety of uses than any other fruit. Various sorts of apples are adapted for different uses and a bulletin issued by Cornell university for the first time attempts a classification of the various apples in the market or commonly grown in regard to their desirability for dessert, apple sauce, baked apples, apple pie, puddings and for canning and drying.

### Good for Dessert.

The following were listed as very good for dessert, dessert being used in its oldest accepted sense, eaten raw, out of hand—Yellow Transparent when well ripened, Chenango, Gravenstein, Jonathan, Esopus, Tolman Sweet, Yellow Newtown, Northern Spy, McIntosh.

Further western states would add Delicious to this list. The following are listed as good

dessert apples—Wealthy, Fall Pippin, Tompkins, King, Hubbardston, Fameuse, Wagener, Rhode Island Greening, Baldwin.

The following are listed as useful for dessert—Red Astrachan, Sweet Bough, Oldenburg, Roxbury Russet.

Excellent material for apple pies will be found in the following varieties—Yellow Transparent, Red Astrachan, Oldenburg, Twenty Ounce, Maiden Blush, Jonathan, particularly good; Snow, Baldwin, also recommended, and Northern Spy.

Baking apples are listed as follows—Sweet Bough, Alexander and Wolf River, Twenty Ounce, Wealthy, highly recommended; McIntosh, Tompkins King, Tolman Sweet, Rome and Northern Spy, recommended particularly.

Apples for general cooking are as follows—Primate, Gravenstein, Fall Pippin, Hubbardston, Wagener, Rhode Island Greening, Esopus, Baldwin, Roxbury Russet, Ben Davis.

### For Apple Sauce.

Recommended for apple sauce are Red Astrachan, Oldenburg, Twenty Ounce, Maiden Blush, Wealthy, McIntosh, Fall Pippin, Tompkins King, Jonathan, Esopus, Northern Spy. The firm-fleshed apples are recommended for combination with celery, nuts, dates and other materials in salads. Cooked apple blends with softer materials such as tapioca, rice, other cooked fruits, and doughs of

various kinds. Apples are best with foods which do not have a strong flavor of their own which will conflict with or cover that of the apple.

The housewife with these points in view frequently can substitute apples for other fruits in recipes to good advantage.

## FARM FACTS

The worst resolutions are the ones that are not kept.

Crop rotation not only helps the soil; it discourages insects.

Cauliflower can be grown as you would early cabbage. Try some.

Lack of paint not only lets a building look ramshackle, it lets it rot.

A clean, disinfected poultry house gives the laying hens a chance to do their share.

The true farmer is a practical scientist and the whole realm of nature is his laboratory.

Chickens and animals relish changes in their feed. Even the best of rations need some variety.

## Bring Dairy Cows Back to Normal Production

So far as I know there is literally nothing to the suggestion that clover seed will bring dairy cows which have slumped in their milking back to normal production, says a writer in the Rural New Yorker. Clover seed would be rated as a protein carrier, and the particular quality of protein which it would yield does not possess miraculous qualities. Evidently the proponents of such a theory have failed to observe that cows which have been fed largely on corn and oats and such carbohydrate carriers as these, do increase their flow of milk when any concentrated protein carrier such as cottonseed meal, linseed meal, gluten feed, or in this instance clover seed, has been supplied to bring the home-grown feeds into balance. Manifestly it would be foolish to use clover seed to feed cows because its cost is many times that of protein carriers which are intended for feeding purposes.

Plenty of air and a temperature of around 34 degrees F. in the potato storage cellar will prevent potato black heart.

Rural co-operation will probably solve some of the farmer's problems, but most farmers need to learn how to co-operate successfully with others.

Professional Cards

Dr. William T. Seeley Physician and Surgeon

Dr. Geo. W. McKeever DENTAL SURGEON

Dr. Jesse H. Burgess EYESIGHT SPECIALIST

GUY W. WOLFE ATTORNEY

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N. R. Shepherd The Auctioneer

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Try Our Hot Lunches Something good for you every day.

Pastry, Confectionery, Popcorn, Cigars, Tobacco

Use our Rest Room John's Confectionery

FARM POULTRY

EGG PRODUCTION IS AIDED BY DRY MASH

One of the most common mistakes which many poultry keepers make is to leave the dry mash out of the ration...

A dry mash without animal food, such as tankage or meat scraps, or a substitute for such food in the form of skim milk, buttermilk, powdered milk, evaporated milk, etc., is but little better than no mash at all.

Undersized Pullets Are Low Producers of Eggs

Unlike chickens, turkeys do not lay during the winter and therefore no nests need to be provided for them until spring.

If any of these places are adopted by the turkey she will lay there and the eggs may be taken care of until she wants to sit.

Standard Bred Poultry Should Always Be Used

In reply to the question, "What is the best breed of chickens?" the answer is, "There is no best breed."

Mold in Oat Sprouter

The easiest method of stopping mold in the oat sprouter is to add ten drops of formalin to the water that is used to soak six quarts of oats...

POULTRY

FEEDING FOR HIGH EGG PRODUCTION

The wild fowl of India, from which the domestic hen originated, lays about two dozen eggs in a season.

Ground feed may be fed in a trough or hopper to keep it clean and to save labor, but the value of grain is largely lost when it is made easily accessible on the bare floor or ground.

A change from day to day in what is fed will upset the bird's digestive system. This is often done to stimulate her appetite, but a much safer means is the giving of a good variety every day.

Scaly Leg of Chickens Caused by Small Mite

Scaly leg in chickens is caused by a small mite that burrows under the scales on the legs causing the formation of a spongy or powdery substance that raises the scales, causing severe inflammation.

Three Classes of Fowls on Average Farm Today

There are three classes of hens on most farms today which should be marketed at once. The first group are those which are five years old or more and which have very low vitality.

Epsom Salts for Hens

Epsom salts given to the flock at stated intervals is an excellent tonic. It should be given at least once each month at the rate of about one-half pound to each 100 adult fowls.

Feed for Ducklings

When the ducklings are at least thirty-six hours old, give them a mixture of equal parts of bread crumbs and rolled oats, to which 3 per cent sand has been added.

DAIRY FACTS

WATER FOR COWS IN WINTER IMPORTANT

Many cows fall off in production in the winter time either because they do not receive enough water, or because that which they do receive is too cold.

Automatic drinking buckets in the stable assure the animal of plenty of water which will not be too cold and are ideal equipment for the dairy barn.

Get Rid of Separators That Rob Dairy Farmer

There are a number of separators that are robbing the farmers of cream. This was brought to light recently when A. J. Cramer, director of Wisconsin cow testing associations, Wisconsin College of Agriculture, received a letter from one of the testers out in the field.

Liberal Feeding Is Big Secret With Dairy Cows

Liberal feeding is the secret of success in handling animals. Given dairy cows of the right type, success is sure to attend the man who feeds with a free hand.

Dairy Facts

Discover the star boarders in your herd and remove all doubt as to their ultimate fate by selling them to the butcher.

The sire of all the calves in a dairy herd has too much influence on the owner's pocketbook to take any chances on its health.

Remember that clean milk, properly cared for, is one of the best foods obtainable. It is nourishing, digestible, and usually economical.

The average composition of cow's milk is as follows: Water 87.17 per cent, butterfat 3.69 per cent, casein 3.02 per cent, albumen .53 per cent, milk sugar 4.88 per cent, ash .71 per cent; total 100 per cent.

Grain is usually best fed just after the calves have had their milk. Two good calf rations are as follows: 1. Corn, three pounds; bran, three pounds; oats, three pounds; oilmeal, one pound.

Lemon Velvet Ice Cream

This is something new in the ice cream line and it is one of the most palatable dishes you ever ate.

On Sale Saturday.

Lunches Served at ALL Hours

We carry one of the finest lines of Bread and Pastry in the Inland Empire.

Perryman's Confectionery

The Farmers Bank

Report of the condition of The Farmers Bank at Kendrick, in the State of Idaho at the close of business April 6, 1925

RESOURCES table with columns for Loans and Discounts, Overdrafts, Stocks, Bonds and Warrants, etc.

LIABILITIES table with columns for Capital Stock paid in, Surplus, Undivided Profits, less Expense, Interest and Taxes Paid, etc.

STATE OF IDAHO, COUNTY OF LATAH, ss. I, M. B. McConnell cashier of the above named bank do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Correct-Attest: R. E. Densow, E. W. Eaves Directors. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of April, 1925.

FREE! Send for your copy of the AMAIZO Cook Book. Fill out the coupon and mail it today. Amaizo Oil FOR Shortening Mayonnaise Salads Frying

Dairy Notes

Wash flanks and udders of the cows with a mild disinfectant solution before each milking.

Cream varies greatly in butterfat content, so that the only satisfactory method is to run a test regularly every month on every cow.

Probably more failures in the dairy business can be directly traced to the farmer's lack of knowledge of just exactly what each cow is returning him than any one cause.

As the greatest part of milk is made up of water, one can readily understand why a cow producing a large or small amount of milk requires water in proportion to her production.

All good saw handles are made of apple wood, because it does not break if a saw is dropped.

The first commandment in the farmer's decalogue is "Thou shalt not rob thy soil of its substance."

Now is a good time to lay out the fields and crops for the year. You have more time for thought than during the rush of spring work.

Calves born in the fall and adequately housed and fed will as a rule grow more rapidly and retain a more thrifty condition than calves which come in the spring and have to contend with the growth-detracting agencies of flies and extreme hot weather.

Gas Pipes in London Twenty-six hundred miles of mains are used to supply London with gas.



