

Latah County News Paragraphs

Items of interest Taken From Neighboring Papers

The electric light committee of the village council has been authorized to make a deal with Ira Altig to turn the light plant over to him, to be operated as a private enterprise. Both the board and Mr. Altig believe the plant can be made to pay wages at the present time, and that the business can be built up to a profitable enterprise. The operating loss last fiscal year was less than \$5.00 per month, as against nearly four times that much the year before. Increased business, which will be assured under private operation, will turn the losses into profit.—Deary Press.

Troy will have a good representation at the Norse-American celebration which will be held at Minneapolis beginning Saturday. Wednesday saw the departure of the following for the scene of celebration: Erik Reierson and wife, Ellef Johnson, Nick and John Olson, Nils Nilson and R. J. Johnson. Rev. K. A. Bodin, who left Sunday for Bismark, N. Dak., will join the party at that place. Following the celebration those in the party will go various ways for a visit with relatives and friends.—Troy News.

H. F. Koster and Ed. Erickson have each added two fine Holstein cows to their milking herd, having purchased them at the Ward Gano Holstein sale of dairy cattle, near Moscow the other day.

Only a short time ago it was almost worth a man's life to mention dairy cows to many that have now come to realize that they are about as good "bread tickets" as can be found. True, they take care and regular milking hours, but a fat-cream check at the end of each week makes the world look brighter each fall when the farmer realizes that his grocery bills have been kept paid by old bossy and old biddy.—Genesee News.

At the bridge that spans the Big Potlatch river, at Juliaetta, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock, there were seventeen baptized into the Church of the Brethren commonly known as the United Brethren church. Most, if not all the subjects for baptism were converts as a result of the revival meetings recently held at Southwick, on upper Big Potlatch ridge. Presiding Elder George Calvert performed the sacred rites. The day was beautiful, and a very large crowd were present to witness the baptizing, many of the subjects for baptism being young men and young women.—Star Mirror.

Flag Day at Lewiston

Flag day will be gala day in Lewiston Sunday, June 14, when all patriotic and fraternal organizations will join in a big parade, program and picnic, sponsored by the Roberts' Mens' class. Delegations are coming from as far as Walla Walla and Spokane while all central Idaho is joining in the event.

The parade will start at 9 o'clock at the Union depot in Lewiston and the program will follow at 9:30 in the beautiful Fifth street Park. Prof. D. R. Dewey, of the Lewiston Normal; Rev. O. H. Williams, Clarkston; Mrs. J. H. Nave, of the War Mothers; and a Lewiston attorney will be the speakers.

All people within motoring distance are urged to come into Lewiston for this big program, with their cars decorated with their flags and their baskets full of "eats."

Mrs. S. P. Callison, of Kendrick Mrs. Eben Adams and Mrs. Alexander of Juliaetta left Monday for St. Maries to attend a meeting of the grand lodge of the Eastern Star.

Kendrick News 20 Years Ago

Item Taken from the Gazette Published in 1905

The brick block of T. B. West, which will be occupied by the Monogram saloon, is at a standstill until the brick, now burning, is finished. As soon as the kiln is opened the building will be rushed to completion.

County Attorney Stillinger and Assessor James Langdon have won a big victory in that the courts have sustained their contention that the standing timber sold by the state is subject to taxation.

The Pacific States telephone system has been installed in the Lincoln Hardware Company's office and also in the Gazette office, which makes some dozen phones in the town.

George Drury brought in his first picking of strawberries Tuesday, which totaled 14 crates. This will increase and at the present price of berries will net him a neat figure.

H. E. Wessels, our energetic real estate dealer, has some samples of grains and grasses well worth looking at—also a specimen of tobacco which was raised on Texas ridge. Great is the Potlatch.

A matrimonial epidemic seems prevalent over the Inland Empire and new victims seem, with smiling face, to be stricken every day. We predict that its worst ravages are accomplished and the country will soon be relieved.

Kendrick members of Company B state militia are now the proud possessors of two uniform suits, one a dress suit of the regulation army color and the other a fatigue dress.

In spite of, or because of the rains, late this spring it looks as though the Potlatch region would have the largest crops this year that have been seen for some time. Should the present favorable weather continue until after harvest, 50 bushels to the acre will be common while 60 and higher will be noted on more than one field. The grain stalks are now as high as the average man and the stands are heavy enough that a hat thrown out anywhere rests on the tops of the grain. The heads are still full and growing nicely.

Byrne Bros. have several teams employed hauling wood from their ranch to town. A considerable portion of the cut is already contracted for.

Tomorrow is the last day of the Spokesman-Review Political Fair contest and Kendrick's candidate, Miss Morris, needs about 20,000 votes to make her absolutely sure of being the victor. We believe this can easily be secured and a call will be made on our citizens for what they can subscribe. If any are overlooked, call at the Gazette office and we will prove what Kendrick can do.

The boys of town have equipped the swimming hole just above town, in good shape. A good dressing room has been erected at the edge of the stream and the ethics of bathing are very strict. It required considerable work on the part of the youngsters to put up this house, but it was badly needed as a dressing room. While we commend the boys for their action and the rules now adopted, we would also advise full, instead of half, suits for bathing, thus bringing the standard up to a Lake Shore or a Newport.

Ahsahka To Celebrate

Posters are being printed at the Gazette shop this week advertising a big celebration to be held at Ahsahka, July 4th. All of the usual attractions of a Fourth of July celebration will be held and in addition there will be water sports in the Clearwater river. A dance will be held in Blevins' open air pavilion.

Germans Who Plan to Restore the Old Empire



This view of a Monarchist-Nationalist parade in Berlin in the interest of the candidacy of Field Marshal von Hindenburg for the Presidency shows how strong is the old Imperial militaristic spirit. The marchers carry the imperial eagle and banners with the old slogan, "With God, for Kaiser and the Reich."

Getting Ready For Celebration

Will Have Big Time Here July 4th

The various committees in charge of the Fourth of July celebration met at the town hall Wednesday evening. There was a good attendance with representatives from all committees present.

The concessions committee brot up the question of the location of the dance pavilion. It was finally decided to have the pavilion built in the park at the same spot as it occupied two years ago. It was also decided that the executive committee would have charge of the dance.

The program committee is working on its features of the celebration. As has already been announced, Congressman Burton L. French will deliver the address in the morning. The committee feels gratified in securing Mr. French for this date as his services are always in demand.

The publicity committee reported that the advertising posters would be out today and ready for distribution.

The committee on concessions and grounds stated that there would only be room for five stands, the limit being placed at that figure so that this feature of the celebration would not be overdone. G. F. Walker is chairman of the committee on grounds and concessions, and all applications for refreshment stands should be made to him.

A. Wilmot has charge of the parade and reported that this feature of the celebration is progressing nicely. Anyone wishing to have an entry in the parade should consult him at once. Entries may be industrial floats or of a comic nature.

The sports committee has the program of the sports all lined up ready for the big day. This committee has charge of the street sports and the baseball game.

All committees are actively engaged in carrying out the details which they have in charge and it is expected that the celebration will be carried out in first class shape from start to finish. The time for the big day is drawing nearer and it will be a good idea for everyone to plan to be in Kendrick at 10 o'clock sharp the morning of the Fourth, as that is the time the parade starts.

Rev. and Mrs. W. O. Miller and son, Lloyd, of Lethbridge, Canada, pleasantly surprised Rev. C. D. Bell and family on Sunday evening when they attended the Epworth League and church service. The two families have been fast friends for over twenty-five years. Rev. Miller went to France in his son, Carl's stead. He was gone three years, was in the front line for two years. He was gassed and narrowly escaped death. They left on Monday morning for Agatha, Walla Walla, Pendleton, Umatilla and other points expecting to return to Canada by July 1st.

Commercial Club Elected Officers

A. Wilmot Chairman For Second Term

The commercial club held its regular monthly session at John's Confectionery last Tuesday evening. Several matters of importance were brought up for discussion.

Tom Long mentioned the need of better facilities at the local stockyards and asked that the Commercial club take up the matter with the railroad company. A representative of the company was in Kendrick and appeared before the meeting. He stated that the company was now taking action to have a well dug at the yards and watering troughs installed. He advised that the matter of having the sidetrack extended to make it possible to load two cars of stock at a time, be taken up through the local office.

It was suggested that the benches in the town hall be repainted and kept in the town park and that the hall be equipped with folding chairs. The proposition was referred to the town council for consideration.

Several committees in charge of the celebration to be held here July 4th, reported as to progress being made. All departments of the celebration are being handled in a satisfactory manner and it was found that the committees were alive to the situation.

It being the regular meeting for the annual election of officers the following members were elected: Chairman, A. Wilmot; vice-chairman, Jody Long; Secretary, Dr. McKeever; Treasurer, Hugh Stanton. Standing committees will be appointed by the chairman and announced at the next regular meeting, which will be held the second Tuesday in July.

Peck Pioneer Picnic

Judging from the programs being printed this week in the Gazette shop, Peck is going to have a big time at the Pioneer Picnic to be held there next Friday, June 19. There will be something doing all day, the program starting in the morning and ending up with a big dance, which takes place immediately after the home talent play in the evening.

There will be public speaking, and concerts, athletic sports, baseball game, a comedy drama in the evening and, then the dance. The male quartet of Kendrick will have a part in the program and a good attendance is expected from this vicinity.

Everything possible is being done by the citizens of Peck to make this a gala day for the big crowd that is expected to attend. It will be an opportunity for many of the old pioneers to get together and renew acquaintance and for the younger generation to spend a day of enjoyment.

The committee in charge of the Picnic invites everyone to be in Peck for the big day, as the town will be turned over to its guests June 19.

Leland Held Road Meeting

About 100 Attend From the Potlatch Section

Over 100 residents of Potlatch met at Leland Thursday night of last week to talk over the road program for that region, but after a two-hour session adjourned without coming to any agreement, says the Tribune. Residents of the upper end of the ridge would not approve of the Pine creek road, while residents tributary to that road would not consent to only the Kendrick grade. There were many who were not in favor of any road program and especially the voting of bonds. Charles Hill, chairman of the Potlatch highway district, presided at the meeting.

An effort is being made to unite the people of Potlatch ridge on a road program that calls for construction of two highways from the ridge to the valley. One is the Pine creek road from Leland to Fir bluff where it joins the Lewis and Clark highway, while the other is the Kendrick gulch road from Cameron to Kendrick.

The ridge is divided into three sections served by different roads. It is necessary for two of the sections to unite to put over any program, and with many from all sections not favoring bonding the present plan appears to be defeated. It was proposed to bond the district for \$100,000 for the construction of the Pine creek and the Kendrick grades.

A number of people from the upper end of the ridge expressed themselves as willing to do without roads rather than to build the Pine Creek road expressed the same sentiments about the Kendrick grade. People on the ridge were indifferent and from this group were many who opposed bonding the district for any road purpose.

Cuts Clover With Binder

August Meyer of Potlatch ridge has a wonderful field of sweet clover. He estimates it will yield 2 1-2 tons of hay to the acre. It is so tall that he decided to cut it with a binder and shock the bundles. He is cutting it before it blooms so that he will get a second crop which will be threshed for seed. It is seldom that a binder is used for harvesting a clover crop, but Mr. Meyer says it is much easier to handle the long straw in bundles than to try to put it up in bulk.

W. T. Wright, who recently purchased the Hamlin residence in Kendrick, is making extensive improvements in the property by putting on a new roof, repainting and adding improvements to the interior.

Kendrick Takes Greer Game

Score at the End of the Ninth Was 7 to 1

Last Sunday afternoon the fast Greer ball team went down to defeat here when the Kendrick aggregation walked away with the long end of a 7 to 1 score. Greer put up a good game but the locals' heavy hitting was too much for them. Glenn Freshman, Kendrick's pitcher, ruined a number of chances for Greer to score by striking out one man after another at critical stages of the game.

Greer had a good battery with two clever pitchers and Fred Bolton, a former Kendrick man, in the catcher's position.

Both teams had 8 strikeouts chalked up against them; 6 hits for Kendrick and 3 for Greer; 7 errors for Greer and 5 for Kendrick. Umpires Byrum and Gamble.

Larson-Dammarell

One of the prettiest weddings of the season was solemnized at noon, Sunday, June 7th, 1925, at the country home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Larson, when their daughter, Miss Edith, became the bride of Mr. John Dammarell of Kendrick. The beautiful and impressive ring ceremony was read by the Rev. C. D. Bell, pastor of the Methodist church of Kendrick.

The bridal party took their places while the strains of the wedding march were being played by Miss Louise Johnson, a cousin of the bride. The wedding took place on the front porch which was a perfect bower of beautiful flowers. Miss Edith Dammarell, sister of the groom was bridesmaid and Carl Larson, brother of the bride, was best man.

The bridesmaid was becomingly gowned in lavender crepe de chine with hat to match and wore a corsage noquet of lavender sweet peas and fern. The bride was beautiful in cream satin with a silk lace tunic and full bridal veil. She carried a shower bouquet of brides' roses and lilies of the valley.

Immediately following the ceremony the guests were seated at two long tables and were courteously served to a sumptuous wedding dinner. The special feature of the dinner was an enormous wedding cake which was cut by the bride. The color scheme of pink and white was beautifully carried out in the decorations and menu.

The fifty guests at the wedding were relatives and close friends of the bride and groom.

Mr. and Mrs. Dammarell are both highly esteemed young people of the community. Mrs. Dammarell has spent the past year in Kendrick and she has shown herself to be a young woman of genuine worth. Mr. Dammarell is the oldest son of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Dammarell of this city. He and his father are successful merchants of Kendrick.

These young people will make their home in Kendrick and will occupy the Hull residence for the summer. The entire community extends hearty congratulations and best wishes for a long and happy life.

Mr. and Mrs. Damarell received many beautiful presents as an expression of the esteem in which they are held.

Idaho Farmer Editor Here

J. E. Nessly of Boise spent the week end at the Knepper home in Kendrick. Mrs. Nessly is Mrs. Knepper's sister. Mr. Nessly is field editor of the Idaho Farmer, with headquarters in Boise. After a trip over Potlatch ridge the first of the week, Mr. Nessly stated that it was one of the finest farming sections that he had ever seen. He was very much surprised at the large acreage being planted to beans. He commented most favorably upon the splendid state of cultivation of the Potlatch farms.

Here's a New One

Ladies' Patent Pump

\$4.90

This pump comes perforated and sandal effect, military heel. Just the thing to wear with colored hose and priced at \$4.90.

Low Heel Patent Pump

\$3.50

This pump is a combination of tan and patent leather and is an extra good value at \$3.50.

Corticelli Silk Hose

\$1.95

For the one who wants the best in silk hosiery, demand this number. It is full fashioned and made of extra heavy silk. The best hose that money can buy. The colors are black, biscuit, nickle and mecca. Also a big line to select from at \$1.00.

Star Cut Water Sets

\$1.95

This set consists of 6 glasses and one water pitcher—a good buy at this low price of \$1.95.

Water Glasses, Set of Six

39c

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"The Home of Good Things to Eat and Wear"

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This bank is owned and managed by men you know and trust and whose first concern is in the development and growth of this farming community.

Kendrick State Bank

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

THE KENDRICK GAZETTE

Published every Friday at Kendrick, Idaho, by
Ralph B. Knepper

Subscription price.....\$1.50

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SOUTHWICK NEWS

Mrs. Lee Davis of Los Angeles arrived Monday for an extended visit with her parents, S. R. Southwick and wife and other relatives.

Miss Joy Bell of Kendrick, Wm. Jones and family, John Lettenmaier and family and Mrs. Bunger were the Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Roy Southwick.

Mrs. Doc. Stalnaker of Ashahka is spending this week at the home of John Stalnaker.

Mrs. John Melver arrived last week from Roadine, Sask. She expects to spend the summer here with her son, Chester.

Frank Thornton is moving his old house and is going to build a new one on the present site.

Jim Cook and wife of Leland spent Monday night and Tuesday with Ben McCoy and family.

Tom King and Ivory King of Seattle, arrived last week for a visit with J. R. King and other relatives. They expect to leave Saturday or Sunday for Seattle.

Mrs. George Jones and daughter, Dollie and Laura Steves went to Elk River last Friday, returning home Sunday morning. Miss Steves remained at Elk River where she has employment.

Monroe Granam, who underwent an operation at the Orofino hospital some time ago, arrived home Monday, much improved in health.

Frank Carey and wife and Burton Souders of Teakean, spent Sunday with their grandmother, Mrs. Wells.

A number of the people of Southwick and vicinity attended the baptizing at Julietta, Sunday.

Miss Nadine McCoy went to Leland, Monday, where she will spend the week with her sister, Mrs. Harry Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. Nels Longeteig left Saturday for Grangeville where they will visit their daughter, Mrs. Harvey Bales. They expect to leave Sunday for Boise, and will be accompanied by his brother and family of Craigmont.

One of the sons of Henry Brammer had the misfortune of breaking his arm while playing ball at his home last Monday. He was taken to Kendrick to Dr. Seeley for treatment.

Miss Opal Southwick returned to her home on Cream ridge, Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Hoppe were Leland visitors, Monday.

CAMERON ITEMS

Fred Newman, Herman, Walter and Paul Sillow and Aug. Brammer went up to Elk River Friday to spend a few days fishing. They returned Tuesday evening and report fishing as a poor pastime at this season.

Mr. Brunstiek and mother, Mrs. Bleck spent a week visiting at the home of August Brammer.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Meyer and daughter, were visiting at the E. Schmidt home last Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Wegner and children, and Mr. George Ehler and family motored to Moscow, Sunday, to visit Mr. and Mrs. William Rogers.

Quite a number of the Cameronites attended the band concert and show at Kendrick, Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Otto Sillow and Mr. and Mrs. Gus Kruger and daughter, spent Sunday at Cedar creek. They report catching a few fish, enough for a taste anyway.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Sillow, Jr., and children attended the Larson-Dammarell wedding, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Blum and daughters and Robert Rein motored to Cedar creek, Sunday afternoon.

Edward Rein spent a few days last week with Vern Spekter.

C. J. Boemke made a business trip to Lewiston, Wednesday, returning the same day.

Miss Ruby May of Kendrick was visiting at the Dave Schoeffler home, Saturday.

Mrs. Glenn Betts of Southwick spent several days of last week with her sister, Mrs. George Wilken.

Carl and George Finke spent Sunday with Herbert and Edwin Mielke.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Koepf and Mrs. Brammer were callers at the H. F. Brammer home, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. George Wilken and son, and Mrs. Herman Wilken, Sr., motored to Peck, Sunday to visit at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Johnson.

Mr. and Mrs. August O. Wegner and children left for Milan, Idaho, Wednesday, to spend a week visit-

ing relatives. During their absence Mr. and Mrs. Walter Rietz and son will stay at the Wegner ranch to attend to the work.

Rev. Rein and Rev. Knor returned from Ritzville, where they attended a Lutheran conference.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Hartung and family were the Sunday dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Wolf of Fairview.

FARM NOTES

Greens in the garden are better than greenbacks in the pocket.

It costs more to do without good farm machinery than to buy it.

In warm weather the hens can be dipped in a solution of sodium fluoride made by dissolving an ounce of the material in a gallon of water.

Salt in excess is poisonous to chickens. If salty water is thrown where chickens can drink it or if salt is mixed with the feed in quantity chickens may be poisoned.

The best way to meet the dairy cow's mineral needs is to apply lime and phosphorus, in the form of ground limestone and acid phosphate, to the soil, and thereby grow more high mineral roughages, such as clover and alfalfa.

METHODIST CHURCH NOTICE

Sunday, June 14, 1925

KENDRICK
10:00 a. m. Sunday school
11:00 a. m. Morning worship
3:00 p. m. Children's prayer meeting at parsonage.
7:00 p. m. Senior and Intermediate Leagues in Epworth Hall, Leader, Walter Sparber.
8:00 p. m. Evangelistic Service
Wednesday 8:00 p. m. Mid-week Prayer meeting
SOUTHWICK
10:00 a. m. Sunday school
11:00 a. m. Morning Worship
7:00 p. m. Epworth League
8:00 p. m. Evening Service

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

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50c
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Kendrick, Idaho

ERRORS MIGHT HAPPEN

The next time you hear of anyone talking about typographical errors in a newspaper, just hand him these figures.

In an ordinary column there are 10,000 pieces of type; there are seven possible wrong positions for each letter; there are 70,000 chances to make an error, and millions of possible transpositions. In this one sentence, "To be or not to be," by transpositions alone, it has been figured out, 2,795,022 errors can be made.

Newspaper people, from the "devil" up to the boss, are merely human, and are liable to err, and most of us can find errors enough in our daily walk through life without having to hunt for them in the newspapers.—Exchange.

If you want to buy a cow, a team, mules — or anything — try a Want Ad in the Gazette.



Friends of Yours in Yellowstone



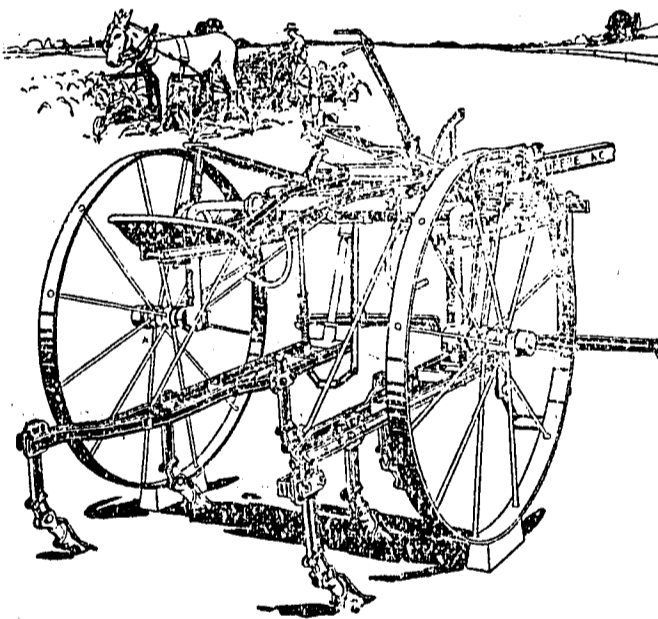
Park Opens June 18

Northern Pacific Ry.
"2000 Miles of Scenic Beauty"

MY VACATION TRIP

Name	_____
Address	_____
Books or trips I am interested in (✓)	Round Trip Sum-mer Fare from Kendrick
<input type="checkbox"/> Yellowstone Park \$28.40
<input type="checkbox"/> Minneapolis-St. Paul 67.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Duluth-Superior 67.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Chicago 81.00
<input type="checkbox"/> New York 148.40

R. H. RAMBEY, Agent
Kendrick, Idaho
(101-A)



KC32 Cultivator

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FARM STOCK

POISONOUS PLANTS KILL RANGE STOCK

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)
Among the many anxieties of the range stockman, not the least is the worry occasioned by the presence of a great variety of plants poisonous to cattle and sheep. The problem of reducing the losses from this cause has been of much concern to the states in that region, and scientists of the United States Department of Agriculture have devoted much attention to finding the various plants responsible for the losses, describing them, and suggesting practices that will protect the industry.

No exact figures are available as to the number of animals lost each year through this cause, but there is evidence that the drain is heavy, probably as much as 3 to 5 per cent. Estimates are that stockmen in Colorado alone lose a million dollars annually as a result of plant poisoning. Sheepmen in Wyoming believe their losses from the same cause are nearly 15 per cent, most of the animals being mature ones which represent a large expenditure in their raising.

Investigations show that although there are many poisonous plants, most of the losses are caused by a few species. Practically all the deaths of sheep and cattle from plant poisoning are caused by death camas, larkspurs, locos, water hemlock, laurels, milkweeds, western sneezeweed, Colorado rubber plant, woody aster, rayless goldenrod, fern, coyotillo, wild cherry, greasewood, oak, lupines, coffee bean, and Indian turnip. Some of these plants cause very heavy losses under certain conditions and some of them are only occasionally eaten in dangerous quantities.

Stockmen may protect themselves from losses by studying these various plants so as to be able to recognize them. The department is making investigations and has issued descriptions of a great many of them.

Find Potatoes Good for Hogs in South Dakota

The possible use of cull potatoes as a feed for hogs was investigated in recent experiments at the South Dakota station. Potatoes were fed cooked and raw with corn and tankage. Raw potatoes were not palatable to the pigs and it was difficult to get them to eat many. When raw new potatoes were fed with corn and tankage, 518 pounds replaced 100 pounds of yellow corn. When old potatoes were fed in the same way, however, 302 pounds were required to take the place of 100 pounds of corn. The pigs fed raw potatoes made poor gains.

Cooked potatoes were a great deal more palatable than raw potatoes with corn and tankage made satisfactory gains, and took much less feed. In three trials an average of 339 pounds of cooked potatoes replaced 100 pounds of shelled corn.

Those in charge of the experiment suggest that if cooked potatoes are fed, the proportion of cooked potatoes to corn should not be greater than four to one. About thirty pounds of a cheap grade of soft coal were required to cook a barrel of potatoes.

The experiment suggests that the only time when the feeding of potatoes to hogs is justified is when a considerable quantity of unmarketable potatoes is on hand.

Substitute Barley for Corn in the Hog Ration

In sections where barley is available, farmers can get good results by substituting barley for corn in the hog ration. In a recent test at the Wisconsin experiment station 12 lots of pigs were fed, using ground barley in the ration. The return for each pig over the cost of feed was \$14.38 for the barley-fed pigs and \$12.38 for the corn-fed pigs.

Interesting facts were brought out in this experiment as to how barley might be used in various combinations, one being barley and wheat, which netted a handsome return.

Live Stock Squibs

A flock of good sheep will do well on most farms.

Corn alone is not good feed for swine. Feed a protein ration with it.

Good quality of wool is not alone the product of breeding, but the result of both breeding and feeding.

Wheat is about equal to corn for feeding swine. Oats, if ground and hulls sifted out, is one of the best grain feeds for little pigs.

Wool is grown only by good feeding that properly nourishes the sheep's body.

Alfalfa hay with one pound per day of equal parts oats and corn by measure, make a ration hard to beat for sheep.

You can't make a No. 1 hog out of a No. 2 merely by selling it through co-operative marketing. Quality and all-round honesty will continue to be the most compelling virtue of all right-thinking men and women.

Swarming Bees Are Controlled

Artificial Division of Colony Will Check Impulse Until Nectar Flows.

It is the desire of every beekeeper to keep his bees from swarming, since it is the strong colony that is the profitable honey gatherer. No plan has ever been devised to prevent swarming altogether, but artificial division of the colony will check the impulse until after the heavy flow of nectar. What is known as "shock" swarming is possibly the best method yet devised for keeping the bees together in one strong colony for gathering surplus honey.

Change Quarters.
At the first indication of swarming, which may be known by their lying out in front of the hive and general restlessness, as well as by the presence of sealed queen cells, preparations should be made for changing their quarters, writes H. F. Grinstead in the Farm and Ranch. Fill an empty hive with frames of comb foundation, remove the hive containing the bees from its stand and put the empty hive in its place. Now take out the frames of bees one by one, and brush the bees off on a board at the entrance to the empty hive. The bees with their queen will enter the new hive with the comb foundation and immediately set to work just as a new swarm would do, except that you have all the bees instead of having them divided into two colonies. They will have lost all desire for swarming, and will devote their energies toward storing surplus honey at a time when it is most abundant. The bees that are out in the field will likewise return to their old stand and enter the new hive along with the others. There will be young bees in the comb, and also some honey. It will be worth while to save the young bees, which can be done by setting aside the hive until they hatch, then emptying them also in front of the colony. All of them will hatch in less than 21 days. The honey can be saved later or a part of it can be cut out at the time. Also a few of the better combs, the ones that do not contain queen cells, may be transferred to the new hive along with the bees.

No Inclination to Swarm.
Bees handled in this way will have little inclination to swarm if room is given them by adding a super as soon as they need it. Of course, if the desire is to increase the number of colonies, a part of the bees would be left on the combs. In either instance, the beekeeper eliminates the uncertainty of losing a swarm.

Weeds Use Up Fertility and Reduce Crop Yields

The use of high-grade seeds of farm crops is vital to successful farming. Weed seeds planted are paid for at the price of crop seeds; are sown and cultivated at the same cost as crop seeds. In return they are either scattered on the field to reduce the next crop or remain in the harvested crop and reduce its value.

Actual count of seeds from individual plants show that no farmer can afford to plant weed seeds. A single plant of green fox tail produced 140,000 seeds, a plant of lamb's quarters produced 800,000, a single tumbleweed produced 8,000,000. The most pernicious weeds have been introduced in farming communities through their occurrence in crop seeds. Because of the enormous number of seeds produced by weeds every farmer should have his seed tested to see that it is reasonably free from such seeds. In addition to examination of seed for weed seeds it should also be tested for germination, for upon viability of seed depends the stand and hence the yield.

Interesting Information About Value of Manure

The value of manure depends upon many things—the percentage of straw and moisture, the treatment it has received, the length of time held, the kind of crops it is to be used upon and how it is applied. But in a general way, the Maryland station has arrived at the conclusion that a ton of manure for field crops is worth around \$5.28 and for truck crops \$8.65. The conclusions were arrived at after twenty-one years of tests.

They discovered other interesting information about manure. Light applications usually give larger returns from a ton of manure than do heavy applications. Where the supply of manure is limited it is better practice to make several light applications than a few heavy ones. Manure hauled directly to the field and spread gave better results than where hauled out and allowed to rot in piles. Manure applied to soil that has been limed, gave larger returns than on unlimed land. The addition of phosphorus also increased the efficiency of manure.

Prevention Is Best

Prevention of trouble is the only satisfactory way to brood chicks. Disease and parasites are prevented by starting chicks on fresh ground each year. The picking, bunching, and stunting chicks are prevented by not crowding too many chicks into too small a space. Heavy losses and weak vigor are prevented by allowing the chicks to grow normally in comfortable surroundings. Providing comfortable brooders for the chicks will prevent losses.

LIVE STOCK NEWS

CORN STANDS ALONE AS GREATEST FEED

Corn stands unchallenged as the greatest single feed for all classes of live stock. From this plant comes the grain which affords the greater part of the concentrates in all sections where the plant grows well. In addition to this, the leaves and stalks go to make silage and stover, which comprise a large part of the roughage used in wintering the different classes of live stock, says Prof. L. V. Starkey, chief of the animal husbandry division at Clemson college, in discussing the value of corn as a live stock feed.

However, great as the corn plant is, it is not without its limitations and deficiencies. Corn is low in protein, and the protein which it has is incomplete and of poor quality. Corn is also deficient in minerals. Probably the most outstanding objection to corn in South Carolina is the fact that it is high in price. This objection will never be overcome until the yield per acre is increased.

The wise farmer will not feed corn alone to his live stock, explains Professor Starkey, but will supplement it with feeds which make up the protein and mineral deficiencies. For instance, corn and soy-bean hay or pea-vine hay will make a well-balanced feed for horses and mules. Corn and soy-bean pasture, after the pods are filled, will make a well-balanced ration for swine. Corn silage and cottonseed meal with straw for a roughage will make a balanced ration for wintering beef cattle, and silage and legume hay will make a splendid ration for sheep.

There are times when other feeds are cheaper than corn, and the winter of 1923 is one of those times, thinks Professor Starkey. For example, rice meal is worth about 90 per cent as much as corn for hog feeding and can be had much cheaper than corn. Pound for pound oats is worth as much as corn for horses and mules. Farmers having sheep oats are well fixed. If cottonseed meal is cheaper than corn, it may be used as the sole concentrate for wintering beef cattle where a carbohydrate roughage is fed. Velvet beans at \$25 a ton are decidedly cheaper than corn.

It is a wise farmer who studies the relative values of feeds and balances the rations accordingly. These times of high prices are hazardous to those who make mistakes, but profitable to those who follow correct methods.

Sheep Bulletin Issued by Minnesota Expert

Maintaining a flock of from 25 to 100 breeding ewes as part of the live stock on the average quarter-section or half-section farm is the best sheep production plan for the average Middle West farmer, says Phil A. Anderson of the division of animal husbandry, University of Minnesota, in a bulletin on "Sheep Raising in Minnesota."

"A small flock for the average farm will fit in best with average farm conditions," says Mr. Anderson. "The beginner will be safest in starting with grade ewes. Management, care and feeding of the small farm flock are not difficult or burdensome and afford an attractive enterprise that might be turned over to the boy as a means of giving him a share in the management of the affairs of the farm."

Mr. Anderson's bulletin treats of the selection of breeding ewes, of summer grazing, sheep managing and handling, fattening sheep and lambs, marketing, etc. Copies can be obtained without cost on request to the division of publications, University Farm, St. Paul, Minn.

Horses Poorly Cared For

Many farm horses are cared for so poorly during the winter that they are unfit for work in the spring. Poor care in winter often weakens them and lowers their resistance. As a result losses from disease occur in the winter or in the spring when they go into hard work. Idle horses, with the exception of growing and breeding stock, can be carried through the winter to a large extent on roughage.

Live Stock Notes

Warm water for stock pays big dividends on the fuel used.

Dock and castrate the lambs when about ten days of age.

A live stock sermon in six words: Better sires, better stock, better success.

Too much bedding in the hog house causes the hogs to sweat badly. There should be just enough to keep hogs from piling up.

Nearly every farmer in the corn belt has or needs a feed wagon for fall and winter hog feeding.

Cattle that are not used to sweet clover hay do not take to it so readily at first, but they soon learn to like it.

Prairie hay and corn is a poor combination of feed for a pregnant ewe. She is growing a fleece that is very rich in nitrogen or protein, at the same time she is developing a lamb. This requires muscle and bone-building feed.



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Feed Poultry With Eyes Open and Watch Closely

Experience counts with poultry, declared poultrymen at the New York State College of Agriculture at Ithaca. They say it is easy to tell how it should be done, but that it is a different matter to do it, and that doing it over and over again with one's eyes open is the way to gain the knowledge that makes poultry pay.

Immature and undersized pullets are often the cause of low egg production in many flocks, say men at the state college. And some poultrymen, they say, try to make themselves believe that they have a flock of good-sized pullets by weighing the largest ones. The only persons they fool are themselves, and that to no avail.

A pullet which is undersized or immature will not lay enough to be profitable. And what one man considers a small pullet may be considered large enough by another man. It is not wholly a matter of opinion, however, as there are standards of weight which are about right for egg production.

The time chicks should be hatched depends on the man who is going to do the feeding. Chicks may mature much earlier under the care of one man than under that of another. The general rule should be followed of maturing the pullets so that they will come into laying in the early winter months when egg prices are highest.

As with every other kind of live stock, eternal vigilance is the price of success, and the poultryman who makes a profit is the one who "cares" for his flock in both senses of the word.

Chicken Production of Last Year Very Heavy

Some 678,300,000 chickens were produced in the United States last year, which was 29,400,000 more than in 1923, according to estimates just released by the United States Department of Agriculture.


Despite this increased production there were on farms January 1, 1925, approximately 427,000,000 chickens as compared with 470,300,000 on January 1, 1924.

The decrease in stocks on hand January 1 is attributed to increased consumption, and to larger stocks going into storage.

Total stocks of frozen poultry in storage February 1 were reported at 138,253,000 pounds compared with 99,486,000 pounds February 1 a year ago.

Tankage for Breeders

It is customary to include in the ration for laying hens tankage or meal



for shortening

for frying

for salads

AMAIZO

scrap, and it is usually mixed in with mill feeds to form a dry mash which is available to the birds at all times. Where the eggs are to be used for maturing the pullets so that they will come into laying in the early winter months when egg prices are highest.

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Live Stock Squibs

Cull out inferior animals.

Dock and castrate lambs when seven to fourteen days old.

Get the sow accustomed to handling before farrowing time.

Good Garden Rotation

It is quite likely that, when once the garden plot has been located, it will not be changed for a number of years. In order to provide for proper rotation, a certain portion should be seeded to clover each year. It is not advisable from the standpoint of maintaining soil fertility, and controlling insects and plant diseases that any one crop be planted twice in succession in the same place. By referring each year to the plan of the preceding year, these changes may be provided for.

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POULTRY FACTS

POULTRY DAMAGED BY DISINFECTANTS

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

As a result of the widespread use of cheap coal tar products with a strong carbolic acid odor for disinfecting poultry houses and coops, large quantities of poultry contaminated with the odor have been received at some of the big markets. The bureau of animal industry, United States Department of Agriculture, has received complaints from handlers of market poultry who have suffered heavy losses because of the unsalubility of tainted fowl, one large firm reporting a loss of \$10,000 on four cars.

Because of the appearance of European fowl pests in certain parts of the country, farmers throughout the East and Middle West, through fear of this disease, have been doing much more disinfecting than usual. In many instances chemicals with strong and offensive odors have been used, many of them not in the list approved by the department, and in some cases the results have been aggravated by the failure to dilute the product. Birds kept in houses so treated, or shipped in crates reeking with the odors, absorb them into their bodies, where they remain after the birds have been killed and dressed. It is thought that another source of the contamination in dressed birds may have been feed on which the chemicals have been sprayed. When such penetrating odors are present in the disinfectant used the birds should not be marketed within less than two weeks of the time it was used and then not in crates recently so treated.

Coops and poultry houses should always be thoroughly cleaned before disinfecting. A good plan is where possible to scrub the interior with hot lye solution, or scalding hot water. Such cleaning solutions are themselves good disinfectants. If scalding hot water is not available, the coops may be disinfected with a 4 per cent solution of formaldehyde. While this disinfectant has a very pungent, disagreeable smell, the odor soon disappears. If the poultry are marketed for several weeks a three per cent solution of compound solution of cresol or a product of similar composition may be employed. Any coal tar disinfectant is apt to leave an odor which will gradually disappear.

Many cheap products are now being sold in response to the unusual demand which has arisen since the appearance of the fowl pest. In certain sections peddlers are taking advantage of the situation and are going to the farms with a great variety of cheap disinfectants, sometimes doing the work for the farmer. Some of them are selling strong smelling by-products from local gas plants.

The department wishes to encourage efforts at disease prevention, even though much of this work is being done in regions far removed from any point where fowl pest has been found, but urges farmers to use the above-mentioned methods, which will not leave a taint in the fowls when offered to the consumer.

Sodium Fluorid Useful in Treating Poultry

Sodium fluorid is an insecticide used in treating poultry for lice by placing just a small bit of it at different points in the feathers of the fowl where lice are usually found. Although it is a poisonous substance, the poultry do not seem to get enough of it into their digestive system to cause trouble. If used on cattle there would be more danger of poisoning, because cattle would be more likely to get it into their digestive system by licking themselves.

For cattle a mixture of one-half powdered sabadilla seed and one-half sulphur is favored. This can be spread along the backs and necks of cattle where the lice are most likely to be, and will be found quite effective in keeping them in check so that they will cause very little trouble to the cattle.

Poultry Facts

- Capitalize the cockerels.
- Goslings never eat much during the first few days.
- Chicks given the right kind of start in life have many advantages over those receiving only indifferent care.
- It is very important not to feed the pullets too heavily, especially the first few weeks. Keep them just a little hungry.
- Buttermilk is an almost indispensable feed for growing chicks and may be given in any one of a number of forms.
- Pullets which are well grown and matured are the ones which make profitable layers during the coming winter.
- Young turkeys seem to have a great fondness for new corn when it is just past the milk stage, and they probably could not get anything that is worse for them if they wanted to.

From Scrubs to Profitable Cows

Scrawny Animals From Arkansas Made Good Producers at Iowa Station.

The efficacy of the "corn-crib cross" has again been demonstrated. The same experiment has demonstrated also the worth of the pure-bred cross. Here is the story: Over in the state of Iowa the experiment station officials decided to go across to the neighboring state of Arkansas, into a section where feed was scarce and what cows they had were poor indeed, and buy a few of them, bring them home, feed them well and breed them to pure-bred bulls. Such an experiment, they reasoned, would demonstrate the value of good feeding to men who had herds of similarly poor cattle and it would show how such herds could be improved from generation to generation. Seven cows, four yearling heifers and two heifer calves were purchased. They were small and undernourished.

Got Same Food. When they reached their new home, however, they got the same feed and care as the cows in the station herd. Instead of hay in winter and pasture in summer, they were given alfalfa, silage and a well-balanced meal ration. Instead of indifferent housing and hit-and-miss care, they had a good stable and chores were done by the clock. The first year, under this kind of attention, two four-year-olds in the lot produced 3,084.6 lbs. milk and 149.24 lbs. fat. This production they steadily increased until, at seven years of age, they produced an average of 4,907.7 lbs. milk and 229.91 lbs. fat, an increase of 59 per cent in milk and 54 per cent in fat. Allowing for the natural increase due to greater maturity, the increase due to the cumulative effect of good feed and care was 40 per cent in milk and 46 per cent in fat. It was also shown that the younger an animal comes under good feed and management the greater will be its response. Comparing the records of the two four-year-olds with those of the older cows in the lot, they increased 14 per cent in milk and 8 per cent in fat as compared with the mature cows. Those coming as heifers produced 27 per cent more milk and 24 per cent more fat than did those started at maturity. There is a lesson here for the most of us. It is just possible that too much has been said about the importance of good breeding as compared with the emphasis that has been placed on good feeding. We have been in sections where pure-bred bulls have been used for generations, but where the average production of the herds was very low. It was a case of poor feeding. When we consider that these Arkansas cows were as poor as could be found, we must conclude that there would be very few 3,000-pound cows, if all cows were given a real chance.

Control Tomato Blight by Spraying or Dusting

Tomatoes are very largely injured by leaf spot or blight, which by injuring the leaves prevents the maturity and development of the fruit. They also are likely to be sun scalded because of no protection by the leaves.

This trouble can be controlled to a considerable extent by spraying or dusting with bordeaux, which is profitable on rich soils, but may not be profitable on poor soils. The effects of the trouble can largely be avoided by setting out only stocky, well-hardened plants early in the spring.

The disease lives over in weeds, grass and rubbish of the garden, and therefore, much can be done in the way of prevention by keeping the garden clean. Bulletin No. 1238 of the United States Department of Agriculture gives full details about this disease.

Field Feeding of Corn

Field feeding of corn is most successful when the weather is dry. It is not wise to keep pigs in the field after heavy rains, for they then waste corn and may injure the land. Unless very early varieties of corn are used, which are usually not heavy yielders, the new corn crop will not be ready early enough in the fall to furnish much feed for pigs which are to be finished for market in September or October, before the usual slump in prices occurs.

Cockleburrs Are Fatal

According to A. A. Hansen, weed specialist at Purdue, cockleburrs are sometimes fatal to hogs and also to young cattle. It is not known definitely whether the injury is due to poison in the plants or to the mechanical effect of the burrs in the digestive system. If the burrs are well developed take the hogs from the field but if the plants are not large and the burrs soft and just starting to form there is no danger in leaving the hogs where they are.

Air for Tomatoes

Give seedling tomatoes air whenever it is possible to make them stocky. No plant goes spindling faster than the tomato. Open the window a little way on any day when the temperature is above freezing but do not expose to cold winds. Fresh air whenever possible goes a long way toward making fine, strong tomato plants in the seed boxes and frames.

The DAIRY

IMPROVING QUALITY OF DAIRY PRODUCTS

More and more quality in dairy products brings its just reward. When milk is clean and pure more of it is used and a better price is paid. Of course there are exceptions to this, as, for instance, where the milk from a large number of farms is dumped into common vats. The thing to be done under such circumstances is for all farmers to improve their product and for them to let the world know about it. It has been well said that the way to increase the use of milk in the cities is to increase its value by improving the quality.

People are saturated with the idea of sanitation and quality. Products that a few years ago were sold in bulk with no thought of contamination, are now sold only in sanitary sealed packages. Just so with milk—if it possesses quality, people will use more of it and that will improve the market. The consumption of dairy products has increased 25 per cent during the last few years. Credit for much of this increase must be given to the fact that the cleanliness and quality of the dairy products offered for sale have been improved to such an extent that they have become the best the world has ever known.

The methods of improving the quality, of necessity, must start at the farm. The rules or the plans are very simple. The cows and the milkers should be healthy. Most towns and cities have ordinances requiring that cows be tested and found free from tuberculosis before their milk may be sold. It is just as essential that those who do the milking and who handle the milk shall be free from the same disease.

There is a growing tendency to substitute principles for rules. This applies especially to the production of clean milk. The way to produce clean milk is simply to keep it from becoming contaminated with dirt. This requires a clean milking place, clean cows, clean milkers and clean pails and other utensils. Cooling the milk is likewise very essential. Everyone knows that cool milk keeps very much better than warm milk. The reason is that bacteria, which cause the milk to become sour, multiply much more rapidly in warm milk. There are possibilities on every farm of cooling the milk. It may be running water, it may be ice, or it may be some other arrangement. The big thing is to apply the slogan, "keep it clean, keep it cool."

Half a Million Boarder Cows in New York State

Four hundred and sixty-two thousand New York state cows do not produce enough butter fat to pay their board bill, says Professor H. A. Hopper of the New York State College of Agriculture at Ithaca. Yet, he continues, they add enough to the total production of milk and cream to depress market prices on the product of the 938,000 good cows in the state.

According to Professor Hopper, there are 55,000,000 more pounds of butter fat in storage now than a year ago, which causes the lower price in dairy products. Under such conditions it is even more than usually important on account of present high feed prices to cull out the low producers. Culling was never more necessary or needed worse than at the present time, says Professor Hopper.

One-third of New York's cows are not only failing to pay their own way, but are making it difficult for the other 938,000 cows to return a profit.

The cow-testing associations now in operation in various parts of the state are doing valiant work in coping with this menace to the dairy industry, but what is needed is more of them and more men who are not afraid to beef the low producers. The scales and Babcock test for butter fat will weed out the poor cows, if their owners will see their duty and do it; and better rations and more home-grown feeds will increase the net earnings of the good ones.

Dairy Facts

- A dairy barn doesn't need to be costly to be clean.
- Cream and milk cool 23 times as fast in water as in air of the same temperature.
- You must like cows if you expect them to make a profit for you. Then you have got to study and understand cows and all that goes with their breeding, feeding and care.
- The best way to meet the dairy cow's mineral needs is to apply lime and phosphorus in the form of ground limestone and acid phosphate, to the soil, and thereby grow more high mineral roughages, such as clover and alfalfa.
- A heavy allowance of potatoes for dairy cows produces milk of poor flavor. They may be used with success, however, when not over 20 to 25 pounds of raw tubers are fed a day to a cow. A slightly larger allowance of cooked potatoes may be fed.

POULTRY

GETTING START IN POULTRY RAISING

The beginner in poultry raising should start in a small way. Mistakes are bound to be made by the beginner and difficult problems will be presented which must be solved before one can expect to make a success in the poultry business. There are two ways of starting in the business. One is to buy fowls in the fall of the year and the other is to buy eggs for hatching or baby chicks in the spring. Perhaps the buying of fowls in the fall is the safer method, but for the money invested the starting with eggs or baby chicks in the spring offers a larger opportunity.

In starting with poultry the beginner should first of all consider the purpose for which he wants to use the fowls. There are four general classes of fowls, the egg breeds, the meat breeds, general-purpose breeds and fancy or ornamental breeds.

The egg breeds include the smaller or medium-sized fowls, which are very active, quick to mature and which produce white-shelled eggs. They are mostly nonsitters or poor sitters and other fowls are usually kept if natural methods of incubation are used. The Leghorns, Anconas and Minorcas are typical breeds of this class.

The meat breeds represent the other extreme and are especially suitable for the production of roasters. Fowls of this class are slow and somewhat sluggish. They are easily confined with low fences, slow maturing, persistent sitters and rather indifferent layers. The Brahmans, Cochins and Langshans belong to this class.

The general-purpose breeds are medium in size and produce a good quantity of eggs, thereby making them appeal to those who want a bird which will supply both eggs and meat. The general-purpose fowls are usually good sitters and good mothers. They occupy a medium position between the egg and meat breeds in size, egg production and docility. However, it should be noted that in the recent work in breeding for high egg production some of the general-purpose fowls have made very creditable egg records. Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds and Orpingtons are typical representatives of the general-purpose fowls.

Ornamental breeds are not generally adapted to farm flocks unless some one has time to develop some special type. The Polish, Silkies, Sultans and Bantams are representative of these breeds.

Treatment Outlined to Cure Egg-Eating Habit

Hens sometimes acquire a vice of eating their eggs, learning to do this from eating an accidentally broken egg. If one hen learns how to eat eggs the whole flock soon learns from her. Egg shells should never be fed to hens unless they are very finely broken or are mixed with soft food of some kind.

To cure this costly habit cut off the points of the mandibles of the beak, using a very sharp knife. Cut back a little at a time until enough is cut off to leave the tender flesh slightly exposed. As soon as a tiny drop of blood exudes from the cut enough has been removed. Then boil some eggs very hard, selecting those with the thickest shells, and put them on the floor of the poultry house, where the hens can easily get them. They try to break the shells by pecking at them and this hurts the nerves in the shortened beak so they will give it up after a few trials, and thereafter not try to break an egg. In a short time the beak will grow into its normal shape and the hens will have forgotten the vice.

Supplying First Feeds to the Young Goslings

Goslings should not be fed until they are more than 36 hours old when they should be given stale bread soaked in milk or water, to which finely chopped hulled eggs may be added. This should be fed three or four times daily for the first two or three weeks, with chopped grass or some other green feed added. Plenty of fresh, clean water should be supplied, and 5 per cent fine grit or sharp sand may be added to the feed or kept in a hopper before the goslings. After two or three weeks they will need a light feed daily of a mash made up of two parts shorts and one part of cornmeal. When the grass range is good other feed need not be given until fattening time. While the goslings are young great care should be practiced to prevent them from getting wet. They should be left in the coop until after the dew dries in the morning and should not be allowed to get caught in a rain. It is better to keep them separated from the old stock after they are about two weeks old.

Hen Lots Adjoining

Where it is necessary to have lots adjacent to one another it is advisable to use fine-meshed wire for the bottom two feet in order to keep the roosters from fighting. For the remainder of the fence the regular two-inch mesh is satisfactory. The heavy breeds may be kept in a lot with a four-foot fence, but the light breeds often require a fence seven feet high. One wing of the birds can be clipped to keep the birds from flying over the fence.

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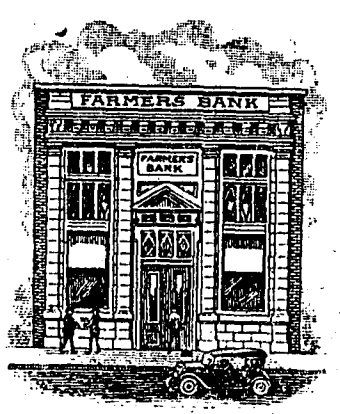
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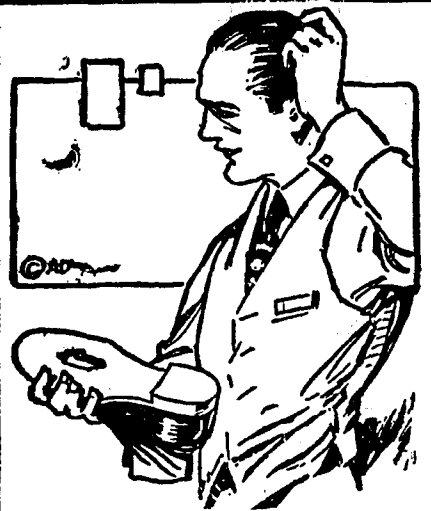
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ning to learn that shoes will
give much longer service if
they are promptly repaired
when they become worn.

N. E. WALKER
Boot and Shoe Garage

CATARRHAL DEAFNESS

Is often caused by an inflamed condition
of the mucous lining of the Eustachian
Tube. When this tube is inflamed you
have a rumbling sound or imperfect
hearing. Unless the inflammation can
be reduced, your hearing may be de-
stroyed forever.
HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will do
what we claim for it—rid your system
of Catarrh or Deafness caused by
Catarrh. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE
has been successful in the treatment of
Catarrh for over Forty Years.
Sold by all druggists.
F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

Local Ads

5% MONEY TO LOAN 5%

We have money to loan
on improved farm property
for 5-7-10 or 20 years at
5 per cent plus usual ex-
pense.
Veatch Realty Company
Moscow, Idaho.

FOR SALE: Young team, sound
and true, weight 3500, for good
light touring car. Inquire Gazette.
17-1f

Will buy, sell or trade: all
kinds of livestock including fat
stock for market, Claud Craig
Leland. 19-1f

For Sale: Good Holstein
cow, to be fresh this month, \$50.
Geo. E. Knepper, Phone 5216,
Kendrick. 21-1f

FOR SALE: 16 inch wood on
the ground 3 miles east of
Cameron, Ed Wittman, South-
wick. 22-3p

Try our new Garfield bread. It's
the best ever. Perryman's. 24-1t

FOR SALE: Second hand mower
in good condition. All worn parts
replaced. Meyers Blacksmith Shop,
Kendrick. 23-1f.

We can handle your ledger
sheets as cheaply as you can
get them from a mail order
print shop. Try the Gazette
Shop first. tf

FOR SALE: Good fresh Jersey
milk cow, H. C. Lohman, phone 297,
Leland. 24-1t

FOR SALE or Exchange on small
ranch in Potlatch. 6 room house
and two lots in Moscow, has been
renting for \$18 to \$20 per month.
Cyrus S. Roberts, phone 2726, Kend-
rick, Idaho. 24-2t

Garfield bread and pastry at
Perryman's. You will like it. 24-1t

PIANO for Sale near Kendrick.
Beautiful high grade piano must
be sold at once. Big discount and
terms \$10 monthly to reliable party.
For particulars write Cline Music
Co., 66 Front St., Portland, Oregon.
24-3t

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed bids will be received at the
office of the Clerk of the Board of
County Commissioners of Latah
County, at Moscow, Idaho, until ten
o'clock A. M., June 22, 1925, and then
opened, for the following improve-
ments, the enlargement of the present
courthouse vault and other im-
provements as are shown on the
plans and specifications for the im-
provements, now on file with the
Clerk of the Board of County Com-
missioners, of Latah County, Idaho.
Each bid must be accompanied by
a certified check, payable to the
County of Latah, for five per cent of
the amount of the bid.
The right is reserved to reject any
and all bids.
If on acceptance of the bid the
bidder fails and neglects within ten
days from such acceptance, to enter
into a contract and furnish the neces-
sary bond, the certified check will be
forfeited and the proceeds paid into
the current expense fund of Latah
County. The check of all unsuccess-
ful bidders, after the contract is
entered into and the bond given,
will be returned.
By Order of the Board of County
Commissioners of Latah County,
Idaho.
HARRY A. THATCHER, Clerk.
21-5 t

Poultry Hints

Keep young stock growing.
Protect hens and young stock from
the sun.
A clean, disinfected poultry house
gives the laying hens a chance to do
their share.
Sensible people are willing to pool
their interests and co-operate in a com-
mon cause. Are farmers sensible peo-
ple?
The brooder house floor should be
covered with fine gravel or sand, over
which is scattered a litter of alfalfa or
clover leaves if available.
Proper care of the chicks during the
brooding season will do much to step
up one of the important "links" in the
poultry business.

General Blacksmithing

Wagon and Carriage Shop
Repairing of all Kinds
Neatly Done
All Work Guaranteed
Frank Crocker

NOTICE OF SALE OF REAL ESTATE BY LATAH COUNTY FOR JUNE 24, 1925

Notice is hereby given that in
under and by virtue of a resolution
and order of sale made by the Board
of County Commissioners of Latah
County, Idaho, on Saturday, the
16th day of May, A. D. 1925, the
hereinafter described lots, pieces
and parcels of land, situated in the
County of Latah and State of Idaho,
will be sold by the Sheriff of said
County at public auction, at the
front door of the county courthouse
in Moscow, Latah County, Idaho, on
Wednesday, the 24th day of June,
A. D., 1925, at the hour of 2 o'clock
p. m. of said day, or at such time
or on the day to which the sale
may be postponed or adjourned, to
the highest and best bidders for
cash, which property is held by
Latah County, under and by virtue
of tax deeds, and is known and de-
scribed as follows, to-wit:

Southwest Quarter of the North-
east Quarter; Southeast Quarter of
the Northeast Quarter of Section 28,
Township 42 North, Range 3 West.
Southwest Quarter of the South-
east Quarter of Section 7, Town-
ship 39 North, Range 1 West.

2.06 acres in the Northeast corner
of the Southwest Quarter of the
Southeast Quarter of Section 15,
Township 40 North, Range 5 West.
Southwest Quarter of the South-
east Quarter of Section 11, the
Northeast Quarter of the Northwest
Quarter and the Southeast Quarter
of the Northwest Quarter of Sec-
tion 14, Township 38 North, Range
2 West.

Northeast Quarter of the North-
west Quarter of Section 25, Town-
ship 40 North, Range 1 West.

Southwest Quarter of the North-
east Quarter of Section 24, Town-
ship 40 North, Range 5 West.
Southwest Quarter of the South-
east Quarter of Section 28, Town-
ship 42 North, Range 1 West.

Northwest Quarter of the South-
east Quarter and the Southwest
Quarter of the Southeast Quarter of
Section 22, Township 43 North,
Range 5 West.

Southwest Quarter of the North-
west Quarter, less five acres, and
Lot 4, less railroad, of Section 3
Township 38 North, Range 3 West.

Southeast Quarter of the South-
east Quarter of Section 13, Town-
ship 38 North, Range 1 West.

Southwest Quarter of the South-
east Quarter of Section 7, Town-
ship 39 North, Range 1 West.

Northeast Quarter of the South-
east Quarter and the Southeast
Quarter of the Southeast Quarter of
Section 28, Township 42 North,
Range 1 West.

Northeast Quarter of the South-
west Quarter of Section 15, Town-
ship 40 North, Range 5 West.

Northwest Quarter of the South-
west Quarter and the Southwest
Quarter of the Southwest Quarter
of Section 28, Township 43 North,
Range 4 West.

Northeast Quarter of the North-
east Quarter; Northwest Quarter of
the Northeast Quarter; Southwest
Quarter of the Northeast Quarter
and Southeast Quarter of the North-
east Quarter of Section 33, Town-
ship 42 North, Range 2 West.

Northeast Quarter of the North-
east Quarter; Southwest Quarter of
the Northeast Quarter; Southeast
Quarter of the Northeast Quarter
and Southeast Quarter of the North-
west Quarter of Section 35, Town-
ship 39 North, Range 1 West.

Lots 3, 4 and 5, Block A, Lieu-
allen's 2nd Addition to Moscow.

Lots 31, 32 and 33, Block B, Lieu-
allen's 2nd Addition to Moscow.

Lots 8 and 9, Block B, Lieuallen's
2nd Addition to Moscow.

Lot 1, Block 9, Sunnyside Addi-
tion to Moscow.

Lot 4, Block 14, Original Bovill.

Lot 1, Block 21, Original Ken-
drick.

Lot 4, Block 21, Original Kend-
rick.

Lots 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 8, Block 23,
Original Kendrick.

Lot 7, Block 20; Lot 10 Block 38;
Lots 5 and 6, Block 16, Original
Kendrick;

Lot 8, Block 16, Original Kend-
rick.

Lot 13, Block B, Original Kend-
rick.

Lot 9, Block 15, Original Kend-
rick.

Lots 1, 2 and 3, Block 97, Oak's
Addition to Kendrick.

Lot 4, less Railroad right-of-way,
Block 10, Oak's Addition to Kend-
rick.

Lot 5, Block 96, Oak's Addition to
Kendrick.

Lots 2, 8, 10 and 12, Block E. Ad-
dison's Addition to Kendrick.

West 20 feet of Lot 17, Block 1,
Original Juliaetta.

Lot 11, and West 10 feet of Lot 12,
Block 1, Original Juliaetta.

Lot 4, Block 2, Original Juliaetta.
East 20 feet of Lot 12, Block 1,
Original Juliaetta.

Center 48 feet of Lots 23 and 24,
Block 3, Original Troy.

North 32 feet of Lots 23 and 24,
Block 3, Original Troy.

South 40 feet of Lots 23 and 24,
Block 3, Original Troy.

Lot 22, Block 10, Original Troy.

South 65 feet of Lots 19, 20, 21,
22, 23, 24, Block 9, Original Troy.

West Half of Lot 5, Block 1,
Moore's Addition to Troy.

Lots 16, 17 and 18, Block 4, Orig-
inal Troy.

Lots 17 and 18, Block 10, Original
Troy.

Lot 5, Block 12, Harvard, Idaho.
Lot 12, Block 4, Old Town of Gen-
esee.

West Half of Lot 2, Block 19,
Original Genesee.

The Board reserves the right to
reject any and all bids at the sale
above mentioned.

Dated at Moscow, Idaho, this 20th
day of May, A. D. 1925.

HARRY A. THATCHER,
Clerk, Board of County Commis-
sioners, Latah County, Idaho. 21-4t

SUMMONS

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
THE SECOND JUDICIAL DIS-
TRICT OF THE STATE OF
IDAHO, IN AND FOR
LATAH COUNTY

Thomas J. Woolverton, Plaintiff,
—vs—
Friedrick P. Krasselt alias Fredrick
P. Krasselt alias Frederick P. Krasselt
alias Fridrick P. Krasselt, Ros-
etta Etta Krasselt, Laura I. St.
Clair, Dolly Streeter, Julius E. Fes-
senden, George E. Fessenden,
Robert M. Fessenden, Lloyd Feni-
more, Selma Fenimore, the unknown
heirs of Julius H. Fessenden, de-
ceased, the unknown devisees of
Julius H. Fessenden, deceased, the
unknown heirs of Laura L. Fessen-
den, deceased, the unknown devisees
of Laura L. Fessenden, deceased,
the unknown heirs of Edna F. Feni-
more, deceased, the unknown de-
visees of Edna F. Fenimore, de-
ceased, and all unknown owners of
claimants of Lot 1, Sec. 2, Twp. 42
N., R. 5 W. B. M., save and except
strip 10 rods wide off north end of
said lot, all in Latah County, Idaho,
Defendants.

The State of Idaho Sends Greet-
ings To the above named defend-
ants:

You are hereby notified that a
complaint has been filed against you
in the District Court of the Second
Judicial District of the State of
Idaho, in and for the County of
Latah, by the above named plaintiff,
the nature and general terms of
which is to require each and all of
the above named defendants to ap-
pear in the above entitled cause and
to set forth any right, title or in-
terest that said defendants or either
of them may have or pretend to
have in and to the above described
real estate, and to quiet the title
thereto in the name of the plaintiff.
And you are hereby directed to
appear and answer the said Com-
plaint within twenty days of the
service of this Summons, if served
within said Judicial District, and
within forty days if served else-
where; and you are further notified
that unless you so appear and an-
swer said Complaint within the
time herein specified, the plaintiff
will take judgement against you as
prayed in said Complaint.

Witness my hand and seal of said
District Court, this 14 day of May,
1925.

HARRY HATCHER,
Clerk of said District Court.
By ADRIAN NELSON,
Deputy Clerk.

(Seal of Court Affixed)

P. C. Keane, attorney for plain-
tiff, residing at Moscow, Idaho. 20-6t

TEXAS RIDGE

Mrs. Carlson is in Clarkston dur-
ing cherry season.

Alvin Pierce had the misfortune
to fracture his arm while cranking
the tractor.

Mr. and Mrs. Sians were Sunday
night guests at Viola Baker's.

Mrs. Orval Miller is visiting her
parents, Mr. and Mrs. Dahlgren.

Gus Birehmer was a caller on
the ridge, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Brashier have been
engaged to teach the Ellwood school
the coming term.

Mrs. Randall was an over-night
visitor at the Frantziach home one
night last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Drury were Clark-
ston visitors, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Knight Reed of
Deary were Sunday guests at
Miller's.

Mrs. Babcock is spending a few
days this week in Deary visiting
friends.

Chas. Dahlgren family visited at
the L. K. Dahlgren home, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Stevens and family
and Miss Bessie Steven of Potlatch,
Mr. and Mrs. Rasmussen and fam-
ily of Harvard, Mr. and Mrs. Fred
Barley and children, Mr. and Mrs.
Ray Bogar and Mr. and Mrs. George
Carr were entertained at the W. H.
Head home Sunday.

BIG BEAR RIDGE NEWS

Mrs. H. Sneve was a Lewiston
visitor the first of the week.

Miss Pearl May came over from
Troy and spent the week end with
her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Rufus
May.

Ingvald and Theodore Kleth mat-
ored to Lewiston, Sunday, and
visited with Mr. and Mrs. O. Eide.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Stevens and
children of Deary were guests at
the James Nelson home, Sunday.

Ole and Ed Lien left Monday on
a business trip to Coeur d'Alene,
Idaho.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Fairfield of
Clarkston, are visiting with their
sons, Harvey and Frank, on the
ranch.

Gale Ingle, daughter of Mr. and
Mrs. H. L. Ingle was quite badly
hurt last Thursday by falling out of
a tree.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Keane are en-
joying a visit with Mr. and Mrs.

L. Baldwin, who motored over from
Portland, Oregon.

Mrs. J. J. Sind entertained the
Lutheran Ladies Aid, Tuesday after-
noon.

Miss Dorothy Jones spent several
days of last week with friends in
Lewiston.

A. W. Jones and family were
visitors in Bovill, Sunday.

LINDEN LOCALS

Callers at the Jim Ball home
Tuesday afternoon were Mesdames
Walter Hunt McPhee, C. H. Fry
and Eva Smith.

Aunt Carrie and Vergie Allen
spent Wednesday with Mr. and Mrs.
C. H. Fry.

Mrs. Weyen and Nellie Travis
spent Thursday afternoon with Mrs.
C. E. Harris.

P. C. Lyons and two sons spent
Monday at Meadow creek fishing.

Ben Smith went to Palouse, Sat-
urday to visit with friends and re-
latives.

Mr. and Mrs. Clem Israel and Mr.
and Mrs. R. C. Wingardner spent
Sunday afternoon with Mr. and
Mrs. Louis Alexander.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Schoeffler of
Southwick spent Sunday at the
Weyen home.

Mrs. George Garner and children
spent Friday with Annie Morrison.

Mr. and Mrs. Claud Pippinger of
Cavendish spent Sunday at the Mc-
Phee home.

Mr. and Mrs. Breker and Frank
Meyer were visiting the first of the
week at the Jim Garner home.

**IMPROVEMENT SEEN
IN BREEDING STOCK**

(Prepared by the United States Department
of Agriculture.)

More than 1,000,000 head of breeding
stock on farms in the United States
are undergoing systematic improve-
ment through the use of pure bred
sires, according to a report just is-
sued by the bureau of animal indus-
try, United States Department of Agri-
culture. Persons participating in this
work at the close of the year 1924
numbered 15,137 exclusive users of
pure bred sires, widely distributed
among 46 states. The department, in
conjunction with state and county ex-
tension workers, is aiding these stock
owners to improve their methods of
breeding and feeding.

This organized plan known as the
better-sires-better-stock campaign has
resulted in noticeable rivalry among
counties and states, where agricultural
leaders have used it as a means of
bettering farm live stock. Ohio, Ken-
tucky and Virginia each have more
than 2,000 farmers enrolled in the cam-
paign. Largely through the activities
of county extension agents, 40 coun-
ties in nine states each have the dis-
tinction of possessing 100 or more live
stock owners who are using pure bred
sires exclusively in all their live stock
breeding operations. Pulaski county,
Virginia, leads the list with 592 such
breeders, and Union county, Kentucky,
is second with 457 participants. The
chief advances in the progress of the
work during the last three months of
1924 occurred in Kentucky, Vermont
and Ohio. A conspicuous new center
of interest in this field of live stock
betterment was in Lee county, Iowa.
Altogether 235 additional stock owners
affiliated themselves with the cause
during the three-month period.

In commenting on the keen interest
which live stock owners are taking in
systematic improvement by the better-
sires route, specialists of the bureau of
animal industry call attention to the
most important result of the work—
namely, the superior types of animals
which these breeders are raising and
the substantial market benefits they
are deriving. As a typical example,
an Oklahoma stock owner reported to
the department that "the difference in
price on the market more than pays
to keep pure breeds even though we
sell no breeding stock." Scores of
similar reports show that the benefits
are practically the same in all parts of
the country. The department's re-
cords, showing the gradual growth of
the better-sires movement, appear to
be an index to the growing prevalence
of good live stock on farms and in
market centers.

But before good live stock can be
produced in large numbers, the spe-
cialists add, there must be a wide ap-
preciation of the utility value of good
breeding coupled with the actual use
of high-class pure bred sires at the
head of the herds and flocks. The
better-sires-better-stock campaign un-
dertakes to supply this need in an
educational way.

Any live stock owner who replaces
his inferior male breeding animals
with good pure breeds is eligible to take
an active part in this work. The de-
partment grants each participant a
barn sign, "Pure Bred Sires Exclusively
Used on This Farm," besides furnishing
helpful information on the breed-
ing, feeding and care of farm
animals.

The new report on the progress of
the work contains summaries of state
and county activities, statistics on
number, kind and breeding of animals,
announcements and terse facts on the
practical value of improved stock. It
contains nine pages and is in mimeo-
graphed form. Copies may be obtained,
as long as the supply lasts, from the
bureau of animal industry, United
States Department of Agriculture,
Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Keane are en-
joying a visit with Mr. and Mrs.

**Blackleg of Potato
Can Be Controlled**

**Formaldehyde or Corrosive
Sublimate Favored.**

Potato blackleg, one of the most
destructive of tuber diseases, can be
controlled by treating the seed pieces
with hot formaldehyde or corrosive
sublimate, provided the seed pieces are
planted immediately or are kept out
of reach of a certain small fly until
they are planted.

This fly lays its eggs in great abun-
dant about the time potatoes are be-
ing planted. If it happens to lay them
upon seed potatoes and such
seed is planted, the eggs hatch out
what is known as the seed-corn mag-
got, so called because when first dis-
covered it was attacking corn seed-
lings. According to J. G. Leach of the
division of plant pathology, Minnesota
College of Agriculture, the eggs contain
the blackleg organism when they are
deposited. Then as the maggot bores
into the seed piece it carries with it
the bacteria which first rot the seed
and then spread to the stem of the
plant, causing it also to rot and die.
"The maggots feed upon the bacte-
ria as well as the decaying tuber,"
says Doctor Leach. "The bacteria re-
main in the intestinal tract of the mag-
got until it pupates and makes its way
to the surface of the ground where it
develops into the adult fly. Thus the
insect carries the blackleg bacteria
with it at all times."

**Capacity of a Silo Is
Matter of Importance**

The capacity of the silo is a mat-
ter of importance. Unless one is
keeping at least ten cows the cost of
the silo is usually not justified. A
round silo, 28 feet high, will hold the
silage for about a dozen cows during
the usual feeding season. A good
standard size ranges from 14 to 16
feet in diameter and 30 to 32 feet
high. Under ordinary conditions
cows eat from 30 to 40 pounds of
silage a day, according to their size
and condition of lactation. A farmer
can easily estimate how much capaci-
ty is needed, on the basis of this
amount to be fed per head. If one
has 30 cows to feed, then about 1,050
pounds a day would be required, and
for a feeding season of seven months
or 210 days, 220,500 pounds or 110
tons. A round silo 30 feet deep and
16 feet in diameter inside holds
about 120 tons. The capacity of the
silo should enable one to feed from
the surface daily to a depth sufficient
to prevent molding. This is usually
placed at around 1½ to 2 inches. In
recent years some silo owners on
high-priced lands, and not pasturing,
feed silage every month, beginning to
feed just as soon as the silo is filled,
and keeping it up until next filling.
Others feed the entire year excepting
during the flush of pasture in May
and June.

**Alfalfa Profitable Crop
for Use in Any Section**

While farmers are growing a good
deal of alfalfa they do not grow one-
tenth enough. It is by far the best
noncultivated crop we can grow, and
usually

GLEANINGS

The L. S. LaHatt family moved to Hanson residence last week. T. H. Sturdevant is now occupying the brick building vacated by the LaHatts.

W. J. DePartee brought a sample of Jenkins Club wheat to the Gazette office the first of the week, that measured nearly six feet in length. He also had a sample of alfalfa that was 48 inches long. These specimens were raised on Mr. DePartee's ranch on the point of American ridge.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Bechtol and children of Moscow spent Sunday in Kendrick with relatives.

Geo. E. Knepper went to Moscow Saturday morning to spend the week end with his brother, S. E. Knepper.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Hartung and sons, August and Walter, and daughter, Velma, left Tuesday for Sandpoint for a short visit with friends and relatives, returning yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Li Barton of Boise and Mr. and Mrs. Earl Barton of Moscow visited a short time at the Knepper home last Friday afternoon.

The Ameling family moved to their ranch on American ridge last Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ellis purchased a new Essex coach last week.

T. F. Sparber, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Sparber, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Sparber motored to Clarkston, Sunday, to visit friends.

A number of pieces of real estate will be sold for taxes by Latah county at a tax sale to be held at Moscow, Wednesday, June 24. The property is described in the notice of sale published elsewhere in this issue of the Gazette.

Donald and Walter McCrea came down from Moscow the first of the week to visit a short time with their father.

A. K. Carlson went to Lewiston, Tuesday evening on business.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Haml are enjoying a visit with their son, J. C. Jr., who arrived last Monday from California.

Philip Dresser of Orofino returned home last Saturday after visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Thomas.

The work of grading the alleys in the business section of town is progressing in a most satisfactory manner under the direction of Frank Chamberlain. The alleys are being graded with the idea of surfacing them with crushed rock some time in the near future. This is a much needed improvement.

Mrs. Seeley's parents arrived last week from their home near Ontario, Oregon, for a few days visit here. They left Wednesday afternoon with Dr. and Mrs. Seeley for a trip over the North and South highway by way of New Meadows where Dr. Seeley at one time practiced medicine.

The Kendrick band went to Leland yesterday to give a concert at the Sunday School picnic, which was held at Amiel Peters' grove near Leland. There was a fine crowd at the picnic and the band boys report a very enjoyable time. A picnic lunch was served at noon.

Sylvester Kazda of Southwick went to Clarkston, Thursday afternoon to visit relatives.

Mrs. McDowell stated yesterday that she would open the dining room of the Commercial Hotel on July 1, and if the patronage justified, it would remain open, otherwise it would again be discontinued.

Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Ramey and children returned Tuesday on the night train from their six weeks vacation trip. They report a delightful time. They visited Mr. Ramey's folks in Virginia and at Mrs. Ramey's home in Jacksonville, Florida. They spent considerable time on the beaches in Florida. Mr. Ramey says that Florida is booming and real estate changing hands rapidly. They also visited at Washington, D. C. and stopped over for a brief visit in Chicago.

Dr. Jesso H. Burgess writes from Moscow that he has been quite ill for the past month but is now able to be at his office again.

Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Dunkle and children arrived yesterday afternoon from Kellogg to visit friends and relatives here. They made the trip here in their new Ford sedan.

Hom r Bell, who has been working in Moscow for the past month, row his a job in the warehouse with

the Vollmer Clearwater Co. at Kendrick. His brother, Clarence, is ill at Moscow and will probably be taken to Spokane today or tomorrow to have his tonsils removed.

Miss Fannie Dirks and Miss Marion George of Lewiston spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Thomas.

Two weeks ago a postoffice clerk in Kansas, suspected of stealing nine stalks of pieplant that had become lost from a parcel post package, was promptly tried before a jury. This recalls that Fall, who as a high government official admittedly received \$100,000 in a "little black satchel" as a reward for contracting federal oil lands to Sinclair and Doheny, has again been indicted. It is not improbable that in future years our grand-children will open the morning Statesman and say: "Well, grandpa, it says here that Fall, Sinclair, and Doheny—the men of the "little black satchel"—are going to be prosecuted—if it is found that the witnesses have not died from old age." But, anyway, Uncle Sam did go after that chap who was accused of picking up nine stalks of orphan pieplant from a postoffice floor.—Caldwell News.

Portland Ordinance Fails

The decision of the supreme court of the United States handed down in favor of the Real Silk Hosiery Mills Inc., of Indianapolis against the city of Portland, Ore., is interpreted by attorneys and business men as having no little effect on many cities and municipalities of Idaho. The question at issue involved the right of an incorporated city to tax salesmen of outside manufacturers, merchants, publishers and other organizations seeking to do business thru local solicitors or traveling salesmen.

The case that the supreme court has decided, say those who have taken occasion to look into the decision not only involved the representatives of merchants and manufacturers engaged in direct selling, but publishers of magazines having national circulation and employing subscription solicitors, metropolitan dailies seeking to build up circulation in neighboring towns, and others. It is pointed out in a dispatch from Boise, that the development of American merchandising methods has been from the small store to the large department stores, the specialty shop, the chain store, the mail order house and finally the method of direct selling, which now represents a volume of business in the United States in excess of \$300,000,000. It was a tax on this enormous amount of business that 480 cities enacted ordinances taxing salesmen employed in making a house-to-house canvass in selling of products made in other cities.

The extent to which this system of taxation has developed is said to be shown by the fact that the taxation existed in 38 states, with the number of cities varying from one in the state of West Virginia, to 20 in Pennsylvania, 26 in Texas and 137 in Wisconsin. Boise has such a tax law, as does Moscow, Coeur d'Alene, Pocatello and other cities in Idaho.

The argument against the tax was based on the constitutional right of congress to fix all laws affecting interstate business. The supreme court's decision in favor of the Real Silk Hosiery Mills Inc., nullifies the ordinances of the 486 and establishes a precedent to prevent the enactment of similar ordinances.

The court's action is interpreted as throwing down the bars to the solicitors seeking the sale of products of various kinds and therefore presents a very serious problem to merchants and municipalities.—Star-Mirror.

They were discussing the fitness of things, and someone asked, "If a young man takes his best girl to the theatre, spends eight dollars on a supper after the show, and then takes her home in a taxicab, should he kiss her goodnight?" Old man Smithers, unmarried and happily so, growled: "I don't think so," he said. "It seems to me he has done enough for her."—Tacoma New Herald.

STONY POINT

Mr. and Mrs. Lester Hill motored to Lewiston last Saturday.

W. S. Cox of College Place is visiting at the home of his son, Jess.

Leslie and Mabel Heimgartner are attending the club meeting at

Moscow this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Rietze and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hoskins were Sunday visitors at the Ike Steensma home.

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Fairfield were Sunday dinner guests at the George Dygert home, the event being Mrs. Dygert's 41st birthday anniversary. Mrs. Fairfield brought with her a splendid birthday cake.

Dygert Bros. and Lloyd Eckman were visitors at Dr. Seeley's office, Tuesday.

Miss Wilma Fairfield of Bear ridge is spending a few days this week at the home of her brother Leonard.

Mr. and Mrs. Ike Steensma were Lewiston visitors Monday afternoon.

Mrs. Jack Mayfield of Cherry Lane Ranch, returned Sunday after spending a week in Clarkston with relatives.

Some of the farmers of our section are planting beans this week.

WANTED

Girls to compete in the BATHING BEAUTY REVUE at Lewiston D. O. K. K. Water Carnival, July 2-3-4-5.

- First prize \$100.00
- Second prize \$ 60.00
- Third prize \$ 40.00

Entries close June 24. For full particulars write Contest Committee, D. O. K. K. Water Carnival, Lewiston, Idaho, Phone 1591.



TONIGHT and Saturday

JESSE L. LASKY... PRESENTS
GLORIA SWANSON
 BLUEBEARD'S WIFE
 A Grandstand Picture

Here's a picture bound to make your heart quicken to its startling climax—your eyes dance to its exquisite gowns and settings.

It's the best picture Gloria Swanson ever made and one you will certainly enjoy.

Along with this picture we will also show one of the best and most thrilling 2-reel comedies that was ever produced. You will laugh for weeks afterward. It is

LOVE MANIA
 with Al StJohn
 Comedy
 Educational Pictures

Our Guest
 Tonight - Dr. McKeever
 Sat., 13th, Dave Schoeffler
 2 complimentary tickets will be given to the above mentioned

Children Under 12 years 10c
 Adults - 35c

New Summer Goods

You are always assured of the latest patterns when you do your shopping here.

New and novel designs in the sheerest of pretty voiles, colors, tomato, Copenhagen and peach, 38 inches wide and the price is only **60c**

Fancy and attractive patterns in tissue ginghams, every color guaranteed fast. We liked them so well we bought too many, so to reduce the stock you can have your choice, a yard for **49c**

MEN'S HATS

Dress or work hats in an endless variety. We would like to have you call and look them over.

Men's and Boys' Work Shoes

A good solid leather work shoe for men at **\$2.50**
 Same quality for boys **\$2.00**

Fresh Breakfast Cereals

The new Pattyjohns, cooks in 3 to 5 minutes.
 Olympic cake and pastry flour, extra special **22c**
 A good grade bulk cocoa, 3 pounds for **25c**
 Van Camps Spaghetti, Italian style **11c**

Kendrick Store Company
 The Quality Store

TIRES! TIRES!

A quantity purchase of the
Famous Pennsylvania Vacuum Cup Tires

Allows us to sell this unsurpassed product at the same prices as common tires.

Everybody is talking about the superior qualities of this tire; if you haven't used them, ask your neighbor.

- 30x3 1-2 Jeanette **\$8.00**
- 30x3 1-2 - **\$10.00**
- 32x4 - **\$19.75**

Fish and Game License
 Are Now on Hand

Prepare for this big sport season now. We have on hand the largest and best assorted supply of fishing tackle and sports accessories ever shown in Kendrick.

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