

## Latah County News Paragraphs

### Items of interest Taken From Neighboring Papers

Peter Halseth this week received from Potlatch a shipment of 5300 feet of lumber, with which to build a modern poultry house on his farm east of town. The building will be put up according to University of Idaho specifications. It will be 24 by 40 feet and will house upward of 300 chickens. The concrete foundation and cement floor will require 68 sacks of cement. Under the floor will be a 9 inch layer of rock to effect the proper drainage and keep off dampness.

Mr. Halseth is building up a profitable chicken business, having at present about 500 White Leghorns. He finds an excellent market for the eggs and says he could dispose of five times as many. When Prem Moore, the University poultry expert visits this section again Mr. Halseth will have his flock called for the purpose of keeping only the best laying hens.—Deary Press.

There has been much written and said about the present-day tourist and the auto parks in different parts of the country—and locally.

There are today auto travelers from every state in the union on the roads somewhere, some are good and some are bad, of course, but the term "auto tramp" is used entirely too often and loosely. Many respectable people travel in Fords and other small cars or rather ancient vintage, but that is no reason why they should be classed as "auto tramps." It isn't necessary that one should travel in a Cadillac or Packard or Lincoln, or some other high priced cars when they go out to see the country or get next to nature on an auto camping trip. It goes right back to the old saying that "clothes do not make the man." A gentleman might be clad in overalls while a scoundrel may wear the finest clothes, so it behooves one to be careful as to their classification of people who travel in cars. Of course there are some who may well be classed as "auto tramps," but there are many more who travel in cars that may not be up to date, who are not auto tramps.

Along this line the following is quoted from a bulletin sent out by the North and South Highway association, which will bear us out in our assertion:

There has been a general impression at many points that the tourist who uses the tourists' camps and does not travel in grand style, is not a representative of the people generally and in many cases are not entirely desirable. This association has had a representative in Boise for the past three weeks and a visit to the tourist camp is one of the daily duties. In writing under date of July 19, Miss Florence Murry, Boise representative, says:

"Contrary to the general opinion, I find that many professional men, doctors, lawyers and business men of all kinds are traveling by auto, camping in auto parks and getting a real thrill in their efforts to get rid of the daily grind. These people appreciate being routed over the North and South Highway and through a country that is cool and close to nature."

The local tourist park is used every night by from one to a dozen or fifteen parties, some of whom are just passing through, while others are looking for locations or for work and we'll venture to say that the large majority of them using the park are far from "auto tramps," so be careful of your classification.—Genesee News.

## Supreme Court Clears Choate

### Judges Reverse Decision of District Court

Attorneys McNamee & Clements Monday received a letter from I. N. Hart, clerk of the supreme court, announcing a decision had been handed down in the case of the State of Idaho vs. Fred C. Choate, charged with arson, and the decision of the district court for Nez Perce county has been reversed and instructions have been given that the appellant be discharged, says the Tribune.

Choate was charged with having set fire to a bean setting near Lenore that resulted in the destruction of bean straw and a threshing machine that was under contract of sale from F. S. Vaughn to a Mr. Daniels. A witness for the state was Ernest G. Swenson, who was employed by Mr. Choate and who testified he accompanied Choate to the machine and saw him set fire to the bean straw that resulted in the destruction of the machine.

Choate was charged with the burning of a stack of hay for the reason that the Idaho statutes do not provide a felony sentence for the burning of the threshing machine or the crop of beans but do provide for burning hay, and the prosecution was brought on the grounds that bean straw is hay and has the same value as feed for livestock. He was convicted in the district court and was sentenced to serve from two to ten years in the state penitentiary.

An appeal was taken on the ground that bean straw cannot be construed as hay under the statute and that the court erred in failing to instruct the jury as to what constitutes an accomplice. Choate has been at liberty on bonds pending the result of the appeal. The findings of the court will not be known until attorneys have been supplied with a copy of the opinion which was written by Judge Raymond Givens, with Justices William A. Lee, William E. Lee and H. H. Taylor concurring.

### Average 27 Bushels

August F. Wegner stated the first of the week that the winter wheat in the Cameron section averaged about 27 bushels to the acre. Some fields threshed more than that and some less but he said that figure was not far from the average for the whole neighborhood. He says the bean crop around Cameron will be fairly good. He counted 7 beans to the pod in his field but the average is about 5. He feels confident that his beans will average at least 4 sacks to the acre.

### Early Melons Fine Quality

Manford Nutt of Juliaetta was in Kendrick on business the first of the week. He says that the early water melons are of fine quality and of good size. Apparently the hot weather had not damaged them in any way. Late melons will be smaller but of good quality. He said that the demand for melons was very good and that he was selling all of his early crop locally.

### Concert Pleases

The concert last Saturday evening was the best the band has given this summer. Many were delighted with the good music. Each concert shows improvement in the band. Better harmony and the ability to handle more difficult music. In another year the band should be one of the best in the state. It has already afforded a great deal of pleasure for the people of the community. All members of the band are keenly interested in its future progress.

## Coal Operators Advised by Cassatt



Robert K. Cassatt, Philadelphia banker, presided for the 11th of the bituminous coal industry at the eighth annual meeting of the National Coal association in Chicago recently. Several thousand coal operators and 700,000 miners are directly concerned with what this financial expert had to say.

## South Idaho Bean Growers Organized

### Have Cooperative Marketing System That Functions to the Benefit of the Growers

(By J. E. Nessly)

When I was in Kendrick in June I promised some of the bean growers of that section that I would get all of the information I could regarding the operations of the Southern Idaho Bean Growers Association and pass it on to them. I know of no better way to do this than through The Gazette, so here is a brief outline of the methods by which these bean growers have succeeded in marketing their beans for good prices at a cost of seven tenths (7-10) of one per cent.

The association was formed in 1921, with less than 100 members who agreed to pool their bean crop and sell cooperatively. That it has grown to more than 400 members and handled between 35 and 40 per cent, of all the beans grown in its territory in 1924, is evidence that its operation has been successful.

The Southern Idaho Bean Growers Association is strictly cooperative. It owns no property, has no capital stock, and is simply a selling agency for its members. It has but one paid employee, the secretary, H. T. Blake, of Twin Falls. Warehouses are leased and used for handling the crop. At present the association has warehouses at Twin Falls, Filer and Kimberly and beans are received there, direct from the fields in which they are grown. They are cleaned and prepared for market.

The Southern Idaho Wholesale Grocers Company is the selling agent for the association. It is paid a small amount, per ton, but the aggregate is large enough to pay it for the work of selling the beans which go to markets from Seattle to Florida and from Los Angeles to Maine.

The association has a board of nine directors which meets once each week during the shipping season, and agrees upon how many carloads will be released for sale the next week. This is in line with the "orderly marketing" system advocated for farmers, as it prevents "dumping" on the market enough of the products at one time to cut the market and break the price.

As stated above the beans are delivered by the growers to the warehouse and within 10 days after delivery a payment of one cent a pound is made in cash. Another cent is paid within 30 days, while it is not a fixed rule, it has been the practice to pay three cents before December 1, and the final payment is made when the last of the crop is sold, usually in March. There was some delay in marketing the crop and getting returns for 1924 and the final payment was not made until May 1, 1925, but this delay was made a few "odds and ends"

were sold and four cents per 100 pounds was received and this was paid July 3, bringing the total net payment to growers up to \$5.41 per 100 pounds.

The members "sign up" for a period of five years. This insures the "holding together" of the association for that length of time. A penalty of one cent a pound on the crop of the grower is assessed if he fails to live up to his agreement, and the courts have held in other cooperative marketing associations that this can be collected. There have never been any attempt to violate contracts in this association as the members are all satisfied with the prices they receive and the results of their cooperation.

So successful have been the operations of this association that bean growers in other districts and in other states are looking to it and trying to organize similar associations. Montana growers have written to ask "how is it possible for your association to not only get at least 30 cents per 100 pounds above normal market price but have raised the price to growers outside of your association?" And this seems to be the case as it is so frequently the case with cooperative associations—they not only increase the prices paid to their members but raise the general prices so that outsiders get better prices than they would if there were no cooperative marketing associations.

This is being fully demonstrated just now in Idaho, by the cooperative creamery associations, which have raised the price and maintained higher prices for butterfat until the "national" associations doing business in Idaho were forced to increase prices for butterfat six cents a pound to the producer without any increase in butter prices. But that is another and a long story.

There are 45,000 acres in beans in the Twin Falls district this year, of which 38,000 are Great Northern beans showing the popularity of that variety. The acreage is by far the largest in the history of the state and the prospects for a heavy yield have never been better, while every indication points to fair prices probably better than last year.

The following letter and report made by the secretary to the members on July 3, is self-explanatory and interesting as it shows the growth of the association and the prices received by the members each year and it is encouraging to note the increase in the price paid each year over the preceding year. The statement follows:

Pounds clean beans sold—  
Season 1921, 1,259,644; Season 1922, 3,459,569; Season 1923, (Continued on following page)

## Potlatch Road is Now Assured

### Expect Let Contract by End of Harvest Season

The Lewiston highway district has entered into an agreement with the state highway department to cooperate in the construction of the Lewis and Clark highway from the end of the present highway west of the Spalding bridge to Arrow Junction, a distance of 2.97 miles, says the Tribune. The new contract will provide for the grading from the end of the present surfacing to the Spalding railroad bridge where the highway grading now in federal project No. 33 will be encountered. The federal government will co-operate in the completion of this highway and it is expected the contract will be awarded so that the construction can begin as soon as the harvest rush is over. It is expected the completion of the North and South state highway at the south end of the Spalding bridge to connect with the new overhead crossing and a link of this highway at the south end of the overhead crossing, will also be included in the one contract.

The Lewiston highway district will also join the Clearwater highway in the building of the highway from Arrow Junction to the Latah county line. It is expected this improvement will be under contract by the end of the harvest season and that the road will be completed by early spring.

The Potlatch creek highway has been surveyed by Engineer C. C. Van Arsdol and he will direct the construction for the Lewiston highway district. The present road will be used for much of the distance but the roadway will be widened and grades and curves reduced. The improvement plans will provide for standard surfacing and it is estimated the improvement work in the two projects will cost the Lewiston highway district approximately \$40,000.

The building of the two projects will provide a surfaced highway to connect with the Latah county highway system at the county line and will make Juliaetta and Kendrick and a large productive country beyond Kendrick, directly tributary to Lewiston. The people beyond Kendrick have been anxious to get an outlet to Lewiston and several important extensions have been held in abeyance pending action by the Lewiston highway district that would insure the building of the link through the Clearwater district from the point near the spalding bridge to the Latah county line.

The contract for the abutments for a new bridge near Arrow Junction has been awarded to contractor F. W. Straw and the Clearwater highway district will bring a bridge from Bedrock creek and install the same on the new abutments. The Clearwater highway district will also place the flooring on the bridge.

### Bought Hardware Interest

Harold Thomas stated this week that he has bought his brother, Walter's, interest in the Kendrick Hardware Company and now has entire charge of the store. Walter has not definitely decided as to his future course, but he will probably remain in Kendrick for a time at least. He and Mrs. Thomas left this week for a vacation trip to the coast.

### Clinton Long Varo

A sad death occurred at the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Varo of Leavenworth, Wash., when their little son, Clinton, age 2 years, passed away after a brief illness, caused by pernicious anemia. He was under the care of a Spokane specialist last week who held little hope for his recovery. His grandfather, N. B. Long, went to Leavenworth, Wednesday, to attend the funeral. Much sympathy is felt in this community by the many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Varo in their bereavement.

Percy Ware left early Monday morning with his new Ford truck for Trinidad, Wash., where he got a load of peaches. Kendrick Gal. 1 Page 1, Andy.

## Kendrick News 20 Years Ago

### Items Taken from Gazette Published in 1905

Mrs. H. P. Hull and Miss Abba Smith took the Owl train to Spokane Saturday, where they spent several days with the wholesale drummers.

We had a fine editorial written for this week's issue, relative to the fire of last August, of which this issue is the anniversary, but lack of space prevented our printing it and we simply note this issue that a year ago today Kendrick was in ashes, her citizens in sackcloth, while today she is dressed in brick buildings, twenty of which have been erected, and her citizens are wearing—not silk, but silkalene.

J. C. Bibb and a bale of sacks had a round of sparring in which the sacks lit on J. C. As the bale weighs about 1,000 pounds, Mr. Bibb suffered quite a severe strain.

As a murmur of the pines, softly wafted from the surrounding hills comes the welcome sound "Kendrick is winning back her trade." It comes from every hill, along every stream and up every canyon and like the song of laughing water we know that it is true. What is the reason? growl the competing points. Why several; one we might name is an interest in the town, a pride in its sightly buildings and indications of thrift, a desire to be identified with the energy and push as exemplified by Kendrick citizens. Yes and also another good reason, the large stocks and varied assortments give a range to the buyer which is satisfactory, while the quality of the goods, the appearance of the stocks, all invite the attention of the buyer. And we will give still another reason—the buyer can this year secure more for his produce, turn round and get more satisfactory bargains in milk, than he can elsewhere. In other words, the goods sold are at a closer margin than either Moscow or Lewiston and as the farmer is somewhat of a philosopher himself, he is not only doing his own trading in the Potlatch metropolis but is advising his neighbor to do likewise.

The winds say truly that "Kendrick is regaining her trade" and they soon will say "All roads lead to Kendrick."

### MacPhersons on Vacation

Mr. and Mrs. O. E. MacPherson and son, Donald, left last Sunday morning on their vacation. They went from here to Spokane, Seattle and from there across the line to Victoria B. C., where they will visit relatives. The family of Mr. MacPherson is holding a reunion there this month, at which he will be present. Mrs. Elliot who has been visiting at the Ramsey home, accompanied them as far as Creston, Wash. The MacPhersons expect to be gone two weeks.

### Brake Cooling System

Eddie Deobald and Harry Benseoter installed a cooling system for the brakes on Harry's Chevrolet truck, that seems to work beautifully. A gas tank was taken from an old car, fastened under the rear of the grain rack on the truck. A petcock was soldered under each end of the tank and piece of rubber tube run from the petcocks to the brake bands. At the top of the grade Harry gets out, opens the petcocks and allows water to run on the brakes all the way down the grade. He isn't bothered with hot brakes.

# PRESENTING

A Few Ways and Means of  
**SAVING MONEY**

Cheviot Shirting per Yard  
**19c**

Pretty Cretonne

Beautiful new patterns to select from priced per yard

**25c 35c 45c**

Japanese Crepes per Yard

**25c**

15 different colors to select from

Indian Head Suiting

Priced per yard **50c**

Fast color and permanent finish. A large assortment of colors to select from.

32 inch gingham a yard **25c**

Children's Play Suits Priced at

**\$1.00**

These play suits are made of blue denim and are trimmed in red.

**N. B. LONG & SONS**

"The Home of Good Things to Eat and Wear"



**25c** Talc Jonteel

THINK of 26 rare and delightful odors! Imagine them combined in one wondrous fragrance! That is the way the Talc Jonteel smells. Try some of it today.

**The Red Cross Pharmacy**

Stock in the Ford Motor Co. of Canada, Ltd., has been selling around \$500 a share on the curb market. Anyone could and can buy it at the market price. This is a good thing to remember. Certain concerns are peddling what they call "units" or "bankers shares" in the Ford of Canada stock. They may offer "units" to you. These "units" or "bankers shares" consist of 100 "units" or "shares" to each share of stock. That is, the buyer of one "unit" or one "bankers share" owns one one-hundredth part of a share of stock Ford of Canada. These "units" or "bankers shares" have been peddled at \$7.50 to \$10 apiece. At \$7.50 a "unit" 100 "units" cost \$750. At \$10 a "unit", 100 "units" cost \$1000. As 100 "units" are equal to one share of Ford of Canada, and as one share can be bought at about

\$500 the exorbitant scheme is quite apparent.

This is another instance of an honest security of a very worthy enterprise being mishandled by outsiders. These outsiders simply bought some of the stock, which anyone can do. Then they deposited it in the bank and against each share of stock they issued 100 certificates or "units." The name "Ford" and the fact that the company is considered a very excellent business made it all the easier for these schemers to sell "units," worth about \$5, for \$7.50 or \$10. —Nez Perce Herald.

There is quite a lot of complaint in this section about springs going dry. Springs that have never before been known to fail are very weak and some entirely drier up. Juliaetta Record.

## THE KENDRICK GAZETTE

Published every Friday at Kendrick, Idaho, by

Ralph B. Knepper

Subscription price.....\$1.50

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

Regularly every year fifty former saloon keepers of Los Angeles apply to the city authorities for a renewal of their saloon licenses. They want to hold priority rights in case the 18th amendment is repealed. These fifty optimists have many long years of disappointment ahead of them.

Yesterday in a copy of the Kendrick Gazette published 20 years ago, we read a scathing editorial on "the grocery peddler." It brings to mind the fact that the Gazette, in co-operation with local business houses, has waged war on these leeches for 20 years only to realize that they are still with us. The only comforting thought in sight is that without having waged this long drawn-out warfare, the peddlers might now be even more numerous than they are.

Gene Howe: 10 years ago a woman told her husband it was impolite for him to talk before she finished talking. He has been polite ever since, but everybody thinks he is deaf-dumb.

The Good Road District in the Cedar Creek community has placed a load limit for hauling with trucks over the newly surfaced grade on the ridge. No truck of over one ton capacity will be allowed to haul on the grade and narrow tired wagons are limited to a maximum load of 3,000 pounds. The action is rather a drastic one but it is necessary as heavy hauling at this time would make up-keep expenses prohibitive.

While we watch the thermometer climb these August days the thought might cheer us that a prominent weather prophet says that next Christmas will be the coldest ever experienced in this country, that the winter all through will be a record breaker for cold.

England has adopted American business methods in restricting the production of rubber and then boosting the price by leaps and bounds. It is claimed she is now paying much of her war debt to the United States from the profit on rubber sold to this country. It is said that it requires 385,000 tons of rubber to keep the cars and trucks going in the United States. England rakes in the profit on the rubber with one hand and pays her war debt with the other.

The Emporia Gazette says. If the sudden, apparently unwarranted hike in auto tire prices is the result of British monopoly deliberately profiteering John Bull had better watch his step. The advance in tire costs to American motorists will be felt by practically every family in the United States. Uncle Sam will seek out a substitute. When the World war closed the doors of German dye factories, Americans made their own dyes. When German toys no longer were available, America bought from Japan or made its own playthings. Britain owns most of the raw rubber supply; while Yankee genius is almost unlimited, it cannot make rubber tires without rubber. So the American inventors soon will set about devising a rubberless auto tire. Unless the British rubber profiteers bring their prices out of the clouds, they will wake up some foggy morning to find American autoists riding on something besides rubber tires, their market shot to pieces. Profiteering often ends in disaster. John Bull's rubber kings will feel the rebound if they stretch the rubber prices too far.

California boosters call tremors mirthquakes.

If your copy of the paper feels damp, maybe \$1.50 will take some of the due off it.

## Local News Items

Mr. and Mrs. Curtis Bailey of Sawtelle, Cal. are rejoicing over the arrival of a 9 pound son, born Tuesday, August 4. His name is Monte Curtis Bailey. The young man's grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Jackson Bailey, live in this community.

S. D. White of Lewiston was transacting business in Kendrick Wednesday.

Rev. and Mrs. C. D. Bell and Miss Joy Bell drove to Gifford to meet Rev. E. C. Miller, district superintendent. The trip was made through Melrose and then down to Peck, to hold the fourth quarterly conference on Tuesday evening. They made the round trip from Kendrick and report wonderful crop conditions in the Gifford country.

Mrs. Eakin of Crescent spent Sunday and Monday in Kendrick visiting her many friends here.

Alice Bell went to Crescent last Tuesday to visit at the home of Zaida Ekair for a few days.

Mrs. J. G. Gardner and little daughter went to Lewiston, Wednesday to visit at the J. C. Bibb home.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Otto Schupfer, Monday, August 3, a daughter.

According to the weather observer at the University of Idaho, the month of July just passed is the second hottest on record with a maximum temperature of 88.1 degrees. The records cover a 32 year period.

Mrs. Wm. T. Seeley and Mrs. Edgar Long were passengers on the afternoon train to Lewiston, Wednesday.

Ben Cummings went to Fairview the first of the week to run the engine for the Hoisington thresher.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Jones of Spokane, visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. N. E. Walker the first part of the week. Mr. Jones is a conductor on the O.W.R. & N. passenger train from Spokane to Pendleton.

W. W. McCallister went to the Craigmont country last week to work in the harvest field.

### Church at Cameron Sunday

Rev. E. A. Rein announces that he will hold regular church services at Cameron Sunday evening at 7:30. Everyone is cordially invited to attend.

### Threshed Clover Seed

A number of the farmers in this section have threshed their clover seed and will realize fair returns, although the crop is hardly an average one. The heaviest yield so far reported is that of Carl Lohman's near Southwick, which is said to have returned 300 pounds per acre. The average yield, however, is from one to one and a half sacks per acre, 130 pounds to the sack.

W. H. Weyen of Crescent reported a good yield of 25 sacks from 17 acres, while E. C. Gerje of Southwick reports a sack to the acre. Mr. Gerje is the pioneer clover seed grower of the Potlatch country. He started in an experimental way, about 8 years ago and has raised seed every year since that time. He says that his best yield has been about 300 pounds per acre under most favorable conditions.

Growers have been offered 15c a pound "in the dirt" by a Lewiston firm. This will not net the average grower a big profit at 130 pounds of seed per acre, although the clover straw has the ground, cutting and threshing the initial cost of seeding the crop.

### Bean Growers Organized

(Continued from first page)  
7,111,781; Season 1924, 18,480,300.

Gross proceeds—Season 1921, \$54,069.49, Season 1922, \$179,871.07, Season 1923, 398,744.48, Season 1924, 730,887.96.

Cost of marketing (percentage of gross sales)—Season 1921, 7.8 per cent, Season 1922, 6.6 per cent, Season 1923, 6.4 per cent, Season 1924, 7.7 per cent.

Overhead expense (percentage of gross sales)—Season 1921, 2.5 per cent, Season 1922, 7 per cent, Season 1923, 7.6 per cent, Season 1924, 7.1 per cent.

Returns to growers per cwt. (marketing charges deducted) Season 1921, \$3.94, Season 1922, \$1.80, Season 1923, \$5.21, Season 1924, \$5.41.

Montana bean growers are organizing and want to affiliate with the Southern Idaho Bean

Growers Association. Mr. H. T. Blake, the secretary, says he thinks it a good idea for the bean growers of northern Idaho to organize an association similar to the one in Twin Falls and that he and all officers and members of the association will be glad to cooperate with the bean growers of northern Idaho in promoting the general welfare of the bean growers of Idaho. He believes that organizations in both ends of the state, working co-operatively with the bean growers of Montana, will wield a powerful influence in advancing the interests of the bean growers of the west and he authorized me to tell the growers of northern Idaho that he and his association will help in every way they can to assist in organizing a bean growers association in northern Idaho and to work with it after it is organized.

Sincerely yours,  
J. E. NESSLY, Boise, Idaho.

### METHODIST CHURCH

Sunday, August 9, 1925  
KENDRICK

10 a. m. regular Sunday School  
11 a. m. morning service C. D. Bell  
7 p. m. Epworth League in Park

8 p. m. Evangelistic service in the park with special sacred music by the band. Sermon by C. D. Bell. These services in the park are becoming very popular and helpful. Many drive in from the country to enjoy the meetings.  
Prayer meeting in Epworth hall Wednesday evening.

### SOUTHWICK

10 a. m. Sunday School  
11 a. m. morning service, Joy Bell  
7 p. m. Epworth League

8 p. m. Evangelistic service by Joy Bell. We urge everyone to attend as there will be only one more service this conference year.

**"Cryptic" and "Esoteric"**  
Cryptic means "not plainly evident or understandable, hidden, secret, occult." Esoteric means "pertaining to the doctrines designed for the inner circle of disciples only. Sald of certain theories, formulas, religious rites, etc.; adapted exclusively for the initiated and enlightened few."

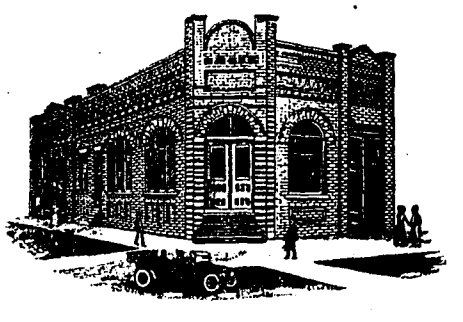
**General Blacksmithing**  
Wagon and Carriage Shop  
Repairing of all Kinds  
Neatly Done  
All Work Guaranteed  
**Frank Crocker**

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

Try Our  
**Hot Lunches**  
Something good for you every day.  
Pastry, Confectionery, Popcorn, Cigars, Tobacco

Use our Rest Room  
**John's Confectionery**

Security and Strength



### Deposit Your Crop Money Here

The return for months of work, for the outlay in seed and the use of your land and equipment, comes to you in the form of crop money. To get full value from it, it should be deposited promptly in an account at this bank where it will be safe until you need it.

The efficient handling of crop money deposits is one way in which we can help you to make farming more profitable.

### Kendrick State Bank

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

### Use Clearwater Crystal White Chicken Grit and Fertilizer

Our chicken grits are hard, answering purpose of grits, and you have the lime contents as an egg shell maker. For sale by your local dealer.

### Your Land Needs Lime

Write us for circulars on our fine ground Lime Dust. Sent by request.

Manufactured by  
**IDAHO MARBLE COMPANY**  
Lewiston, Idaho

### Better Poultry Is Helping All Stock

#### Progress of "Better Sires—Better Stock" Campaign.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

A total of 1,164,657 fowls—all breeding stock—are listed in a recent report just issued by the United States Department of Agriculture as undergoing improvement by the use of pure-bred male birds. The fowls consist principally of chickens, but include also turkeys, geese, ducks, guinea fowls and pigeons. The report deals with the progress of the "Better Sires—Better Stock" campaign conducted by various states and the department for the improvement of domestic animals.

It is noticeable, however, that fowls outnumber other stock by more than two to one. The number of cattle, horses, asses, swine, sheep and goats totals slightly more than half a million as compared with considerably over a million fowls.

Department live stock specialists point out the educational effect which improved poultry has on the breeding of larger animals and cite examples in which a well-bred poultry flock was the means of causing the betterment of other animals on the same farms. Being prolific, poultry respond very quickly to good breeding practices, including the use of high-quality pure-bred males. The report shows also that the use of pure-bred sires in poultry breeding stock results in the ownership of more than ten times as many pure-bred female birds.

The small investment necessary to establish breeding pens of well-bred fowls makes poultry a popular class of live stock on which to begin a program for improvement.

#### Setting High Standard for Dairy Production

Requirements for cows to be recorded in the Advanced Registry of the Holstein-Friesian breed are as follows: For yearly production:

Two years.....318.0 pounds of fat  
Three years.....372.0 pounds of fat  
Four years.....426.0 pounds of fat  
Five years.....480.0 pounds of fat

In the 305-day division they are required to make 80 per cent of the requirements for all-year test, with a calving requirement making it necessary for them to drop a live calf within 14 months after their previous calf was delivered.

Judge your grades as well as your pure breeds by this standard. If they are making these requirements they are the kind that will never make their owner sorry that he is in the dairy business. If they are not, then strive to improve by using good pure-bred sires.

Judicious weeding with constructive breeding helps mightily toward succeeding.—H. R. Lascelles, Fieldman for Colorado State Dairy Commission.

#### Rhubarb Very Important as Perennial Vegetable

Rhubarb, or pieplant, is an important perennial vegetable. Like asparagus, it produces a supply early in the spring when fresh vegetables are in great demand. New leaves appear from early spring to midsummer, but the leafstalks produced early in the season are most in demand and the harvest does not usually last more than eight weeks. After pulling has stopped, the leaves are allowed to grow and supply the roots with food material for the next year's crop. Rhubarb roots are hardy and require no winter protection. The plant is capable of surviving both the extreme heat of summer and the cold of winter in the central latitude.

#### Sweet Clover Valuable

Sweet clover, like most of the common legumes, contains a large amount of protein, thus making it a valuable feed for growing stock and milk production. Analyses made at Idaho experiment station indicate that sweet clover is about equal to alfalfa as a feed for live stock. It carries about the same amount of protein, is only slightly lower in carbohydrates, and is very little higher in crude fiber. The biennial yellow sweet clover is higher in crude fiber than the biennial white.

### FARM NOTES

Weeds are killed easiest before they are sown.

Soy beans, sweet clover, vetch and Mammoth clover are frequently used to improve sandy lands.

Cod liver oil in the mash for baby chicks kept in close confinement during early spring will help to prevent leg weakness.

Cats and dogs are useful in keeping rats under control. However, they need the co-operation of the owner if they are to make a real cleanup of the trouble.

Time is necessary to make real and lasting improvements in agriculture. This applies to the individual and to national problems of agriculture as an industry.

Success in business ventures depends largely on purchasing raw materials at favorable prices. Another point for the dairyman is their efficient use by the cow.

### Saving Oat Crop From Rust Enemy

#### Much Progress Has Been Made in Development of Resistant Varieties.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The fight to save the oat crop from one of its most formidable enemies, black stem rust, is being waged from all possible angles known to science. Not only is the disease being eliminated by the campaign to destroy its alternate host plant, the common barberry, but it is also being rendered less destructive by the "armoring" of the defendants through creating a natural resistance in varieties. The United States Department of Agriculture is filled with the various state experiment stations of the oat-producing areas in an effort to develop varieties of oats that are naturally immune from or highly resistant to the attacks of the disease. Two years' efforts to single out varieties that are highly resistant and to breed from them other varieties that will retain this quality along with other desirable characters have shown remarkable progress in the development of resistant varieties.

**Resistant Varieties.**  
This spring the United States Department of Agriculture sent to 51 cooperating stations 16 varieties of oats for testing for resistance under local conditions and environment of these stations. Included in these 16 varieties were two selections, Minnesota 686 and 687, developed by the Minnesota Agricultural experiment station from crosses between the White Tartar (White Russian) and a Swedish importation, the Victory, and Minota X White Tartar, respectively, which have shown exceptional promise in their resisting power for the past few years at stations in that state. The Richland (Iowa 105) and the White Tartar (White Russian) varieties which during the tests at 24 stations during 1923 showed only a trace of infection, and less than 1 per cent infection last year, are also included. A new variety, the Helgira Rustproof, introduced from South Africa a few years ago, showed equally good resistance and will be further tried at these 51 stations this year.

**Fortify Against Rust.**  
The expansion from 24 stations cooperating last year to a total of 51 stations in this country and several in Canada, marks a renewed and determined effort to fortify the oat crop against the losses from black-stem rust by the development of resistant varieties. A specialist will visit each station during the growing season to check up on the results of the test. The susceptibility to infection of the different varieties will be measured by comparing them with the infection on control varieties, those which are known to be defenseless against the disease and which will be sown in the testing plots along with the ones on trial.

#### Egg-Laying Is a Severe Strain on Young Pullet

Pullets from the chick stage nearly up to the laying stage should not be fed too much corn. The prime purpose in feeding should be to provide the constituents that build up bone and muscle. The pullet lacking these will not prove a good producer during the winter months, and even though she does begin to lay well she will not be able to keep up the pace because the strain is too great for her undeveloped constitution. Egg-laying is a severe strain on the pullet, and unless a good bodily foundation has been built up and there is vigor and vitality, the fowl will not be able to stand the grind.

It is when the pullet has reached a full, strong, mature growth that the laying ration should be fed, and this should contain corn—plenty of it. The corn will keep her in good flesh while she is laying and it is important that she go to her roost at night with a stuffed crop.

Growing mash and scratch feeds with little corn in them will build up a good frame, and a good range will induce vigor and vitality. Then the egg machine is ready to go into action. No machine of any kind can be efficient unless it is built to withstand a strain. The egg machine is no exception to this rule.

#### Sudan Grass Excellent as Substitute Hay Crop

Sudan grass is a fine stemmed, leafy sorghum suitable as a substitute hay crop. Recent trials by several agricultural stations demonstrate that it is also suited to pasture purposes to be alternated with the regular rotation pastures. The crop recovers rapidly when eaten off and roots sufficiently well so that the plants are not pulled up when pastured. Cattle relish it as a green feed and seem to maintain their milk flow as well upon it as they do when pasturing the regular pastures.

#### Seed Poultry Yards

One of the best ways of destroying the bacteria that bother poultry is to put the yards under cultivation. In addition, the seedling of the yards is very important from the standpoint of furnishing green stuff for the fowls. Where a considerable number of fowls is kept on a relatively small run it is well to arrange the lots so that they can be alternated. Oats probably the most common plant used for this purpose.

# PUBLIC AUCTION

I will sell at public Auction at my place 1-4 mile east of Leland on the Cameron road, known as the Charles Baack ranch, the following described property, at 10 o'clock A. M.

## Wednesday, August 12

### HORSES AND CATTLE

9 head of horses consisting of black team mares, ages 7 and 8 years, weight 2600; bay team geldings, ages 9 years, weight 2900; black gelding age 9 years, weight 1350; buckskin mare, age 11 years, weight 2300; bay mare, age 12 years, weight 1250; saddle horse, age 8 years, weight 1100; 1 colt.

#### 2 Good Milk Cows and 1 Calf

### IMPLEMENTS

2 binders, Deering and John Deere, in good running order; P. & O. gang plow good as new; Rock Island gang plow; 14 inch walking plow, Deering mower and rake, Boston bean planter, bean cutter, 2 section spring tooth harrow, 4 section drag harrow, 8 foot disc, walking cultivator, one-horse cultivator, good hack, cutter, bobsled, 8 foot drill, 3 1-4 Studebaker wagon, 4 sets good harness, breeching harness, lead harness with Yankee breeching, 2 sets field harness, saddle and bridle, pair chaps, fanning mill.

### HOUSEHOLD GOODS

2 kitchen ranges, 1 heater, sewing machine, single bed, leather couch, dish cupboard, kitchen cabinet, table, fruit jars, numerous other articles.

### FREE LUNCH SERVED AT NOON

**TERMS:** Sums of \$20 and under, cash; all sums over that amount bankable notes bearing 10 per cent interest and due October 1, 1926.

# JOHN VINCENT

OWNER

Col. J. E. Knight, Auctioneer

C. G. Pool, Clerk

#### Prevent Loss of Chicks by Proper Management

Pig's liver chopped into small pieces is the best cure for toe and tail picking among small chicks confined in brooder houses. Toe and tail picking is one of the three most common troubles among young poultry stock and is caused by confining the chicks too closely to the brooder without sufficient litter and exercise.

Toe and tail picking in mild cases may be cured by getting the chicks out on the range as soon as the weather permits. In extreme cases the advice is to dab tar on the picked parts and feed pig's liver to the entire flock. Crowding and leg weakness are the other two troubles among spring chicks. When the brooder house is allowed to get too hot or too cold chicks are likely to crowd. Fright or improper weaning from the heat of the brooder stove will also cause them to bunch together in corners. The obvious remedy is to decrease the heat gradually and get the flock on low rousts as soon as possible.

#### Control Tomato Disease by Eradicating Weeds

That the eradication of bull nettles and ground cherries in and near the plant beds will effectively control tomato mosaic, one of the three worst tomato diseases in Indiana, has been demonstrated on the farm of Ralph Kemp, of Tipton county, formerly president of the Indiana Canners' association and one of the largest growers of tomatoes in the largest tomato-producing state in the Union, says the Indiana Farmers' Guide.

The young weed sprouts in the plant

beds originate from cuscusa roots and the malady is readily carried to the tomato seedlings by means of insects. If bull nettle and ground cherry sprouts are not permitted to develop, the roots will die.

### FARM NOTES

Weeds are killed easiest before they are sown.

Sweet clover can be pastured after it is five or six inches high.

Soy beans are adapted to practically the same soil and climatic conditions as corn.

Noxious weeds are spreading rapidly, reducing the crop yield 25 per cent in some cases.

Failure to eradicate the common barberry bush, the carrier of wheat rust, is a blow at the nation's bread basket.

One doesn't recognize how shabby some of these old buildings are until paint is applied to their next neighbors. Then, a revelation!

Sweet clover is no longer considered a weed. It furnishes a large amount of protein pasture or hay per acre which is relished by all classes of stock.

In places where tomatoes are grown on a fairly large scale for a summer or for ready cash sale, it is doubtful if staking and pruning can be made pay very high returns.

#### GAVEL FOR COOLIDGE

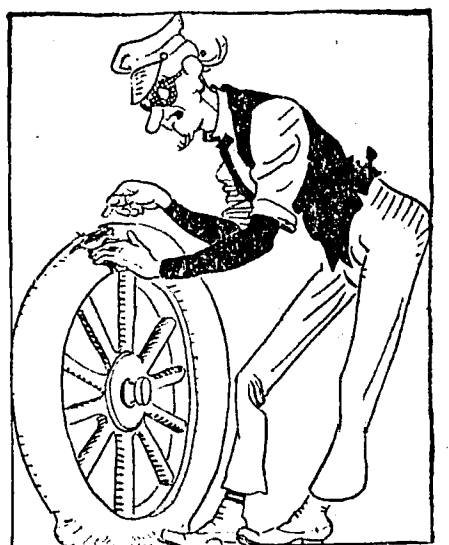


Mrs. Harry Lee Rust of the Wakefield National Memorial association with the gavel which she presented to President Coolidge. It is made of wood and silver from Wakefield, the Virginia birthplace of George Washington.

#### White Not a Color

Although white is popularly regarded as a distinct color, and for all practical purposes it is, it is not technically a color, but rather the combination of all the colors.

#### UNCLE HANK



A man's automobile tire and his religion usually get punctured at the same time.

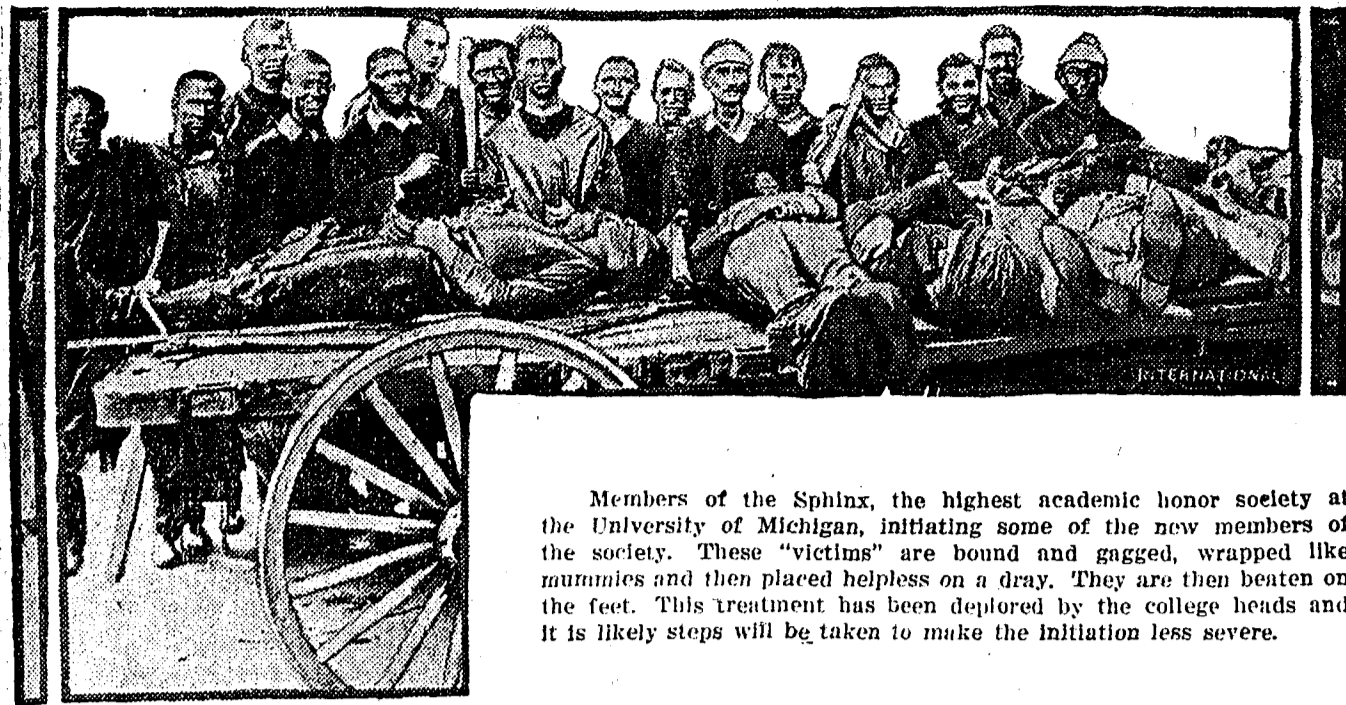
#### Felicity Easy to Acquire

If you cannot be happy in one way, be in another; this facility of disposition wants but little aid from philosophy, for health and good humor are almost the whole affair. Many run about after felicity, like an absent-minded man hunting for his hat while it is in his hand or on his head.—Sharp.

#### Earliest Known Librarian

The first librarian of whom we have any record was a Babylonian named Amilani, who lived about 1600 B. C. Nebuchadnezzar is also said to have founded a library.

**Sphinx, at Michigan University, Gets New Members**



Members of the Sphinx, the highest academic honor society at the University of Michigan, initiating some of the new members of the society. These "victims" are bound and gagged, wrapped like mummies and then placed helpless on a dray. They are then beaten on the feet. This treatment has been deplored by the college heads and it is likely steps will be taken to make the initiation less severe.

**TRANSATLANTIC FLYER**



Lieut. Paul Tarascon, noted French war ace, who served through the war with a wooden leg; is to attempt a flight from Paris to New York, non-stop, in July, in a specially built hydroplane. A prize of \$25,000, offered by Raymond Orteig, New York hotel man, is waiting for the first man to make the 5,000-mile trip.

**Pure-Bred Sires Bring Improvement Use of Better Bulls Increases Milk Production.**

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

"No other great improvement in our dairy herds can be obtained at so low a cost as the improvement by the use of better bulls." This comment is made by the bureau of dairying, United States Department of Agriculture, in the foreword of a new directory of co-operative bull associations in the United States.

The statement is based on the comparative milk and butterfat records of large numbers of cows and of their daughters sired by pure-bred bulls. In milk production the daughters exceeded their dams by 14.5 per cent, on an average, and in butterfat production by 16 per cent. These figures represent an increased milk yield of 960 pounds and an increased butterfat yield of 48 pounds. That the increases are due to qualities inherited from the pure-bred sires is a fair conclusion based on the knowledge that in nearly every case the dams and daughters were in the same herd and received the same care.

The new directory shows that at the beginning of this year there were 220 co-operative bull associations in the United States. These associations owned 1,003 carefully selected pure-bred dairy sires. While the increase in production because of good breeding is very noticeable in the first generation, the benefits are also accumulative, though the gains are usually less rapid in subsequent generations.

- Ten Commandments for Owners of Dairy Cows**
1. Thou shalt feed the milk cows enough—all they will eat.
  2. Feed the cows according to their production; about one pound of grain from three to four pounds of milk.
  3. Thou shalt grow a balanced ration for the cows on your farm; sweet clover and alfalfa are necessary.
  4. Feed the cows a ration made up of several feeds for variety.
  5. Thou shalt strive to provide a succulent feed—corn silage is best.
  6. Feed a bulky, palatable ration, including salt.
  7. Weigh and test the milk and estimate the cost of the feed to determine which cows are helping you pay the bills.
  8. Thou shalt not allow the cows to stay out of doors until they are chilled; provide a comfortable shelter.
  9. Thou shalt not force the cows to drink ice cold water—and water them at least twice a day.
  10. Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's cows, thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's feed supply, nor his cream check, nor his barns, nor anything that is thy neighbor's, but shall plan to produce plenty of farm-grown feed, get a pure-bred bull, and hustle to outdo thy neighbor at producing butterfat profitably that thy days may be long and happy in the land of the Dakotas.—J. R. Dicc, North Dakota Agricultural College.

**Sanitation Needed in Raising Calves**

Clean and Scalded Utensils Are Most Important.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

In the raising of calves one of the most important requisites is good sanitation. In discussing this timely matter, veterinary specialists of the bureau of animal industry, United States Department of Agriculture, point out that adult cows may tolerate certain organisms that will cause serious disturbances in the digestive tract of calves. The main constituent of a calf's diet is milk, which also is a favorable medium for the development of bacteria.

When faulty sanitation exists, some of the bacteria that gain access to the milk intended for calf feeding may be of the disease-producing type. For this reason, department specialists say, sanitary measures must apply not only to the quarters where the cows and calves are kept but to the calf-feeding equipment as well. Clean and scalded milk utensils are needed to safeguard the hand-fed calf against possible disease. Ventilation and sunlight also are essential to the well-being of calves and should receive the most careful attention of those engaged in the rearing of calves.

In addition to the daily cleaning of the calf quarters, periodical disinfection is advised. By so doing, infection has very little chance to establish a foothold and many of the more common ailments of calves will be avoided.

**Bee Activities Being Measured**

**Scientists Also Trying to Determine Effect Spraying Has on Mortality.**

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

To determine "just how busy the busy honeybee might be," and when and why, was the object of an investigation recently made by scientists of the United States Department of Agriculture. The scientists wanted to know how many bees worked out from the hive, how long each trip was, what time of day and what time of the season the flights were made, and how much of a load each bee returned to the hive. These facts are to a large degree a reflection of the nectar conditions of the field, and the scientists believed that if a means of counting the bees as they passed to and from the hive could be devised it would open up a new field of apicultural research.

**Pass Through Gate.**

After many trials of various kinds of devices, a "gate" was evolved through which but one bee could pass at a time. In passing in or out of the gate, of which there were a large number to each hive, the weight of the bee caused an electrical contact to be made which operated a recording mechanism.

By knowing the amount of nectar gathered on any day and the total number of bees which return, the minimum weight of the average load carried by each bee can be estimated. The highest minimum average load obtained during the study was on May 22, when 44,597 bees averaged 25.3 milligrams each. The data made possible the conclusion that the amount of nectar available to the bees is indicated by the average load carried by the bees.

In the course of the study it was ascertained that of the 2,434,666 bees which left the hive 3.16 per cent did not return. This would mean that on an average a bee makes about 31.65 trips before death overtakes it. A bee may make a trip lasting anywhere from 8 minutes to 1 hour and 54 minutes, depending on the honey flow. The figures seem to show, however, that even in a heavy honey flow the bees spend more time in the hive than they do on the trip itself.

**Keep Count of Workers.**

Having devised a fairly accurate method of keeping count of the working bees, the department expects to discover, among other facts, just what effect the time of spraying near-by orchards with certain poisonous insecticides may have on the mortality of the apary. It is believed that bees respond to certain sounds, odors, and other stimuli and that data gathered from counting the activities of the bees will throw light on these beliefs also.

From conclusions which the figures would seem to indicate, the fame of the "busy bee" must rest upon her appearance of busyness only and not upon the size of the pile of honey she leaves for her heirs. For, if we multiply the weight of the average load carried by a bee by the number of trips she makes in her lifetime, it will be seen that individually she is of small importance. Her lifetime accumulation of nectar amounts to but 800 milligrams, or eight-tenths of a gram. At this rate of production it would require the work of 567 bees for a lifetime to produce a pound of nectar.

**Candle All Eggs Before Shipping to Any Market**

Egg dealers who are not certain as to the freshness of their eggs should candle them before shipment, says the United States Department of Agriculture, which is planning a close watch over eggs shipped into interstate commerce during the warm spring and summer months. Under the provisions of the federal food and drugs act, eggs with yolks stuck to the shell, moldy eggs, black spots, mixed rots, and black rots, are classified as adulterated.

Investigations have shown that it is commercially practicable by candling to eliminate the eggs liable to be graded as adulterated. The dealer who candles his eggs before shipment runs little risk of violating the law or of having his eggs rejected at destination. A number of states have food-control measures providing for the candling of eggs before sale.

**Fighting to Extinguish Dangerous Corn Borer**

The corn borer is getting a great deal of attention from farmers and college experiment men in Ohio and southern Ontario. Every conceivable method is being tried in a desperate attempt to put a stop to his ravages. A burial experiment was tried out last year at the Ohio Agricultural college in which 1,800 borers were covered in stubble and stalks to a depth of five or six inches by the plow and then the soil received ordinary cultivation. All of the borers perished, not a single moth having been taken from the cages placed on the plowed area. This experiment would indicate that thorough plowing and covering of stubble will be one of the big factors in the fight to extinguish this dangerous pest.

**New Ground for Chickens**

The most important aid which the poultry keeper has in fighting worms and coccidiosis in their young chicks is the use of new ground for the brood coops. Too many producers keep on using the old runs year after year without change and then blame their inability to raise a large percentage of healthy, thrifty chicks to poor birds. Very often the remedy is simple and in a good many cases the raising of the brooder houses and coops is all that is needed.

**Best Soil for Rhubarb**

Rhubarb is not particular as to soil, but it thrives best in soil that is mellow and fertile to a considerable depth. Soils that have a high subsoil or hardpan are to be avoided. As the large leaves and succulent stems require an enormous amount of soil moisture, irrigation is sometimes advisable for this crop. Warm exposures or soils sloping toward the south are desirable when earliness is the chief consideration.

**Immense Trees**

Sequoia trees grow the largest, the average height being about 275 feet. One of the giant redwoods of California known as the "Father of the Forest" has a circumference of 110 feet, stands 435 feet high and is probably 3,000 years old.

**Interest Boys in Managing Trees**

**Club Members Being Taught How to Handle Pine Wood Lots on Farm.**

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Club boys in New Hampshire have demonstrated through a junior extension forestry project that trees may be looked upon and managed as a crop. If given attention under the direction of a forestry expert. A report received by the United States Department of Agriculture states that club boys are being taught the management of pine wood lots through handling a quarter of an acre up to an acre on the family farm. The work has been received with enthusiasm and has served its purpose very effectively. It consists of two general types of activity—planting and thinning. Sometimes the latter work is referred to as improvement cutting, or weeding.

**Different Cuttings.**

It was found necessary to emphasize and call attention of club members to the different types of improvement cuttings and to prepare definite instructions, both written and oral, for each type. Each lot presents different conditions, and the solution of problems which require a personal visit of the junior extension agent. This limits the number of club members who can undertake the work until a forestry specialist can be added to the extension staff.

The boys who take part in the tree-planting division are expected to plant at least a fourth of an acre between March 1 and June 1 this year. The extension agent will supervise the purchase and planting of the trees. Each club member is to report the number of trees living on October 15, 1925.

**Improvement Cutting.**

Improvement cutting deals with three groups of trees—young pine stands under ten years of age, those between ten and thirty years old, and those over thirty years. The object in the first group is to free the young group from overtopping older or undesirable trees; in the second, to concentrate growth on the more valuable trees; and in the third type, to increase the diameter growth of the trees and the total production of the stand.

Thirty-one boys enrolled in the planting work last year and set out over 13,000 seedlings. Some of these were planted by boys on town land, some on national reservations, and others on the home farm wood lot. Several boys enrolled for thinning. The planting work received more popular support and public praise than the wood-lot management phase. To give this new project a start the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests has offered generous money prizes for a state and county forestry contest which started this past fall. Six counties have entered, and a fresh impetus is being given the junior forestry work. The contest will extend until next October.

**Cattle Tested at Rate of Six Million Annually**

The tuberculin testing of cattle, to eradicate bovine tuberculosis from the United States, is now going forward at a rate exceeding six million cattle annually, according to a recent statement of the bureau of animal industry, United States Department of Agriculture.

Figures for the last six months of 1924 show that under the co-operative plan there were tested 283,935 herds containing 3,157,126 cattle. This rate of testing was a noticeable increase over that for the preceding six months. Estimates of bureau of animal industry veterinarians, based on the gradually increasing volume of testing, indicate that from six and a half to seven million cattle will be tested during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925. This is in comparison with about five and a third million during the fiscal year 1924.

**Always Give Plenty of Green Feed to Goslings**

Goslings at first might have stale bread and milk, sprinkled with sand, lots of water and green food such as grass or sprouted oats with the hulls cut off. The hulls should not be given to the young goslings. After the first three or four days, they will take a mixture of four parts cornmeal, three parts bran, one part red dog, and after the first week add 5 per cent of high-grade beef scraps or mix with milk, always mixing a little fine sand with this ration. Feed them three or four times a day at first, and three times a day later. Always give plenty of green food and all the water they will drink.

**Mixture of Field Peas and Oats Good for Hay**

One of the most satisfactory annual hay crops in the northern states where the climate is comparatively cool and the moisture is abundant, is a mixture of oats and Canadian field peas. The field pea being a legume adds to the protein compounds in the feed and the mixture comes more nearly taking the place of clover than most other emergency crops. The crop can be grown in all of the states north of the Ohio river, and in the highest altitudes of the western states. Both oats and peas grow best on a cool, moist clay loam soil but they will grow on almost any soil that is moist and well supplied with plant food.

**Professional Cards**

**Dr. William T. Seeley**  
Physician and Surgeon  
Kendrick, Idaho

**Dr. Geo. W. McKeever**  
DENTAL SURGEON  
Phone 812  
Kendrick, Idaho

**A. H. OVERSMITH**  
Attorney-at-Law  
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**GUY W. WOLFE**  
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**Dr. Jesse H. Burgess**  
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**N. R. Shepherd**  
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At night after the evening meal is the "Wright hour". Then read aloud to the family  
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Latest and best story, "A Son of His Father". Several hundred thousand families are doing this within a week after publication. Be one of them. \$5.00 a copy at a 1 bookellers. D. Appleton & Company, Publishers, 35 West 37th Street, New York.

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It's easy to have money--- if you Save it.

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One Dollar Starts the account

**THE FARMERS BANK**  
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**WHERE TO BUY AUTOMOBILES and ACCESSORIES**

We can sell you a car or anything you need for your car. If you want a Ford, Overland or Chevrolet, we can sell you one.

**Fisk and Goodyear Tires**  
They are standard the world over. Our prices are right.

**We Burn Out the Carbon**  
Keep your engine clean by having the carbon burned out. It increases the power of your motor.

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**Hot Weather is Here**

Now is the time to stop here and order a heaping dish of Purity Ice Cream. Absolutely the best ice cream made. Pure and wholesome, it is the ideal summer sweet—for it cools as it pleases, with a variety of flavors to meet every taste.

It's a wonderful desert for any meal during this hot weather.

**Lunches Served at ALL Hours**

**Perryman's Confectionery**



**GLEANINGS**

Miss Rilla Davidson was a Moscow visitor last Saturday.

Otto Schupfer, who is an experienced operator, has charge of the New Kendrick Theater in the absence of Mr. MacPherson.

According to an analysis of university expenditures for the biennium 1923-24, it costs the state \$351 to educate one student for one complete college year in Idaho.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Sparber and family visited Mrs. Sparber's sisters, Mrs. Russell Meeks of Viola and Mrs. George Edwards of Garfield, last Sunday. They also spent a short time with Mr. and Mrs. Sparber's son at Potlatch.

Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Wilcox and Mrs. Hugh Helpman of Lewiston spent Sunday in Kendrick with relatives.

Nettie May McDowell returned the first of the week from a visit with friends at Moscow.

Mr. and Mrs. Marvin Long plan to leave on their vacation Sunday. They will go tourist way to coast visiting Seaside and other points for two weeks.

Geo. E. Knepper and daughter, May, Dr. and Mrs. Wm. Weniger and son drove to Moscow, Sunday, where they spent the day with Mr. Knepper's brother who is farming north of Moscow.

Cecil Chamberlain and Roy Sparber returned Friday from a trip to St. Maries, Spokane, and other points. They made the trip in Cecil's Dodge car.

N. B. Long was called to Spokane last Friday by his daughter, Mrs. F. A. Varo, whose little son was critically ill. Mr. and Mrs. Varo brought the boy from their home at Leavenworth, Wash., to Spokane to consult a specialist. It seems that the malady is beyond the resources of the medical profession.

John Johannesson, former cashier of the bank of Troy, now of Libby, Montana, visited R. D. Newton a short time Monday.

Dr. Moser of Lewiston passed through Kendrick Sunday morning on his way to Texas ridge where he has farming interests.

Mrs. M. B. McConnell left last Friday afternoon for her home in Tekoa. The McConnell household goods were taken to Tekoa Thursday morning by Frank Chamberlain.

Dr. and Mrs. Wm. Weniger and son, George, Geo. E. Knepper and daughter, May, drove to Spokane last Friday morning, returning in the evening.

Little Miss Olga Fremberg of Spokane returned home Sunday afternoon after spending a month at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Deeter.

R. W. Bigham, who is working in the woods near Bovill, spent the week end in Kendrick with his family. Mr. Bigham stated there had been some bad fires near the camp where he works.

A. L. Anderson of Creston, Wash., spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Ramey. Mr. Anderson spends his summers as a relief operator for the N. P. Railway Co. and attends college during the school year.

Bear Creek and Potlatch Creek are almost dry in spots. The water disappears in places as there is not enough of it to flow over the rocks. The swimming hole is much lower than usual at this time of year.

Charles Crocker, spent the week end in Clarkston at the John Florance home.

C. G. Pool was transacting business in Lewiston last Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. John F. Waide and two sons of Dray spent Sunday in Kendrick with relatives.

Herman Schupfer made a trip to Lewiston last Saturday evening.

Mrs. Effie Eakin of Crescent and Miss Wilma Carr, whose home is in Kansas, were Spokane visitors the first of the week.

Henry Creek, a farmer residing near Uniontown, reports a yield of 80 bushels of barley to the acre.

J. G. Gardner reports an abundance of water in the city reservoir. It was found necessary during the extremely hot dry weather last month to quit furnishing water to the Vollmer-Clearwater Co. for washing grain and is was not thought best to take water from the fire hydrants for street sprinkling, but otherwise there is ample water for irrigating lawns and flowers and for all domestic use. The reservoir has an overflow nearly every morning.

Melvin Morley, who has been working with a truck at Harry Wright's mill, spent the week end in Kendrick with his family. He was drafted to fight fire in the Three Bear country last week while the thermometer registered 100 in the shade and no shade. The sun's rays added to the heat from the forest fire, made it none too comfortable. The fire covered an area of 20 acres but was brought under control.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Florance of Clarkston were Kendrick visitors Tuesday.

Archie May of Leland has installed a 6750 pound platform scales on his ranch to use for weighing the products of the ranch.

A. Wilmot left Sunday for Spokane on business.

Mrs. Annie Oylear and son of Clarkston were Kendrick visitors Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Walker drove to Lewiston Monday morning to spend the day.

Al McKee of Lewiston was in Kendrick this week looking after business affairs.

Mr. and Mrs. Lester Green of Wenatchee arrived Monday evening in the Ford sedan to visit relatives. Lester is a grandson of Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Blackburn.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Andrews of Potlatch, Idaho, Thursday, July 29, a daughter. Mr. Andrews was employed by the Potlatch Consolidated Electric Co. here about a year ago, as an electrician.

Two dogs, belonging to O. E. MacPherson and Tom Long, got into a mixup with a porcupine on the hillside south of Kendrick. Tuesday morning. When they returned to town they each had a handfull of quills in their noses.

John Vincent, who has been farming near Cameron, is advertising a public sale of his farm equipment to take place Wednesday, August 12. Mr. Vincent states that he will quit farming and expects to go to Canada to look for a location.

Nothing but the regular routine business of paying bills etc, was transacted at the monthly meeting of the town council, held last Tuesday evening.

Clarence Fry of Cedar Creek had a painful accident recently. He was shoeing a horse and while cutting a nail the sharp point struck him in the eye and caused a very painful wound which became infected. He went to Moscow, Tuesday, to consult an eye specialist.

Senator Seth D. Jones, pioneer stockman of the Camas Prairie and Whitebird Country and for six years a member of the state legislature, died suddenly at his home near Whitebird last Friday afternoon. Death was due to heart trouble.

Billy Wilmot returned home Wednesday afternoon from a visit with his aunt at Rose Lake. He also visited his sister, Mrs. A. V. Dunkle at Kellogg.

**Good Harvest Goods**

Oshkosh B'Gosh Overalls, a new shipment just in. This we believe to be the best overall obtainable.

Uncle Sam Work Shirts for **\$1.00**

Boys' work shirts and boys' Oshkosh overalls

**Work Shoes for Men**

"King of all Strength Shoes" for men are made of good leather by shoemakers. They fit good and wear well. Priced from **\$2.35 to \$5.00**

Men's union work suits **\$3.25**

**Ladies' Summer Underthings**

Ladies' muslin gowns, prettily trimmed. sale prices **\$1.23 to \$1.98**

Ladies knit unionsuits priced at **65c 70c 75c**

New goods are constantly arriving. You are invited to visit us.

**Water Glasses**

Fancy etched water glasses a set for **75c**

Heavy glasses at 6 for **35c**

**GROCERY SPECIALS**

Shaker salt, 2 for **25c**

Let "Suds" do it. Suds is a good soap powder and you get a big pkg. **30c**

**Kendrick Store Company**

The Quality Store

**Tonight and Saturday**



Here it is—the companion picture to "Back Home and Baobe." Same star, author and director. The same breezy fun, sharp satire and heart-appeal. Same brand of wholesome entertainment.

Directed by Alfred Green

**THOMAS MEIGHAN**

**"Woman-Proof"**

By GEORGE ADE



**GUESTS**

Tonight, Aug. 7 Mrs. Charles Noble  
Saturday, Aug. 8 Mrs. Wade Keene  
The above mentioned ladies will receive 2 tickets each

Children 10c - Adults 35c

**The New Kendrick**

**1925 Harvest Specials 1925**  
NOW ON

Listed below are a few of the many savings we are offering our customers. All items were picked from regular stock—the prices speak for themselves. See our window. The red tags tell the story.

**FOR THE HOUSEWIFE**

- 2 quart Ideal aluminum double boilers, regular \$2.80, now **\$2.19**
- 3 quart Ideal aluminum sauce pans, regular \$1.30, now **.98**
- 12 quart Vico aluminum dairy pails, regular \$2.50, now **\$2.35**
- 14 quart gray enamel dish pans, regular \$1.20 now priced at **.60**
- 12 quart gray enamel dish pans, regular price \$1.10, now **.55**
- Wearer aluminum fry pans, regular price \$1.25, now **89c**
- Wearer aluminum sauce pans, regular price 70c, now **.40**

Entire stock of washboilers at a 25 percent discount  
Kitchen knives and butcher knives at 10 percent discount.

**EXTRA SPECIAL**

Mechanics tap and die sets, U. S. standard thread, 1/4, 5-16, 3/8, 7-16, 1/2 **\$3.00**

**Tools for Work Shop and Field**

- Quality nail hammers priced at **65c and \$1.00**
- 9 inch genuine Star hack saw blades priced now each **.05**
- Ball bearing auto feed chain drill priced at **\$2.85**
- 16 inch horse rasps, a bargain at **.60**
- 19 inch horse rasps selling now at **.45**
- Casing nails, while they last, per pound **.05**

**Red Star Oil Stoves 30 per cent Discount**

**All Furniture 10 per cent Discount**

**THRESHERS SUPPLIES**

Our stock of threshers supplies is complete—belting, belt lagging, tank pumps, tank hose, steam hose, belt dressing, water bags, oils and greases.

**See Our Windows---Look for the RED TAGS**

PHONE 562

**Kendrick Hardware Company**

Furniture "Try Kendrick First" Brunswicks