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The colors are Bran, Deenville and Peach.

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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.

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IDAHO MARBLE COMPANY
Lewiston, Idaho

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.

It is said that in one county in Kansas the corn crop was so poor that a farmer who had roasting ears for dinner, ate 14 acres at one meal.

The latest popular song: "We feed our baby onions so that we can find her in the oark".

A Catholic priest attached to a Paris observatory, says the coming winter will be the hardest known in 186 years.

A daily paper recently published the statement that W. H. Langroise, assistant United States district attorney, in company with a Boise man, drove from the state capital to Moscow, a distance of considerably more than 400 miles, in 12 hours driving time. According to our figures the speed limit was completely busted but it seems that is what it is for.

You have seen people who apparently have nothing and do nothing. They never get ahead and it seems they can't get along much farther. As time passes they neither starve nor freeze and they seem to enjoy life about as much as those who work hard, live well and have something for the future. Nobody seems to know how they do it but it goes to show that each person has his own way of getting along. It may be a poor way in our opinion but it must satisfy him or he would probably get busy and change his mode of living.

In St. Louis a motorist was recently fined \$1600 and sentenced to 6 months in jail for offenses growing out of the operation of a motor car while he was intoxicated. That's a reasonable sentence but it could be made even more severe by forbidding him to drive a motor car for a period of 5 years. There is no protection against a drunken irresponsible driver unless the privilege of driving is taken away from him.

Why do folks go on vacations and spend a lot more money than they can afford? What do they get that's worth those hard earned dollars? Here's the best answer we can figure out: He or she is buying memories that will last in the long winter days to come, the months of toil that must roll 'round. If the memories are pleasant, if they are the sort that lie next to your heart then the silver, bills you gave for them were as so much dross. For, after all, this world is made of memories, so far as man is concerned. The older we grow the more we find ourselves looking backward. It is not at all unlikely that heaven, when, if we reach it, may be composed of the golden memories, the brain pictures of a kiddies face, the ghost of a happy laugh, that we knew here on earth.—Ex.

A tramp applied at the grounds of a circus for a job. He was informed that he could become a lion-tamer, and all he had to do was to walk into the cage and make the lions eat out of his hand. He was told that the whole secret was in making the lions believe he wasn't afraid of them.

"No," said the tramp, "I don't think I will take the job. I could not be so deceitful."—Buccaneer.

STONY POINT

George and Clarence Dygert spent Saturday night and Sunday at the Francis Sweeney home near Genesee.

Leonard Farfield says he will not see his brother, Frank, so often now as a young lady who has been working in this vicinity left this week for Clarkston to attend high school.

Everybody in the Clearwater vicinity is picking and shipping tomatoes this week.

George Dygert and section crew are building an additional 200 feet onto the siding at Cherry Lane station.

Lloyd Eckman and Marie Dygert were visitors at the Albert Eckman

home, Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Heimgartner and daughter, Minnie, of California, are visiting relatives here at this date.

Gordon Steele of Spalding was a visitor at the home of Dygert Bros., Tuesday evening.

The grain reports are good in our locality. Albert and Robert Heimgartner threshed fall wheat which made a yield of 45 bushels per acre. The spring sown grain a yield of about 36 bushels per acre. Others report from 10 sacks to 12 sacks per acre on spring grain.

Helps Fruit Grower Pick Prize-Winners

Specialist Gives Some Valuable Suggestions.

Selection of fruit for exhibition purposes is a real sport for farmers in these days of many shows, fairs, etc. A. F. Mason, fruit specialist of the New Jersey Agricultural college, gives here some valuable suggestions to help the fruit grower pick out prize-winning specimens.

Exhibition fruit is best selected in the late summer while still on the tree. At this time the picking crew has not handled it, nor has it lost its bloom by being jumbled about on a sorting table, where bruises are bound to be acquired. Also, if the fruit is still on the trees when selected, the color can often be improved by the removal of a few leaves and consequent exposure to the sunlight.

Fruit is judged for perfection in several particulars. All judges follow the same schedule, although their opinions may differ widely on the comparative importance of the different points. In the order of their importance they are as follows:

Condition—Specimens should be absolutely free from insects, diseases and mechanical injury, and should be in proper state of development for the season.

Color—Specimens should have at least the normal color, and a little more if possible, but all specimens should have exactly the same degree of color. Poorly colored and highly colored specimens should never be mixed.

Form—Should be typical of the variety and absolutely uniform among specimens. Place the fruit stem end up and observe uniformity of top and sides, then turn them over and compare blossom ends and sides.

Size—Should be typical of the variety and most desirable for the market. For instance, a small Delicious is neither typical nor desired, while a very large York Imperial is equally lacking in type and desirability for trade. Average to slightly above average, rather than the very large specimens, are usually best for exhibit purposes.

Crank Case Oil Used as Cure for Mange in Hogs

Mange in hogs, a parasitic skin disease, is quite common and is on the increase, a recent survey indicates. Replies to questionnaires sent out to farmers all over Iowa last year estimate that mange is present on 90 per cent of the farms and is becoming more intense, states Dr. C. D. Rice, veterinary, Iowa State college.

Loss from this affliction is due to lowered gains from feeding and also to the lower valuation placed on many hogs by the packer, because the roughened skins detract greatly from the appearance of the meat. In severe cases, carcasses have to be skinned before they can be sold at all. A conservative estimate places the annual loss through reduced selling value of many hogs at \$1,978,000 for the states of Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota and the Dakotas.

Yet mange can be easily and completely controlled by the use of waste crank case oil because it is both cheap and effective. Mix 1 per cent of cresol or other standard disinfectant with the waste oil and either dip or spray the hogs, but do it thoroughly. Repeat the treatment if necessary. Keep treated hogs out of the sun for a day to prevent sun scald.

METHODIST CHURCH

KENDRICK
August 30, 1925

10:00 a. m. Sunday school
7:00 p. m. Senior and Intermediate in Epworth Hall, for the study of the concluded topic of the Gospel Pathfinders, Leader Joy Bell.

8:00 p. m. Evangelistic Service
This is the last service of the present conference year.

By C. D. Bell
Special music: solo, "Face to Face" by Georgia Bell.

AMERICAN RIDGE
10:00 a. m. Sunday school
11:00 a. m. Morning Worship
Sermon by C. D. Bell
As this service closes this year work we expect a good meeting.

SOUTHWICK
10:00 a. m. Sunday School
11:00 a. m. Morning worship
Sermon by Joy Bell

Come one and all and let us worship together on this concluding service for this conference year. The past year has been very helpful and good work has been done.

Fur Chinese Product

Tibet or Tibet lamb is a fur obtained from an animal of the sheep family found in China. The skins are white, fine, silky, and are of long and curly hair. When combed and ironed straight, this fur is improperly named Iceland fox.

Town Has Decayed

Enkuisen, a seaport of the Netherlands on the Zuider zee in the Seventeenth century, had a population of more than 40,000, and sent a fleet of 400 vessels to the herring fisheries. The herring trade has now died away and the population is only 7,748.

SELLING CHEAPER

The Kendrick Trading Company are selling furniture cheaper than other Palouse country towns putting on cut price sales. Note the following:

A certain furniture store, doing business in the Palouse country, is sending out circulars and advertising matter, advertising a special sale of furniture and house furnishings at greatly reduced prices. We have gone over their circulars, thoroughly, and find that our regular, every day prices are no higher and in many instances are less than their special fall price. We shall be pleased to have any one receiving one of their circulars bring it in and compare our prices with those they quote.

We have a few used beds, springs, mattresses, dressers, chiffoniers, cupboard, cook stove and heaters at real bargain prices. Come in and look them over.

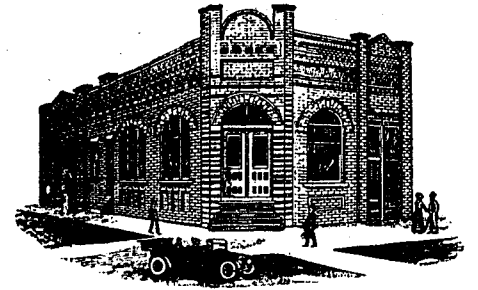
We will appreciate your patronage

Kendrick Trading Co.

James Pettet, Prop.

Telephone No. 582

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

FLOUR, SHORTS and MILL RUN

Nothing But The Best

Vollmer Clearwater Company

KENDRICK, IDAHO

Size of Egg Not an Index to Sex

Poultry Breeder Must Rely on Nature, Says Government Authority.

If you are one of the many who believe that the long, slim, heavy hen eggs are the ones which hatch out the male chicks, and that the smaller eggs are the ones which give birth to the future layers of the flock, you need to revise your opinion on the matter.

Many inquiries. In answer to the continuous stream of inquiries pouring into the department office relative to determining the sex of the chick in the shell by the size, shape or weight of the egg—it just isn't being done.

Because of the important bearing on the practical aspects of the poultry industry which the ability to select hatching eggs according to the sex desired would have, if such were possible, a number of investigators have made studies concerning the sex-ratio situation in the domestic fowl.

Safe to Count on Females. It has been determined, however, says Doctor Jull, that the greater the number of eggs which a hen lays before being put into the breeding pen, the larger will be the proportion of females and the smaller the proportion of males produced by her eggs.

Pure-Bred Meat Animals Bring Better Returns

In every important point of comparison, pure-bred meat animals show superiority over grades and especially over scrubs, according to reports from farmers received by the bureau of animal industry, United States Department of Agriculture.

In the experience of stock owners who are in a position to make comparisons, pure-bred animals produce better meat, develop more rapidly, are more uniform in quality and appearance, sell better on dull markets, cost but little more to raise, and bring better prices.

"I always find that pure breeds are ready for market in far less time than scrubs and grades." "Our bull veals at two weeks old as large as scrub calves at six weeks."

White Diarrhea Is Not Due to Disease Germs

Much of the so-called white diarrhea among little chickens is not due to the germs of the disease, but to overheating, chilling, or overfeeding, according to G. L. Stevenson, professor of poultry husbandry at South Dakota State college.

The prime factor in brooding chicks successfully is to keep them comfortably warm. They should be kept in light, well ventilated quarters that are sanitary and free from vermin. At first, a temperature around 95 to 100 degrees should be maintained in the brooder; but, as the chicks feather out and as the weather moderates, this may be gradually reduced though not entirely discontinued, as the chicks would then be apt to pile up on cool nights, and heavy losses result.

Wood Ashes Will Supply Potash and Phosphorus

Wood ashes furnish various percentages of potash and phosphorus, depending upon their source, and for that reason they make valuable fertilizing material where these elements are needed. Some plants will grow better on a slightly acid soil. One of these is potatoes, but practically all other garden plants prefer an alkaline soil and also require considerable amounts of potash and phosphorus.

Farm Hints

Soy beans should do well on potato land or timothy sod plowed.

Toepecking among baby chicks may result from lack of exercise.

Kill new weeds which appear on the farm before they get a foothold.

Chickens need sunlight to prevent rickets. Don't be stingy—sunlight is free.

Spray melons and cantaloupes with nicotine dust to protect the vines from melon aphids.

Seed treatment of oats and potatoes provides an insurance no farmer can afford to be without.

Ground pumice stone mixed to a thick paste in sweet oil is an old reliable polish for the horns and hoofs of show cattle.

Sudan grass, which is a variety of sorghum, is usually rated considerably better than millet in feeding value and yield per acre.

Some farmers have been tempted to re-sow fields where spring crops have failed, to some short-time hay crop like soy beans, millets or Sudan grass.

The cucumber beetle can best be controlled by the use of tobacco or nicotine dusts. A 2 per cent nicotine dust is effective in killing some of the beetles and repelling the rest.

Sweet clover makes a good hog pasture. It is a hardy, vigorous-growing legume, rich in bone- and muscle-building elements for pigs. One acre will pasture twenty or more spring pigs.

Results of Soft Pork Experiments

Government and State Representatives Agree on Certain Findings.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

At a meeting held in Atlanta, Ga., recently, representatives of the United States Department of Agriculture and of a number of state experiment stations agreed to certain conclusions on the soft pork problem. Their announcements made below are based upon the evidence accumulated in recent years, including additional data made available during the past 12 months.

The first results regarding the effects of rice bran on the softness of carcasses were incorporated for this year for the first time.

The conclusions agreed upon are as follows:

1. Peanuts grazed or self-fed in dry lot with or without minerals to pigs starting at weights ranging from 85 to 115 pounds and making gains of approximately 40 pounds or more on that feed through a period of approximately eight weeks will not produce firm carcasses at the usual market weight of 200 to 225 pounds attained by subsequent feeding of corn with tankage after the peanuts.

Results have shown, in fact, that gain on corn with tankage up to approximately 120 pounds, this maximum being produced during a feeding period of approximately 16 weeks' duration, following gains of 40 pounds or more on peanuts, usually will not produce hard or medium hard hogs.

2. Soy beans grazed alone or with minerals self-fed to pigs starting at weights ranging from 85 to 160 pounds and making at least a moderate rate of gain through a period of from six to eight weeks will not produce firm carcasses in the usual case even though a subsequent gain in weight has been made by the pigs on corn with tankage double that previously made on soy beans.

3. Soy beans grazed with a supplementary ration of 2 1/2 per cent of shelled corn with or without minerals self-fed to pigs starting at weights ranging from 85 to 115 pounds and making gains of approximately 20 to 80 pounds through a period of from six to eight weeks will not produce firm carcasses in the usual case even though a subsequent gain in weight has been made by the pigs on corn with tankage equal to that previously made on the soy-bean 2 1/2 per cent ration.

4. Soy beans grazed with a supplementary ration of 2 1/2 per cent of shelled corn with or without minerals self-fed to pigs starting at weights of 115 pounds and over and making gains of approximately 40 to 90 pounds through a period of from six to eight weeks will produce firm carcasses in the usual case provided a subsequent gain in weight is made on corn with tankage one and one-half times that previously made on the soy-bean 2 1/2 per cent ration.

5. Rice bran and tankage self-fed free choice on rye pasture or in dry lot with or without a supplement of five pounds or less of skim milk per animal daily to pigs starting at weights under 100 pounds and making gains up to 100 pounds through a feeding period of from eight to sixteen weeks produce soft carcasses.

6. Rice polish and tankage self-fed free choice on oat or rye pasture or in dry lot to pigs starting at weights under 100 pounds and making gains of 35 pounds or more through a period of from five to eight weeks will not produce firm carcasses in the usual case even though a subsequent gain in weight has been made by the pigs on corn with tankage equal to that previously made on the rice polish ration.

Getting More Money for Eggs in Summer Season

Without a little effort the quality of summer eggs is likely to be so low that prices will decline rapidly. The poor quality of the eggs laid in hot weather is largely to blame for the low summer price of eggs. Several precautions are necessary to keep up the quality of the summer egg. The following are important:

- 1. Segregate all males, even the spring cockerels. An infertile egg keeps better.
2. Gather eggs twice daily, if possible, during hot days, and store in a cool, well-ventilated place, free from strong odors.
3. During hot weather, market eggs twice a week.
4. Keep broody hens off the nests.
5. Sell no eggs from stolen nests. Use them, as well as small, dirty and cracked eggs, at home.
6. Supply at least one nest with clean straw for every six hens.
Where these precautions are adhered to, a reliable dealer should pay a premium for the better quality of eggs produced.—Extension Service of Purdue University.

Swine Production of Big Importance

Necessary Feeds Should Be Considered First.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

In utilizing farm wastes and in converting the concentrates raised on the farm into a marketable product, the hog is by far the most valuable farm animal, points out the bureau of animal industry, United States Department of Agriculture, in its new Farmers' Bulletin 1437, Swine Production. All regions of the United States may be considered suitable for raising hogs. The feeds used to grow and fatten hogs can be produced to a greater or less extent in practically every part of the country.

The feeds necessary to grow and fatten hogs should be given first consideration when the question of location of a farm for hog raising is being contemplated. Feeds can be produced more abundantly in some localities than in others. Other factors, such as markets, climate and quality of soil also should be studied. It is best to start with but a few hogs. As the herd increases in number a careful study of the farm should be made to determine what crops it will produce most successfully and how and to what extent hogs fit into the general plan for that particular farm.

Apple Scab Is Cause of Large Losses of Fruit

That apple scab is one of the most serious apple diseases in Pennsylvania is a fact recognized by growers throughout the state, says a new bulletin, "Comparison of materials used in spraying and dusting for apple scab control in Pennsylvania," just issued by the agricultural experiment station of the Pennsylvania state college.

Figures of the plant disease survey of the United States Department of Agriculture show a reduction in yield due to scab, of 15 per cent in Pennsylvania as an average for the four years, 1919-1922, the bulletin further states. This means an average reduction of over two million bushels of apples per year in this state for the same four years. Apple scab is caused by a parasitic fungus which lives during the winter on the dead leaves under the trees.

While it has long been known that certain sprays, if applied at the proper time and in the proper manner, would serve to protect the leaves and fruit against infection by this fungus, the most efficient and practical materials and the best time to use them present a problem upon which the station has been working for six years.

During this time experiments have been conducted in 26 commercial orchards in Adams county, as well as in the experiment station orchards in Centre county, and one orchard each in Franklin and Chester counties. Eighteen different materials were applied on nine varieties involving over two hundred separate plots and 111 different combinations as to material and time of application.

The results of the various sprays and dusts are given in the bulletin so that growers interested in the control of apple scab may easily get the latest information on this vital subject.

FARM NOTES

Forest fire protection costs little and saves much.

Weeds are weeds and should be treated as such.

Sweet corn needs the germination test fully as much as field corn, this spring.

Plant sound seed in a well prepared seed bed to be assured of a good crop stand.

Pumping water by hand is all right—when a man needs exercise and has plenty of time.

The potato is a staple crop which can profitably be grown in either a large or small orchard.

Ply the little chicks and keep their hovers warm. They'll repay you in eggs when they grow up.

The garden is no longer a plaything, but a very valuable aid in producing the food supply of a farm.

Proper spraying of the early Irish potato sprout has increased the yield 74 bushels per acre, according to tests made by Dr. R. W. Leiby of the North Carolina experiment station.

Rape should be drilled on plowed ground at the rate of six to eight pounds per acre. It grows well during the cool periods of the spring and is in shape for feeding in June. It can also be seeded between the corn rows at the last cultivation and makes an excellent crop for fall forage.

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, Urquhart Building, Moscow, Idaho.

GUY W. WOLFE, ATTORNEY, Moscow, Idaho

Dr. Jesse H. Burgess, EYESIGHT SPECIALIST, Satisfaction Guaranteed, Steele Building, MOSCOW, IDAHO

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Advertisement for Interstate Fair and Livestock Show. This Fair Is Your Affair. The 32nd Annual Spokane Interstate Fair And Livestock Show. Is "All Set" for Sept. 7 to 12. DON'T MISS THESE: Auto Races, Harness and Running Races, Live-stock, Poultry. Rabbits, Dogs, Fire Diving, Auto Pushball, Midway Babies, Flowers, Art, Agriculture, Cookery, Farm and Home Machinery. And "That Ain't All"! The Inland Empire's \$75,000 Show

POULTRY FACTS

RHODE ISLAND REDS NEW POPULAR BREED

The Rhode Island Reds are the newest of the popular breeds of general-purpose fowls. The breed originated in Rhode Island, where it was developed by farmers engaged in poultry raising. The Malay, Buff Cochins, Buff Leghorns and Wyandottes are said to have been used in its development. In type the Rhode Island Red has a rather long, rectangular body, and is somewhat rangier in appearance than the Plymouth Rock or Wyandotte. The hens are good layers and the breed makes a good table fowl. There are two varieties, the rose and single combed. The Rhode Island Whites are a more recent breed developed with similar type.

The Wyandotte is a rose-combed breed and is characterized as a breed of curves. The body is somewhat round and is set lower on the legs than the Plymouth Rock. The feathers are less compact than the Rhode Island Red and its general shape and feathering gives it the appearance of being short backed and short bodied. The Wyandotte was developed in the United States and the blood of the Dark Brahma, the Silver-Spangled Hamburg and the Buff Cochins played a part in its origin. The varieties are white, buff, silver, golden, partridge, silver penciled, Columbian and black.

The Plymouth Rock has for many years been the most popular breed of general-purpose fowls. It is a breed which originated in the United States, and it is probable that the blood of the Dominique, Black Cochins, Black Java, Brahma and Pit Game was used in its development. The breed is good sized, rather long bodied, with fairly prominent breast and good depth, showing a well-rounded carcass when dressed. The varieties of the Plymouth Rock are barred, white, buff, silver penciled, partridge and Columbian.

Way to Raise Chicks

Purdue university gives the following points for the proper raising and brooding of chicks: Hatching only from mature, selected, brood-tested males and females.

Brooding chicks with a hard coal stove in a portable brooder house on new disease free soil.

Reducing brooder temperature from 100 degrees (at edge of hover) after the first week as rapidly as the comfort of chicks permits.

Getting chicks out on the ground when a week old even though weather is chilly.

Giving nothing to drink but skim milk, buttermilk or semi-sold for at least the first month.

Giving no feed or drink till chicks are 48 hours old. For the first few days it is safest to feed only the finely cracked chick grains giving only what is cleaned up in about twenty minutes.

Giving no mash the first five days. After this start gradually on mash, always preceding the mash with a grain feed to prevent overfeeding on the mash.

Placing chicks on full mash feed after the second week and reducing at same time grain feeds to only two or three times per day.

Sand Supplies Grit

Cover the brooder floor with sand and then several inches of chaff from the clover mow. Do not have dust in the chaff, but the fine particles of the clover heads and straws. This gives the chicks something to scratch in to hunt for their grain feed. Do not use sawdust on the brooder floor, as the chicks are apt to eat this and cause trouble. The sand is good for them, as it supplies grit so necessary in digesting their feed.

Poultry Notes

When chicks are penned keep grits, oyster shell and sand before them all the time. Pulverized charcoal, too, should be in easy access, as it aids digestion.

A runway covered with fencing wire is a lot cheaper for chicks than to lose them to attacks of cats and other enemies of chicks.

Many breeders will not undertake to raise chicks without sour milk as the first feed and continued right along with the grain feeds.

Do you know how much net profit your hens are returning? Farmers all over the country are learning it is worth the time they spend to keep a close count on the eggs their hens produce and the cost per dozen.

Geese should not be used for breeding purposes until they are two years old. A gander may be used the first season. Geese eggs may be hatched in an incubator, but better results are obtained by setting the eggs under geese or hens. The eggs hatch in from 27 to 33 days.

Use of Power on Farms, Big Item

Agricultural Worker Able to Till Three Times as Many Acres.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

As a result of the increased use of power and labor-saving machinery in farming operations and the opening of new lands well suited to the use of machinery the average agricultural worker in the United States is now able to care for almost three times as many acres of crops as an individual could handle 75 years ago, according to a study recently made by the division of agricultural engineering of the United States Department of Agriculture. At the same time the hours of labor on the farm have been reduced and farmers have been relieved of much of the monotony and drudgery which formerly characterized their work.

Power and labor together account for approximately 60 per cent of the total cost of farming and a better knowledge of the power requirements of farm operations and the adoption of more efficient types of power units will do much to cut down production costs.

Second Only to Railroads.

The primary horse power available for use on farms is greater than that used in mining and manufacturing, and is second only to that required for railroads. The total power used annually on farms amounts to nearly 16,000,000,000 horse-power hours and the annual cost amounts to a total of nearly \$3,000,000,000.

Up to the present little scientific study has been made of the basic power requirements of various farm operations. Although the plow is one of the oldest agricultural tools for which power is required, the fundamental requirements of plow design are still unknown and no satisfactory method of measuring the actual work done by a plow has yet been discovered. The University of Wisconsin has conducted experiments which show that it is possible to run an ensilage cutter with one-half the power ordinarily used by this machine simply by employing proper speeds and an improved blower.

Farm power is derived from animals, gas engines, (including tractors, trucks and automobiles) steam engines and electric, wind and water motors. Up to about sixty years ago little power other than that furnished by animals was available to farmers. The small gas tractor, the truck, the automobile and electric power have only become important as sources of farm power within the last ten or twelve years.

The estimated total numbers of power units now on farms in the United States is as follows:

Horses	16,916,000
Mules	4,854,000
Oxen	200,000
Tractors	450,000
Trucks	356,000
Stationary engines	2,500,000
Electric installations	500,000
Windmills	1,000,000
Automobiles	4,500,000

Great opportunities exist for the cutting down of the cost of farm operations through the reduction in the labor requirements of each operation and by a better application of the power used. Before such savings can be effected, however, it is necessary to make a thorough study of the basic power requirements, and of the factors which affect these requirements. Among these are: Climate, character of the soil, depth of plowing, cultivating, etc.; condition of the crop, size of fields, size and type of power units needed and mechanical efficiency of the tools or machines employed by the farmer.

Topography a Factor.

Topography is a factor to be reckoned with in considering the power requirements of farms in any particular locality. In the Central West the land generally is smooth and is not cut by many streams or ravines. This condition encourages the laying out of large fields and makes possible the use of large machines and power units. In Eastern and Southern states, however, the land is frequently hilly and cut by ravines and streams making small and irregular-shaped fields necessary. This, of course, discourages the use of large machines and results in a predominance of small farms.

Probably the most serious drawback to the efficient use of power in agriculture is the extreme seasonal demand. In each type of farming followed there is usually some single operation which requires a large amount of power for a limited time and it is usually this operation which determines the minimum amount of primary power that must be available. In the corn or cotton belt the operation requiring the maximum power is that of planting or cultivating—in hay or small grain it is harvesting. Such conditions result in what is termed a low-power load factor and a high cost per unit of power utilized. The peak load could frequently be reduced by reducing the acreage of the crop which requires this power, but as a rule the farmer is justified in retaining such a high acreage of the crop in question because of the relatively high net returns which may more than offset the higher cost of power used in this operation.

Other factors which have an important effect on the efficiency of farm power are the diversity of operations and the small power unit commonly employed under the control of one worker.

PUBLIC SALE

I will sell at public auction at my place 1 mile west of Southwick, the following described property, at one o'clock on

TUESDAY, Sept. 1

LIVESTOCK

- Black team weight 2800
- Black mare weight 1300
- Bay horse weight 1250
- 2 head of cows
- Heifer, age 2, giving milk
- Heifer, age 3, fresh Dec 1

IMPLEMENTS

- Buggy
- No. 2 Common Sense sled
- Grain rack
- Moline wheel guide cultivator
- 18 inch sulkey plow
- 13 cords 16 inch wood, 50 posts
- Set heavy breeching harness
- Set lead harness

Saddle, riding bridle

21 young chickens, 10 hens

HOUSEHOLD GOODS

- Columbia range
- Heating stove
- Economy King cream separator
- Princess sewing machine
- Dining table and 4 chairs
- 3 bedsteads and springs
- 2 dressers
- Fruit jars
- Gasoline Lamps
- 2 Cream Cans
- Vacuum Washer and Wringer
- Dishes
- Telephone and share
- Other small articles

TERMS: All sums of \$20 or under, cash; over that amount bankable note due Oct. 1, 1925, 10 per cent interest.

Clarence Henderson

OWNER

N. R. Shepherd
Auctioneer

Chas. G. Pool
Clerk

POULTRY

RAISING GEESSE IS QUITE PROFITABLE

During the past year I have been raising geese and I have found them to be profitable. There is a good market for geese.

In the first place geese require less grain than any other fowl. That is important. The geese derive a greater part of their living from pasture and roaming about, and they get just what they require in the way of feed. In winter it's different. We must feed them, but they do not eat like other fowls, and I have found they will fatten more quickly than other fowls, says a writer in the Indiana Farmer's Guide. The important thing that I do not want overlooked is the fact that the goslings are the easiest of all fowls to raise. That has been my experience of many years past, perhaps ten years or longer. Once they are hatched out, with ordinary care, they will thrive and grow with rapidity to maturity. The thing that is hardest is to get them hatched. I have found so many eggs that were infertile, so I always set plenty of them.

The little goslings will seldom touch feed other than bits of grass until after three or four days. One thing is essential, and that is having plenty of drinking water. They must have this, and require it, for that seems to be their very nature.

The hen and goslings are kept in their coop, where it is warm for the first week. Sometimes I keep them in

ten days when it is damp and cold. After that they are allowed all the free range they want, except on rainy days.

The first feed I give the goslings is hard-boiled eggs mixed with milk and cornmeal. That is the best thing in the way of feed that I have ever tried. The milk must be sweet for best results. The eggs may be crushed up, shell and all, and mixed with the milk and cornmeal.

The first month the goslings are fed about four times a day. I have always done this, for while young and growing they require nourishment often, although sparingly fed each time. It is folly to overfeed and it is also injurious.

The breeding birds are fed carefully during winter. I give them clover, vegetables and sprouted oats, so they do not get too fat.

Soy-Bean Dealer Is in Jail for Fraud

He Delivered Tarheel Black Instead of Ootootan.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Because he thought that farmers "don't know beans," a certain exploiter of soy-bean seed is now revising his opinion while serving a term in the penitentiary for violation of the postal fraud law. Some farmers "do know beans," and when some of these better-posted soy-bean growers recently received shipments of Tarheel Black instead of the Ootootan which they had ordered, the matter was called to the attention of the Post Office department and the United States Department of

Agriculture.

Investigation by the post office officials disclosed the fact that this lone operator was advertising the higher-priced variety, Ootootan, for sale at about one-half the regular market value and doing a tremendous business. His plan called for no shipment of beans of any variety until the customer became insistent, and then he substituted the cheaper Tarheel Black. He was brought to trial and convicted of fraudulent use of the mails. Because of the high prices of the Ootootan and Laredo varieties there has been considerable substitution of the cheaper black varieties, such as Wilson, Ebony or Black Beauty, Peking and Tarheel Black.

The moral in this little story is not only to know soy-bean varieties, but to buy soy-bean seed from reliable and established seedsmen or growers, and beware of "cheap seed." There are others still at large ready to exploit the farmer's inability to identify the numerous varieties of soy beans. The prospective purchaser of seed should obtain samples before buying, and if not sure of the identity of the seed should consult the county agent or the state agricultural college. Be sure you are getting the variety desired and not some cheap substitute.

Orchard Fertility Is Discussed in Bulletin

"Fertility in the Apple Orchard" is the title of a new bulletin just issued by the agricultural experiment station at the Pennsylvania State college. It is prepared by Profs. R. D. Anthony and J. H. Waring, and is the result of many years' experimenting with apple trees in both the cultivated and sod

type of orchard. Copies of the bulletin may be secured free by writing to the Agricultural Publications Offices at State College, Pa.

On most Pennsylvania farms the apple orchard is of the sod type, that is, grass or clover is allowed to grow about the trees. It is pointed out in the bulletin that general rules seem to have more exceptions in fruit growing than in most branches of agriculture. With this in mind, the State college pomologists summarize fertility practices in the sod orchard as follows:

"In the mature sod orchard from five to ten pounds of nitrate of soda or its equivalent should be broadcast over the square in which the tree stands, two or three weeks before the blossom buds break. If a leguminous sod is used, cut this application in half. If the sod shows any response to acid phosphate, use it regularly, one or two pounds with each pound of nitrate. Build up thin spots by the use of manure.

"Cut the grass a little earlier than it would be cut for hay, before seeds have matured, and let it lie in the swath. Do not pasture the grass. In dry seasons advance the time of cutting to decrease the water loss. If mice are present throw the dirt away from the trunks and fill the holes and mound up around the trunks with coal ashes. Also, poison the mice. Keep the leaves healthy by spraying and the trees properly opened by pruning."

"Feed your soil and your soil will feed you," is the slogan of the soil fertility specialists.

The hen has not yet been invented that can make eggs without shell material to work on. Oyster shell will supply the need.

GLEANINGS

J. G. Gardner and D. L. McLain drove to Lewiston, Sunday, to spend the day.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Thomas of Lewiston spent Sunday in Kendrick. They are getting their household goods ready to move to Lewiston. Mr. Thomas has a position as book-keeper for the Togs.

Clarence Henderson of Southwick will hold a public sale next Tuesday, September 1. He has decided to quit farming but has made no definite plans what he will do in the future.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Calkins of Nampa, Ida., arrived the first of the week by auto over the North and South highway, to visit Mr. Calkin's sister, Mrs. Ralph Knepper. Mr. Calkins is in the hardware business at Nampa.

Miss Ester Jones will leave today for Lone, Wash., where she will teach again this year. This is her third year of school at that place.

Ethel Custer and Helen Mielke left last Saturday for San Francisco where they will spend the winter. They went as far as Portland by train and will go by boat from there. Miss Mielke's brother, Henry, is in the internal revenue service with headquarters at Frisco.

Mr. and Mrs. Glenn Fleishman left Monday for Lewiston and from there they plan to go to Wenatchee where Mr. Fleishman has employment.

Harry Langdon of American ridge secured a big yield of wheat on a four acre patch of ground, averaging 58 bushels to the acre. On a 45 acre field he got a yield of 900 sacks.

Fred Crocker reports a good sale at his place last Saturday. He stated this week that prices were better than he expected and he was well satisfied.

Wm. Behrens stated this week that from 235 acres he got an average yield of 34 bushels to the acre. His wheat was mostly Prize Winner variety. He has 85 acres of beans that he says will go 9 sacks to the acre. The beans are a new variety called Chinese beans. They made a good yield last year.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Knepper and family spent the week end at the McConnell home at Tekoa, Wash.

Miss Beulah Long returned the first of the week from Cheney, Wash., where she has been taking special work at summer normal. She will teach at Julietta this year.

The hunting season on grouse and native pheasants in Latah, Nezperce, Lewis, Idaho and Clearwater counties opens September 1, and closes September 30, both dates inclusive. The bag limit is 6 birds to the hunter.

Mrs. R. D. Newton went to Spokane, Saturday, to meet her mother and sister, Mrs. L. C. MacGregor and Miss Jessie MacGregor of Jamesville, Wisconsin. They returned to Moscow the following day where they were guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Smith.

In Kellogg they have an enormous magnet which they run over the roads in that vicinity to pick up nails, tacks and small pieces of metal that might cause punctures and trouble for the motorists. A. V. Dunkle ran the magnet over the road between Mullan and Wallace, recently, making four trips and picked up 600 pounds of nails and metal fragments.

Mr. and Mrs. Ole Lien and Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Lien were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ahl.

Bob Dammarell spent the week end in Spokane with George Atchison.

Mr. and Mrs. John Halseth moved to Deary this week where they will make their home. John has employment with the Potlatch Lumber Co. in one of the camps between Deary and Avon, as a scaler.

On motion of Prosecuting Attorney Zurecher of Nez Perce county, the probate judge dismissed the case, Tuesday, of the state vs. John Cox and Henry Nichols, charged with driving an automobile on the public highways while intoxicated.

Mattie Reid, who recently underwent an operation for appendicitis at a Lewiston hospital, returned home Wednesday morning. Her aunt, Mrs. Katherine Kelly, accompanied her home.

Wm. Behrens, stated the first of the week that the grain yields on Cedar Creek ridge are showing good returns. He and Leonard Davis are operating a threshing outfit on the ridge. They will probably finish up some time next week.

Evelyn Meeks returned to her home in Potlatch the first of the week after spending two weeks with her cousin, Hazel Sparber.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Arstern of Spokane were week end visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ahl.

Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Locke left Wednesday afternoon for Kentucky where Mr. Locke will enter college to prepare himself for the ministry.

Dr. and Mrs. Ragsdale, formerly of Leland, now living at Wapato, Wash., made a brief visit with the N. B. Long family, Tuesday. They drove here in their car and met a number of old friends. Dr. Ragsdale practiced medicine in the Leland community a number of years ago.

Leonard and Herbert Wolff of the Leland community have purchased a new bean separator which was shipped here this week. They will put the machine in operation this fall to help care for the big bean acreage on the Potlatch.

Miss Evelyn Hanson of Troy arrived Tuesday to visit at the home of Mrs. Stella Plummer.

Betsy Olson of near Troy was transacting business in Kendrick Wednesday of this week.

Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Stookey of Lewiston were guests of Mr. and Mrs. James Emmett last Sunday.

Stewart Compton of Orofino was a Kendrick visitor last Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Marvin Long, Herman Schupfer and Miss Glenn returned the first of the week from a vacation trip to the coast. They report a very pleasant trip.

Agnes Boyd was visiting at the home of her brother, Frank, this week.

R. D. Newton, whose residence was destroyed by fire recently has purchased the M. B. McConnell property. The deal was made thru G. F. Walker. It is one of the most desirable residences in town.

A number of growers have started cutting beans this week, while others are waiting for the weather to settle. The recent showers followed by hot weather, have ripened the beans rapidly. Growers state that the early planted fields will not average a normal yield but the late planted beans will bring good returns.

It Harry Langdon of American ridge increases his loads, the Vollmer Clearwater Co. will have to install larger scales. He brought in 60 sacks Thursday that tipped the scales at 10,300 pounds. It was the Jenkins Club variety.

Mr. and Mrs. Swegle of Portland arrived the first of the week to visit at the home of their daughter, Mrs. A. H. Daubenberg.

A toast at a public dinner was: "Woman, without her, man would be a savage." Next day it appeared in print, "Woman without her man, would be a savage."

CAMERON ITEMS

Rev. and Mrs. Rein and sons were Sunday dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Koepf.

Mrs. Brunstiek and mother, Mrs. Bleek, moved back to Cameron after spending several weeks with her daughter, Mrs. August Brammer.

Rev. and Mrs. Rein returned Friday evening after helping Mrs. Dave Dennler with the threshers.

Mr. and Mrs. Hedge of Moscow were callers at the Blum home Saturday.

Bruce Dancy of Teakean returned home Saturday after helping Mr. Blum in the blacksmith shop during the past month.

Mr. and Mrs. Wille of Sandpoint are visiting at the Carl Hartung home. Mrs. Willie and Mrs. Hartung are sisters.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wendt were Lewiston visitors Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Gus Krugger were transacting business in Lewiston, Tuesday.

An Englishman and an Irishman lived in a coast town and both owned boats. One day the Englishman decided to christen his, and on the stern painted: "Henry the Eighth."
"An' wot the divvle will I name mine?" mused the Irishman. Rejecting the suggestion of the others that he call his "George the Fifth," he became suddenly inspired, got out brush and paint and inscribed the legend: "March th' Seventeenth."
—American Legion Weekly.

Chickens and Cattle Tested at Same Time

Veterinarians Combine Tuberculin Inspection.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Veterinarians engaged in the tuberculin testing of cattle in Green Lake county, Wisconsin, have found it possible to inspect the poultry flocks on the farms visited without slowing up the regular cattle-testing work. This is significant, says the United States Department of Agriculture, when it is realized that there is no special federal appropriation for conducting a campaign against avian tuberculosis, and that the poultry flocks of the county must be cleaned up along with the herds of cattle if the eradication of the disease is to remain permanent.

Operating in the regular way, the veterinarians in Green Lake county inspected 1,032 flocks on the farms visited for cattle testing. They found 153 flocks infected, and the remainder apparently free from the disease. Two hundred and eighteen post-mortems, slightly more than one in each infected flock, were held. Altogether, it was estimated, more than 72,000 fowls were inspected.

An estimation of the extent of tuberculosis among the poultry flocks of the county shows the disease varying from 1 to 15 per cent.

A definite effort to inspect poultry was begun in February. In the various states during the first two months of the work 46,685 flocks were inspected, 2,565 of which were found to be infected. It is estimated that nearly 8,000,000 fowls were inspected during this period.

Young Alfalfa Plants Hurt by Nurse Crops

Many a good stand of spring-sown alfalfa is ruined by allowing the nurse crops of oats or barley to mature for grain.

"The young alfalfa plants are literally choked to death for want of water," says George W. Musgrave, agronomist at the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment station. The ripening grain, he explains, draws an enormous amount of water from the soil, thus famishing the feeble young alfalfa plants.

Though this moisture robbery is the chief objection to letting the nurse crop mature for grain, it is not the only one, according to Professor Musgrave. There is also the possibility of fatal injury to the alfalfa, through lodging of the ripening fruit.

Successful alfalfa growers cut the grain for hay just as soon as it heads out. Not only may a satisfactory quality of grain be secured at this time, but the crowding effect on the alfalfa seedling is removed and the alfalfa is given the opportunity to develop properly.

The main object in planting the grain is to secure a successful alfalfa stand; one should take no chances on losing his investment in inoculation, seed and labor, through losing sight of this fact. It is a mighty poor economy to try to use the oats or barley as a grain crop as well as a nurse crop.



TONIGHT and Saturday

Fred Thompson
and his wonderful horse
Silver King
in the thrilling picture

'The Silent Stranger'

If you think you've been thrilled—if you think you've seen hazardous stunts—if you think you've seen dynamic, red-blooded action, just wait 'till you see this picture, there never was a "Western" like it for speed, romance and adventure!

Our Guest

Tonight - Miss Hooker
Sat., 29th, Miss Olga Wolff
2 complimentary tickets will be given to the above mentioned

Children Under 12 years 10c
Adults - 35c

BUY FOR SCHOOL NOW!

- A fine line of school-girl gingham - 25c up.
- Attractive new line of choice outing flannels 25c
- Children's best quality hose - 30c
- Big line of boy's and girl's school shoes, prices right.
- Beautiful new stamped patterns in fancy work.
- Men's fancy sweaters, the kind you've been wanting.
- College cut men's corduroy and flannel trousers.

Grocery Specials

- Solid pack gallon can logan berries - 85c
- 4 1-2 pound box graham crackers - 85c
- Fresh strained honey in bulk
- Padre Castile toilet soap, best for family use
3 bars for 25c

Kendrick Store Company
The Quality Store

Hunting Season Opens
September 1, 1925

We now have for your inspection one of the most complete stocks of both guns and ammunition that we have ever shown. No matter what requirements you need in a gun, we can supply you. Our stock of fresh U. S. ammunition will satisfy the most skeptical shooters.

Pennsylvania Vacuum Cup TIRES

Before you buy, get our price. See our window!

The Cool Nights Are Here

Our tin shop is equipped to do stove relining and rebuilding on short notice. Now is the time to have your plumbing placed in condition before cold weather. Estimates gladly given.

Heating Stoves on Display. Stove Repairs Ordered

Furniture and Floor Coverings

Our furniture department is complete. Come in and see how little money it really takes to brighten up the home. See the Red Tags.

Kendrick Hardware Company
Furniture "Try Kendrick First" Brunswicks