

## Writes About Eastern Trip

Notes of Interest From the  
Pen of H. P. Hull

In my last letter I wrote you from Lewiston, Maine, visiting Mrs. Hull's sister, Mrs. Eliza E. Fisher. We remained there five weeks and were on the go every day visiting Summer resorts at Ocean side. We spent four days on the largest Island off the coast of Maine—Mount Desert, took a trip around the island, a sixty mile drive, visiting all of the harbors. On this Island is the Government National Park and the City of Bar Harbor, the most unique city we have ever visited. Nearly all the homes are owned by millionaires and seemed to vie with each other in making the places different as well as most attractive. Here Henry Ford is building a million dollar palace. The many Harbors on its coast are interesting places.

We visited Oris, on Oris Island, made famous by Harriet Beecher Stowe and her novel, Oris Island. Poland Springs, from which water is bottled and shipped all over the United States and is a great Summer resort. We visited Patton which is in the northern part of the state where Mrs. Hull was born. They raise potatoes in this part of the state, acreage being about in proportion to our Navy Bean land. They informed me that each year they had to spend \$50.00 per acre for fertilizer. The Big Timber has been mostly cut and are now cutting logs as fast as my thigh. We visited the Old Town Indians and the Shakers, and spent a couple of days at Old Town Landing, taking sails in boats, etc. We also visited Old Orchard Beach, a great summer resort, and several large lakes full of pleasure seekers. Our swimming was mostly done at these lakes, as the water was warm and nice, whereas the Ocean very cold. The factories were running short time and mills going into hands of receivers, money scarce, farmers stating that wages were so high they could not afford to hire, so only cultivated what they could attend to. We several times visited the city of Portland, Maine.

On our return we stopped at a cousins, Dr. Freeland Leslie at Boston. While there Mr. David and wife called upon us. Mr. David is the son of Frank David of Moscow, and is one of the deans at Harvard university. We visited the many points of interest there, which are many. From there to Chicago, thence to Kansas City, where we visited my son, C. B. Hull and his children and my grand and great grand children. We attended while there the Christian Science church of which my grandson is first reader; also visited my old home at Little Blue. Found only one old timer there, even the river had nearly dried up.

I forgot to mention while in Oxford I visited the Masonic Lodge which was instituted in 1797. While at Kansas City we visited the oldest Eastern Star Chapter in America. We went from there to Ellsworth, Kansas, and visited with my grandson, Harry, and great grandchildren. From there we went to Denver where we were entertained by our cousin, Mrs. Albert Colson and Dr. and Mrs. A. W. Patton, who formerly resided in Kendrick. The Doctor has a fine home and a large and growing practice. We were taken by them up the mountain to the beautiful parks, one of 740 acres, and to the Government hospital for veterans. Here they have a hospital for tubercular soldiers. There are 1400 acres of ground and magnificent buildings.

Denver is one of the cleanest looking cities we have seen and has the most beautiful parks, even exceeding the famous Swope park of 700 acres near Kansas City.

We encountered but four uncomfortable days of hot weather, one of these on our road from Denver to

## Kendrick School Opens Tuesday

All Pupils Are Requested to  
Register First Day

Kendrick schools will open next Tuesday morning, at which time all pupils are requested to be present so that the classes may be organized without delay. Monday, being Labor Day and a legal holiday, it was thought best by the board to open school on the following day.

School will open this year under the most favorable circumstances. With an exceptionally strong teaching force, composed entirely of experienced teachers, there is every reason to expect a very good year in both the grades and high school.

Kendrick high school is on the accredited list, so that all work done here is considered on a par with any high school in the state and credits received here by graduates of high school, are accepted at the state university, just as they are in any city school of the state.

Following is a list of the teachers, from the grades thru high school:

Mrs. A. O. Strauch, Kendrick, primary.

Miss Myrtle Hedeon, South Dakota, third and fourth grades.

Luther C. Kerns, Tekoa, Wash., fifth and sixth grades.

W. D. McGregor, Kendrick, seventh and eighth grades.

A. O. Strauch, superintendent.

Giles R. Kerns, principal, Miss Mildred Sealey, domestic science.

### Homer Mathes

Homer, little five-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Mathes, of Bovill, passed away Monday morning after several weeks illness. Funeral services were held in Bovill Tuesday and a short service and interment were held at the Wild Rose cemetery on Big Bear ridge. The bereaved family have the sympathy of a host of friends.

### Sonny Nelson Arrested

Andrew (Sonny) Nelson, of Troy, was arrested at Craigmont Monday night by Sheriff Charles Summerfield and Deputy Garrison on a charge of being a persistent violator of the liquor prohibition acts. A warrant for Nelson's arrest was issued May 20, but he left the country, authorities were informed. The other day, thinking the charge would not be pressed, he returned.

Conviction on this charge carries a maximum penitentiary sentence of five years and a minimum of two years. It is considered a felony.—Star-Mirror.

Billings. I wondered how any one could live in the forsaken places in Wyoming, haul water several miles, not a tree in sight, even prairie dogs have forsaken it; but still lives are spent there, lives without any hope of betterment.

We stopped at Sandpoint where we were most royally entertained and shown around by Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Rowlands, formerly residents of Kendrick and by Mr. and Mrs. Irons. We visited the several Fox Farms, drove over the long bridge across the lake, then to Spokane where we visited and told of our journey, with relatives, finally reaching home Friday night, tired but well and glad to be back in God's country again.

They talk about the East and brag of things, but for scenery, crops and good living, give me Idaho. I was talking with a merchant in Kansas City who said he used to live in Idaho and wished to God he was back there. I used to think the Missouri melons and corn could not be beat, but I find they are not to be compared with those from Juliaetta.

H. P. Hull.

## Young Coolidge Made Corporal



John Coolidge, son of the President, shown above being inspected by Colonel Larned at Camp Devens, has been made a corporal in the Citizen's Military Training corps on the strength of the training he received last year.

## Big Bear Ridge News Paragraphs

Written for the Gazette by  
Special Correspondent

Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Rognstad of Clarkston spent the week end at the home of Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Forest and other friends here.

Miss Neva Ware was visiting with her sister, Mrs. Stuart Compton, in Orofino last week.

Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Johnson and family of Little Bear ridge were Sunday visitors at the Anton Nelson home.

Born too Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Clemenhagen, August 25th, a daughter.

Mrs. A. Kleth entertained the Lutheran Ladies Aid at her home Wednesday afternoon.

Miss Betsy Kieth came down from Spokane, Thursday to spend a week's vacation at her home here.

Mrs. Ida Comstock and granddaughter, Miss Ruth Babcock, spent the first of the week at the Clair Babcock home on Texas ridge.

Confirmation service was held at the Lutheran church Sunday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Gabriel Forest spent Sunday in Potlatch with Gustav Nelson.

Ed Lien returned home from the mines at Murray, Idaho, last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Jake Alber and children of Texas ridge were Sunday guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Ingle.

J. J. Slind is slightly improved at this writing.

A. Arntzen and daughter, Miss Josie, of Moscow, were week end visitors at the Ole Lien home.

Mrs. H. Dalberg and children of Deary spent last week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Slind.

Preaching services at the Lutheran church, Sunday, Sept. 6 at 3 p. m.

Gustav Nelson has returned home from Potlatch hospital and is recovering nicely from a siege of typhoid fever.

Miss Baach of Lewiston has been engaged to teach the Steele school.

### 230 Acres of Beans

Oral Craig of Leland has rented the Herman Lohman place on Potlatch ridge. It consists of 640 acres, 500 acres of which is plow land. Oral raised 230 acres of beans this year and will start threshing some of the red variety tomorrow. He expects an average of around four asks to the acre from his entire crop. He bought the farm equipment and stock of the Lohman place and will dispose of some of the horses and cows this fall.

## Big Returns From Crop Rotation

American Ridge Land Goes  
55 Bushels Per Acre

One of the most conclusive demonstrations of the efficiency of crop rotation that has ever been staged in the Potlatch country, has been going on from year to year for a period of 15 years on the Martin Thomas and William Cox ranches on American ridge. The farming methods used on these places have met with such outstanding results that farmers in this section of the country might well adopt the same methods with profit to themselves and prosperity to the Potlatch.

About fifteen years ago Martin Thomas conceived the idea of increasing the productivity of his land. He has a section of good Potlatch soil which he has rented for the past 20 years. Wm. Cox, Carroll Cox and Ed Kent have farmed this land, along with the land owned by Wm. Cox. They put the ground in alfalfa for a period of 4 years, then crop to grain for four years, then back to alfalfa again.

Good returns have been received from the alfalfa as the average year producer two good crops of hay. This hay is fed on the farm, a large part of it to dairy cows. Mr. Cox has the best equipped and most pretentious dairy barn in the Potlatch country.

Even during the war when wheat was a big price, Mr. Thomas followed the same method of crop rotation and each year has marked an increase in the average yield, until this year the returns are so exceptionally heavy that his system has conclusively proved its merit.

It has been said recently that the soil on Mr. Thomas' place is better than most of the soil in the Potlatch. It is. He made it better with the consistent crop rotation with alfalfa. It is worth a trip to American ridge just to look over the stubble in the various fields. There is no difference in the stubble on the hill tops or on the lower land, not a spot on the ranch gives any evidence of the soil washing away.

Last week on a square forty acres of land on the Thomas ranch, not just a "called forty" but a surveyed forty, a yield of 921 sacks was made. The sacks averaged 143 pounds which brought returns of nearly 55 bushels to the acre. This was fall sowed Jenkins Club. This is the largest yield reported in the Potlatch country for a field of this size and in addition to the remarkable yield, it adds interest to state that it is the third successive year that this field has been in grain crop.

A 70-acre field on the same ranch, Jenkins Club, sowed in the spring, made 1397 sacks, or well over 40 bushels to the acre.

It is true that those who have charge of this place are exceptionally good farmers, but it is evident that the farming methods they use are largely responsible for the remarkable yields. There are many good farmers in the Potlatch but none of them are securing such results.

It is a pleasure to walk through the fields on these two farms. The stubble is as even as it can be made to grow. It is free from foul stuff and is cut as high as the binders will handle the grain. A large part of the straw is thus left on the land.

As a result of "resting" the ground every three years, the grain is entirely free from smut, which is an item that is well worth considering.

It is safe to say that William Cox has one of the finest fields of corn in Idaho this season. It would do credit to some of the corn states in the middle west. In spite of the continued hot spell this summer, the corn gives no evidence of lack of moisture. The land on which this corn is growing was recently in alfalfa and the soil is black and in a perfect state of cultivation. During the past 15 years the

## Latah County News Paragraphs

Items of interest Taken From  
Neighboring Papers

School will open September 7th with the following corps of teachers. Mr. Haywood Constable of Seattle, as principal; Mrs. Adele Daubenberg, assistant principal; Mr. Charles Jenkins grammar grades; Mrs. Charles Jenkins, Intermediate grades; and Miss Beulah Long primary.—Julietta Record.

The conclusion has been reached that the settling of the big fill west of Camp 6, on the W. I. & M. railroad must have been caused by the earthquake that was distinctly felt here last month. There seems to be no other explanation as to how the concrete culvert, which runs under the fill could have been broken in two under the ground, and the fill itself caused to commence spreading at the bottom unless it was shaken up to begin with. Hundreds of tons of dirt have been dumped into the fill, but, although trains are passing over it without danger it continues to sink somewhat.—Deary Press.

W. J. Van Skyke, arrested in July on a charge of selling intoxicating liquor from his pool hall in Kendrick, forfeited a \$500 bond posted in the district court for his appearance Saturday to answer the charges. Judge Adrian Nelson, of the probate court has ordered that the money be turned over to the county treasurer.

A bench warrant for his arrest will not be issued, said Judge Nelson as Van Skyke is believed to be in Montana. He has sold his interest in the pool hall and authorities believe they will not be bothered with his illicit operations again.—Star-Mirror.

Work on the city's new well, which is located one block east of the M. E. church is progressing very nicely they are down about 45 feet at this time. At times the drilling process has been very slow on account of having encountered solid rock which is difficult to drill through. Dr. Parr is assisting P. L. Chaney with the drill work.

Troy News.

### LOST HER BATHING SUIT

A young lady was seen frantically searching the depths of a very diminutive purse. After fumbling, feeling around for a time, she turned the thing wrong side out subjecting it to another close scrutiny. A bystander sympathetically inquired asked her if she had lost her money. "No," she replied, "I have lost my bathing suit."—Ex.

average farm in the Potlatch country is showing a diminishing yield of wheat. On some farms it has reached a condition that there has ceased to be a profit in a wheat crop. Everyone realizes that the farmers here are facing this problem. Comparatively few are adopting methods on a scale large enough to bring back the fertility of the land. Many land owners, to their ultimate loss, are renting only for grain and bean crops. Mr. Thomas has proved that land can be rented more profitably on a crop rotation basis. The fertility of the land is maintained to a point where it produces a profitable crop.

Practically every yield of 40 bushels or more that has been reported in the Potlatch country this season, is wheat grown on land that has, within the past few years, been growing alfalfa. With this practical demonstration so plainly evident, it might be said conservatively, that the future prosperity of the Potlatch may be measured by the number of acres of land growing alfalfa.

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## 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.

One way of getting ahead in this world is to refuse to let your friends set your standard of expenditures.

The sheriff said, "It makes me nervous to string up hale, stalwart men, but when they have received this service they'll never kill a man again".—Walt Mason.

An exchange says that some years ago a woman holding two needles in her mouth swallowed them. Last week she felt something pricking the end of her finger. She squeezed it hard, out came a rose thorn.

How often we hear the expression "There should be a law against it." And yet we all think we already have too many laws. Recently an eastern girl, who wasn't posted on law, was fined ten dollars for not having a one dollar license for her shepherd dog. She was sent to jail for 15 days for not having the ten. A higher judge, reviewing the case, said: "Human behavior, under modern legislation, is now hedged in by so many restrictions that it has become impossible for even the best intentioned people to go through the day without committing one or more crimes. In the United States we may fairly assume that 50,000,000 crimes are being daily committed and if these were prosecuted for punishment, as of course they should be under any enlightened theory of enforcement, one-half of our federal population would be confined in jail, and the other half engaged in getting them there. Thus the law is fast developing into a self-devouring monster. The defendant is discharged."

The maintaining of good roads radiating from a town is no longer just desirable—it has become an essential to the business prosperity of a town. People, who travel in cars now will avoid a town which has to be entered over rough, un-cared for roads. It is not alone the concern of the county engineer, county commissioners, it should interest every property owner. If a leak in his business is discovered, the prudent business man hurries to plug up the hole. If business is getting away from a town because of poor roads, self-interest, if nothing else, should impel the merchants to correct the fault.—Ex.

Brisbane: When is a man old? A Civil war veteran of Illinois, 88 years old, is told by the judge that a man 88 "has no business to get married." A Pennsylvania man 91 years old settles property on his children, then marries a woman of 45, who says her new husband is "old in years only." Jacob Wettler, Swiss embroiderer, only 74 years old, shut himself, saying he wasn't worth while at that age. When he is forsaken, withered, shaken, what can an old man do but die? Some men are as old at 50 as anybody can be. Moltke at 90 was younger than many junior officers who stood in stiff respect of him. A man is old only when his mind stops working along new lines.

### Register the First Day

Tuesday, September 8, is the opening day of Kendrick public schools. All belonging in the grammar room are urged to be on hand to register the first day. Last year all who entered the seventh grade the first day, completed the work of the grade with credit. Those who entered from three to six months late, failed in one or more subjects. Better enter at the beginning and attend regularly for one year than enter late, attend irregularly and take two years to do one year's work.

Last year the eighth grade was a sort of medley, trying to do work in 7th, 8th, 9th grades plus basket ball. By some, more time was given to the latter than to school work. Of the 21 registered in that class during the year, eleven received diplomas—the other ten are still grammar room students. Fifty-two per cent made good. I call that poor work. Nine entered the 7th grade the first day, 1 in November and 1 in March. The two entering late failed in physiology. The 9 entering the first day made good in all their work.

Physiology is taken the first semester, which ends in January. At that time the final state test is taken. The passing grade is 85 per cent. A pupil cannot very well make the grade if he has

been in school only part time and had but 50 per cent of the work. In January physiology is completed and history is taken in its stead.

I think better work can be done in the grammar room this year, as all will be either 7th or 8th graders and not in four divisions as last year. Then, too, the school board has made some rulings which will aid materially in doing better work. "Well begun is half done", so come the first day. I know you are anxious to meet the new teacher. He is younger and better looking than the last year's 7th and 8th grade teacher.—W. D. McGregor.

### Duck Season Changed

Duck hunters this year will not be governed by the opening and closing dates of the season as contained on their licenses according to word received by R. E. Thomas, state game warden. A new federal statute regulates the opening and closing dates of migratory waterfowl and this statute will govern.

The following letter has been received from Mr. Thomas:

The opening season on migratory waterfowl in Idaho has been changed by the federal migratory bird committee to October 1 to January 15. This includes ducks, geese, brant, coot, gallinule, black bellied and golden plovers, yellowlegs, wilson snipe and jacksnipe. The open season on rail is from September 1 to November 30 and the season on doves is from September 1 to December 15.

"Although our licenses give the open season on waterfowl as from September 16 to December 31, we will have to comply with the federal statutes as they always govern."

The changes which have been placed in effect were recommended by the Idaho state game department but there is evidence that for once the federal authorities acted prematurely owing to the confusion which might result from changing the law before the issuance of the new game licenses. The state game favored holding the old law in effect until the 1925 season closed. This would apparently be the more sensible way, owing to the fact that every hunter carries a license which states that the duck season opens September 16, while the Idaho state game law pamphlet carries information to that effect. The difficulty of enforcing the new statute is quite clear.

However it is expected that the state game department will do its best to meet the situation, and asks the cooperation of all sportsmen in observing the new law.

Lodge stationery attractively printed at the Gazette office. If

### STONY POINT NEWS

Mr. and Mrs. Alvy Hall of Clarkston were visitors Monday at the Ike Steensma home.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Evans of Lewiston, spent Sunday at their ranch here.

Mr. and Mrs. Hans Halverson and family of Moscow, visited over the week end at the Leonard Fairfield home. Mrs. Halverson is a sister of Mrs. Fairfield.

Ernest Steigners left Monday for Anatone to help his brother, Henry, thresh.

Mr. and Mrs. Cletis Hoisington visited relatives at Clarkston, Sunday.

A reunion of the Heimgartner families was held at the Robert Heimgartner home last Sunday. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Robert Heimgartner, and family, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Heimgartner and family, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Heimgartner, Sr. and daughter, Minnie; and Mr. and Mrs. Will Heimgartner and children, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Heimgartner and children, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Heimgartner and son. A picnic dinner was a feature of the day and all reported a fine time. There were 33 persons present.

Mrs. Helen Steensma is spending the week at the home of her uncle, Ike.

Miss Vivian Glasby of Gifford section, was looking after school interests here Monday. She is to teach the Stony Point school.

Pearl Richardson of Fix ridge came over Tuesday to work for Mrs. Leonard Fairfield.

### 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

Enkelsen, 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.

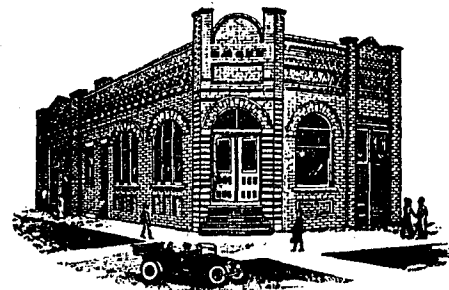
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James Pettet, Prop.

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Farm Sale Auctioneer

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## ELLSWORTH IS BACK



Lincoln Ellsworth, the American who commanded one of the two planes in which the party, led by Rold Amundsen, made the attempt to reach the North pole by air, returned to New York recently.

### Exercise Mare and Foal in Cool of the Evening

In the evening when it is cool and the flies are inactive, turn the mare and foal out on pasture. This will allow the colt to get plenty of exercise, grass, and fresh air with the least possible interference from flies. When the mare is not working, the pasture is the best place for both mare and foal, but they should be provided with shade of some sort. When natural shade is not available, a cheap structure should be built to meet the needs. Hang a few sacks under the trees or in the shed so that the mare and foal can use them to chase off flies.

### Provide Green Food for Poultry While Confined

The best way to supply green food for fowls that are confined in yards is to have two yards for each flock. In one of them may be grown any kind of green food, such as oats, rye, wheat, corn, mustard, millet, etc. Turn the fowls on the green food and then sow the other plot, so as to permit it to grow during the time the hens are consuming the green food on the first plot.

In this manner a large amount of green food can be provided at a small cost. It is not only the large animals that improve and give good results on grass, vegetables and clover, but the hens will also be benefited as well if given the liberty of a good range over clover.

A grass plot in which clover predominates is really better than one of mixed grasses. The large proportion of nitrogen and lime in clover helps induce the hens to lay and keep healthy.

## Two "New Breeds" Are Investigated

Believed That "Turken" Is Nothing Else Than Transylvania Naked-Neck.

There is no lure like that of the cross of widely separated species of animals and birds. That nature frowns on such crosses is evidenced by the failure of repeated and persistent experiments under favorable conditions. Where progeny has followed violent crossings, it is sterile as a rule. The Department of Agriculture has issued a press release in this connection, which is as follows:

"The United States Department of Agriculture has received many requests from all parts of the country for information concerning two so-called new 'breeds' of poultry, the 'Turken' and the 'Kiw'." The department has been aware of advertisements concerning these new and novel 'breeds,' for which some rather remarkable claims have been made. The advertisements and literature describing the origin and qualities of these 'breeds' seem to have aroused much interest on the part of the public, since the department has received several urgent requests for an explanation regarding the reliability of the claims made.

### How "Turken" Was Produced.

"The statements in the advertisements and literature claim that the 'turken' was originally produced by crossing a male turkey with a female chicken, and that the 'kiw' was produced by crossing a male ostrich with a female chicken.

"Successful crosses have been made between the pheasant and the chicken, and in practically every case the progeny has been of the male sex and sterile. Also, successful crosses have been made between the guinea and the chicken, and here again the sex of the progeny has almost invariably been male and the hybrids have been sterile. Both of these crosses have been made with great difficulty and, so far as known, no cross giving any progeny has ever been reported between the turkey and the chicken. Furthermore, it is highly improbable that the progeny, if any have ever been secured, would breed at all, and certainly not readily. In such wide or violent crosses the progeny is always sterile, and the claim for the 'Turken,' which is reported to be the hybrid progeny of a cross between the turkey and the chicken, is in all probability not founded on fact.

### Is Naked-Necked Chicken.

"One other point must be made concerning the so-called 'Turken.' The illustrations accompanying the advertisements and literature are in all probability photographs of the Transylvania Naked-neck chickens. According to the best information obtainable this odd-looking breed originated in West India, and the characteristic naked neck has bred true for many years. It is a distinct character of the breed. The department believes that the so-called 'Turken' is nothing else than the Transylvania Naked-neck chicken, which apparently possesses no qualities superior to the more important standard breeds and varieties, and has not been shown to be particularly well adapted to conditions in many parts of our country.

"As far as the reported cross giving rise to the 'kiw' is concerned, there is much less evidence to support such a cross than in the case of the 'Turken.' This is too violent a cross to produce any results whatever.

"The burden of proof that such crosses as those giving rise to the 'Turken' and the 'kiw' must remain with the sponsors of such novel productions. In the meantime, the interests of the public should be safeguarded."

### Feed to Maintain Cows of Different Weights

Extensive detailed experiments have been made to determine the average amount of protein and other food nutrients needed to maintain cows of different weights. Also, the different feeds have been tested to determine the average amounts of digestible protein and other nutrients. This data has been arranged in table form and may be found in various books, experiment station bulletins, etc., but is too extensive to reproduce here. These experiments also show the amounts of food nutrients required to produce different amounts of milk. By taking the data from these tables, showing how much is required, the balanced ration is worked out by grouping together the necessary amounts of the different feeds to give the correct total and proportion of nutrients. Rations are worked out by this process can only serve as a guide because of the great variation in individual cows, but they are very valuable in actually obtaining the best rations.

## The DAIRY

SEPARATORS HAVE MANY ADVANTAGES

It is practically impossible to produce cream of good quality for butter making without a cream separator, say the dairy specialists of Clemson college, who give below some points on the type of machine to buy and some of the advantages of a separator.

In purchasing a separator, the first consideration is to select a standard make, that is, a machine manufactured, sold and guaranteed by a reliable company which makes separators for use rather than for sales purposes. The standard machines are constructed on sound mechanical principles and are made of good material.

When a machine sells for a very low price it is usually because of cheap materials and poor workmanship. These types are short lived, as the materials from which they are constructed are low grade and soon wear enough to cause considerable loss of butterfat in the skim milk. This loss will increase as the use of this type of separator is continued. The loss in butterfat because of poor separation, if saved, would pay the difference in price in a few weeks.

Standard separator companies maintain a service in communities where their separators are in use, and are always glad to keep their machines in good repair and efficient running order. If a farmer is not acquainted with standard makes of separators, he should consult his creamery manager before making a purchase.

The advantages of the centrifugal cream separation over the gravity or hand skimming-separation are as follows:

1. The range of temperature and condition of milk at which the cream can be successfully separated is much greater than that for successful separation by the gravity method.
2. A much better quality of cream can be obtained, as the separation can be done before the milk gets old, while by the hand-skimming method the time required for efficient separation is so long that the cream deteriorates somewhat before it is removed from the milk.
3. As much as, one-fourth of the butterfat is often lost by the gravity method, while an efficient cream separator will not lose more than one-hundredth of 1 per cent in the skim milk.
4. The thickness of the cream can be regulated to suit requirements, while by the gravity method the thickest cream that can be obtained is about 20 per cent butterfat. It is best to produce cream testing 35 to 40 per cent butterfat for shipment to the creamery.
5. Many impurities and undesirable germs are removed, while by the gravity method exposure to impure air is likely to contaminate the milk with taints, and promotes the action of undesirable bacteria.
6. The skim milk is left in a more natural condition, thus making it more suitable for feeding purposes.

### Alfalfa Compared With Bran for the Dairy Cow

"The hay produced from the average acre of alfalfa in Wisconsin has as much food value for dairy cows as three tons of bran," is the opinion of D. Graber, alfalfa specialist of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture.

That the dairymen are realizing the value of alfalfa is evidenced by the large increase in acreage devoted to alfalfa. In 1923 Wisconsin farmers raised 150,000 acres. The 1924 acreage had increased to 207,000 acres, and the new seedlings last year will bring the acreage to about 400,000 for 1925 season.

"The high lime and protein content of alfalfa hay is what makes it valuable as a feed, as these nutrients are low in most home-grown feeds and must be supplied by purchasing expensive concentrates."

In tests conducted by experiment stations, it has been found that where alfalfa has been substituted for bran in the ration a slight increase in milk now has resulted.

### Value of Alfalfa Meal

On account of many inquiries with regard to the feeding value of alfalfa meal a test was made at the Central Experimental farm with a group of Ayrshire and Holstein cows. The cows were fed standard rations of corn silage, clover hay and meal, the meal being partly composed of either bran or alfalfa meal. The alfalfa meal in the test did not prove as valuable as a feed for dairy cows as bran, but this depends a great deal on the price paid

for each. If the alfalfa meal can be bought at a price some 10 to 15 per cent lower than bran, it may prove more economical.

### Fence-Breaking Habit

When cows have once learned the habit of breaking through a fence, it is hard to break them of it. There are two things that you can do and these are first to feed the cows all they will eat and the other is to put more wires on your fence. The wires should be so tight and so close together that the cows cannot get their heads between. On the other hand when cows are fed all they want to eat, they will want to lie down and chew their cud.

### Prepare Early for Filling the Silo

Arrange for Help, Power and Cutting Equipment.

Plan early for the important work of filling the silo. Arrange for your help, power and cutting equipment. Make measurements for placing cutter and power. Plan to have a clear road to the cutter and also one leaving, so that the loads of fodder can easily be brought to the machine and leave without requiring backing or difficulties in getting away. Select a good foundation for the cutter and set up blower pipe as nearly vertical as possible so as to avoid friction and unnecessary length of pipe. The machine should be set level and securely fastened by stakes and by sinking grooves for wheels. In putting up blower pipe or carrier, care should be taken to securely fasten top at entrance to roof. In building your silo it is well to construct a ladder reaching from top door to outside opening at roof so that it will be easy for a man to go to the top of an empty silo and open the roof door to lower rope or pulley for elevating pipe or carrier.

Corn should be fairly well matured, for at this time the plant contains its greatest amount of food material. This stage may be determined by observing the denting of the corn, the drying of the bottom leaves or some of the outside husks.

The early dent stage is that period when the corn is best matured for putting in shocks. If the corn be sowed thick in drills or broadcast, its maturity can be determined by tassel and silk. With cane, kafir corn or milo maize the same rule will hold true as to maturity. If the corn is overmatured it will be necessary to add water which can best be done by using a hose and putting the water in at the blower, using from one-half to one barrel per load according to the dryness of the fodder. Where the silage is to be used for fattening, rather than milk production, it is important that the corn be mature, and for this purpose it is best to plant an early variety in those sections where a later one will not mature.

### Renovating Strawberry Bed Soon After Harvest

The strawberry patch which has borne one crop should be renovated soon after harvest. This is done by plowing out the plants on either one or both sides of the row, leaving a strip only about four inches wide. The soil of the plowed land is thoroughly cultivated and if a spike-toothed harrow is used, cross-cultivation may be practiced so that a good bed is made for the new runner plants. Under good soil conditions these will start to row within a short time and will make a row of new plants 12 to 16 inches wide by early fall. The new plants are confined to the proper width by continuing cultivation until they cease to grow.

Usually it does not pay to renovate a commercial strawberry patch that has already produced two crops, although a home patch, under very favorable conditions, may be allowed to yield three and sometimes four crops.

### "Hard Luck" With Pigs Result of Wrong Feeds

A great deal of so-called "hard luck" with young pigs soon after farrowing can be traced directly to improper feeding and in most cases to over-feeding of the sows. Just because a sow seems hungry just after farrowing is no index that she should receive feed.

A liberal supply of water should always be available. This will usually satisfy and quiet the sow. She should receive very little feed for at least 24 hours after farrowing. The first few feeds of grain should be light and fed in the form of thick slop. She should not be on full feed for from six to ten days after farrowing

## FARM FACTS

Few things give more and cost less than a woodlot.

Watch the garden for unwelcome insect visitors. A bug in time saves nine—and the garden sassa.

Alfalfa is not only a soil enricher of outstanding merit; it is the best of all forage crops for dairy cattle.

Lots of loose talk about the poor class of help on the farms made one farmer inquire if better living quarters wouldn't attract a better grade of men.

During hot weather it is very necessary that the buckets from which calves are fed be kept clean and sterilized, since dirty buckets are a common cause of calf scour. Bacteria develop rapidly at this time of year and an unwashed bucket soon becomes very unsanitary.

Window glass filters out certain valuable sun rays. On a test at the New Jersey experiment station 1,000 chicks kept behind glass averaged one-fourth pound each at the end of 12 weeks. Two hundred chicks of the same age and fed the same ration, but kept outdoors, weighed 1 1/2 pounds.

### Gypsy Marriage Customs

Authorities on gypsy customs state that marriage ceremonies vary with the different tribes and in the different countries. In many cases special customs have been borrowed from the inhabitants of the country. With many tribes of gypsies no actual formalities are required in marriage except the making of a covenant between the bride and groom. The marriage is always followed by "eating, drinking, fiddling and dancing."

## Take It To Red's Garage!

Son: "Dad let's overhaul the car!"

Dad: "Alright, but where shall we take it?"

Son: "To Red's Garage!"

Dad: "Why?"

Son: "Because we can get the car back in just a few days and it is guaranteed to run right!"

"Service with a Smile"

**Red's Garage**

Phone 622  
Repairs and Accessories  
KENDRICK, IDAHO

## Kendrick Barber Shop

BATHS

Agency for Moscow Steam Laundry  
All kinds of cleaning and pressing.

**SILVIE COOK**



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

**N. E. WALKER**  
Boot and Shoe Garage

## Shape of Egg Is No Index to Sex

Poultry Breeder Must Rely Solely on Mother Nature for Square Deal.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

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, says the United States Department of Agriculture. You may as well leave your tape measure, scales, calipers, and other units at home when you go forth to purchase a "setting of eggs" from your poultry breeder, and rely solely on Mother Nature to give you a fifty-fifty deal in the matter of sex.

### Can't Determine Sex.

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, the department says "it just isn't being done." That is, not in a practical way, at least. The scientist is able to identify the sex of a chick in the shell after seven or eight days of incubation, however.

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. Recently Dr. M. A. Jull, poultry husbandman of the United States Department of Agriculture, completed some observations in which he concludes that there is no correlation between the length, shape, or weight of the

egg and the sex of the chick hatched from it. He has also made studies to determine whether or not there is a correlation between the weight of the egg yolk and the sex of the chick, or between the yolk water-content and sex ratio, with the same negative result.

### Number of Eggs Counts.

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. The practical poultryman may be able to take advantage of this fact to some extent by making his selection of eggs for hatching with reference to the hen's period of production.

## Grain for Mature Bull Depends Upon His Size

The grain a mature bull should be fed depends, of course, upon his size and the amount of work he is doing. If he is getting around 12 or 15 pounds of good clover or alfalfa hay and some silage, grain may not be necessary. Many men prefer to feed some grain and either eliminate the silage or feed it in small amounts.

There is some question as to the advisability of silage in a bull's ration. Fed in amounts not in excess of 15 pounds for a large animal, there is very little danger of his becoming too paunchy for service. On the other hand, there is no particular reason why a bull should receive silage if his other feeds are right.

The amount of grain allowed must vary with conditions and service. Usually from four to eight pounds is fed. A good mixture of corn meal, three parts; ground oats, three parts; wheat bran, three parts, and oilmeal, one part. A reasonably accurate guide is to feed a bull the same as a cow in full milk.

## Commercial Fertilizer Encourages Big Yields

The continued use of commercial fertilizer over a series of years will encourage the production of large yields and it may be at the end of such a period it will be found impossible to raise as good a crop without the use of fertilizer. However, this is not due to any injurious effect of the fertilizer itself, but rather to the fact that the fertilizer has stimulated the crop, and caused it to remove from the soil even more plant-food elements than are supplied by the fertilizer. But if either large or small amounts of fertilizer are used in connection with a good system of cropping, and every care is taken to return all the manure to the land, there will be no reduction of yield due to soil depletion. The fact is, commercial fertilizers have a very definite value, more especially when proper use depends on such factors as crops, soils, rotation systems, etc.

## Sweet Clover Cause of Serious Cattle Trouble

The Minnesota experiment station has discovered that when sweet clover hay is fed in large quantities to cattle, it occasionally causes serious trouble. In fact, when two yearling heifers were fed on an exclusive diet of sweet clover hay both of them died in a little over a month. Death appeared to be caused by internal bleeding. It seems, however, when sweet clover hay is fed in connection with other roughages, that it is safe. Sweet clover pasture seems to be perfectly safe, except for occasional bloating of the same sort that bothers with clover and alfalfa.

The old idea of ducking and starving to prevent broodiness is not to be recommended where further egg production is desired.

# POULTRY

## GRAIN PROPORTION LOWER IN SUMMER

Although equal parts of mash and grain are often recommended, it is not desirable to hold to any such arbitrary figures. It is desirable, however, to know what proportion is being consumed so that production may be somewhat regulated. During warm seasons the proportion of grain should naturally be lower than in winter as less sugars, starches and fat are needed for body warmth.

When egg production and health are satisfactory it is wise to let wet mash alone regardless of whether more grain or more mash is being consumed. If production and consumption of mash are both low, the trouble may lay in too much grain being fed, or in an unappetizing mash. If the birds are poor in flesh and subject to colds, the feeding of more grain is usually the correct procedure.

Feeding wet mash instead of dry mash is occasionally practiced with success by skilled feeders. Because there is considerable risk of overfeeding by this method, and because no better results are secured for the time expended, wet-mash feeding is not recommended as a substitute for hopper feeding of dry mash.

Wet mash in addition to hopper feeding throughout the year is usually unnecessary and dangerous in the hands of the average feeder. This practice is probably desirable and to be advocated from July 1 to September 1 to postpone the moult, and on slow-maturing pullets in the fall. Three quarts before wetting to 100 birds is sufficient. Feed mash at noon, so that it can be gradually discontinued when the desired results have been secured without upsetting the regular feeding schedule.—O. C. Krum, Extension Service, Colorado Agricultural College.

## Promoting Chick Growth by the Use of Sunlight

Direct sunlight as an essential in promoting growth in chicks and in preventing the development of leg weakness has been proved by recent experiments just announced by the poultry department of the State College of Agriculture, New Brunswick, N. J.

One thousand chicks, kept under glass weighed only one-fourth pound at the end of 12 weeks, whereas 200 chicks of the same age, but kept outdoors in direct sunlight averaged one and one-half pounds each.

Cod liver oil has for some time been considered an effective growth stimulator and preventive of leg weakness, so the truth of this was also investigated by the experimenters. Of the chicks under glass 800 were fed varying amounts of the oil. At the end of 12 weeks they were no more thrifty than those receiving no oil. After the fifth week leg weakness began to appear among all of the birds under glass, whether they were being fed cod liver oil or not. In contrast with this the chicks kept in direct sunlight showed no leg weakness at all.

The combination of direct sunlight and cod liver also was tried by the experiment station. Using 200 chicks and feeding oil equivalent in weight to 1 per cent of the ration, it found that an average weight of one and three-fourths pounds per chick had been attained. This was one-fourth pound more than the weight of the chicks getting sunlight but no oil.

It was found that chicks kept behind glass and developing leg weakness could be cured by a half-hour exposure to sunlight on four days.

## Value of Limestone and Oyster Shell for Hens

According to Maryland Bulletin 244, "a crushing test of eggs laid by oyster-shell-fed and limestone-fed hens showed no appreciable difference in the strength of shell."

"There was practically no difference in the thickness of shell of production in the limestone pen."

"The consumption of limestone per bird was much less than the consumption of oyster shell even though there was a greater egg production in the limestone pen."

"This test would indicate that limestone can be safely used as the sole source of supply of material for egg-shell making with laying hens."

## When to Fatten Turkeys

During the summer and early fall turkeys can find an abundance of feed on the average farm. About October 1, it is advisable to begin fattening them for market, giving only a little feed at first and gradually increasing this until the birds are marketed. The marketing season for turkeys is very short, running only from the middle of November to the latter part of December.

## Kill Lice on Fowls

Use either sodium fluoride or blue ointment to get rid of lice on poultry. Of the former it will require 1 pound for each 100 hens. Use the "pinch" method, which is to take a pinch of the powder and rub into various parts of the body. The blue ointment is applied in similar places, being rubbed into the skin well. Mix the ointment with equal parts lard and divide into pieces the size of a small garden pea. Keep away from children, as it is a poison.

## Soy Beans Furnish Protein for Stock

Are Superior to Cottonseed Cake for Dairy Cattle.

The past few years has seen a marked increase in the acreage and interest in the growing of soy beans. A national association of growers of soy beans has been organized and they are very actively engaged in popularizing the soy bean in the United States.

The seed of the soy bean plant is the richest in crude protein of all the seeds used in live stock feeding. The percentages of crude protein in soy beans is 38.5 per cent and every 100 pounds of soy beans fed yields 83.2 pounds of digestible crude protein. The soy bean seed is also rich in oil, as it contains 16.1 pounds of digestible fat in each 100 pounds of soy beans fed. Compared to linseed oil meal, soy beans contain 2.9 per cent more digestible crude protein and 9.4 per cent more digestible fat.

Soy beans for dairy cattle are slightly superior to cottonseed cake. Care must be exercised in feeding soy beans to dairy cattle, as excessive amounts cause soft butter.

Cattle have been successfully fattened upon soy beans, and, when compared to cottonseed cake, the soy beans proved just slightly inferior to the cottonseed cake.

In swine feeding, the composition of soy beans, as given above, should be carefully considered. The protein content indicates that it can be used as a protein supplement to carbonaceous grains. Due to its high oil content, soft pork is apt to result, if soy beans are fed to any great extent.

Soy beans should be ground for horses and cattle, but it is not necessary in feeding sheep and pigs.—B. W. Fairbanks, Extension Service, Colorado Agricultural College.

## Foreign Clover Seed Is Found to Be Worthless

During the last five years approximately twelve and one-quarter million pounds of Italian red clover seed has entered the United States from Italian ports. This seed is classed by the United States Department of Agriculture and the state experiment stations which have thoroughly tested it as "no good." It is not adapted to the production of clover in this country.

Reports coming from experiment stations in Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Tennessee, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, New York and several other states, present a body of information which leads to several important conclusions. These are that Italian red clover seed is worthless except in Idaho and Washington, where the climate is mild; that Bohemian red clover is not much better, and that native American clover seed is the best of all to withstand the winter weather and the attacks of mildew and anthracnose.

## Strain of Early Tomato Propagated at Michigan

A new strain of early tomato is being propagated at Michigan State college under the direction of George E. Starr, assistant professor of horticulture.

"The experiment," says Mr. Starr, "is being carried out with the intention of producing a tomato that the Michigan gardener can get on to the market in time to get the benefit of the high prices that prevail a week to ten days before the usual crop is ready for sale. The experiment includes selecting and breeding primarily for earliness. However, size, color and quality have not been neglected and a choice, attractive, as well as early fruit is expected to result. Mr. Starr is at present experimenting on a seedless tomato."

## Farm Hints

How about that new alfalfa seedling you were planning to put in?

Some say dust potatoes, and some say spray, but either is better than neither.

To pour feed into a dairy cow of unknown productive ability is like sinking money into wildcat oil stocks.

Early plowing is best for wheat. The seedbed should be fairly deep, with a loose surface, but well firmed.

Most farmers think late afternoon is the best time to cut alfalfa. The hay is apt to look better for it, and more of the leaves will stay on.

The use of improved machinery makes the average agricultural worker able to care for three times as many acres of crops as he could handle 75 years ago.

A substantially made well curb and platform help to keep the drinking supply pure and uncontaminated. Use a 1-2-3 mixture—one part cement, two parts sand and three parts pebbles or crushed rock.

Short pastures now will be shorter next season if nothing's done to improve them. Manure is one of the best helps for run-down grass; ten or fifteen loads to the acre will be noticed next summer.

## Professional Cards

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

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

**A. H. OVERSMITH**  
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We print ANYTHING at the Gazette shop, and prices are right.

# Planning Ahead

## On The Money Question

Will you need money five years from now? Your opportunity to invest advantageously, perhaps to buy an interest in your employer's business, may come at any time,

You may have still other needs for money, five years hence. Sickness may come—unemployment—or the opportunity to make a substantial payment on your home. Your children may be bound for college—any number of things may bring about a need for money.

Old Ben Franklin once pointed out that if one would understand the value of money, he should try to borrow some. Why not start saving? To decide to save is a decision which is never regretted.

This bank will welcome your account, no matter how small. You may open an interest-bearing account with \$1 or more. Make your decision today.

One Dollar Starts the account

# THE FARMERS BANK

Kendrick, Idaho



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.

First Class Work Guaranteed

## Kendrick Garage Company

Deobald Bros. Props

# Health in Ice Cream

Just come in, sit down and eat a dish of our delicious Purity Ice Cream—its temperature will cool you off; its deliciousness will tickle your palate; its high rich food properties will rebuild that vitality you have lost in perspiration.

Cut out the heavy foods and eat a dish of Purity Ice Cream every day—it is much healthier.

Lunches Served at ALL Hours

## Perryman's Confectionery

## 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, Livestock. 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



**GLEANINGS**

Mrs. R. Murphy returned home Wednesday from Moscow where she has been visiting relatives.

Dr. and Mrs. Watts and children of Seattle arrived last Saturday to visit at the home of Dr. Watt's brother, Will. They also spent some time at the home of his mother, Mrs. Charles Jessup of Juliaetta.

The little son of Floyd Russell, who had his appendix removed at a Spokane hospital some time ago, returned home last Saturday. He was getting along as well as could be expected.

Rev. and Mrs. J. R. Hall and son of Richland, Oregon, arrived last Saturday in their car to visit friends in the Leland community. Rev. Hall was pastor of the Methodist church at Leland for a number of years.

R. F. Bigham brought a perfectly formed tomato to this office last week that weighed 1 1/2 pounds. It was grown in his garden in Kendrick without irrigation.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Kinzer of Lewiston were in Kendrick, Wednesday. Mr. Kinzer owns the Lewiston Auto Wrecking business on Ninth Street. He buys used cars, wrecks them and sells the parts. It is the only establishment of its kind in this part of the country. Mr. Kinzer was in the jewelry business here a few years ago.

Miss Lucile Grinolds went to Lewiston, Wednesday afternoon, to visit her sister, Mrs. Hugh Helpman.

Mrs. Claus Clark of Fix ridge arrived Thursday morning to visit her mother, Mrs. Leah Bigham.

D. L. McLain, principal of the Kendrick high school the last two years, expects to leave some time this month to enter Leland Stanford university to study for an A. M. degree. He received his A. M. degree at W. S. C. this summer and will specialize on Education at Stanford.

Mr. and Mrs. Giles R. Kerns and family of Tekoa, Wash., arrived Tuesday afternoon and are making their home in the McDowell residence across from the Commercial hotel. Mr. Kerns has been a resident of the Palouse country for the past 40 years. He has taught school in Tekoa, Wash., for six years and in Whitman county 26 years. This year will be his first experience in teaching outside of Whitman county. He has specialized on agriculture and has been in government service for a number of years. He will teach in high school here and his son will have charge of the fifth and sixth grades.

A family reunion was held at the C. F. Lewis home on Texas ridge last Sunday afternoon. A splendid dinner was served to the following members of the family: Mrs. W. D. Lewis of Juliaetta, mother of C. T. Lewis; Mrs. J. D. McCracken of Alberta and Mrs. Lynn Ritze of Camas, Wash., with their families. Four generations of the Lewis family were present at the reunion.

Herbert Mielke of Cameron left last Saturday for Spokane where he will enter high school. He is taking a business course.

Rev. and Mrs. C. D. Bell and family left yesterday to attend conference at Yakima, Wash. They will make a tour of the coast before returning home.

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

Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Shumaker of Pullman drove down Sunday to spend the day at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joday Long. Lillian Long returned to Pullman with them for a few days visit.

Mrs. L. C. McGregor and daughter, Miss Jessie, of Janesville, Wisconsin, arrived Tuesday for a visit at the Newton home. Mrs. McGregor is Mrs. Newton's mother.

Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Bigham went to Bovill the first of the week to attend the funeral of Homer Mathes, the little son of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Mathes.

Mrs. Martin Thomas went to Lewiston last Saturday for a visit with relatives.

Frank Whitcomb arrived Wednesday afternoon from Chehalis, Wash., where he has been working for some time.

Mrs. Henry Baker and children and Nellie Crocker arrived from Lucile, Idaho, this week to visit at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Crocker. Nellie Crocker has spent the summer at Lucile.

The Gazette is in receipt of a premium list of the Clearwater County Fair, which is dated for Sept. 17, 18 and 19. Stuart Compton, formerly of Kendrick, is serving his second year as secretary of the fair.

Miss Leona Kittrel and brother, Robert, of Burbank, Wash., returned home, Thursday morning, after visiting at the home of their aunt, Mrs. Bramblett, on Bear ridge.

Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Walker and Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Stanton drove

to Spokane the first of the week for a brief visit in the city.

Mr. McCallister, janitor of the Kendrick schools, has spent a greater part of the summer kalsomining and painting the interior of the school and making needed repairs. The interior now presents a very neat, fresh appearance for the opening of school.

Miss Ethel Gardner of Spokane visited at the home of her uncle, J. G. Gardner, the first of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Zessiger and baby and Mrs. Zessiger's sister, Miss Nolen, of Lewiston Orchards, visited friends in Kendrick, yesterday for a short time.

E. F. Stamper, auctioneer of Lewiston, was transacting business in Kendrick Thursday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Dammarell and daughter, Edith, Mr. and Mrs. Kester Dammarell and little son returned home yesterday afternoon from their auto trip to the coast. On their return they had car trouble at Dayton, Wash., where they remained for several days.

E. E. Moretz and family of Richland, Oregon, arrived last Saturday, to look after property interests in the Cavendish section. They spent Saturday night at the C. C. Blackburn home near Kendrick.

J. B. Helpman was a Lewiston visitor last Saturday.

Frank Crocker returned last Saturday from Lewiston where he recently underwent an operation for appendicitis. He expects to be back in his shop soon, to do light work.

Mr. and Mrs. Marvin Long have one of the nicest kept yards in town. They have beautiful flowers in abundance and they are tastefully arranged in the yard. More effort along this line on the part of the property owners would soon make Kendrick an ideal "home town."

Mr. and Mrs. Theo Hanson of Troy spent Sunday in Kendrick with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Deeter were Lewiston visitors, Sunday.

Mrs. R. H. Ramey left the first of the week for Spokane for a short visit.

Dr. and Mrs. McKeever, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Kneppner and family spent Sunday in Lewiston.

Wm. Freytag went to Lewiston the first of the week on business. He has property interests there.

Jim DeFord arrived the first of the week from Yakima to visit at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ira Bolon.

Mrs. C. F. Byrne and children of Lewiston visited friends in Kendrick Tuesday of this week.

Miss May Seals of Pullman spent Sunday in Kendrick at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joday Long.

Mr. and Mrs. James Kayler of Peck were visiting friends in Kendrick, Monday.

Eric Rierson of Little Bear ridge sold 1615 bushels of Turkey Red wheat to the Volmer-Clearwater Co., the first of the week, which netted him a check for \$4,962.75.

**Oats Good in Summer**

Oats will make a good summer feed for chickens as it is not so heat-producing as corn. With the feeds that fowls pick up on the range, the oats will answer for summer feed. Most breeders advocate grinding the oats as the whole grain does cause crop bound. It also obstructs the granular stomach, which is that part of the digestive tract between the crop and gizzard and opening directly into the gizzard. It is much safer to grind the oats.

**Diet While in Training**

The diet tables of various trainers differ considerably. As a general rule, it may be said that the diet should consist of wholesome food, such as good lean beef, toast or stale bread, and potatoes and green vegetables of all kinds. Avoid puddings, pastries, sauces, pickles and spices. Tobacco in all forms is forbidden.

**PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH**

Sunday school and preaching service in the Presbyterian church on Sunday morning. Subject of Sermon,

A hearty welcome extended to all. H. A. Vicker, minister.

**New Fall Goods**

**Are Arriving Every Day  
Dry Goods Department**

New Chantileer cloth in many pretty designs, popularly priced at **\$1.45**

New stripe suiting in many pretty patterns, priced to sell at **90c** a yard

**In The Men's Department**

A large shipment of men's fall hats in all the new colors and styles, priced from **\$2.50 to \$6.50**

Young men if you are looking for those snappy up-to-date Balloon Trousers and oxfords to match. Kindly look our line over before purchasing elsewhere, as we can save you money.

**Grocery Department**

A good grade salmon at per can	-	-	<b>30c</b>
Bulk Cocoa, 3 pounds for	-	-	<b>25c</b>
Hills-Dale Asparagus, per can	-	-	<b>32c</b>

**Kendrick Store Company**  
The Quality Store

**Tonight and Saturday**  
The Picture Everyone Has Been Waiting For



**"TO THE LAST MAN"**

Here's another big Zane Grey picture. A rising romance of the early West, with the tremendous sweep of action for which this author is noted. It is a story that millions of people have read and one that most everyone in this community should see. It is one of the most thrilling pictures ever made. Don't miss this wonderful screen masterpiece.

**GUESTS**

Tonight, Sept. 4 - George Barnum  
Saturday, Sept. 5 - Mrs. Aug. O. Wegner

The above mentioned ladies will receive 2 tickets each

Children <sup>Under 12</sup> 10c - Adults 35c

**The New Kendrick**

O. E. MacPherson, Manager

**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.