Boost For Better Roads Into Kendrick

KENDRICK GAZETTE

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THE OFFICIAL PAPER OF LATAH COUNTY

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LATAH COUNTY NEWS PARAGRAPHS

Items of Interest Taken From Neighboring Papers

Last Issue

This issue of the "Record" is the last under our management. We do not know whether arrangements have been made to continue publication but can say it is a physical impossibility for us to keep on. We were in hopes that with the approach of good weather our condition would improve, but we seem to get no better.—Juliaetta Record.

More Potlatch Eggs

The Kendrick Gazette has again come out with "the biggest egg on earth" (the only kind they raise on the Potlatch) and challenges the News to produce one as large. He claims that an egg measuring eight inches around the largest way, and laid by a Flemish Giant hen, was brought to the Gazette office the other day. And he also says that one of the bankers of that thriving little burg has a hen that had to sit on common hen's eggs for 27 days to make them hatch.

In the first place, it is very evident that the Gazette man had been drinking a little Potlatch water, 'er something, and got his Easter rabbit eggs all mixed up with the hen eggs. Over in the Genesee country the Flemish Giants are all rabbits and have hair on instead of feathers. And in the second place it is very evident that the hen that set for 27 days was a member of the "setters" union and was getting in overtime.

If either of the above deductions are not correct we will have to give it up for we have no Flemish giant hens nor do our hens have to set for 27 days to hatch ordinary eggs into chix. Our hens make better time than that and are not given to killing time in such a shiftless way. —Genesee News.

Will Hatch Chinks

The new Lapwai game farm, recently completed by the state game department with the cooperation of sportsmen of the Lewiston area, wil produce 3,000 China pheasants this year, according to the present plans, and these will be distributed all over central Idaho and not exclusively in the Lewiston area or in the Lapwai community, as is believed by many, says the Tribune.

Farmers who have not been informed are of the opinion that the China pheasants are to be let loose in the Lapwai valley to feed on crops, but such is not the case. The actual number of birds to be turned loose in any one area is comparatively few.

At the present time there are 1,200 China pheasants eggs setting at the new game farm and before the season ends 3,000 "Chinks" will be hatched. The eggs are secured from the Walla Walla game farm at a cost of hen, is worth $6 and $3 each. China pheasants, the cock and 25 cents apiece and a pair of At those figures, the value of the "Chinks" to be turned loose and used for breeding and hatching for next year will be around $9000. The cost of the game when completed is understood to be around $7,000.

Plans for next year are to save over 200 China pheasant hens to produce eggs for setting in 1927. The normal production of a single hen is from 30 to 40 eggs, and on that basis the production of "Chinks" next year will be at least twice that of this year.

Landmark Burned

Another ancient landmark was obliterated a few days ago when the old dwelling house on Hog Meadows was destroyed by fire. No one here seems to know who built the house or when it was built. Upward of half a century ago, likely. Neither is it known how the fire that destroyed it started.—Deary Press.

Leland Home Talent Play

The Leland Missionary Society will stage a home talent play at the I.O.O.F. hall, Friday evening, May 14. The play is a comedy-drama entitled "Mrs. Tubbs Does Her Bit." Rehearsals are in charge of Miss Elizabeth Hund and special music will be furnished between acts by Mrs. James Helton.

LAPWAI WINS FROM KENDRICK

Staged Hard Fought Battle On Local Grounds Sunday.

While the game played here last Sunday between the Lapwai Indians and Kendrick, was lost by the locals by a one-run margin, it was worth the money from the standpoint of the spectators. The game, as is usually the case when Kendrick plays the Indians, was featured by hard hitting. In fact, Lawrence, pitcher for the visitors, made the longest hit ever seen on the Kendrick grounds. It netted him a home run with a wide margin of time to space. Jackson, McCornick and Maxwell for Lapwai each hit safe for three bases. Blum for Kendrick got a two base and a three base hit while Brown hit safe for two bases.

The score was tied 6 all in the ninth inning when Maxwell scored the winning run for Lapwai. Errors were rather evenly divided Lapwai netting 10 and the locals 9.

A big crowd was in attendance at the game and interest was keyed to a high pitch until the end of the last inning. Lapwai has a good team and a clean aggregation of good sports.

Ramey of Kendrick and Stevens of Lapwai umpired the game to the general satisfaction of the crowd.

Following is a list of players and an outline of the game:

Lapwai	Ab	R	H	SO	E
Types, ss.	6	0	1	2	3
Jackson, c.	5	1	1	0	0
McCornick, 1,	5	1	1	1	3
White, rf.	5	0	0	1	0
Maxwell, lf.	5	1	1	0	0
Logan, cf.	5	0	1	2	0
Scott, 2.	5	1	0	0	2
Stevens, 3.	5	1	2	0	1
Lawrence, p.	5	2	1	1	1
Totals	46	7	8	7	10

* * *

Kendrick	Ab	R	H	SO	E
E. Flaig, ss.	5	0	0	1	4
Eichner, 2.	5	1	1	1	1
Clark, c.	5	2	1	0	0
Blum, 3.	5	1	2	0	0
Wilson, cf.	5	1	0	0	0
Forest, 1.	5	0	2	1	2
Brown, rf.	5	0	1	1	2
Boyd, lf.	4	1	0	0	0
Meyer, p.	5	0	0	0	1
Totals	44	6	7	4	9

* * *

League Standing

Team	Won	Lost	P. C.
Clarkston	2	0	1.000
Lapwai	2	0	1.000
Lewiston	1	1	.500
Juliaetta	1	1	.500
Kendrick	0	2	.000
Culdesac	0	2	.000

Anderson Sells Grocery

The Lane Thrift stores have purchased the Carl Anderson grocery, and will take charge Saturday morning, May 1, and will operate under the Lane System of Cash Stores.

This makes the fourth store in the Palouse country to be operated by the Lane Thrift Stores, which firm has been conducting modern cash groceries for the past two years at Moscow, Idaho, Pullman and Colfax, Washington. It is in accord with their policy to open other stores at advantageous points just as rapidly as conditions warrant.—Troy News.

Elopers Had Only Half a Dollar

Mrs. Rose Maglio and Stephen Turturici of Boston, who eloped the other day, although they had only 50 cents between them. They were caught at Stamford, Conn., and taken home.

Spinal Meningitis Disease

Gainford Mix, Jr., 14 year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Mix, is seriously ill with spinal meningitis, according to a report Monday. This is the second case here since the cases on the university campus during the winter, the other case being cured. Gainford Mix is a freshman in the high school here.

Young Mix became ill Friday, it is reported, and when a doctor was called the case was diagnosed as being spinal meningitis and the administering of serum to combat the disease germs was started immediately. Mix's condition over the weekend was considered to be very critical but Monday he showed considerable improvement and late Monday afternoon he seemed to continue to improve.—Star Mirror.

Rev. I. N. Hughes, Evangelist

Revival meetings are being held at the Southwick Methodist church, both afternoon and evening, this week and next. Rev. I. N. Hughes, an evangelist of note, has charge of the meetings, assisted by Miss Margaret Joy Bell, pastor of the church at Southwick. Rev. Hughes held

very successful meetings at Leland several years ago. Miss Ruth Neugen, an accomplished musician will be present next Sunday to take charge of the music.

After the close of the meeting at Southwick Rev. Hughes will hold a series of meetings in Kendrick covering a period of two weeks.

Prof. and Mrs. G. R. Kerns and Mrs. Virgil Kerns were Pullman visitors over the weekend.

School Entertainment Next Week

The various grades of the Kendrick school, together with the high school students, will stage an entertainment at the New Kendrick Theater next Thursday evening, May 13, at 8 o'clock sharp. The program will consist of instrumental and vocal music, drills, readings and other features. Practically all departments of the school will have a part in the entertainment.

An admission charge of 15c and 35c will be made and the net proceeds will be turned into a fund for the purchase of the lots for a playground back of the school building. Everyone is urged to attend this entertainment. It will be worth the money and the proceeds will go to a worthy cause.

Twenty Years Ago

Sam Bigham Spent a week in Spokane looking after his mining interests.

Mrs. A. W. Gordon spent several days here this week visiting friends ere her departure for her new home at Hope, Idaho, where Mr. Gordon is now located, having purchased an interest in a drug store at that place.

As an indication of the prosperity of Bear ridge during the past few years, we note the following who are now preparing to put up new dwellings this year. Andy Hanson will erect a $1500 home while A. A. Galloway and Charles King will each put up a residence to cost not under $1,000.

Mr. A. DeWinter, senior member of the firm of DeWinter & Goudzward, who are the leading merchants of Leland, left last week for Spokane to wed Miss Mae Smith of Grand Rapids, Mich. The couple will reside in the neat cottage which Mr. DeWinter has had put in readiness for the home coming of the bride.

Charles Sattler informs us he has gone into the chicken raising business on a rather extensive scale, having secured two incubators and now has several hundred little baby chicks on the road. He will not, however neglect his tannery but will handle all work that comes in.

The baseball club of our town has risen in its glory and is doing things. Under the auspices of the Ka-lai-wah club it has developed into a strong organization and so far has defeated all comers New suits have been secured for the nine and they now appear on the diamond resplendent in green and white. Following is the line-up: Battery, G. Davidson, c; J. Tyler, p; J. Mitcham, ss; N. Nelson, 3b; R. Hill, 2b; W. Talbott, 1b; E. Petrick, rf; J. Mellison, cf; and W. Benscoter, lf.

Visits Leland Lodge

Kendrick subordinate and Rebekah lodges paid a visit to the Leland lodge last Saturday night in the interest of the past grand association. There was a good attendance and visitors were also present from Troy. Supper and an interesting musical program, interspersed with speeches, ended a successful meeting.

WEEK'S EVENTS FROM SOUTHWICK

Written For Gazette by Special Correspondent

Joe Kazda returned home last Friday from his trip to St. Louis, and other points. He was gone the greater part of the winter.

Mrs. Tom Phillips of Clarkston came up last Wednesday and is visiting with her daughter, Mrs. Clarence Hewitt and her son, John Phillips.

Mr. and Mrs. George Wells of Teakean spent Monday with his mother, Mrs. E. J. Wells.

Miss Opal Southwick is visiting with her sisters this week.

Among those attending the track meet at Lapwai last Saturday were: J. R. King and family, Mrs. Floyd Russell and children, D. D. Wright and family, Mrs. R. R. Wright and son, Marion; and Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Wright and Miss Francis Farris.

Mr. and Mrs. John McIver spent Monday the guest of Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Farris.

Mr. and Mrs. Hoppe and Mrs. A. W. McCoy drove to Kendrick last Saturday, returning home by way of Leland.

A number from Southwick attended the school picnic at Leland last Friday. A good time was reported.

Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Triplett and Wm. ones and wife motored to Lewiston last Friday, returning home in the evening. Mrs. Triplett's sister, Leola McFadden accompanied them home where she spent Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. Locke of Leland is spending this week with her daughter at Southwick.

Mrs. John Phillips and Mrs. Tom Phillips were calling on old friends in town, Monday.

Mrs. Grant Bateman, who is very ill with pneumonia is reported as being a very little better at this writing.

Mr. and Mrs. John Darby of Crescent spent Sunday at the Homer Betts home.

Rev. Wm. Bell gave a very interesting talk on the ways and habits of Burma, Sunday, to a very large congregation.

Revival services have begun at the M. E. church and will continue for the next two weeks.

The ladies aid held an ice cream social at the hall last Saturday evening.

Ben Mc Coy has been awarded the contract for carrying the Cavendish, Teakean mail for the next four years.

Miss Nellie Henderson was the guest of Miss Minnie Bunger, Sunday.

A very pleasant surprise was gven Mrs. Wm. Berriman, Sunday, when Edgar Lincoln and family and Mr. and Mrs. Hassinger and family of Gifford, Mr. and Mrs. Doc. Betts and family and Jake Berriman and family came in to spend the day, it being the occasion of her birthday. Mr. Lincoln, Mrs. Hassinger and Mrs. Betts are son and daughters of Mrs. Berriman.

Juliaetta-Kendrick Play Sunday

Kendrick will play the third game of the Valley League Schedule at Juliaetta next Sunday afternoon. Kendrick is due to win a game now pretty soon and maybe it will be next Sunday. The two teams are rated to be rather evenly matched so the outcome is a toss-up. A big crowd will no doubt attend from here.

Art Ozmun was a Moscow visitor Thursday afternoon.

IDAHO UNIVERSITY FARM CALENDAR

Specialists Write on Subjects of Interest

Dairying

The best way to solve the fly problem is to destroy natural breeding places. If the dairy farmer will be careful to clean up thoroughly all manure piles, scrape his barn lots, burn old straw piles, and remove all other possible breeding places such as mouldy silage, the number of flies will be greatly reduced. Flies cannot breed in dry places and it is essential that all debris be well scattered so that it will dry in summer.—F. W. Atkeson.

Weed Control

Roadside, fence rows, and irrigation ditches are usually weed infested areas. Mowing of weeds in such places before seeding time is an essential practice if they are to be controlled in farming districts. In some places roadsides can be cultivated, but in most cases this is impossible, and mowing is the only alternative. Many irrigation ditches can be fenced and the whole area pastured with sheep. This practice is becoming very popular with many farmers in seed producing areas and could well be in general use in all irrigated sections.—H. W. Hulbert.

Poultry

Until recently it was the general opinion that leg weakness in chicks was caused by overheating or by leaving them too long on board floors. Recent investigations indicate that a lack of certain vitamins is the cause. The prevention and cure of the trouble lies in having the chicks out on the ground by the third day after being placed in the brooder, or if weather does not permit, to give pure raw cod liver oil at the rate of one pint to 100 pounds of scratch or mash. Chicks should be out at least by the seventh day. As long as it is dry and the sun is shining the cold is not an excuse for keeping the chicks in if they have access to a warm place when they get chilly.—R. T. Parkhurst.

Calves Need Grain

At this time of the year when farmers as anxious to get as much stock as possible out on grass in order to eliminate work, it is a too-common practice to take four or five months old calves off milk feed and turn them out with the rest of the herd, with no other but pasture feed, says F. W. Atkeson, dairy husbandman for the University of Idaho.

These calves, Professor Atkeson says, are not old enough to develop properly on such bulky feed as grass alone. They usually develop extremely large barrels, becoming what is commonly known as pot-bellied. They seem to get larger and larger in the barrel and do not make normal growth.

"Calves less than seven or eight months of age," he says, "should get a little grain, especially in the early spring when grass is very succulent. If skim-milk is available it is well to milk feed until they are six months of age."

Such feeding, he points out, may be done very easily by building calf stanchions in the fence line. Plenty of good fresh water and salt should be before the calves at all times, and some shade should be provided to protect them from the hot sun.

The people of American ridge listened to an interesting lecture last Wednesday evening at their church, when Rev. W. W. Bell held the congregation for nearly two hours telling of missionary activities in India and Burma.

Showers of Bargains For May

To Be Found at This Store

Ladies' crepe bloomers each	50c
Large rubber aprons priced at	95c
Bias tape, all colors	10c
Ruffled curtains per pair	$1.85
Stamped hemstitched pillow cases	$1.25
Ladies' silk gloves, fancy cuffs	$1.25
Ladies' Rayon silk hose, a pair	50c
Children's play suits each	$1.00
Men's good quality work shirts	85c
Athletic underwear for men	75c
Ladies' silk hose, lots of colors at	$1.00
Men's Fancy Dress Sox. pair	65c
36 inch colored Indian Head, per yard	50c
81 inch unbleached sheeting, per yard	55c

Feather Pillows

We still have a few of our duck and geese feather pillows left that we had made. They are going fast.

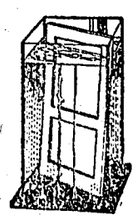
N. B. LONG & SONS

"The Home of Good Things to Eat and Wear"

LAMINEX DOORS

Will not shrink, swell or warp

Laminex doors *withstand* a flood!



What do you think of a door that can be soaked in water for 244 hours without warping or coming apart? This is the famous Laminex test!

A LARGE sash and door warehouse was gripped in the clutches of the great Cumberland flood.

All doors in the basement and a great number on the ground floor were under water for several days. Doors of many manufacturers were represented there.

The water receded. Doors of other makes were *corrugated.* But—*not a Laminex door had a peeled face—not one had open joints—not one had buckled or blistered panels!*

Here is a new, scientific wonder door that *will not shrink, swell or warp.* Each Laminex door bears a guarantee label. Costs very little more than an ordinary wooden dooor. Ask us about it.

Barnum Lumber & Mill Co.

Artistic Errors

Oh, these artists again! They picture Cupid as bearing a weapon that wouldn't make an abrasion on a canary bird, even if he could hit one—which he couldn't—and everybody knows, who knows anything about love at all, that Cupid's weapon is a high velocity pump gun of outrageous caliber that scores 29 hits out of 30.—Buffalo Evening Times.

Her Ambition

I know a very nice woman, and what do you think her greatest ambition is? . . . I have heard her say this is it. In her town lives a man named Tuttle, who thinks he is very good looking, and this nice woman longs to approach him, and say: "Tut, I don't think you are so d—n good looking."—E. W. Howe's Monthly.

THE KENDRICK GAZETTE
"The Pulse of The Potlatch"

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

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LINDEN LOCALS

Mrs. Annie Morrison spent Thursday at the Smith home.

Mrs. Arthur Bohn visited at the Inger home at Park several days last week.

John Michael went to Southwick, Thursday.

Mrs. Susan Carr visited with Mrs. Edgar Bohn, Tuesday.

At the meeting last Tuesday a decision was reached to build a little house at the cemetery to be used as a shelter during the stormy weather for the men who work there. A committee of three, Mrs. C. E. Harris, Mrs. F. C. Lyons and Mrs. Edgar Bohn, was appointed to solicit and collect materials for the building.

Several of the young folks from here attended the dance at Cavendish, Saturday night.

Joe Perry of Juliaetta visited at the D. McPhee home several days last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Bohn spent the week-end at Ahsahka.

Cleve McPhee, acompanied by Comie Perry, took a load of hay to Orofino, Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry of Helmer, visited at the Wm. Saddler home over the week end.

Mr. and Mrs. Rolland Harris and children, and Miss Snowen of Troy spent Sunday at the C. E. Harris home.

A surprise party was given at the Whisler home Sunday in honor of Mr. Whisler, Mr. and Mrs. W. Weyen and Miss Eva Smith, whose birthdays occur this week. The party was a complete surprise to all members of the Whisler family, but a very pleasant one. A delicious dinner was spread at one-thirty, which everyone greatly enjoyed.

Mr. and Mrs. George Garner and children and Mrs. McPhee spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Bohn.

Jake Michael went to Troy Monday. He was accompanied as far as Kendrick by his brothers, John and Jesse.

Miss May Inger visited her sister Mrs. Arthur Bohn the first of the week.

CAMERON ITEMS

Walter Silflow spent Sunday wth Albert Brammer.

Sunday afternoon callers at the John Schwarz home were: Mr. and Mrs. Fred Mielke, Mrs. Ida Stoneburner, Miss Emma Hartung.

Sunday dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Schoeffler were: Mr. and Mrs. August Meyer and family, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Van, Miss Marie Schwarz.

Monday evening callers at the August Meyer home were Mr. and Mrs. Herman Meyer and daughter.

A surprise party was given in honor of Miss Margaret Gertje last Friday night, the occasion being her birthday. Games were played and dancing indulged in. At twelve, a delicious lunch was served consisting of sandwiches, cake, pickles, lemonade, coffee and ice cream, after which they all adjourned wishing Miss Margaret many more happy birthdays.

Mrs. W. R. Johnson of Peck is spending this week visiting her parents and brother here.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Schultz spent Sunday afternoon at the Ed Wittman home.

Mrs. S. Whitmore and daughter, Gertrude, spent Tuesday night at the August Meyer home.

Quite a few of the Cameron people attended the play given by the Kendrick Seniors, Wednesday night of last week. They all enjoyed it very much.

LELAND LOCALS

Bills are out for the Women's Missionary play "Mrs. Tubbs does her bit," to be given Friday evening, May 14th. The cast is doing some intensive rehearsing and will no doubt give us an interesting entertainment.

Mr. David Daniels and Miss Zelma Porter were united in marriage, Saturday, May 1st. They will make their home this summer on the Garby place as he is working for Lyle Harrison.

Friends of Mrs. Asa Calvert surprised her last Tuesday evening, the occasion being her birthday. Games were played until supper was served. All had a good time in spite of the stormy evening.

Visitors from Juliaetta to the Leland track meet Friday were Rev. ad Mrs. Roy Metcalf and Mrs. Mary Nutt.

Mrs. Glen Fleshman went to Nezperce last Saturday. She will stay there this summer where Glen is working.

About seven cars went from Leland to the Lapwai track meet last Saturday. A large attendance was reported. The Leland scholars took 21 points there. Quite an interest is manifested this year in athletics and we are glad to see it encouraged.

Mrs. Bertha Kuykendahl who has been visiting the past week with her mother, Mrs. Herman Koepp, is returning this week to her home in Wallace, Idaho.

Emil Larson has a new Chevrolet car.

Mrs. Herman Koepp was pleasantly surprised by the Women's Missionary Society and many friends lastWednesday. About 100 guests, counting children, were present. The occasion was her birthday and she received many beautiful gifts. After dinner the ladies held their regular business session and short study and then adjourned.

METHODIST CHURCH NOTICE

Sunday, May 9, 1926

Kendrick

Sunday School .....10 a. m.
Morning Service .....11 a. m.
Mother's Day sermon. Every mother in town who wishes to ride to church please call 682, and a car will be provided. Let us honor our mothers by attending church with them next Sunday.
Epworth League of the Young People .....7 p. m.
Evening Worship ..... 8 p.m.
Prayer Meeting and Bible Study Wednesday evening 7:30 p.m.
Choir Rehearsal, Thurs. 7:30 p.m.

American Ridge

Sunday School .....10 a. m.
The public is invited to all these services. A flower will be presented to each mother.
C. D. Bell, Pastor.

Emanuel Lutheran Church

Rev. E. A. Rein, Pastor
Cameron, Idaho

Sunday School ..... 9:30 a.m.
Church Service ..... 10:30 a.m.
Church Council first Monday in the month.
Ladies Aid first Wednesday in the month.
Come and worship with us.

Spraying Trees in Bloom Harms Bees

Little Insects Necessary for Pollination.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

When spraying fruit trees, care should be taken to do the work at a time when there is the least danger of poisoning the honeybees which visit the blossoms and which are very necessary for the pollination of the flowers, says the United States Department of Agriculture. Spraying fruit trees while in full bloom with arsenicals is particularly injurious to bees, according to tests which have been completed recently by the bureau of entomology.

Of course the beekeeper does not want his bees poisoned, says the department, because as a result his honey crop is reduced. The subject should be of even more interest, however, to fruit growers because with the loss of the honeybees they lose the most effective means of pollination in their orchards. In this respect the beekeeper, the fruit grower, and in fact everyone is benefited by honeybees.

The effect of arsenical sprays on the mortality of honeybees has long been debated, but only a few systematic investigations have been made to aid in settling the dispute. In the hope of answering definitely some of the questions so long debated, these tests were conducted. While they are limited in their scope, they do enable the department to make some recommendations.

Spraying apple trees during full bloom is not recommended because the codling moth can be as well controlled by spraying when 90 per cent of the petals have fallen, and because spraying when the trees are in bloom is injurious to insect pollinators.

Acid Phosphate Speeds Up Tomato Crop Growth

It has been found by the New Hampshire experiment station that acid phosphate speeds up the tomato crop materially, and makes it possible to beat the frost. They have used from five hundred pounds to fifteen hundred pounds of acid phosphate to the acre, in addition to twenty tons of manure, and the acid phosphate has advanced the peak of the crop better than manure alone, or other chemical fertilizers. According to the reports the bulk of the crop has matured from one to two weeks earlier on the acid phosphate plot.

Apparently the acid phosphate causes rapid early growth, and as a result of this a much larger number of blossom clusters, blossoms, and fruit is produced early. There is apparently no difference in the rapidity of the development of the fruit from the time the blossoms are formed until ripening occurs, but the fact that there is blossom in abundance from a week to two weeks earlier is sufficient to enable the grower to get the majority of the tomatoes off the vines before frost.

It will not cost much to treat some of your tomatoes with the acid phosphate, and it might work out to great advantage.

Hogging Off Field Peas and Corn Is Profitable

Hogging-off trials resulted in returns of $18.65 per acre from Canadian field peas and $37.76 per acre from corn last year at the Edgeley substation, according to a report made by Superintendent O. A. Thompson to P. F. Trowbridge, director of the North Dakota experiment station. The return was considered especially good in view of the fact that the field peas were badly damaged by unfavorable weather during May and June.

The average daily gain per hog for 129 hogs was 1.16 pounds on the peas, 6.22 acres furnishing pasture for eight days. The hogs were then turned in a ten-acre corn field, where they made a daily average gain of 1.7 pounds each for 17 days. The value of the gains was computed at 10 cents per pound.

FARM FACTS

Give the birds protection; they will repay you next summer.

* * *

Practice crop rotation to hold down the danger of scab and other potato diseases.

* * *

Start mixing poultry droppings with gypsum, an excellent fertilizer and a convenient way of handling it.

* * *

It is none too early to look around for a supply of bean poles. They are always hard to locate when you need them.

* * *

It is well occasionally to stir up the mulch applied to tender plants. This generally loses its value if it becomes too compact.

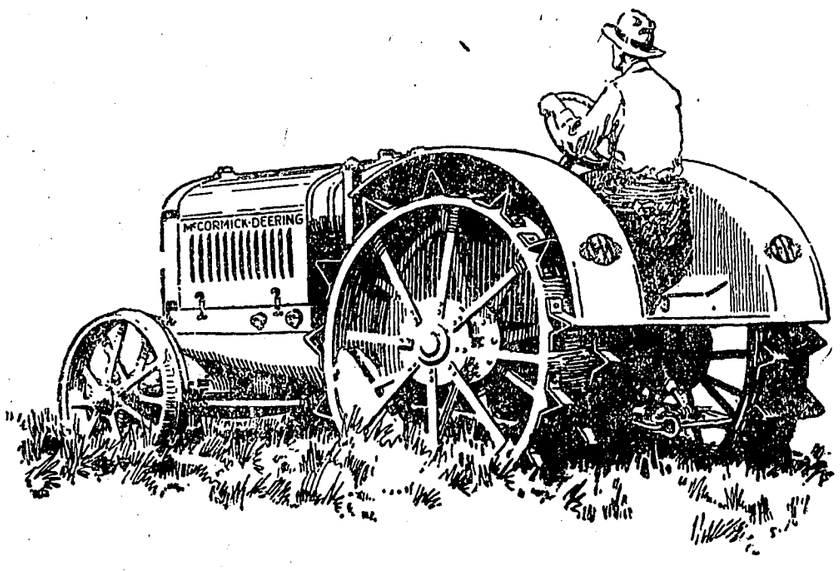
* * *

Two decades ago the question was how to make two blades grow where one grew before; today the problem is what to do with the extra blade.

* * *

"Gift of Gab"

This expression, meaning fluency of speech, comes from the old word "gab" which means idle talk or unmeaning chatter. A person who could spiel it off by the yard was said to have a special talent or gift of gab. —Exchange.



This Year, Win with Power --- and Machines to Match!

From the standpoint of effort the tractor owner has an easy time compared with the other fellow. He does not have to crack the whip over tired and weary horses. He has no chores to do. He has full power and full efficiency at his command at all times, regardless of heat and dust and flies. His tractor ond tools may be made to work thru twenty-four hours a day, if the season demands such extra speed, with utmost efficiency.

Remember, your earnings come from what you actually do and not from the amount of time you spend plodding behind unwieldy teams. Hired labor costs you the same for inefficient outfits as for money-making tractor outfits. The difference shows up in your profits at the end of the year. That is one important reason why so many farmers are discarding their ungainly, inefficient teams and adopting McCormick-Deering tractors and power farming equipment.

McCormick-Deering tractors and machines are built to work together. You can choose your machines and plan your work so as to keep your tractor busy practically every day, accomplishidg from two to four times as much as is possible with hores drawn tools.

Ask to See These Tractors and Tools

Kendrick Hardware Co.

Farm Hints

Put hens through a thorough anti-louse course before warm weather.

* * *

Plant potatoes, so as to bring on the new crop just as quickly as possible.

* * *

Some farmer is going to cash in on future horse demand, though, by raising colts now.

* * *

Poor ventilation is largely responsible for damp litter. Give the poultry house plenty of air.

* * *

If that dairy calf is to grow into a good cow giving a good milk yield and salable on the block, it must be properly fed.

* * *

Even a pig likes to be clean and the young pigs farrowed this spring will make better growth and be healthier if they are raised in clean quarters.

The BULL'S EYE

Editor and General Manager WILL ROGERS

Another "Bull" Durham advertisement by Will Rogers, Ziegfeld Follies and screen star, and leading American humorist. More coming. Watch for them.

Congress

No. 2

Statistics have proven that only one-half of one per cent of the speeches made in Congress are listened to. A great many Congressmen speak IN, but not TO, Congress. But every speech is published in the record. They send the records back home to show "What they told 'em up there in Washington." Now the people back home think Congress heard their "Lem" tell 'em this.

Now, here is my scheme to stop speech making. A Bill reading as follows: "Congressional Record must not only contain speech, but number of members, and names who listened to speech, *and why.*" For instance: "Congressman Post Hole arose to a point of information and spoke at length on, 'Is Locarno a town, or is it a Treaty?' Length of speech, without waiting for applause, four hours, thirty-six minutes; attendance, Gout (Rep. N. Y.): 'Unable to get out.' Sixty-forty (Dem. N. J.): 'Case of reciprocity, he listened to mine.' Low-brow (Rep. Mass.): 'I was asleep, even the good speakers haven't woke me up.'"

Now I claim that will stop *some* speech making. The minute it gets back home that "Lemmie" is talking to himself up there, "Lemmie" will stop talking.

You know why they won't listen to anybody up there? They have gone out to smoke, that's why, and you know why they've gone out to smoke? Why, "Bull" Durham, of course. IT'S BETTER THAN ANY SPEECH EVER MADE.

Will Rogers

P.S. There will be another piece in this paper soon. Look for it.

"BULL" DURHAM

Guaranteed by

The American Tobacco Co.

INCORPORATED

111 Fifth Avenue, New York City

Low-Growing Fruits Require Protection

Burning Oil in Heaters Has Proven Satisfactory.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Burning fuel oil in lard pail heaters has proved a successful method of obtaining a rise in temperature on the cranberry bogs near the mouth of the Columbia river in Washington. Local weather bureau officials assisted in making a test of the efficiency of these heaters for the purpose. The flooding of the bogs for frost protection as is done in Wisconsin and the Atlantic coast cranberry sections is not practicable in Washington.

The heaters are set on metal tripods forced several inches into the ground so that the strong winds which sometimes blow in this district cannot overturn them. Forty ten-quart lard pail heaters were used on a half-acre plot. They were equipped one night with "soot-arrester" or "spiders," and used one night without them.

The frost on the two nights of the test caused about 15 per cent damage in a check plot 300 feet distant, not equipped with heaters. There was no damage in the test plot. Both plots were similarly situated with regard to topography and atmospheric conditions. The fuel oil burned cost 6 cents a gallon in barrel lots, and the cost of the heating was 96 cents an acre per hour with the soot-arresters in place. Without them the cost was $3 per acre per hour.

It is believed by the weather bureau men who made the test that similar good results can be secured in protecting other low-growing crops, such as strawberries, tomatoes and potatoes.

Tomato Wilts Prevented With Resistant Strains

The wilts of tomatoes, of which three forms are known, are caused by moldlike fungi or by bacteria which live in the soil and infect the plants through their roots. Wilting and yellowing leaves indicate the presence of these diseases.

Fusarium wilt, the form most widely distributed, causes the plants to wilt and die slowly, while bacterial wilt is frequently more prompt in its action. Efforts should be directed to the prevention rather than to the cure of these diseases. The planting of wilt resistant strains or varieties is advisable in order to control the Fusarium wilt. A variety of tomato known as Norton is highly resistant to Fusarium and well adapted to sections where the disease is prevalent.

Fusarium wilt should not be confused with another tomato disease prevalent in Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast regions and variously known as blight, western blight and western yellow blight. This disease and Fusarium wilt frequently occur in the same fields. The Norton tomato is resistant to the Fusarium wilt but varieties markedly resistant to western yellow blight have not yet been developed.

Spraying or Dusting to Control Harmful Worms

The tomato fruitworm, also known as the bollworm (not boll weevil) of cotton and the corn earworm, causes heavy losses of early tomatoes in the Southern states by eating into the fruit and destroying its market value, says the United States Department of Agriculture.

A large amount of damage can be prevented by either spraying or dusting the tomato fruits with an arsenical. If a spray is desirable, use two pounds of lead arsenate to fifty gallons of water or bordeaux mixture. The dust should be used at the rate of one pound of lead arsenate to five pounds of hydrated lime or one pound of paris green to twenty pounds of hydrated lime. Calcium arsenate can be used at the rate of one pound to five pounds of hydrated lime. The first spraying or dusting should be applied when the earliest tomato fruits are beginning to form or when the first worm damage is noticed and the arsenical applications should be repeated at weekly intervals for about seven weeks. All sprayed fruit should be thoroughly wiped before it is marketed or consumed.

Windbreaks to Protect the Crops and Orchard

That windbreaks are, as a whole, an asset, particularly in regions with little rainfall and where strong, drying winds are frequent, is shown by studies made by the United States Department of Agriculture. Windbreaks protect grain crops and orchards from mechanical injury by the wind, reduce evaporation of moisture from the soil, protect farm buildings from the extremes of winter and summer weather, and may also be a source of wood for farm use or sale. The ideal windbreak would have the tallest trees planted in the central rows; on either side rows of shorter trees; and outside of these, low bushes or cedars.

Strong Ewe Best Buy

The ewe to buy is the strong, healthy ewe with a straight, broad back and sound udder, sound teeth and a heavy fleece of reasonable fineness. Such an ewe when bred to a good Shropshire or Hampshire ram may be depended on to produce a good lamb. Ewes four to six years old produce the best lambs and are easier to handle, but are not worth as much money as yearlings because they are too near the end of their usefulness.

Good Points to Observe in Raising Baby Chicks

The old adage "blood will tell" is a true one in regard to baby chicks, according to J. W. Lumb, Kansas state agricultural veterinarian. A dangerous chicken disease, bacillary white diarrhea, is transmitted through the egg of the mother hen to her offspring, according to Lumb, and while the infected hens show no visible symptoms of the disease the germ is present and affects the young. As a rule the noninfected hen will produce 30 more eggs annually than will an infected hen. While the eggs of the former have a higher percentage of hatchability and the per cent of livable chicks from the noninfected hens is four times as large as the number of chicks from diseased hens.

Cardinal points to observe in either hatching, buying or raising baby chicks are:

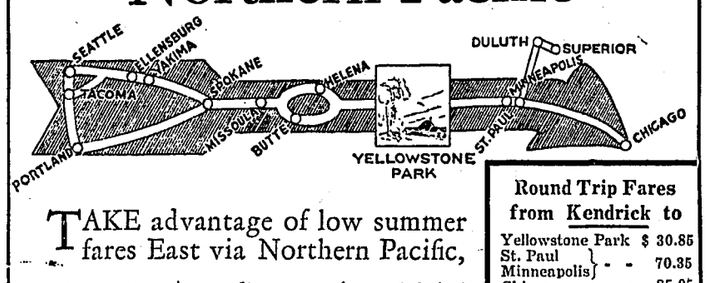
1. Procure eggs or chicks from tested flocks or flocks known to be free from disease.
2. Do not hatch eggs from tested and non-tested flocks in the same incubator.
3. Disinfect incubators, brooders and houses.
4. Raise chicks on ground not used for that purpose the previous year.
5. Follow a carefully worked-out system of brooding and feeding and thus maintain all the natural resistance of the chicks to disease.

Strawberry States

States producing by far the most strawberries grown in the United States are North Carolina and Tennessee.

Reduced Fares East!

Northern Pacific



TAKE advantage of low summer fares East via Northern Pacific, May 22nd to September 15th!

You have a threefold opportunity this summer: To travel East along a route marked by "2000 Miles of Startling Beauty"---to do it at low cost---and to experience the utmost passenger travel luxury, the

Round Trip Fares from Kendrick to

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St. Paul / Minneapolis	70.35
Chicago	85.05
St. Louis	80.35
Kansas City	76.30
New York	146.45
Washington	140.61
Philadelphia	143.97

Dates of Sale

May 22 to Sept. 15, 1926

To Yellowstone Park June 1 to Sept. 12, 1926

Final Return Limit October 31st, 1926.

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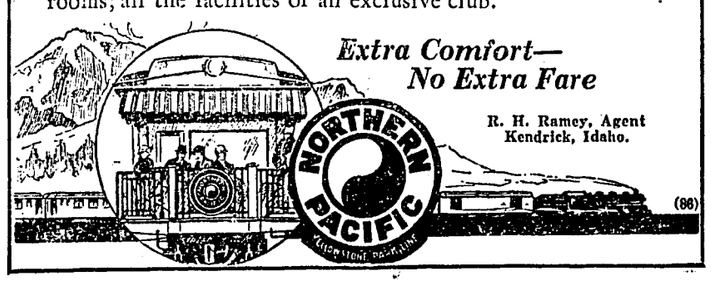

Extra Comfort— No Extra Fare

R. H. Ramey, Agent Kendrick, Idaho.

(86)

FARM POULTRY

ARTIFICIAL CHICK MUST BE CODDLED

Overcoming lack of vitality in the artificially reared chicken is one of the chief problems of the modern poultry producer in the opinion of Prof. L. F. Payne, head of the department of poultry husbandry at the Kansas State Agricultural college.

"The artificial chicken," said Professor Payne, "is hatched artificially, brooded artificially, supplied an artificial ration, and latest scientific developments have made it profitable to supply this type of chicken with artificial sunlight—light from quartz mercury vapor lamps.

"The artificial chicken has little in common with its ancestors who were hatched in small numbers under hens. They fed on grain around the stack, grasshoppers from field, and minerals from the soil. They grew to be strong, robust chickens, able to roost in the top of a tree or in the wagon shed all winter and be none the worse for exposure in the spring. They produced a meager surplus for the market basket and the dinner table, but they did survive. Health and vigor were their chief assets.

"The important thing in managing this new chicken is to make its artificial life as natural as possible, recognize its shortcomings, and keep the poultry house free from drafts and dry."

The advantages of the artificial chicken are that it has a more rapid rate of growth, loses the maternal instinct, and is a heavier producer of eggs, Professor Payne stated.

Natural Incubation Is Most Satisfactory Plan

Natural incubation has proved to be the most satisfactory method of hatching goose eggs. The first eggs that are laid should be placed under domestic hens for incubation. Large Brahma and Cochin hens can incubate seven goose eggs at one time, while hens of the American breeds will not be able to cover more than four or five, depending on the size of the hen and the size of the eggs. Geese will cover nine or more eggs. It is always advisable to have a smaller number under domestic hens and geese than they can cover. The period of incubation for goose eggs is from 28 to 30 days. Geese are remarkably good sitters and are very successful in hatching their eggs. In order to successfully incubate goose eggs, a certain amount of moisture is required. In some localities it is the custom during dry weather, or when the nest is located in a place that is unusually dry, to dampen the eggs every four days by sprinkling them with water warmed to a temperature of 100 degrees Fahrenheit. It is generally considered, however, that it is better to moisten the earth around the nest, or if geese are used, to permit the goose the privilege of a swimming pool. If she has the opportunity of swimming, she will carry some moisture to the eggs in her feathers each time she comes from the water.

Insure Development of Goslings by Right Care

Hens are often given four to six goose eggs to incubate, but as the eggs are large, the hen may not give them enough turning. Turning them by hand once or twice a day helps to insure the proper development of the goslings. If the goose has her nest on the damp ground, it is not necessary to add moisture to the eggs.

When goose eggs are hatched in an incubator, or in a nest that is dry, moisture should be added. On the seventh day sprinkle the eggs with water at about 100 degrees. During the second week sprinkle the eggs twice. At the start of the third week they can be soaked in warm water for a minute about every three days. During the last three days, soak the eggs for a half-minute to a minute every day. Goose eggs usually take about thirty days to hatch, but the time may vary from twenty-eight to thirty-three days.

White Diarrhea Cause

White diarrhea is transmitted from the hen, which is a carrier of the disease, through the egg to the chick. Scientific investigators tell us that three testings of the flock may be necessary to eliminate, or nearly eliminate, the trouble. The fact that the disease may have seemed to lie dormant one year and then appeared again may be due to two causes. New birds may have become carriers. All of the carriers may not have been eliminated by the test.

Hens for Breeding

Hens that have gone through their second laying season are usually used for breeding purposes, and they are considered the best. The reasons that pullets are not used is that the percentage of eggs that hatch is small and that the chicks are small and sometimes lack vitality. The size of the chicks is largely determined by the size of the egg. The chances are that you would not be satisfied with the results if you use the pullets for breeders.

TONIGHT

And Saturday

The Picture of the Hour!

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It's A Knock-out!

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Saturday, - - Geo. Smith, Linden

Please call at Theatre and receive 2 free tickets each

Admission - - 10c-35c

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FISK and GOODYEAR TIRES

Standard the World Over.

Kendrick Garage Company

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Illinois Farmers Favor Limestone to Help Soil

More than three-fourths of a million tons of agricultural limestone have been applied on over 250,000 acres of Illinois land by farmers of this state in 1925, according to an estimated report of the Illinois Agricultural association.

This 750,000 tonnage of limestone, which if loaded on a single train of freight cars would extend 123 miles, breaks all records for use in any one state in the United States during the past year. It exceeds by 50 per cent, or 250,000 tons, the Illinois record of 1924, which was also greater than any other state in the country. Illinois farmers, according to government statistics in 1924, used more than one-fourth of all agricultural limestone spread on farm lands in the United States.

* * *

Breeching is one part of the harness that won't be needed much in the fields this spring. But tugs and collars will be, and your horses can get into their collars with better energy if the harness has been oiled and softened.

Forestry in New York

New York state maintains the largest forest tree nursery in the United States.

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BATHS

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"A Famous Cook" for over seven years.

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Expert Repairing

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All Work Guaranteed

Give Us a Trial

Call Phone No. 622

Superfluities

A Chicago doctor says that colds are due to modern luxuries. There is nothing that most of us would more willingly dispense with than these widespread maladies.

Excess of Chlorine

At Barbados, in the West Indies, 117 pounds of chlorine from sea air falls every year on each acre of land.

—taking a good look

—at ourselves.

Every one of us carries a 'Price Tag'

—that tells the world the use we have made

—of our time

—of our efforts

—of our ambitions

—whether loss or gain.

—wear a "marked up price tag"

by the opening and building of a

substantial bank account right here

The Farmers Bank

—we'll furnish

—the co-operation

—where you need it

—and as you need it.

Campers

We Carry a Stock of Camp Equipment

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Tents, Stoves, Beds, and Other Supplies.

*****

Let us Fit You Out

*****

N. E. Walker

Kendrick - Idaho

Fable

Once upon a time there was a moving picture which portrayed a youthful bachelor's dinner party without introducing a swimming pool, buckets of champagne, bathing girls, toy balloons, silken streamers, half a dozen jazz bands, hundred-dollar bills (concealed beneath the ladies' plates).

WANTED

Cattle, Hogs and Sheep.

Hides and Wool.

Poultry

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We move anything that's Loose.

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G. F. Walker

Treated Seed Will Increase Potatoes

Extensive Tests Conducted on Kansas Farms.

An average increase of 40 bushels of potatoes per acre was obtained by seed-potato treatment during the past five years, extensive tests conducted on a total of about 200 plots on the farms of Kansas growers indicate.

In some instances the increase in yield was not more than 10 or 12 bushels per acre, while in other cases it ran as high as 135 bushels per acre. Not only was the yield of potatoes increased, but the quality also was raised.

Growers are now using one of two disease control methods, either the cold corrosive sublimate, or the hot formaldehyde. For the small grower the cold corrosive sublimate is probably the best because with it potatoes can be quickly and conveniently treated.

Corrosive sublimate can be secured from almost any drug store in powdered form. It is dissolved at the rate of one ounce in eight gallons of water. The powder is dissolved first in a jar of hot water and then poured into eight gallons of water. Whole, uncut, potatoes are then allowed to soak in this solution for one and one-half hours, after which they are dried, cut and planted. This treatment will kill most of the troublesome diseases that are carried on the seed. It has been satisfactory to those growers who only have a small patch to plant.

Formaldehyde is used at the rate of one pint to 15 gallons of water. The solution is then heated to 124 to 126 degrees Fahrenheit. The potatoes are dumped into the solution and allowed to remain there for three minutes.

Consider Drilled Corn to Be Better for Silo

Except on weedy land, drilled corn seems to be rather better for silage than checked corn, the chief advantage being that it cuts a little easier with a corn binder. If the ground is weedy, it may be that the weeds can be kept down fairly well in the drilled corn by the use of a furrow opener on the corn planter followed by a rotary hoe or harrow at frequent intervals while the corn is young.

Twenty years of experimenting at the Ohio station indicate that on rich land the most food value per acre with corn for silage can be obtained when five kernels are planted per hill in hills three feet six inches apart each way, or when the corn is drilled in with a kernel dropped every eight inches. Of course, thick planting of this sort makes lots of nubbins, but five pounds of nubbins have just as much food value as five pounds of big ears when they are put into the silo. At any rate, the Ohio experiments indicate that on rich land the greatest net food value per acre for silage or corn fodder can be obtained by decidedly thick planting.

Natural Question

Diner (to the doorman as he leaves expensive restaurant)—Er—tell me—is there any charge for going out?—London Opinion.

Disinfection of Stables Urgent

Of Great Importance Following Outbreak of Some Contagious Disease.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The importance of disinfecting the premises following an outbreak of some contagious disease is not fully appreciated by the average stockman and farmer, according to the United States Department of Agriculture, this conclusion being based upon the experience of the bureau of animal industry of the department in dealing with infectious diseases of live stock. Disease germs, unless destroyed, have the power to maintain themselves indefinitely on the premises, insanitary stables in particular being a favorite rendezvous. Their presence is a serious menace to the health and life of farm animals housed in such places, and an epizootic of some infectious disease may at any time break out. In the disinfection of stables there are three essentials, namely, proper preparation of the building to facilitate reaching organism of disease, an effective disinfectant, and a method of applying the disinfectant that will assure thorough contact with the bacteria.

Clean Out Trash.

In the preparation of the building see that all cobwebs, dust, etc., are cleaned from the ceilings, partitions, doors, and floors, and remove all refuse including manure from the stable and barnyard to a place inaccessible to live stock. Such refuse should then be burned or treated with a solution of chloride of lime diluted with water in the proportion of six ounces chloride of lime to one gallon of water. In the case of an earth floor that has become contaminated for some depth, remove four inches or more of the surface soil, treating it with the same disinfectant as suggested for refuse and manure. Replace this layer of dirt with soil from an uncontaminated source or, better still, lay a floor of concrete, the most durable and sanitary material for a stable floor. Any woodwork that has become softened or that is so porous as to be a good medium for absorption of disease germs should be removed, burned, and replaced with new material.

It is highly important that the disinfectant used be effective. One of the best disinfectants is a mixture in the proportion of four ounces of a compound solution of cresol (a coal tar product) to one gallon of water. More detailed information relative to disinfectants and their use on the farm may be obtained from state agricultural colleges and the United States Department of Agriculture.

Applying Disinfectant.

The best method of applying the disinfectant is by means of a strong spray pump, although where the surface to be treated is limited a whitewash brush may be used. The pump should be equipped with not less than 15 feet of hose, there being attached to the hose a five-foot section of iron pipe of the same caliber with a spraying nozzle at one end.

Legumes Check Erosion by Heavy Root System

Legume crops may check soil erosion in three ways: (1) by furnishing a cover crop, (2) by the addition of a comparatively large amount of organic matter to the soil, and (3) by a heavy root system which tends to hold the soil, according to A. H. Karraker of the agronomy department, college of agriculture, University of Illinois.

Any legume may serve as a cover crop, but some legumes are especially adapted to forming a cover crop which will, to a large extent, prevent erosion on hill lands. Clovers such as red, alsike, mammoth, sweet and alfalfa make excellent cover crops. These cover and protect the land during the seasons when erosion is most likely to occur. These legumes are especially valuable in preventing sheet washing.

The above named legumes may be handled in such a way that they will add a large amount of organic matter to the soil and this in turn will help cut down the possibilities of erosion. The organic matter in the soil tends to absorb the water and in this way cuts down the volume of runoff. The organic matter also enriches the soil and reduces the hazard in growing cover crops.

The root systems of the legume crops play a big part in checking erosion. The roots hold the soil particles together, make the soil more retentive of moisture and add organic matter directly to the soil. The heavy root systems of sweet clover and alfalfa are well adapted to this function.

No Cure or Prevention of Dreaded Hog Cholera

No drug or combination of drugs is known that will cure or prevent hog cholera, says the United States Department of Agriculture, although some of the so-called "tonics" for hogs may have merits as condition powders for the general health of the animals. Many preparations put on the market from time to time have, in tests by federal and state institutions, been proven worthless in preventing or curing hog cholera. The only dependable agent for the prevention of this disease is the antihog-cholera serum prepared according to the methods originally worked out by the federal bureau of animal industry.

DAIRY

PLANT SOY BEANS WITH CORN CROP

The combination of corn and soy beans for silage produced an average increase of approximately one ton of green forage, or 500 pounds of dry matter per acre, as compared with corn alone, in four years of experiments conducted by the agricultural experiment station at Storrs, Conn. The amount of additional protein per acre supplied by the addition of soy beans was figured as equivalent to 300 pounds of 40 per cent cotton seed meal.

The largest total yields of grain and dry matter under Connecticut conditions were produced by growing one stalk of corn to three of beans in every 12 inches of the row. Drilling the corn and soy beans proved decidedly better than planting both in the same hill, or planting the beans between the stalks of corn. Eighteen different varieties of soy beans were tried and the best variety was a stiff-stemmed, reasonably tall, large yielding variety, which will have its pods two-thirds filled when the corn is ready to be cut.

One question which has been argued a good deal is whether or not the planting of soy beans with the corn increases the nitrogen content of the corn crop the same season. No such increase was noted in these studies.

It was considered not desirable to grow soy beans alone and corn alone, mixing the two as they are put into the silo. Growing them together as a silage combination added a value of approximately $10 per acre to the silage crop.

Best and Cheapest Way to Maintain Dairy Herd

The problem of what is the best and cheapest way to maintain a herd of dairy cows is always before the man who produces milk. It is practically impossible to give a standard set of rules which will apply in all cases. The method used in maintaining a herd must largely be determined by the individual, recognizing the contributing factors.

A dairy herd may be maintained by continued purchase of mature animals to replace those whose period of usefulness has passed. There are many conditions under which this may be a wise practice. If it is desirable to have the whole herd composed of cows in their full productive capacity; if there is abundant opportunity for selection and purchase near at hand; if there is a reasonably good market for cows that are undesirable, and if one has reasonable skill in selecting, and good ability in bargaining, a herd of high-productive capacity may be more easily and more cheaply maintained in this way than by attempting to raise young animals to replace those that are wornout.

Superior Grain Mixture Recommended by Purdue

A satisfactory grain mixture commonly fed in Indiana for milk production is recommended by L. H. Fairchild of Purdue university. It is made up of four parts ground corn, two parts ground oats, two parts bran and one part linseed oil meal, all by weight. Plenty of legume hay will reduce the need of oil meal. Roughage consisting of nonlegume hay and corn stover needs at least two parts of some high protein concentrate to balance.

Corn silage, alfalfa, clover or soybean hay and a grain mixture of four parts ground corn, two parts ground oats and one part ground soy beans provide all the nutrients necessary for economical production. A grain mixture of corn and oats or corn and wheat bran is not complete because of lack of protein. Cottonseed meal, linseed oil meal, corn gluten meal, soybean oil meal or ground soy beans can be used to bring up the protein content.

Dairy Notes

Feed a cow all the roughage she will eat.

* * *

The feeding of silage before milking often causes additional odors in the milk.

* * *

Protein and minerals are necessary in building muscle and bone as well as in producing milk.

* * *

Clean milk requires sanitary conditions. Clean barns and clean cows are the first essentials.

* * *

A thin cow with "lumps," enlarged glands about the udder, is always open to suspicion of having tuberculosis.

* * *

A very heavy increase in the use of milking machines has been noted in the last few years throughout the country.

* * *

Cottonseed meal should not be used in too large quantities. About two pounds per cow per day is all that it is safe to feed.

* * *

Pure-bred sires must be used, that will improve the herd from the standpoint of production. Proper feeds must be grown and fed so that maximum results will be obtained.

First Sanskrit Book

The first book ever printed in Sanskrit was the Ritusauhara, a poem by Kalisada on the six seasons of India. It was edited by Sir William Jones and printed in Bengali characters at Calcutta in 1792.

Rather a Different Candy

Aside from always being fresh—there is a different kind of deliciousness about our candy—this seems to have created the wide popularity it enjoys.

Once you try our candy you become a permanent customer.

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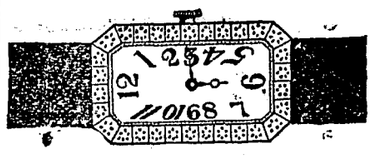

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HORSESHOEING and General Blacksmithing

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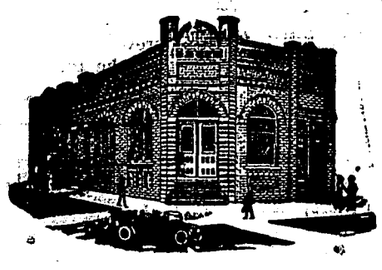
Power of Vibrations

A Boston violinist says he can put out a flame with the vibration of his fiddle. But that's nothing. A saxophone slightly off key can put out an entire orchestra.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.



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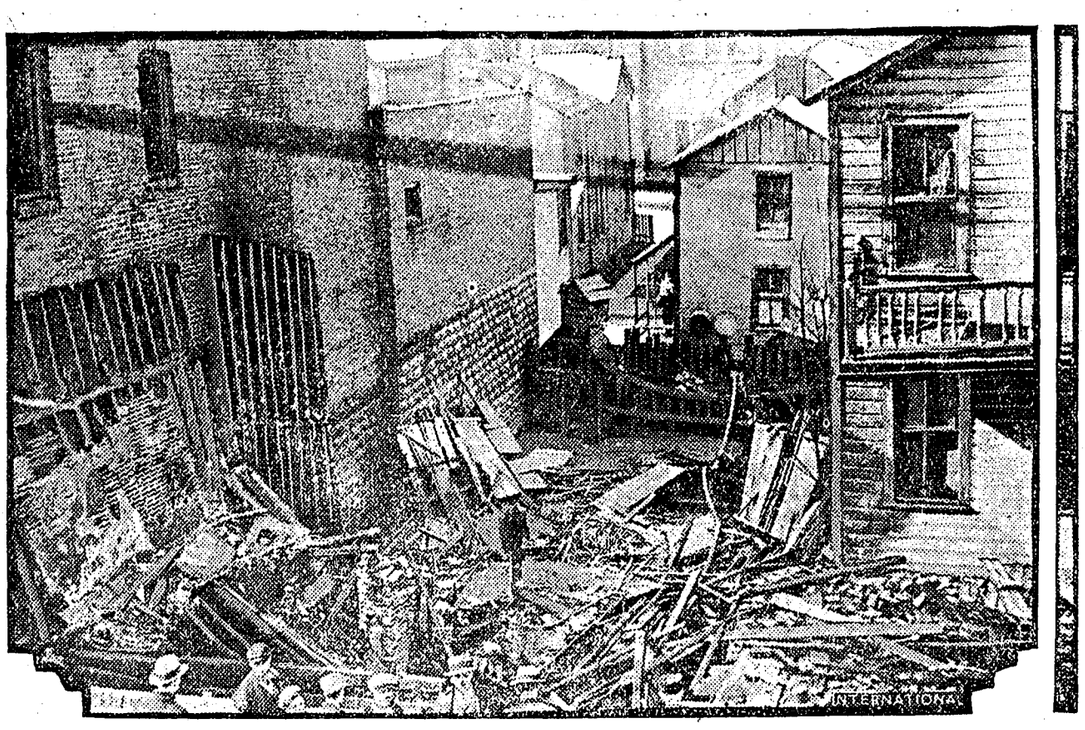
Kendrick, Idaho

Homes Wrecked by Explosion



A moving picture show at Braddock, Pa., probably saved more than a score of people from death as their homes were wrecked by an explosion while they attended the theater. The picture shows the wreckage of the homes.

Cologne Girls Greeting President Von Hindenburg

German girls cheering the arrival of President Von Hindenburg at Cologne for the festivities marking the deliverance of the Rhineland from allied military control. The flapper type and the bobbed hair fashion have not yet invaded the ranks of Germany's girls.

Breeders Try to Improve Flocks

More Interest Developed in Production of High Egg-Laying Strains.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

For many years the efforts of poultry breeders to improve their flocks were confined largely to breeding for the type and color demanded by the "Standard of Perfection," and little attention was paid to developing high egg production. In the last few years, however, more interest has developed in the production of high egg-laying strains.

Production and Quality.

To show that high egg production and good standard quality can be combined to a high degree in chickens, and to encourage breeding along these lines, was the purpose of the exhibit displayed by the United States Department of Agriculture at the Madison Square garden poultry show held in New York city a few weeks ago.

The male birds of the department's exhibit were all of excellent standard quality and were bred from hens which had laid from 200 to 290 eggs in their pullet year. Most of them had a pedigree which included several generations of producers of 200 eggs or more. The exhibit included male birds of the Barred Plymouth Rock breed, the Rhode Island Red breed, and the White Leghorn breed, demonstrating that high egg production is not confined to the White Leghorns.

Breeding for Eggs.

Breeding fowls for high-egg production was given a great stimulus by the inauguration of egg-laying contests in this country about 15 years ago. These contests are now being held in every section of the country. A number of hens entered in these official contests have laid more than 300 eggs in one year. The highest producing hens are now coming from flocks which have been pedigree bred for egg production for a period of years. A large per cent of the hens entered in these contests are White Leghorns, but just as large egg records have been made by other popular breeds, such as Plymouth Rock, Rhode Island Red, and Wyandotte.

Gypsum Considered as a Direct Soil Fertilizer

Gypsum, according to Iowa tests, does not have the ability to neutralize acid soils even though it does contain calcium the same as limestone. It has no alkalinity, and, therefore, cannot take the place of limestone. On the other hand, gypsum does not have any injurious effect on the soil, as is sometimes believed, the Iowa station says. Gypsum should be considered as a direct fertilizer, as it supplies calcium and sulphur to plants. It also has some value in certain soils as an indirect fertilizer, for laboratory experiments have shown that it has the property of making native potassium available to plants, and hence, might, in some cases, take the place of expensive potassium fertilizers. The bulletin covering this work may be had by writing for No. 232, bulletin section, Iowa State college, Ames, Iowa.

Sowing Scarified Sweet Clover Seed in Pasture

Sweet clover may be sown in an old pasture by sowing scarified seed during the early spring, and covering the seed with a disk or harrow, or by allowing the stock to trample the seed in. It can also be seeded by sowing the unscarified seed during the late fall months, or even during the winter when the ground is not covered with snow. It should be kept in mind that sweet clover is quite sensitive to acid soils, and that when seeding in an old pasture the young sweet clover plants must compete with the sod that has already become established. Better stands are usually secured when the ground is plowed and the sweet clover seeded with a small grain crop.

Farm Hints

A load of lime makes good ballast on the trip home from town.

* * *

The biggest profits in farming go to the man who watches the so-called little things.

* * *

When planting seed potatoes be sure that it is good seed, free from diseases that will ruin crop and profit.

* * *

The bee keeper who made the right provisions for his apiary last fall needs to give slight thought to them this spring.

* * *

The European corn borer spends about 11 months out of the year as a caterpillar in the green and dried stocks of corn.

* * *

Heifers that are due to freshen in the spring should be worked with a little, so that they will be used to having their udders handled.

* * *

Farm wages will probably be just as high this year as they have been the past two seasons, and especially will this be true of the eight-month man.

* * *

General expansion in agricultural production this year might place farmers in a less favorable economic position than at present, believe many agricultural economists.

Weather Bulletins Help Many Nebraska Farmers

A wholesale dealer in fruits and vegetables in Omaha, Neb., recently wrote to the weather bureau of the United States Department of Agriculture, saying that the frost forecasts received during an unseasonable fall freeze had enabled the fruit and vegetable trade as a whole to prevent an enormous loss. Not only did the weather bulletins and warnings save shippers and receivers of perishable freight large sums by giving them an opportunity to withhold shipments or protect those en route, but they accomplished the important service of maintaining a reasonable level of prices for these commodities, because any widespread loss by the producers must be offset by a corresponding increase in price.

Plowing Corn Land for Grain in Early Spring

It generally pays to plow corn land for grain, particularly if one can get plowing done in the fall. Spring plowing is about as good if one can put work enough on it to work the soil down into a good seed bed. One serious objection to spring plowing is that it delays seeding and generally early sowing is better for grain crops.

For this reason disking corn land for grain is recommended rather than plowing and late sowing. By double disking and then sowing with a disk drill one can put in a crop of grain on corn land in pretty good shape. Where one can plow and double disk and still sow early it is best to do so.

Rotation Is Advisable in Producing Tomatoes

In the production of tomatoes crop rotation is advisable regardless of soil type or locality. By this means losses caused by insects and diseases are materially reduced. In an ideal rotation tomatoes will not follow tomatoes nor will there be included potatoes, peppers, or egg plant, because of the danger that the latter crops may transmit diseases affecting the tomato. In general, tomatoes should be grown in a rotation covering at least four years and including one cultivated crop in addition to the tomatoes and one or more soil-building crops.

Great Statesman Exiled

Rivadavia, the great Argentine statesman, who is considered by many as second in both Americas only to Washington, after serving his country in many important positions, spent the last years of his life in exile in Spain.

Storing Flour

Under proper storage conditions flour should keep entirely satisfactorily for three months. Much of the high-grade wheat flour is kept for a considerably longer period of time, even for a year or more, and such flour is satisfactory for bread-making purposes.

DAIRY FACTS

PROTEINS NEEDED FOR DAIRY COWS

Many dairymen overlook the fact that summer pastures supply an insufficient amount of proteins to enable a dairy cow to give her best production, according to the National Dairy council in advocating that some grain rations be used at all times to supplement grasses, even if alfalfa, clover, soy beans or other legume crops are being pastured.

Prof. W. J. Fraser of the University of Illinois has made an interesting statement to emphasize this fact to dairymen. He referred to a pasture experiment made during twelve weeks of mid-summer by the Illinois experiment station, and summarizes the results thus:

"It would have required 30 acres of pasture to support an ordinary cow. If the cow is to graze over this area every week, she would have to travel 30 miles a day and have a muzzle two feet wide."

Prof. J. J. Hooper of the Kentucky experiment station made a similar observation, to determine how much grass a dairy cow required. He clipped some grass with a pair of shears and was surprised at the area required to yield 100 pounds, the amount needed by a 1,000-pound cow giving 25 pounds of milk a day.

"I had to clip 800 square feet of blue grass," states Professor Hooper, "the heads of which stood 15 inches high. All the blades were not this high, but the seed heads were. I clipped as close as a cow would graze, and the grass was good and thick."

By cramming the grass into gunny sacks, Professor Hooper used three sacks, showing how much grass a cow must eat each day to produce even a minimum amount of milk.

Dairymen should not overlook the value of feeding their cheaper grains for increased efficiency, according to the National Dairy council. A surplus of corn during the winter has made this a desirable feed for dairy cows if supplemented by protein feeds, while the prices paid for dairy products have been maintained by an increasing demand for milk, butter, ice cream and cheese. Not only does the dairy farmer make a profit by thus marketing corn products, but he is paid regularly throughout the year, and in addition still has valuable fertilizer with which to maintain the fertility of his land.

Type and Equipment of Model Farm Milk House

Years of study have resulted in the development of a type of farm milk house and equipment for the production of clean and wholesome milk on the farm. This building, with its cooler, storage tank, wash sink, and steamer, is one of the essentials in the production of a wholesome food product through the "milk route." At the request of the Smithsonian institution in Washington, D. C., a miniature of a model farm milk house will be placed on exhibition there, where it will form a part of the mammoth display of various other factors affecting the food and the health of the nation. Preliminary plans for the model have been drawn by the bureau of dairying of the United States Department of Agriculture. It will be constructed and put in place by the department's office of exhibits.

Feeding Grain to Cows Is Profitable Practice

"Does it pay to feed grain to my cows?" is a question which many farmers will be asking themselves. Results have been obtained in Kansas cow test association work clearly proving that it does, even in a season of high feed prices. Under favorable conditions it is possible to produce an average of 150 pounds of fat yearly on a ration of good roughage such as alfalfa, hay and silage. But with cows capable of producing more than this it is very questionable if it is economical to limit the feed. Like a manufacturing plant, the dairy cow is only operating on the most economical basis when being run to her normal capacity.

Remove Horns From Cattle

Unless dairy animals are to be used for show purposes their horns should be removed. Cows with horns endanger each other and even their attendants. Many a good udder has been partially or totally spoiled by a gouge from a sharp horn. Bulls are much more easily and safely handled when dehorned. The easiest way to remove horns is with caustic potash on the week-old calf. Clip the hair around the horn button and rub the spot about the size of a penny with the stick of caustic until blood appears.

Regularity With Cows

Feeding, watering, milking and turning the cows out for exercise should be done as regularly as possible every day. The time between feeding and milking mornings and nights should be divided as evenly as possible. Milking should be done as rapidly as possible without being rough, and it is important that the cows should be milked dry, because milk remaining in the udder after the cows have been milked acts as a positive check upon future secretion.

Local Ads

White Leghorn eggs for hatching. 15 for $1.00; 100 for $5.00. Julius Petrick, Kendrick. 11-p

Money To Loan: We have 1,000,000.00 to loan on improved farms at 5 per cent plus the usual charges. Let us figure with you if you want a new loan or renew your old one. Veatch Realty Co., Moscow, Idaho. 14-tf

FOR SALE: Hack, cow, farm dinner bell, Ford truck, 4 goats, entire household goods. Frank Farrington, Linden, Phone 6085. 17-3

Hughes Valve Caps, airtight. Never leak. See T. Y. Ellis. 18-2

For Sale: Early and late Cabbage plants, also tomato plants. $1.00 per 100. E. R. Carlson, Juliaetta, Idaho. 18-2

Dr. A. E. Jones, the reliable specialist of the Jones Optical Co. will be at the Commercial Hotel, Monday, May 24th. A word to the wise is sufficient. See Dr. Jones and see better.18-4

FOR SALE: 1924 Model Buick touring car. Inquire Gazette. 18-tf

High grade piano near Kendrick will be sold to reliable party at a big saving; $10 monthly will handle. A real buy. Write at once for particulars. Tallman Piano Store, Salem, Oregon. 18-2

For Sale: Choice of three good milk cows $50; choice of 2 good 2 year old heifers $40; all giving milk. Heifer and calf $45. Also Marquis wheat and navy beans. Wm. F. McClelland, Southwick. 18-1

Piano For Sale near Kendrick. Beautiful high grade piano must be sold at once. Big saving and terms $10 monthly to responsible party. For particulars write the Cline Piano Co., 66 Front Street, Portland, Oregon. 19-4

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that I will be at my place of registration at my home every Saturday from May 1, 1926 to and including Saturday July 24, for primary election, to be held August 3, 1926.

Mrs Jennie Hund, Leland, Idaho

Important Place for Legume Crop

Do Not Improve Soil Unless Many Conditions Are First Right.

Legumes have had an important place in crop production for many centuries. No doubt one of the chief reasons for the great popularity of this class of crops is the fact that under suitable conditions they may have a very desirable influence upon the crops which follow them. The increased corn yields following the use of a clover crop as a green manure testify to the worth of legumes for soil-building purposes.

Soil Improvement.

The idea of soil improvement is so frequently associated with the term legume that one often overlooks the fact that all legumes are not equally effective for this purpose, according to O. H. Sears, assistant chief of soil biology at the college of agriculture, University of Illinois. As a matter of fact, legumes not only differ in their ability to improve crop yields, but they may at times even have a tendency to lower the fertility of the soil. The extent to which legumes are valuable in soil improvement will depend upon a great many conditions. One of these conditions is inoculation.

Legumes are considered soil-building crops primarily because they have access to atmospheric nitrogen, provided their roots are well supplied with nitrogen-gathering bacteria living within the nodules on the roots of the plants. Such plants are said to be inoculated. Inoculated legumes thus may secure their nitrogen from the inexhaustible supply of the air. If not inoculated, however, legumes, like other kinds of plants, must depend upon the soil for their nitrogen as well as their mineral requirements, and since they are heavy feeders upon nitrogen and other plant-food elements, they may be the most effective "miners" of soil fertility grown on the farm. To function as soil-building crops, legumes must, therefore, be inoculated.

Benefits Derived.

The method of utilizing the crop is another important factor in determining the benefit to be derived from the growing of a leguminous crop. Under the best conditions, even inoculated legumes secure only a part of their nitrogen requirements from the air. Approximately a third of the nitrogen found in the legume plants comes from the soil. It is apparent, therefore, that the soil content of this important element can be increased only by returning a portion of the plant to the soil in the form of roots, stubble, residues, and as green or stable manure. A larger proportion of the tops must be returned in the case of some legumes than is necessary with others. Nine-tenths of the soy-bean plant is contained within the tops, while about one-half the alfalfa plant is below the ground. Thus, removing the whole soy-bean crop and returning nothing in the way of manure or threshed straw would tend to deplete the soil, even though the plants were inoculated, whereas the removal of a crop of alfalfa would have a much less serious effect. Soil improvement can be accomplished therefore by returning a major portion of inoculated legumes to the soil in one form or another.

"Divine Rights"

George F. Baer was known as Divine Rights Baer because of a statement in which he is alleged to have said: "The rights and interests of the laboring man will be protected and cared for—not by the labor agitators, but by the Christian men to whom God in His infinite wisdom has given the control of the property interests of the country."

SUMMONS

In the District Court of the Second Judicial District of the State of Idaho, in and for Latah County.

S. O. Gibbs, Plaintiff,

vs.

Samuel Geer, Reuben S. Cox, Jno. H. Evans, John M. Hill, H. C. Baker, Christen Nelson and Phebe Nelson, his wife, Sherman F. Town, Charles W. Town, Clarence M. Town, Harry O. Town, Nellie M. Jester, (nee Nellie M. Town) State of Idaho, and All Unknown Owners of and All Unknown Claimants to any right or title to or interest in or lien or claim upon the South One-Half (S½) of the Northeast Quarter (NE¼) and the North One-Half of the Southeast Quarter (N½SE¼) of Section Thirty-three (33) in Township Forty (40) North, of Range Five (5) W. B. M., in Latah County, State of Idaho, Defendants.

THE STATE OF IDAHO SENDS GREETING To the above named defendants:

You and each of you are hereby notified that a complaint has been filed against you in the District Court of the Second Judicial District of the State of Idaho, in and for Latah County, by the above named plaintiff, of the nature in general terms as follows:

the nature in general terms as follows:

To quiet title to the above described lands and premises and each and every part and parcel thereof in plaintiff.

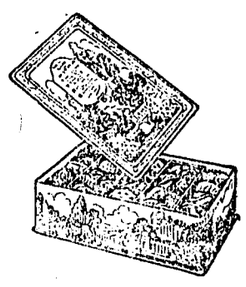
And you are hereby directed to appear and answer the said Complaint within twenty days of the service of this summons, if served within said Judicial District, and within forty days if served elsewhere; and you are further notified that unless you so appear and answer said Complaint within the time herein specified, the plaintiff will take judgement against you as prayed in said Complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of the District Court of the Second Judcial District of the State of Idaho, for Latah County, this 15th day of April, A. D., 1926.

HARRY A. THATCHER,
Clerk of said District Court,
By Adrian Nelson, Deputy Clerk.

Frank L. Moore and Latham D. Moore, Residence and P. O. address, Moscow, Idaho, Attorneys for plaintiff. 16-6

SAVE with SAFETY at your Rexall DRUG STORE



For May 9th Mother's Day

We suggest this exquisite decorated Gift Box of Artstyle Chocolates. The package is the most beautiful we have ever seen for this occasion.

Pound $1.50
2 Pounds $3.00

Red Cross Pharmacy

GLEANINGS

Born to Dr. and Mrs. G. W. McKeever, Friday morning, April 30, a daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Byron Smith of Peck visited friends in Kendrick over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Deobald and Mrs. M. A. Deobald drove to Craigmont, Sunday, to spend the day at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Roy Thompson. Mrs. Thompson is Mrs. M. A. Deobald's daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Daubenberg spent the week end in Spokane.

Miss Baack closed a successful term of school at Steel last Friday. A short program was rendered by the pupils in the morning, after which the parents and school children went to the woods for a picnic.

Miss Dorothy Stanton was a Lewiston visitor the first of the week.

Mrs. Lester McGraw of Bear ridge was happily surprised last Sunday when 18 of her friends spent the day with her, the occasion being her birthday. Bountiful refreshments were served and Mrs. McGraw was the recipient of many nice presents.

Gus Kruger, store-keeper of Cameron, underwent a major operation at a Lewiston hospital, Tuesday. He is reported to be recovering nicely.

Farmers in the Potlatch are rejoicing over the splendid rain this week. It practically insures a good winter wheat crop and is a fine thing for all farm crops. It came at an opportune time as the ground was getting too dry for good growing conditions.

L. J. Herres received delivery last week of a new Ford Sedan.

Herman Schupfer left Wednesday afternoon for Long Beach, Cal., for a few days visit with friends. He will return about the middle of the month with Mr. Wilmot, who recently purchased a new Jewett car, which he will drive home.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Deobald and children went to Lewiston, Tuesday afternoon, returning in a new Chevrolet touring car.

Math Kazda returned Tuesday afternoon from a trip to Lewiston and nearby points in Washington. He visited Rev. Carey at Colton for a short time.

Edgar Estes visited relatives in Moscow over the week end.

Walter Benscoter went to Clarkston Wednesday afternoon to visit at the home of his sister, Mrs. Neal Nelson.

Mrs. Payne returned to her home in Spokane, Wednesday, after visiting with Mrs. Howard Sloan.

Otto Schupfer is now the trouble shooter for the Potlatch Consolidated Electric Co. in the absence of Herman, who left for California, Wednesday.

Miss Ellen Peterson, county superintendent of schools, and Miss Carlson, sister of A. K. Carlson, were Kendrick visitors from Moscow, yesterday.

The Campfire girls met in the room of the Presbyterian church Wednesday evening. Mesdames. Edgar Long and Ramey were present to chaperon the girls.

Jim Cain arrived Tuesday from Butte, Mont., to visit his mother on American ridge. He expects to return to Butte in the near future.

Clarence Bell, who has been working at the Kendrick Store, left yesterday for Orofino where he has employment.

Last Tuesday about 35 young people met at the parsonage to spend the evening listening to Rev. and Mrs. W. W. Bell talk on topics concerning Oriental countries and customs, and to view the display of curios brot from the Orient by the Bells. Everyone present was delighted with the information received.

Mrs. John Dammarell and Mrs. Kester Dammarell were Troy visitors yesterday.

Mrs. R. H. Ramey returned Wednesday from Wenatchee where she visited friends and attended the Apple Blossom Festival.

Claud Stanton of Bremmerton, Wash., visited his mother and brothers here last week. The first of this week he left with a pack string for the Little North Fork country where he has a timber claim.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Knepper and family spent Sunday in Tekoa at the McConnell home. Mr. and Mrs. McConnell and Jane are planning to leave for California the last of this month to visit relatives. They will make the trip in their car.

Ben Callison and son, Norla, drove to the North Fork of the Clearwater the first of the week on a fishing trip. They were headed for Big Island.

It might stimulate civic pride to offer a prize for the best kept yard in Kendrick. A big improvement has been made in the appearance of the homes here the last few years but there is room for still further improvement. Right now we would award the prize to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ellis. They have a beautiful lawn, flowers, shrubbery and trees.

Announcements were received last Friday of the marriage of Miss Mary Ella Lyle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Lyle, of Peck, to Mr. Harry Scott Benscoter, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Benscoter of Kendrick. the wedding took place in Walla Walla, Wash., Saturday, April 10. The bride and groom will be at home on their farm near Kendrick after June 1.

Kendrick has exceptionally good phone service and the people of this community should appreciate the fact. The local lines cover a wide radius including a number of outlying towns that may be reached without paying toll charges. The central girls are strictly on the job and are very courteous and accommodating.

Frank Boyd and A. K. Carlson drove to Moscow on business yesterday afternoon.

Paul Shulze and Ben Cummings made a business trip to Lewiston this week.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Byron Smith and family of Peck attended the lecture at the Methodist church last Sunday evening.

Maybe it is a good thing after all that so many girls are beautiful but dumb. If they weren't beautiful the average man would never fall in love with them. If they weren't dumb they would never fall in love with the average man.—Ex.

A teacher: Who was Noah? Answer: He was an old timer who took care of the floating population when the flood drowned every living thing that wouldn't get on his boat.

The Kendrick High School team went down to defeat at Genesee last Friday when the Genesee High took the locals into camp by a score of 16 to 7.

Closing Out Business

Harry Glover is closing out his interest in the Main Street Garage this week and expects to look for a new location. It is understood the business will be continued under the sole management of Paul Shulze as soon as a number of adjustments have been made. Mr. Shulze has had charge of the mechanical department of the business. He is a first class mechanic and is working up a very good business here.

Celebrates His Sixth Birthday

John Knepper entertained the primary pupils at a party at his home yesterday afternoon, the occasion being his sixth birthday. Games were played and refreshments of ice cream and cake served. Invitations were placed on the desks of the following little folks: Cleta Bolon, Larry and Dwight Langdon, Elmer Emery, Charley Candler, Esther Aiken, Junior Ramey, Fred Reid, Floyd Crocker, Ray Johnson, Lawrence Kuykendahl, Joseph Watts, Jewell Cummings, Paul and Keith Dammarell, Ada Candler, Herold Ellis, Marjorie Onstott, Juanita Kite, James Shulze and Clarence Huddleston.

CRESCENT CLIPPINGS

Mrs. C. L. Trail and son, Warren, came down from Moscow, Friday evening. Mrs. Trail returned on the Sunday noon train.

Sue Robeson helped Mrs. H. Wright last week. Mrs. Wright was quite ill, but is much improved now.

Lula, Minnie and Bill Riley, and Kenneth Fraser visited at the Dorendorf home and took in the picnic at the school house, Saturday.

School closed at the Crescent school house, Saturday with a short program and picnic. Most of the neighborhood attended and reported a good time. Miss Alice Winegardner who has ably handled the school these last three months, returned to her home in Lewiston, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Dorendorf visited at the I. T. Kimbley home, Sunday.

Frank Meyer returned to the homestead, Sunday.

Sunday visitors at the W. H. Loeser home were the John Kirchknopf and Elmer Hudson families.

Mr. and Mrs. John Darby and daughter enjoyed the missionary talk by Rev. W. W. Bell in Southwick, Sunday, and a visit at the Homer Betts home.

Wm. and Walter Dorendorf are helping Gus Farrington this week.

Will Lecture on India

Rev. W. W. Bell will lecture at Juliaetta, Wednesday evening, May 12, and at Leland the following evening, beginning at 7:30. On Sunday, May 9, he will preach at Tekoa. During his talks he will have his collections of curios on display.

Tractr Demonstration

W. F. Behrens is promoting a big tractor demonstration to be held on his farm near Leland, Saturday, May 8. A number of different makes of tractors are expected to take part. Hill climbing, side hill and loose ground work will be demonstrated. Everyone interested in tractor farming is invited to attend.

Two Irishmen stood in front of a drug store in Dublin. In the window was a display of rubber gloves. "Now I wonder what is them things for?" asked one of the Irishmen. "Oh," replied the other Irishman, "ye can put them things on an' wash yer hands without gettin' yer 'ands wet."—Tacoma New Herald.

Rough Guess

"What is the occupation of that gentleman who works so hard to entertain?" "Judging from the stories he tells," answered Miss Cayenne, "I should say he is an archeologist."—Washington Star.

What's a Psychologist?

According to a psychologist 10,000,000 of us are morons and 25,000,000 more just plain, ordinary dumbbells. What's a psychologist?—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Straw Hat Season
IS HERE

And your choice is big if you come in now. Prices from 25c and we have them for all the family.

Jackie Coogan Sweaters

The quality sweater for Men, Youth and Boys. Brilliant colors and novel patterns, V neck, pullover style, Price - - **$5.50, $4.00** and **$3.25**

DUO-BO. Always in style, 2 ties in one, Price **50c**
Hand painted cowhide belts in new colors and patterns, Price **$1.25**
Mens Sox, a big shipmen just in wonderful colors, priced at **75c**

BONE DRY SHOES

For Men who work and walk. Space for bi ls a description as they are entirely different. Easy as a dress shoe and wears like iron

OSHKOSH OVERALLS

Woven from America's best blue denim and every yard of it goes in to Oshkosh B'Gosh overalls. All sizes now in stock.

GRAB BOXES

Your choice for 25c and we guarantee you will get values up to $3.00.

KENDRICK STORE CO.

"The Quality Store"

Great Eastern's Whistle

The steam whistle of the Great Eastern was saved from destruction by a former officer of the ship, who bought it when the liner was broken up. It is 33 inches high and weighs 98 pounds.

Wing Spread Varies

The spread of an albatross' wings is 14 times the width from back to front, while the spread of the swallow's wings is only four times the width.

The Vital Spot

Sarcastical jests on a man's person or his manners, though hard to bear are perhaps more easily borne than those that touch his religion.—Benjamin Franklin.

No Unalloyed Pleasure

There is no such thing as pure unalloyed pleasure; some bitter ever mingles with the sweet.—Ovid.

Nothing New

A scientist claims to have discovered that sleep can be omitted, but the family in the flat overhead beat him to it.—Columbus Dispatch.

If This Is a Sample

She—"I hope you will like my new hat, Robert. I bought it on your account." Fiance—"On my account? Not yet, my dear; this is still on your dad."—Boston Transcript.

SPECIAL
ON
FLOUR

"400" per barrel - - **$8.20**
Princess per barrel - - **$8.00**
Asotin Best per barrel **$7.80**

Chicken Feed
Large Stock on Hand

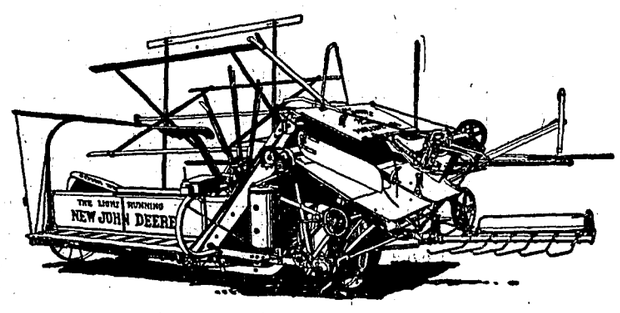
We have a full line of chicken feed at very reasonable prices. Egg mash, O. K. Scratch, Bran and most anything you require in this line. Get our prices before you buy.

MILL FEED

All kinds of Mill Feed, Hay and Grain
We are glad to serve you.

Vollmer Clearwater Company
KENDRICK, IDAHO

When you buy John Deere implements you are sure of prompt repair service throughout their long life



Its Easy Pull Will Convince You

When you see the Light Running New John Deere in the field, you will be surprised and pleased with its light pull and steady work. You will be convinced that the binder you buy will be

The Light Running New John Deere

The use of roller- and ball-bearings at all main friction points, together with improvements in design, make this the lightest running binder ever built.

The oiling system has been greatly improved—there are fewer oil holes and each one is easy to reach and of large size—it is much easier to oil than other binders and you don't have to oil it as often.

We want to show you this better binder and explain its many real improvements. Drop in and see us the next time you are in town.

Main frame built like a bridge—braced and overlapped for great strength.

Driving parts easily accessible — driving shaft and crank shaft can be taken out without removing bevel pinion or bevel drive gear.

Steel guides protect knife head and pitman—steel knife clips hold knife in proper working position. Reel can be easily set to meet varying grain conditions.

Great capacity elevators—handle grain without waste or clogging.

Handy bundle carrier — simple, great capacity — does not scatter bundles.

All - steel tongue truck — wheels hold to ground and relieve horses of neckweight and side draft.

Carlson Hardware Co.

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