

Oct. 23, 1926

Boost For Better Roads Into Kendrick

# KENDRICK

THE OFFICIAL PAPER

VOLUME 36

# 42

KENDRICK, LATAH COUNTY, IDAHO

## NEWS FROM THE NEIGHBORING TOWNS

Clipped From Papers Published in Latah County.

### Idaho Plans New Road

Completion of an agreement looking to the construction of a complete improved highway from Boise to Los Angeles via Wells and Elko, Nevada, was announced by H. W. Gregory, director of the bureau of highways, following a conference at Elko.

Idaho and Nevada highway departments and Elko and White Pine counties, both in Nevada, and Twin Falls county in Idaho, have entered the agreement for improvements to be started next year and completed in four years. The new route would be 472 miles shorter than the Boise-Los Angeles route via Salt Lake City.—Genesee News.

### Bought Garage

Carl and Albert Olson and Clinton Bohman have purchased the Auto Sales & Service Co. of Moscow and will operate the same in connection with the Olson Motor company's business here. They are now handling the sales of the Oldsmobile and Overland cars and now will also handle the Willys-Knight cars. Carl and Albert will divide their time between the two places.—Troy News.

### Clay Banks Potential Wealth

There are unlimited deposits of clay in this section that analyze high in the chemical properties required for making the finest pottery.

There are millions of tons of this clay right around Deary, which begins at the grass roots and goes nobody knows how deep; and here is a source of community wealth that is lying dormant.

It was demonstrated here many years ago, when the old brick plant was in operation and an expert in clay working had charge, that this clay will make pottery that is not excelled anywhere. It also makes both fire and ordinary brick, roofing and drainage tile.

It will make any product that can be made out of clay, which in quality has no peer. We have no figures at hand showing how this clay tests, but remember having seen them some years ago, and recall that the tests were high.

Here is a resource that should be developed, and an effort ought to be made to get some clay products concern interested at least to the extent of investigating it.

The manufacture of brick and tile would be profitable, and the pottery possibilities could be worked at leisure. The business is here for somebody.—Deary Press.

### School Enrollment Good

An average of 94.4 per cent attendance was reported to Miss Ellen Peterson, county school superintendent, at the completion of the six-weeks' period by 65 school districts of the county. Four schools perfect attendance for the period.

"No figures are available for total enrollment of the county at the present time," the superintendent said, "although reports from several schools make an estimate possible. Last year 4225 students were enrolled in the 93 districts of the county, and with from five to 10 per cent increases reported by many districts so far makes it reasonable to expect that the total will exceed 4500 before the end of the semester."

"Genesee, Troy, Potlatch, Moscow, Kendrick, Juliaetta, and other towns have reported as high as 15 per cent increase over total enrollment for last year, and with most outlying districts at least on par with 1925, the expectations for the largest county enrollment in history seems favorable," the county superintendent said.—Star-Mirror.

## KENDRICK AUDIENCE HEARD ADDRESSES

Prominent Speakers Talk on the Issues of the Campaign

The first political meeting of the present campaign to be held in Kendrick took place last Monday evening at the New Kendrick Theatre when Congressman Burton L. French, republican candidate to succeed himself and Fred E. Lukens, republican candidate for secretary of state, spoke to their friends here on national and state issues. Both Mr. French and Mr. Lukens spent their boyhood days in or near Kendrick. They have many friends here who were delighted to hear them.

Mr. Lukens is a brother of Mrs. Frank Crocker. He went to school here to Mr. French, who was his first teacher. Mr. Lukens has served four years as assistant secretary of state. In his speech he talked on state issues and commended the present republican state administration and the cabinet form of government for its efficiency.

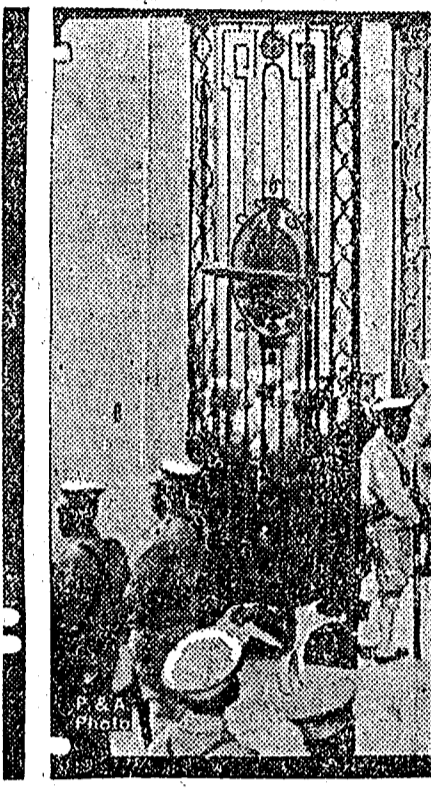
Following are a number of paragraphs from the speech of Congressman French:

"When the republican administration came into power in 1921 with a president and a congress, a condition confronted our country and the world that was modified in incalculable degree by the world war. It was the duty of the administration to apply policies of business management to government, and I am proud of the record that has been accomplished. The national indebtedness has been reduced approximately \$5,000,000,000. The annual cost of government has been reduced \$2,500,000,000. The budget system has been adopted and the principles of economic administration have been carried into national affairs as never before in our country's history. Taxation has been reduced as conditions would warrant and I believe that still further reductions are possible within the immediate future.

"But if the administration were to be worthy of the confidence of the American people, it had to have regard for the economic welfare of the country. Five million idle men were in the United States. Millions of dollars' worth of foreign products were being dumped into the American markets. The standards of living of the United States are incomparably better than the standards of living in foreign countries and the wage scale is many times greater than the wage scale of the people of the nations that compete with us. How to modify the economic conditions so as to benefit the producers of America and to maintain an adequate wage scale, that was our problem. Manifestly, if we were to benefit the producers of the United States, we had to provide a market for that which we produced. More than that, in order that we could produce we had to bring about economic conditions that would recognize the American wage scale and standard of living. The republican party met this responsibility by placing a protective tariff upon the essential commodities that could be produced in America, and we have seen the benefits in a thousand ways.

"In Idaho the dairy industry has increased 50 per cent in five years. The poultry industry has made enormous gains. The sheep industry has come back to a degree of prosperity that gives heart and courage to our people. There are some lines of agriculture that still lag. In spite of an increase of duty upon clover and other grass seeds, upon dried peas and beans, the importations into the United States are larger than they ought to be the ways and means committee, proposing a greater measure of protection to these commodities in harmony with the recommendations that agricultural organizations of our state have submitted through me to the na-

## Chamber of D



### Hope Chest Contest

The three prizes for the Hope Chest Contest, being put on by the Gazette and the New Kendrick Theatre, are now on display in the Carlson Hardware window. First prize is a 43 piece chest of Community Silverware; second prize, a cedar chest and the third prize a full kitchen set of aluminum ware.

The first announcement of the standing of the candidates will be thrown on the screen at the theatre tomorrow night. From then on until the end of the contest the standing of the contestants will be on the screen at each show and published in the Gazette weekly.

Saturday night is the last opportunity for nominating new candidates.

Following is a list of the contestants:

- Mrs. A. Behrens, Juliaett
- Miss Clarice Leith, Kendrick
- Mrs. Leland Houck, Juliaett
- Miss Beryl Harrison, Lelan
- Mrs. Walt Bencoster, Am. Ridg
- Miss Leora Aiken, Kendrick
- Miss Edna Southwick, Cavendis
- Miss Corrine Snyder, Juliaett
- Miss Henrietta Blum, Kendrick
- Miss Thelma Perryman, Kendrick
- Mrs. Ed. Galloway, B. B. Ridg
- Miss Bonnie Craig, Lelan
- Miss Amy Tupper, Agath
- Mrs. H. Galloway, L. B. Ridg

Frank Boyd purchased the barn on the Wilmot property and is having it torn down this week. He will use the lumber for the construction of a garage on the lots south of his residence.

### tional congress.

"Five months ago under general provision of the tariff law, the president, by proclamation, increased the duty upon butter to 12 cents a pound from 8 cents. This was necessary in order to meet the unequal competition that existed in spite of a duty of 8 cents. Today the tariff commission is inquiring of eggs, and it is my thought that it may well be that the duty upon eggs should be increased the same as upon butter. In other words, if we are to protect the producers of America, it is essential that the tariff be adequate to meet the costs of production in America, over the cost of production on account of wages and standards of living in foreign countries.

"The best market for America is the American market. We sell in American markets more than 93 per cent of the raw agricultural products from the American farms. We sell abroad less than 7 percent. The American market is best when our people are employed and when adequate wages are paid. In 1919 the people of the United States consumed, for instance, near 10 percent more meat than they consumed in 1920, because they were employed. The same principle applies to other commodities that are produced in America."

## For Justices of the Supreme Court:

For Secretary of State: C. W. BOOTH  
For State Auditor: HENRY REINEKE  
For State Treasurer: ROBERT C. EARLY  
For Attorney General: C. W. MORRISON  
For Superintendent of Public Instruction:

For State Mine Inspector: JOSEPH R. HANSEN  
For District Judge, Second Judicial District:

For State Senator:

For State Representative:

For County Commissioner, First District:

For County Commissioner, Second District:

For County Commissioner, Third District:

For Clerk of the District Court and Ex-Officio Auditor and Recorder:

For Prosecuting Attorney:

For Sheriff:

For Treasurer and Ex-Officio Tax Collector and Public Administrator:

For Probate Judge:

For County Superintendent of Public Instruction:

For Assessor:

For Surveyor:

For Coroner:

For Justice of the Peace, Precinct (Vote for Two)

For Constable:

Constitutional Amendment

"Shall Section 23 of Article III of the Constitution of the State of Idaho be amended so as to provide that each member of the legislature shall receive for his services a sum not exceeding \$10.00 per day from the commencement of the session, but not more than \$600.00 per diem allowance for any one session."

Dated at Moscow, Idaho, this 5th day of October, A. D. 1926.

HARRY A. THATCHER, Auditor of Latah County, Idaho, 42-3

one outlook for the country.

tion of tuberculosis among all kinds of live stock is encouraging, federal veterinary officials assert.

## New Strain of Cabbage

### Is Resistant to Disease

Cabbage growing on a commercial or lesser scale in the corn belt has been seriously hampered the last few years by a disease known as cabbage yellows which lives over in the soil for as long as 11 years and causes from a half to almost total loss of the crop.

Various attempts to control the disease by soil treatments or crop rotation have failed, but a strain has recently been developed by the Iowa Agricultural Experiment station, Ames, which seems to be quite resistant. In various trials on infested soils it has produced satisfactory crops during the past two years. The strain is called Jacope and was bred up from the Copenhagen Market variety. Bulletin No. 235 describes this strain.

## Meat Scrap in Ration

Meat scrap or some other animal feed high in protein is one essential constituent of the mash. In some experiments a pen of pullets, on free range, which did not get meat scrap

## Mule Family Has Grown

The bureau of animal industry says that the first mule bred in this country of which it has a record is one bred by George Washington. The first Jack brought to this country was presented to him by the king of Spain.

## Dancing and Beefsteak

It has been estimated that if the energy which a person puts into a Charleston dance were employed in some gainful occupation, the compensation would suffice to support an average family on beefsteak and onions for from three to four days.

## WANTED

Cattle, Hogs and Sheep.

Hides and Wool.

Poultry

Call

B. N. EMMETT & CO.

## DRAYING

We move anything that's Loose.

Residence Phone 654

KENDRICK DRAY & ICE

Frank Boyd, Prop.

## Tidy Profit in Poultry Raising

Best Records in Illinois Show Average Gain of \$2.45 on Each Hen.

Chickens may be a side line on some farms, but 234 Illinois farmers who co-operated last year with the extension service of the college of agriculture, University of Illinois, in keeping records on their flocks realized total profits of \$43,778.01 from their poultry raising, according to a summary of their records prepared by John Vandervort, poultry extension specialist.

Receipts and Expenses. The total labor income which the farmers realized from their poultry amounted to \$60,538.54. Cash receipts from eggs alone amounted to \$81,154.79, while the sale of market poultry brought in cash receipts totalling \$42,778.78. The total cash receipts from all sources amounted to \$148,598.97. The bill for chicken feed on the 234 record farms amounted to \$73,270.20. There were 39,126 chickens kept on the 234 record farms, while 4,164,508 eggs were laid. This was \$47,047 dozen eggs, 11,568 cases or a little more than 28 carloads of eggs of 400 cases each.

The object of the flock record project, under which the records were kept, is to point out success-promoting practices in farm poultry raising. In this connection the summary of the records brings out some striking contrasts between the best one-third of the records and the poorest one-third. In the case of egg production per hen, for instance, the average for that third of the records which were best was 118 eggs a hen, while the average for the poorest one-third was 100 eggs a hen, or one and one-half dozens a year less. With eggs at 80 cents a dozen, the average income from the hens in the poorest one-third of the records, therefore, would average 45 cents less a year than that from the hens in the best one-third of the records, Vandervort pointed out.

### Culled Flocks Best.

Farmers who turned in the best one-third of the records culled out 53 per cent of their hens while those who turned in the poorest records culled only 40 per cent. Only 11 per cent of the hens died on the farms making up the best one-third, while 14 per cent died on the poorest one-third. Perhaps the most striking difference between the best one-third and the poorest one-third of the records was in point of profits from each hen. Farms from which the best records came realized an average profit of \$2.45 on each hen, while that one-third of the farms which had the poorest records realized an average profit of six-tenths of one cent on each hen. The best one-third showed meat receipts of \$1.68 a hen in contrast to 88 cents from the poorest one-third, while the feed cost per hen on the best farm records was \$2.01 as compared to \$1.90 on the poorest one-third. In other words, it cost the farmers who had the poorest records about the same for feed as it did those who had the best records, Vandervort said. Farmers who turned in that one-third of the records which were best realized an average of \$1.41 return for each hour of their labor, while those who turned in the poorest records got only 25 cents for each hour or their labor.

### Kafir for Dairy Feed

A very slight advantage was found in ground corn as compared with ground kafir during tests conducted at the Kansas Agricultural college. However, the advantage in producing milk and butterfat was very small. One was practically as good as the other in maintaining body weights. A basal ration of alfalfa hay and sorgho silage was used. In addition the cows received a grain ration consisting of four parts of the grain to be compared, two parts of wheat bran and one part of linseed oil meal.

### Grease Cures Lice

If your chicks begin to show signs of having some secret sorrow and seem worried and unthrifty and nervous, examine them carefully for head lice. The head louse is a peculiar parasite and quite destructive. There is a sure and easy remedy for him. He cannot endure grease. Rub the heads of affected chicks with lard after you have verified the presence of head lice by examination, and they will get almost immediate relief. Do this again in a week.

### Hogs Utilize By-Products

Hogs utilize the animal by-products of the farm which would otherwise be wasted, such as milk and dairy waste, garbage, and the meat from animals lost on the farm. Moreover, they consume profitably garden waste, the non-marketable grains, and the feeds made from the by-products of animal slaughter. Hogs multiply more rapidly than any other farm animal, and may be prepared for market more quickly than any other animal.

# The DAIRY

## SPRAY FOR FLIES HELPS MILK YIELD

There are three factors that tend to reduce the flow of milk during the summer, hot weather, poor pasture and flies. The first, and to some extent the second, are beyond the control of the dairymen, but the loss from the third can be greatly reduced, if proper steps are taken at the right time. Sanitation and the use of a good fly spray will greatly reduce the loss caused by flies, say Purdue university dairymen.

This loss is due partly to the direct loss of blood drawn from the animal by the insects. The great numbers that infest the herd day and night gorge themselves with large quantities of blood. Besides this, the excitement and annoyance caused during the heat of the day, when the herd seeks some shady place to find comfort, exerts no small influence on the daily milk flow. Flies may become so troublesome at certain seasons of the year that animals are driven frantic. This not only affects the milk flow, but may even lead to a loss of flesh.

The removal of all unnecessary material around the yards, especially fresh manure, is a very effective means of controlling the fly menace. The darker the stable can be kept during the heat of the day the better. Whitewash darkened with some coloring matter, such as lampblack, may be applied to the windows. Sacking hung from the top of the door keeps the stable dark while the cows are entering and also serves to brush off a number at the same time. Some dairies equip the windows and doors with screens. This is especially valuable when the practice of keeping the herd indoors during the heat of the day is followed.

During fly time each herd should be sprayed once or twice daily with some spray mixture. No fly repellent has yet been devised which is satisfactory as a permanent spray. But there are a number on the market which greatly reduce the attacks of these insects.

## Give Cream for Butter

### Most Careful Attention

Cream, like many other delicate foods, is perishable and is very susceptible to fermentation and contamination. Unclean, old, sour, stale cream cannot be made into high-quality butter, the kind that sells readily and brings top market prices.

Producers should know that the two important factors, cleanliness in handling and temperature cream is held at, determine its quality. All milk utensils, including cream separator, should be thoroughly cleaned and scalded after each time they are used. They should then be left in dry clean surroundings and whenever possible in the sunlight when they are not in use.

For best results cream should be cooled immediately after it is skimmed to 50 degrees Fahrenheit or lower if possible but not freezing before being mixed with cream from a former skimming. It should be kept at this temperature until sent to the creamery.

## Keep Heifer Growing to Make Best Dairy Profit

Start them quick and keep them growing, is the way to raise profitable dairy heifers. This practice needs to be stressed at this time of the year, because heifers will soon be suffering from short pastures and lack of feed. These short pastures and scanty feed will slow up the growth of the heifers and, in some cases, actually stunt them for life, thus cutting down their efficiency as mature cows. Just as it is important in economical milk production to have cows give a large flow of milk so that there may be a profit left above the expense of keep, so it is important to have heifers grow fast. Only in this way can they use the smallest percentage possible of their feed for maintenance and the largest amount possible for growth, which means economy in their raising.

## Dairy Notes

The wise dairymen sells feed to his cows; he doesn't give it to them.

An abundance of bedding used in the dairy stable always pays.

The world's dairy record is claimed for Melba XV of Darbarara, a milking Shorthorn owned in Australia. She gave 32,522 pounds of milk and 1,614 pounds of butterfat in a year, with three milkings a day.

A method of raising calves which has been used at several of the experiment stations with good success is to give them a good start on either whole or skim milk and at the end of about seventy days have them changed to grain and hay.

A young calf will do better if it gets very little grass until two and a half to three months of age. The fresh grass added to the milk diet produces an unbalanced condition which does not encourage the best growth.

# AUCTION SALE

I will sell 15 head of cows and other property described hereon, at public auction at the Fred Lent place 1/2 mile north and 2 miles west of Cameron at 10 o'clock on

## Wednesday' Oct. 27

### 17 Head of Dairy Cows 17

#### DAIRY CATTLE

Durham-Jersey, age 8, fresh  
 Hol.-Guern. age 5, fresh 10 weeks  
 Guernsey age 5, fresh 8 weeks  
 Guern.-Jersey, age 5, fresh 8 weeks  
 Holstein, age 9, fresh 5 weeks  
 Dur.-Jersey, age 2, fresh in April  
 Guern.-Hols., age 2, fresh in April  
 Ayrshire-Dur., age 2, fresh in April  
 Guernsey, age 3, fresh in December  
 Holstein, age 5, fresh in December  
 Durham, age 5, fresh in December  
 Holstein, age 9, fresh in December  
 Holstein, age 5, fresh in December  
 Guernsey, age 5, fresh in February  
 Ayrshire, age 7, fresh in April  
 Jersey, age 3, fresh 10 weeks  
 Jersey, age 9, fresh in January  
 2 Guernsey bull calver, age 2 months  
 Guernsey bull calf eligible to registry

#### HORSES

Black saddle mare  
 2 black geldings, age 7, weight 1200  
 White horse, age 15, weight 1350  
 Buckskin horse, age 15, weight 1000  
 Black mare colt age 1 year.

#### IMPLEMENTS

3/4 inch Weber wagon  
 Grain tank, 1 100-bushel tank  
 9-foot Monitor drill  
 8-foot Deering binder  
 5-foot double disc  
 12 and 14 inch John Deere gangs  
 14 inch J. D. high lift gang plow  
 Tractor attachment for plow  
 2 16-inch walking plows  
 P. & O. one-row bean planter  
 2-section spring tooth harrow  
 Buggy running gear and 4 wheels  
 3 sets harness, 1 heater, 1 oil stove

TERMS: All sums of \$20 and under cash; all over that amount bankable note bearing 10 per cent interest and due October 1, 1927-

THE LADIES AID WILL SERVE LUNCH

## O. W. HENRY

OWNER

A. H. Daubenberg, Clerk

N. R. Shepherd, Auct.

# AUCTION SALE

I will sell at public auction at my place 6 miles northeast of Kendrick on American ridge. the following described property, commencing at 10 o'clock on

## Tuesday, Oct. 26

#### HORSES

Bay gelding, age 5, weight, 1400  
 Roan gelding, age 12, weight 1400  
 Bay mare, age 8, weight 1100  
 Black mare, age 11, weight 1000  
 Pinto mare, age 11, weight 1000

#### CATTLE

Red cow, age 8, freshen March 5  
 Red cow, age 5, freshen December 26  
 Red cow, age 5, freshen, January 14  
 Red cow, age 4, freshen February 3  
 Brindle cow, age 5, freshen Jan. 11  
 Jersey cow, age 2, freshen March 2  
 Jersey cow, age 2, freshen Feb. 21  
 Jersey cow, age 2, freshen Feb. 23  
 2 nice spring calves, 3 fine pigs  
 14 heifers coming 2 years old  
 3 young beef cows  
 Jersey cow to freshen in February  
 Some chickens.

#### HOUSEHOLD GOODS

Sanitary couch and mattress

Kitchen table and cabinet  
 60-egg incubator  
 Stand table, Cream cans Heater  
 2 beds and springs, Organ, Rocker  
 Hand power washing machine

#### IMPLEMENTS

3-inch Winona wagon  
 3-inch Moline wagon  
 Wagon box, Rack, Bundle rack  
 5-foot single disc, McCormack mower  
 2-section harrow, Cultivator  
 New Mitchell fan mill, Buggy, Sleigh  
 Pair bobbs, 2 harpoon hay forks  
 Hay carrier and cable, Grindstone,  
 16-inch Moline sulkey plow,  
 12-inch walking plow, Wade drag saw  
 5-foot cross-cut saw, Forks, Rakes  
 Hoes, Shovels, Axes, Mauls, etc  
 Heavy set butt chain harness,  
 Set butt chain harness, Good saddle  
 Set long tug harness, Set buggy harness  
 Leather chaps.

TERMS: All sums under \$20 cash; any amount over \$20, 5 per cent discount for cash. Time will be given until Oct. 1, 1927 on approved note at 10 per cent.

THE LADIES AID WILL SERVE LUNCH

## LISLE GREY

OWNER

G. P. Anderson, Clerk

N. R. Shepherd, Auct.

**Professional Cards**

**Dr. GEO. W. MCKEEVER**  
Dental Surgeon  
Phones: Office 812, Res. 1915  
Kendrick, Idaho

**A. H. OVERSMITH**  
Attorney-at-Law  
Urquhart Bldg. - 3rd St.  
Moscow, Idaho

**OLIVER J. MOORHEAD, M. D.**  
Physician and Surgeon  
Phone 833  
Kendrick, Idaho

**DOCTOR TRUITT**  
Day and Night Calls  
Attended Promptly  
Southwick, Idaho.

**DR. G. W. LAW**  
Chiropractor  
Water Street  
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**WILLIAM H. MEYER**  
Blacksmithing, Wagon Work  
and  
Horseshoeing  
All Work Guaranteed

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Auctioneer  
Shep Pays Phone Calls  
Troy, Idaho

**Kendrick Barber Shop**  
BATHS  
Agency for Moscow Steam  
Laundry.  
All kinds of cleaning and  
pressing.  
Silvie Cook, Prop.

**J. J. PICKERD**  
Licensed Embalmer and  
Undertaker  
During bad weather we will  
furnish horse drawn hearse.  
Auto Equipment, Lady Attendant.  
Stock of goods in Kendrick.  
Phone 462 Kendrick or  
586 Troy, or see  
G. F. Walker

**G. F. Walker**  
Real Estate  
And  
Insurance  
Kendrick, Idaho

**N. H. MORSS**  
Livestock and Farm  
Auctioneer  
Office with F. M. Talbott  
Phone 508, Lewiston, Ida.

**BLACKSMITHING**  
Wagon and Carriage Shop  
Repairing of all kinds  
Neatly Done.  
All Work Guaranteed  
FRANK CROCKER

**Main Street GARAGE**  
Automobile Repairing by  
Experienced Mechanic  
Automobile Accessories  
BADGER TIRES AND  
TUBES  
GAS AND OIL  
\*\*\*  
Paul Schulze, Prop.

**Local Ads**

**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. 14-1f

**MONEY TO LOAN** on approved farm security, 5 1/2%, 5, 7, or 10 years. C. L. Thompson, Moscow. 23-1f

**FOR SALE:** Maxwell 1 ton truck; Overland touring car with wire wheels and Ford bug. Some farm machinery. Inquire Wm. DePartee, Kendrick. 32-1f.

**FOR SALE:** Buick 6; Buick 4; two 1-ton trucks and one Dodge coupe at bargain prices. Houck's Garage, Juliaetta. 39-1f

**FOR SALE:** A small ranch, one mile northeast of Kendrick, containing 45 acres about half under cultivation. A fine chicken and turkey ranch. It will bear investigation. Call, or address, Geo. E. Knepper, Kendrick, Idaho. 26-1f

**FOR SALE:** A bargain, massive oak library table. Inquire Gazette. 39-2

**For Sale at a Bargain**  
One Edison Phonograph and 100 cylinder records, valued at \$110.00 for \$35.00. Terms. Red Cross Pharmacy. 43-1

**WANTED:** To buy or lease a service station. M. E. Houk, White Bluff, Wash. 43-1p

**FOR SALE:** 8-foot binder with trucks and everything complete, \$50. Geo. Dygert, Juliaetta. 43-2

**Romance in Japan**  
A Japanese author has dashed off a romance in 106 volumes, and no doubt there are impatient persons in Japan who will read the last 16 volumes first to see whether he marries the girl.

Vote for and use your influence in electing  
**Grant Robbins**  
for  
**SHERIFF**

Robbins has, in the past, proved himself one of the most efficient officers Latah County has ever had, and if elected he guarantees strict enforcement of all laws including a rigid enforcement of the prohibition law.  
He also guarantees to run the office at a great deal less expense than it is now being run.

**J. F. PAPINEAU**  
Auctioneer  
Phone at my expense  
phone No. 11F21. Best of  
reference.  
Moscow, Idaho

**N. E. WARE**  
Licensed Auctioneer  
Call 306 or 644  
Kendrick, Idaho

**The Beer That is Different**  
Just how McDowell's differs is best explained by tasting.  
Only then do you realize the BIG difference.  
5c Per Glass  
15c Per Pint  
**McDOWELL'S MIDGET CAFE**

**SHOES Rebuilt**  
Have your shoes repaired before wet weather and avoid that cold that is sure to come if your feet get wet.  
\*\*\*\*\*  
**N. E. Walker**  
Kendrick Idaho

**NOTICE OF GENERAL ELECTION**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the persons whose names appear below are the nominees of the Republican, Democratic, and Progressive parties, for United States Senator, Representative in Congress, State and County Officers, and the Constitutional Amendment respectively, as appear from Certificates on file in the office of the County Auditor of Latah County, Idaho, to be voted for at the General Election to be held in each and every voting precinct in Latah County, Idaho, on Tuesday, November 2, 1926:

**REPUBLICAN TICKET**  
For United States Senator  
**FRANK R. GOODING**  
For Representative in Congress (First Congressional District)  
**BURTON L. FRENCH**  
For Governor  
**H. C. BALDRIDGE**  
For Lieutenant Governor:  
**OSCAR E. HAILEY**

For Justices of the Supreme Court:  
**T. BAILEY LEE**  
**HERMAN H. TAYLOR**  
For Secretary of State:  
**FRED E. LUKENS**  
For State Treasurer:  
**BYRON DEFENBACH**  
For State Auditor:  
**E. G. GALLET**  
For Attorney General:  
**FRANK L. STEPHAN**

For Superintendent of Public Instruction:  
**MABELLE McCONNEL LYMAN**  
For State Mine Inspector:  
**STEWART CAMPBELL**  
For District Judge, Second Judicial District:  
**EDGAR C. STEELE**

For State Senator  
**C. A. HAGAN**  
For State Representative:  
(Vote for Two)  
**J. A. HARSH**  
**A. H. OVERSMITH**

For County Commissioner, First District:  
**JOHN CONE**  
For County Commissioner, Second District:  
**ELMER M. PAULSON**  
For County Commissioner, Third District:  
**JOHN L. WOODY**

For Sheriff:  
**CHARLIE SUMMERFIELD**  
For Clerk of the District Court and Ex-Officio Auditor and Recorder:  
**HARRY A. THATCHER**  
For Prosecuting Attorney:  
**ABE GOFF**

For Treasurer and Ex-Officio Tax Collector and Public Administrator:  
**LEOLA R. KING**  
For Probate Judge:  
**ADRIAN NELSON**

For County Superintendent of Public Instruction:  
**ELLEN PETERSON**  
For Assessor:  
**EMMETT J. GEMMILL**  
For Surveyor:  
**HARVEY J. SMITH**  
For Coroner:  
**H. R. SHORT**  
For Justice of the Peace, Precinct (Vote for Two)

For Constable:

**DEMOCRATIC TICKET**  
For United States Senator:  
**JOHN F. NUGENT**  
For Representative in Congress (First Congressional District)  
**L. L. BURTONSHAW**  
For Justices of the Supreme Court:  
**EUGENE COX**  
**JAMES G. GWINN**  
For Governor  
**ASHER B. WILSON**  
For Lieutenant Governor:  
**BEECHER HITCHCOCK**

For Secretary of State:  
**SARAH HANDY PEMBERTON**  
For State Auditor:  
**BERT H. SMITH**  
For State Treasurer:  
**F. L. CRUIKSHANK**  
For Attorney General:  
**E. M. HOLDEN**

For Superintendent of Public Instruction:  
**GERTRUDE WALTERS**  
For State Mine Inspector  
**WILLIAM SNOW**

For District Judge, Second Judicial District:  
For State Senator  
**G. P. MIX**  
For State Representative:  
**J. H. FORNEY**  
For County Commissioner, First District:  
**JOHN LIENHARD**  
For County Commissioner, Second District:  
**G. O. MILLER**  
For County Commissioner, Third District:  
**THOMAS CHRISTIE**

For Clerk of the District Court and Ex-Officio Auditor and Recorder:  
For Prosecuting Attorney:  
For Sheriff:  
**GRANT ROBBINS**  
For Treasurer and Ex-Officio Tax Collector and Public Administrator:  
For Probate Judge:

For County Superintendent of Public Instruction:  
For Assessor:  
**ROBERT MUSHLITZ**  
For Surveyor:  
For Coroner:  
**JOHN J. PICKERD**  
For Justice of the Peace, Precinct (Vote for Two)

For Constable:  
**PROGRESSIVE TICKET**  
For United States Senator:  
**H. F. SAMUELS**  
For Representative in Congress (First Congressional District)  
For Governor  
For Lieutenant Governor:  
**J. LOE REED**

**For Justices of the Supreme Court:**

For Secretary of State:  
**C. W. BOOTH**  
For State Auditor:  
**HENRY REINEKE**  
For State Treasurer:  
**ROBERT C. EARLY**  
For Attorney General:  
**C. W. MORRISON**

For Superintendent of Public Instruction:  
For State Mine Inspector  
**JOSEPH R. HANSEN**  
For District Judge, Second Judicial District:

For State Senator  
For State Representative:

For County Commissioner, First District:  
For County Commissioner, Second District:  
For County Commissioner, Third District:

For Clerk of the District Court and Ex-Officio Auditor and Recorder:  
For Prosecuting Attorney:  
For Sheriff:

For Treasurer and Ex-Officio Tax Collector and Public Administrator:  
For Probate Judge:

For County Superintendent of Public Instruction:  
For Assessor:  
For Surveyor:

For Coroner:  
For Justice of the Peace, Precinct (Vote for Two)  
For Constable:

**Constitutional Amendment**  
"Shall Section 23 of Article III of the Constitution of the State of Idaho be amended so as to provide that each member of the legislature shall receive for his services a sum not exceeding \$10.00 per day from the commencement of the session, but not more than \$600.00 per diem allowance for any one session."

Dated at Moscow, Idaho, this 5th day of October, A. D. 1926.  
**HARRY A. THATCHER,**  
Auditor of Latah County, Idaho, 42-3

**Mule Family Has Grown**  
The bureau of animal industry says that the first mule bred in this country of which it has a record is one bred by George Washington. The first jack brought to this country was presented to him by the king of Spain.

**Dancing and Beefsteak**  
It has been estimated that if the energy which a person puts into a Charleston dance were employed in some gainful occupation, the compensation would suffice to support an average family on beefsteak and onions for from three to four days.

**WANTED**  
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**Tidy Profit in Poultry Raising**

Best Records in Illinois  
Show Average Gain of \$2.45 on Each Hen.

Chickens may be a side line on some farms, but 234 Illinois farmers who co-operated last year with the extension service of the college of agriculture, University of Illinois, in keeping records on their flocks realized total profits of \$43,778.01 from their poultry raising, according to a summary of their records prepared by John Vandervort, poultry extension specialist.

**Receipts and Expenses.**  
The total labor income which the farmers realized from their poultry amounted to \$60,588.54. Cash receipts from eggs alone amounted to \$30,154.70, while the sale of market poultry brought in cash receipts totalling \$42,778.78. The total cash receipts from all sources amounted to \$148,598.97. The bill for chicken feed on the 234 record farms amounted to \$73,276.20. There were 30,123 chickens kept on the 234 record farms, while 4,164,508 eggs were laid. This was 347,047 dozen eggs, 11,568 cases or a little more than 28 carloads of eggs of 400 cases each.

The object of the flock record project, under which the records were kept, is to point out success-promoting practices in farm poultry raising. In this connection the summary of the records brings out some striking contrasts between the best one-third of the records and the poorest one-third. In the case of egg production per hen, for instance, the average for that third of the records which were best was 118 eggs a hen, while the average for the poorest one-third was 100 eggs a hen, or one and one-half dozens a year less. With eggs at 30 cents a dozen, the average income from the hens in the poorest one-third of the records, therefore, would average 45 cents less a year than that from the hens in the best one-third of the records, Vandervort pointed out.

**Culled Flocks Best.**  
Farmers who turned in the best one-third of the records culled out 53 per cent of their hens while those who turned in the poorest records culled only 40 per cent. Only 11 per cent of the hens died on the farms making up the best one-third, while 14 per cent died on the poorest one-third. Perhaps the most striking difference between the best one-third and the poorest one-third of the records was in point of profits from each hen. Farms from which the best records came realized an average profit of \$2.45 on each hen, while that one-third of the farms which had the poorest records realized an average profit of six-tenths of one cent on each hen. The best one-third showed meat receipts of \$1.68 a hen in contrast to 88 cents from the poorest one-third, while the feed cost per hen on the best farm records was \$2.01 as compared to \$1.99 on the poorest one-third. In other words, it cost the farmers who had the poorest records about the same for feed as it did those who had the best records, Vandervort said. Farmers who turned in that one-third of the records which were best realized an average of \$1.41 return for each hour of their labor, while those who turned in the poorest records got only 25 cents for each hour or their labor.

Close culling did its full share toward boosting the profits of the farmers who turned in the best one-third of the records, Vandervort believes. These best flocks paid a profit of \$2.45 a hen, while the poorest flocks paid less than one cent a hen. In the best flocks, 53 per cent of the original number of chickens were culled out and disposed of during the year, while in the poorest flocks only 40 per cent of the birds were culled.

**Kafir for Dairy Feed**  
A very slight advantage was found in ground kafir during tests conducted at the Kansas Agricultural college. However, the advantage in producing milk and butterfat was very small. One was practically as good as the other in maintaining body weights. A basal ration of alfalfa hay and sorgo silage was used. In addition the cows received a grain ration consisting of four parts of the grain to be compared, two parts of wheat bran and one part of linseed oil meal.

**Grease Cures Lice**  
If your chicks begin to show signs of having some secret sorrow and seem worried and unthrifty and nervous, examine them carefully for head lice. The head louse is a peculiar parasite and quite destructive. There is a sure and easy remedy for him. He cannot endure grease. Rub the heads of affected chicks with lard and if you have verified the presence of head lice by examination, and they will get almost immediate relief. Do this again in a week.

**Hogs Utilize By-Products**  
Hogs utilize the animal by-products of the farm which would otherwise be wasted, such as milk and dairy waste, garbage, and the meat from animals lost on the farm. Moreover, they consume profitably garden waste, the non-marketable grains, and the feeds made from the by-products of animal slaughter. Hogs multiply more rapidly than any other farm animal, and may be prepared for market more quickly than any other animal.



**SPRAY FOR FLIES HELPS MILK YIELD**

There are three factors that tend to reduce the flow of milk during the summer, hot weather, poor pasture and flies. The first, and to some extent the second, are beyond the control of the dairymen, but the loss from the third can be greatly reduced, if proper steps are taken at the right time. Sanitation and the use of a good fly spray will greatly reduce the loss caused by flies, say Purdue university dairymen.

This loss is due partly to the direct loss of blood drawn from the animal by the insects. The great numbers that infest the herd day and night gorge themselves with large quantities of blood. Besides this, the excitement and annoyance caused during the heat of the day, when the herd seeks some shady place to find comfort, exerts no small influence on the daily milk flow. Flies may become so troublesome at certain seasons of the year that animals are driven frantic. This not only affects the milk flow, but may even lead to a loss of flesh.

The removal of all unnecessary material around the yards, especially fresh manure, is a very effective means of controlling the fly menace. The darker the stable can be kept during the heat of the day the better. Whitewash darkened with some coloring matter, such as lampblack, may be applied to the windows. Sacking hung from the top of the door keeps the stable dark while the cows are entering and also serves to brush off a number at the same time. Some dairies equip the windows and doors with screens. This is especially valuable when the practice of keeping the herd indoors during the heat of the day is followed.

During fly time each herd should be sprayed once or twice daily with some spray mixture. No fly repellent has yet been devised which is satisfactory as a permanent spray. But there are a number on the market which greatly reduce the attacks of these insects.

**Give Cream for Butter Most Careful Attention**

Cream, like many other delicate foods, is perishable and is very susceptible to fermentation and contamination. Unclean, old, sour, stale cream cannot be made into high-quality butter, the kind that sells readily and brings top market prices.

Producers should know that the two important factors, cleanliness in handling and temperature cream is held at, determine its quality. All milk utensils, including cream separator, should be thoroughly cleaned and scalded after each time they are used. They should then be left in dry clean surroundings and whenever possible in the sunlight when they are not in use.

For best results cream should be cooled immediately after it is skimmed to 50 degrees Fahrenheit or lower if possible but not freezing before being mixed with cream from a former skimming. It should be kept at this temperature until sent to the creamery.

**Keep Heifer Growing to Make Best Dairy Profit**

Start them quick and keep them growing, is the way to raise profitable dairy heifers. This practice needs to be stressed at this time of the year, because heifers will soon be suffering from short pastures and lack of feed. These short pastures and scanty feed will slow up the growth of the heifers and, in some cases, actually stunt them for life, thus cutting down their efficiency as mature cows. Just as it is important in economical milk production to have cows give a large flow of milk so that there may be a profit left above the expense of keep, so it is important to have heifers grow fast. Only in this way can they use the smallest percentage possible of their feed for maintenance and the largest amount possible for growth, which means economy in their raising.

**Dairy Notes**

The wise dairymen sells feed to his cows; he doesn't give it to them.

An abundance of bedding used in the dairy stable always pays.

The world's dairy record is claimed for Melba XV of Darbarana, a milking Shorthorn owned in Australia. She gave 32,522 pounds of milk and 1,614 pounds of butterfat in a year, with three milkings a day.

A method of raising calves which has been used at several of the experiment stations with good success is to give them a good start on either whole or skim milk and at the end of about seventy days have them changed to grain and hay.

A young calf will do better if it gets very little grass until two and a half to three months of age. The fresh grass added to the milk diet produces an unbalanced condition which does not encourage the best growth.

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We carry a number of famous line of chocolates and cater to the most fastidious taste. Nothing is good enough for our customers except the best.

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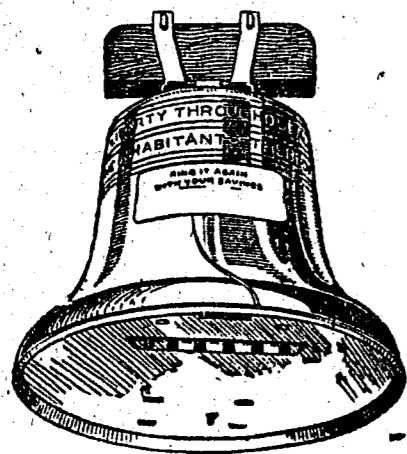
## Holding Ourselves in Readiness

This is a friendly establishment, with a personnel who always hold themselves in readiness to serve you. Skilled in the art of funeral directing, through intelligent study and experience, we can give you service that is both tactful and efficient. You may entrust us with all details of the funeral arrangements with the assurance that everything will be given our personal supervision. This relieves relatives and friends of trying responsibilities and insures maximum satisfaction.

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## Uniform Marking System Is Urged

Plan Would Reduce Errors in Regard to Ownership to Minimum.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Marketing of live stock in co-operative shipments is a very important feature in conducting the business of the shipping association, especially if the stock is to be sold according to ownership or if the commission firm is expected to prorate the returns to each owner. It would be advisable to establish a uniform system of marking live stock for use by all associations in the country, says the United States Department of Agriculture. Such a plan would reduce errors in regard to the ownership to a minimum. A system of marking which is suitable to the needs of all associations has been suggested, and is, briefly, as follows:

### Mark Cattle and Calves.

Cattle and calves would be marked by using shears to clip four-inch Roman numerals on one hip, preferably the right hip. Only the first ten numerals would be used. A single bar, like a minus sign, placed before each numeral would raise the number by ten. Two parallel bars before each numeral would raise it by 20. Thus V, —V, ==V, would mean 5, 15, and 25, respectively.

Hogs are marked by clipping the numerals on the top of the shoulder, back, or rump, using only such combinations as can be made with four marks or less. Or they may be marked on the side of the shoulder, body, or ham, in which case not to exceed three marks would be used. Shears with curved blades about eight inches long, commonly called "roaching shears" are most generally used for marking.

### Fluid for Sheep.

Sheep are marked by using branding fluid applied with a half-inch stiff round-bristle brush. The marks should be placed on the head; top of shoulders, back, or rump. In no case should paint be used for marking any kind of live stock. It is detrimental to the wool of sheep and unsatisfactory on hogs because it smears.

## Cut Alfalfa Soon After It Lodges, Says Expert

Just what is the best time to cut

Alfalfa is a very important crop for the farmer, and its quality depends largely on the time it is cut. According to an expert, the best time to cut alfalfa is soon after it has lodged. This is because the alfalfa has reached its maximum growth and is beginning to mature. Cutting it at this time will result in a higher yield of high-quality hay. The expert also advises that the alfalfa should be cut when the leaves are still green and the stems are beginning to turn yellow. This will ensure that the hay is rich in nutrients and easy to digest. The expert also notes that the alfalfa should be cut in a way that will result in a uniform length of hay, which is important for consistent feeding. Finally, the expert advises that the alfalfa should be dried quickly to prevent mold and spoilage.

## Farm Hints

Plow early and deep for big wheat yields. If you plow late, don't plow so deep.

Cattle should be blanketed for a period of six weeks prior to showing them at the county fair.

It usually pays to spray potatoes even though there may not be any conspicuous blight on them.

Keep the hoops on the silo tight. A heavy shower when there is no silage in it may pile the whole thing in the silo pit.

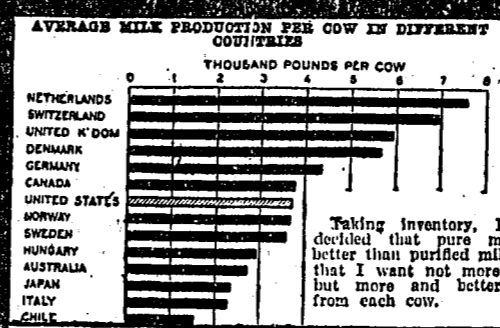
A stitch in time saves nine—cut one cockle bur this year instead of nine next summer. The same rule works for sunflowers.

Keep weeds out of strawberry beds so the plants can grow well. Next year's crop depends much upon the care the plants receive this summer and fall.

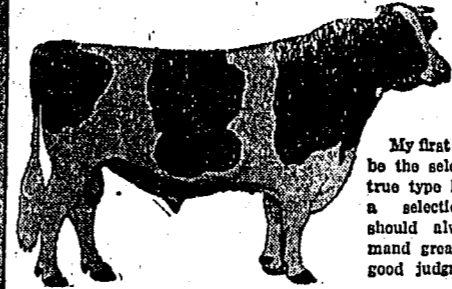
Young chickens should have plenty of range and roosting space if they are to make good gains. Food will not compensate for scanty quarters, especially if they are to be breeding stock.

A root storage cellar is an essential part of the farm equipment. A bulletin put out by the New York state college of agriculture describes the construction and management of them. Ask for it by number—E 22.

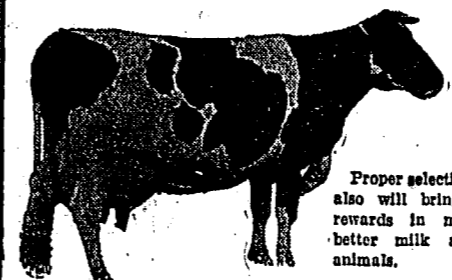
## As a progressive Dairyman desiring to secure maximum profits from my milk herd, I realize the necessity of adhering to an organized schedule of care, feeding and handling.



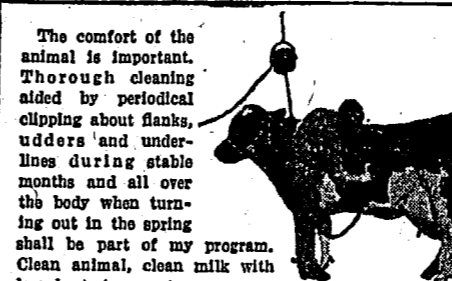
Taking inventory, I have decided that pure milk is better than purified milk and that I want not more cows, but more and better milk from each cow.



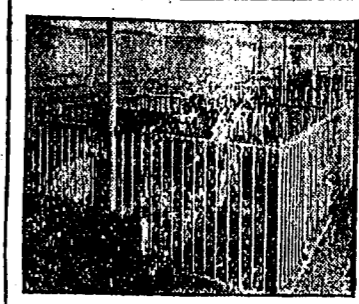
My first step should be the selection of a true type herd sire—a selection which should always command great care and good judgment.



Proper selection of dams also will bring its own rewards in more milk, better milk and better animals.



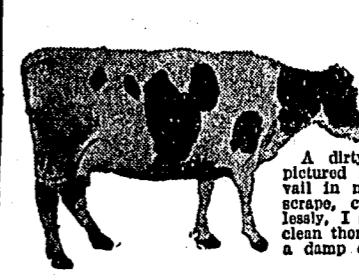
The comfort of the animal is important. Thorough cleaning aided by periodical clipping about flanks, udders and underlines during stable months and all over the body when turning out in the spring shall be part of my program. Clean animal, clean milk with low bacteria count.



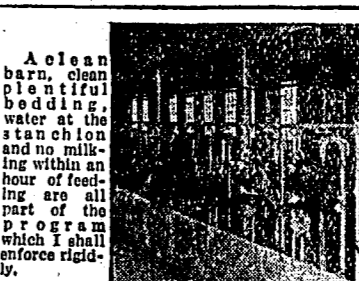
Any cow in my herd suspected of being a boarder or otherwise lacking in necessary qualifications shall undergo a fair, but thorough test. What I depend on my herd must come back to me at a profit.



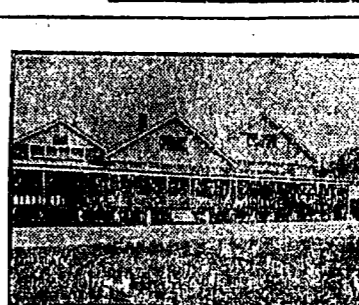
During the hot months, whenever possible, I shall supply my herd with a cool, clean, outside resting place, where they may chew their cud in peace and ruminate on the blessings of being a provider rather than a parasite.



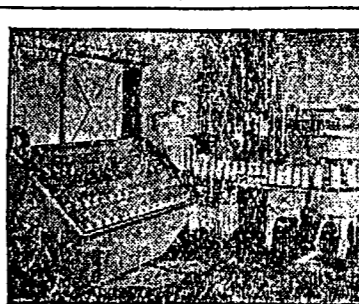
A dirty condition like that pictured here shall never prevail in my herd. Rather than scrape, curry and brush endlessly, I shall clip and quickly clean thoroughly by wiping with a damp cloth.



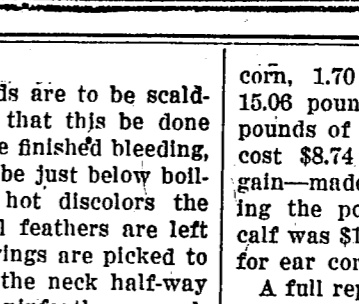
A clean barn, clean bedding, water at the station and no milking within an hour of feeding are all part of the program which I shall enforce rigidly.



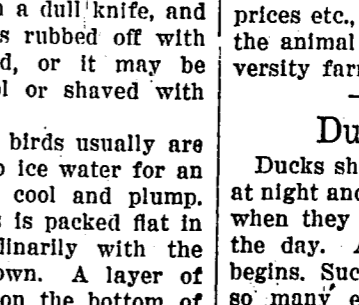
The growth in the number of cow testing associations convinces me that membership in one is a good thing. I pledge my association full support and co-operation.



The dairy or creamery that buys my milk must value quality and sanitation as much as I do. They must carry on from the point beyond which I have no control.



Proper feeding is essential. Therefore I shall always provide a carefully balanced ration to my herd, as well as a plentiful supply of pure, clean water.



Then when my milk is bottled I shall know I am repaid for my efforts. I shall get more milk and more money for my milk and the gospel of clean and better milk shall spread throughout the land.

## FARM POULTRY

### DUCK FARMING ON EXTENSIVE SCALE

Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture. Intensive duck farming on a large scale has been more successful than commercial chicken raising, but the demand for table ducks at good prices is mostly limited to the large cities of the East and Pacific coast. It is, therefore, important that duck farms be located within easy shipping distance of the markets in those sections. A good location for a duck farm is on a light, sandy soil, with a gentle slope leading to a stream or pond, making it possible to extend the duck pens into the water. Ducks can be raised at a profit on general farms, but under average farm conditions they do not pay as well as fowls. The Pekin duck is kept almost exclusively by commercial duck farmers in the United States who make a specialty of producing "green" ducks, that is ducklings grown rapidly and marketed when 8 to 12 weeks old and ranging in weight from 4 1/2 to 6 pounds.

The Runner is the most popular breed for the production of market eggs, but the demand for ducks' eggs at attractive prices is very limited. About Easter time these eggs usually bring several cents more per dozen than hens' eggs, but during the remainder of the year the prices differ but slightly. The pure white eggs ordinarily command a premium. As egg producers, ducks are as a rule less profitable than hens.

Green ducks are marketed from April to November, the prices being highest early in the spring and decreasing as the season advances. On the New York market preference is given ducks weighing 5 1/2 pounds. No ducklings should be held after the long wing feathers have reached their full length, as the ducks reach their best condition at that time.

In slaughtering for market the live birds are hung up by their feet in a row and a weighted hook is caught through the nostrils to facilitate bleeding. The ducks are stuck in the roof of the mouth or through the throat, cutting the artery with a knife having a narrow blade four inches long, and stunned by piercing the brain, turning the knife slightly. They may be either scalded or dry picked, scalding being the most common method and the one used exclusively for the New York

market. If the birds are to be scalded, it is important that this be done as soon as they have finished bleeding, and that the water be just below boiling, as water too hot discolors the flesh. The long tail feathers are left on the ducks, the wings are picked to the first joint, and the neck half-way to the head. Long pinfeathers usually are removed with a dull knife, and the down sometimes rubbed off with the moistened hand, or it may be burned with alcohol or shaved with a very sharp knife.

After picking, the birds usually are washed and put into ice water for an hour or two to cool and plump. Each layer of ducks is packed flat in ice, in barrels, ordinarily with the keels or breasts down. A layer of crushed ice is put on the bottom of the barrel, and on this a layer of dressed ducks. Alternate layers of ducks and ice are added until the barrel is nearly full. The top of the barrel is filled with a layer or header of ice.

### Early Hatched Chickens Often Crowded for Room

The early hatched chickens are getting crowded for room; mites and lice are multiplying; crows, chicken hawks and gray squirrels are searching for tender meat. Constant vigilance against natural enemies is the only way to harvest your chicken crop. There is never a season of let up for the grower of thrifty, quick-maturing chicks. One night of crowding will put them back a month; one house neglected will spread the lice and mites, but we get paid for our time when the cockerels go to market, and the pullets begin to lay.

That pullets can lay we know, whether they will lay enough eggs to pay for their keep depends on watching the details, and heading off trouble by care.

### Feeding Test Results Studied at "U" Farm

Six lots of Hereford baby heaves, ten animals to the lot, were on exhibition at the end of a 217-day feeding experiment before nearly 300 cattle feeders and other persons interested in cattle feeding at University farm, St. Paul, Minn., recently.

All of the calves were purchased in October, 1925, from the Schermohorn farms in Mahanomen county. The experiment compared the value of shelled corn and corn-and-cob meal, full fed and slightly limited grain rations, and made comparisons of the feeding, finishing, selling and killing qualities of steer calves, heifer calves and a mixed lot of steers and heifers.

Ten steers which were fed a daily ration each of 10.33 pounds of shelled

corn, 1.70 pounds of linseed meal, 15.06 pounds of corn silage and 2.21 pounds of alfalfa hay—a ration which cost \$8.74 for every 100 pounds of gain—made the best record. Including the pork credit, the market per calf was \$14.81, or a return per bushel for ear corn of 97 cents.

A full report of the different rations, methods of feeding, costs, selling prices etc., can be obtained by writing the animal husbandry division at University farm.

### Ducks Lay Early

Ducks should be kept in their house at night and remain there until 9 a. m., when they will be through laying for the day. At this time the real fun begins. Such a beautiful sight to see—so many eggs lying around on the floor. What a pleasure to help pick up those nice eggs. The eggs are larger than hens' eggs and they command more per dozen than hens' eggs in a commercial market. The demand for fresh duck eggs is never over-supplied.

## FARM FACTS

Slovenly-made bundles add to the loss of grain at harvest.

The safe way is usually the cheapest way—treat for smut this fall.

Better put the harvester in the machine shed now rather than next winter.

### Improving the Flock

Many poultry keepers are successful in improving their flocks by paying careful attention to the type of birds that they use as breeders. If your own stock is not satisfactory it may be more economical to purchase new stock than to attempt to improve your own. However, be sure that the new stock is superior to yours and when once a satisfactory stock is obtained, do not destroy it by constantly bringing new blood. Keep them from vermin and diseases.

### Practical Way to Feed

The practical way of feeding a flock is to keep the dry mash before them in hoppers at all times. Then feed the flock all the grain they will eat at night to send them to roost with full crops. Give about half the amount of the night ration in the morning to stimulate exercise in the straw litter. The reduced grain ration in the morning will increase the consumption of dry mash, which contains the materials most necessary for egg production.

Subscribe For The Gazette Today.

# Nominations will Close Saturday

October 23

## HOPE CHEST CONTEST

Tomorrow the Last Chance to Enter

Standing of Candidates Will be Thrown on the Screen at the New Kendrick Theatre Tomorrow Night. Standings will be announced weekly during the remainder of the contest.

Prizes on Display  
Carlson Hardware Window

### Eradication of Tubercular Hogs

Noticeable Decline of Disease in Swine Reported From Iowa.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

With current progress in eradicating tuberculosis from cattle, a noticeable decline of the same disease among swine is taking place. This announcement by the bureau of animal industry, United States Department of Agriculture, is based on field observations and by records of the federal meat inspection service.

#### Economic Loss.

A striking example of the effect of the work has been received by the department from an Iowa packing company which has "kept books" on such losses for the last seven years. In 1919 the average loss per hog caused by tuberculosis infection was 75 cents. This figure is the economic loss for hogs slaughtered in the plant. In 1920 the loss declined to 66 cents, in 1921 to 49 cents, and in 1922 to 32 cents. Since 1913 the loss has declined further to 26 cents.

"We have actual knowledge, through experience," the company adds, "that the tuberculin test applied to cattle has reduced bovine tuberculosis among cattle and hogs following them, and has cleaned up the hogs from the disease."

#### Report for Hardin County.

Further evidence is given by the packer's report for Hardin County, Iowa, which is an area accredited as free from bovine tuberculosis. During a nine-month's period more than 11,000 hogs were shipped from this county and slaughtered, with an average economic loss, caused by tuberculosis, of only 4.7 cents each. This figure is less than a fifth of the general average, which in turn is about a third of the loss in 1919 when systematic tuberculosis eradication was just begun.

An important development of the work is the discovery that throughout the Central West especially, many poultry flocks are tuberculous, and some infection among swine is traceable to that source. Fowl tuberculosis yields readily, however, to methods of control and eradication. Thus the outlook for the complete suppression of tuberculosis among all kinds of live stock is encouraging, federal veterinary officials assert.

### New Strain of Cabbage Is Resistant to Disease

Cabbage growing on a commercial or lesser scale in the corn belt has been seriously hampered the last few years by a disease known as cabbage yellows which lives over in the soil for as long as 11 years and causes from a half to almost total loss of the crop.

Various attempts to control the disease by soil treatments or crop rotation have failed, but a strain has recently been developed by the Iowa Agricultural Experiment station, Ames, which seems to be quite resistant. In various trials on infested soils it has produced satisfactory crops during the past two years. The strain is called Iacope and was bred up from the Copenhagen Market variety. Bulletin No. 235 describes this strain.

### Meat Scrap in Ration

Meat scrap or some other animal feed high in protein is one essential constituent of the mash. In some experiments a pen of pullets, on free range, which did not get meat scrap or any other protein feed, laid only 90 eggs each in a year, compared with yields of from 125 to 150 eggs from pens fed rations containing meat scrap. The eggs from the pen where no meat scrap was fed cost 2.2 cents more a dozen for feed. Eggs add to the return from the farm.

### Good Hog Pasture

A good pasture for hogs is oats and rape, sowing the oats at the rate of about one bushel per acre, and following with Dwarf Essex rape, at the rate of about five or six pounds per acre is favored.

It is a good plan to sow the rape separately, following the oats, giving them a light harrowing, if it is desired. Many hog lots or barn lots can be plowed up and sowed to rape very profitably. In this way all available ground will be utilized.

### Pasture for Ducks

As to a good pasture for ducks, short bluegrass is good, but, better yet, short alfalfa or clover. For egg production supply a ration of three parts corn meal, three parts finely ground oats, three parts wheat bran and one part fine flour middlings. Add to every 100 pounds of this mixture one pound of fine sand, two pounds of grit and fifteen pounds of beef scraps. If they are on pasture no other green food will be needed. They do not need running water.

### Breeds of White Geese

There are two varieties of white geese, the Emden and the Chinese. They are both large varieties. The Emden, however, is more common and more generally raised for market than the Chinese. There is little difference in the two kinds as to the hardness. It is generally believed that the Emden are a little more domestic than the Chinese. The Chinese are the ones which have a knob on the head at the base of the beak.

to follow as they have been carefully worked out and are based upon practical experience. It is also important to see that the manger or feed box in which the grain is fed is kept scrupulously clean and sweet. Spoiled feed in the feed box is not only apt to result in scours, but is certain to throw the calf off feed.

### Notion That Farm Seeds Run Out Is Dispelled

The old notion that seed runs out if grown many years in succession on a single farm and that new seed must be brought in by purchase or by trading with the neighbors has been well dispelled from the minds of farmers. This idea was one of the worst obstacles to the cause of good seed and it took years of education and demonstration to convince crop growers that it was all wrong.

Now, instead of trading seed and getting some of the breeding of which is unknown and which may introduce weeds onto his own farm, the grower keeps his seed clean, grows pure-bred varieties, cleans and grades his seed thoroughly with the fanning mill to get rid of the small weak kernels and any foreign seed, and as a result has a high grade of pure-bred seed adapted to his particular conditions by being grown and selected on his own farm.

The effort to provide farmers with good seed, carried on by the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment association, has not only gone far toward accomplishing this purpose, but has made the state an outstanding source of supply for seed grain.

### Feed for Young Calf

Until the calf is about one month of age it should be fed sparingly about four to six pounds a day. The milk can be fed morning and evening. Some persons prefer feeding young calves three or four times a day, but this is not necessary unless the calf is a weakling. By the time the calf is a month old the milk can be increased gradually, so that by the time it is six weeks old it can be receiving ten to fifteen pounds a day.

### Turkey Is Dainty Eater

Turkeys are naturally dainty eaters. Not only as to quantity, but also as to quality. The turkey's food must be clean, or it sickens and dies. Clean food and live meat is the lure free range holds for turkeys. It is not proved that they won't live and thrive in confinement, but the flocks of turkeys that have thrived, though fenced in comparatively small quarters, have been given free range conditions as to fresh air, cleanliness and food.

ture results in a great saving of land, as it requires only half as much acreage per cow as is usually devoted to blue grass. In addition, only a small acreage of other crops is necessary to supplement it, while blue grass requires from an acre to an acre and a half of supplementary crops per cow in addition to pasture in order that sufficient feed be supplied during dry weather. It is evident that the use of sweet clover pasture would greatly lessen both the cost of feed and the labor on the farm during midsummer.

"In addition to this, it saves the cow's energy, as she does not have to forage over so large an area of land nor keep working all day, as she does in grubbing for blue grass. On sweet clover pasture, she can fill up in a few minutes and lie down and contentedly chew her cud.

"The most successful management of sweet clover pasture requires seeding it each year in the small grain. The cattle begin in the spring on the second year's crop which comes on early. They graze on this until the middle or last of August, when they are turned on to the new clover in the grain stubble, and use it until the latter part of October. The old clover and the new seeding are growing on the farm each year, and the six months' pasture is partly from the one and partly from the other. The pasture requires but one year's use of the land, however, because a crop of small grain is cut from the same land on which the clover grows the first year.

"Sweet clover has not come to the front as a dairy pasture crop without encountering some objections. One of these is that cows will not eat it readily. This is true if the clover has become large and tough and the cows have an abundance of other good feed, but not one of the 100 men I have had correspondence with in regard to sweet clover pastures has had any trouble getting his cows to eat it freely after the first two or three days. As proof that sweet clover is relatively palatable, one but needs to consider the enormous amounts of milk given by the cows pastured on sweet clover. To give such yields of milk a cow must eat extremely large amounts of the pasture, which she would not do were it an unpalatable feed.

"Troubles have been found and failures have occurred in growing sweet clover and, for this reason, many imagine that sweet clover is a difficult and uncertain crop to produce."

### Prepared Calf Meal

There are well-prepared calf meals on the market, which many prefer. Feeding directions usually accompany these products, which it is well

## DAIRY FACTS

### GRASS FAILURES SHRINK YIELDS

Nine-tenths of the cows in the Middle West suffer from lack of feed some time during the summer, because of the failure of blue grass pasture. It is estimated by W. J. Fraser, dairy farming specialist at the college of agriculture, University of Illinois.

This lack of feed, coupled with the heat and flies, results in a loss of milk which continues, even if good feed is supplied later in the year, because it is extremely difficult to get cows back to good production in the same lactation period after they have once fallen in milk flow. The growing of sweet clover instead of blue grass for dairy pasture would solve this feed shortage, which Fraser says is one of the serious troubles in dairy farming throughout the Middle West.

"A good productive pasture supplies the feed for a dairy herd for practically one-half the year, and so is entitled to as much consideration as all the other crops, combined, that make up the winter half of the ration. However, the value of a really good pasture is little realized on most farms. Blue grass is the kind of pasture commonly used, and during dry weather this crop becomes practically worthless. In tests made by the agricultural college, there were two seasons when 80 acres of blue grass afforded scarcely enough pasture for one cow. Not only would a great acreage have to be provided in order to make it possible for a cow to maintain her milk flow on such a pasture, but also the cow would have to be endowed with certain characteristics as yet unknown to dairy cattle. She would need a muzzle 18 inches wide and would have to walk 24 miles a day, cropping the grass clean as she went like a lawnmower run by a gas engine, in order to get her full feed.

"Absurd as may be the mental picture of such a gaunt, bronch-visaged animal, she would be just the ideal type of cow for our blue grass pastures in the Middle West where summer droughts are so frequent and severe. For this reason, dairymen must set to work to breed this kind of cow or find other more productive and dependable pasture than blue grass. The latter is, no doubt, the more practicable. "The growing of sweet clover pas-

## "State Issues"

No greater issues ever faced Idaho than in the present campaign.

The Continuation of the Tariff on Agricultural Products.

The continuation of the Policy of Reclamation and Water Conservation.

The continuation of the Policy of Constructive Economy and Tax Reduction.

The building up and maintaining State Institutions and Education.

The completion of the Highway Program and Maintenance of Roads.

Returning to the Taxpayers of the State Value Received for Every Dollar.

Encouragement of Agriculture through Freight Rate Adjustments and the Development of Markets.

The Conservation of the State's Natural Resources—The Beneficial sale of State Lands—Protection of its Timber—Development of Its Mineral Wealth.

## The Program

Big, Safe Conservative, Economic, Progressive, Satisfactory.

The Republican Party is the "Party of Business"—A vote for Gooding, Baldrige, French, Smith and the Republican ticket is an Insurance Policy that Good Business will be Maintained.

Register or you can not vote—Registration Closes Saturday, October 23.

JOHN McMURRAY

Chairman Republican State Central Committee

## A Growing Bank Account

Connected up with your earnings creates an "Income of Opportunity" that will make things win for you.

Connect yours with an account at this home bank.

### The Farmers Bank

Phone 632

Opportunity helpers of opportunity seekers.

### BULBS--

Now is the time to plant them. Tulips, Hyacinths, Narcissus, Big, Fat, Holland-Grown Bulbs. Tulips \$1.00 per dozen. Hyacinths \$2.50 L. B. HULL, Florist, Lewiston, Idaho.

**GLEANINGS**

Jim DeFord, who has been working in the orchards near Yakima for some time arrived home Tuesday afternoon of this week.

Kaufman's orchestra of Lewiston will give a dance at the Grand Theater next Wednesday evening. Everybody is cordially invited to attend.

Mr and Mrs. F. A. Homes of American ridge left the first of the week for Portland where they will make their home. They have been farming the Jessup place the past year.

Tony Eichner went to Kooskia last Saturday to spend the week end with his sister who is teaching in the public schools there.

Lisle Grey, who lives on American ridge, six miles northeast of Kendrick, is advertising a public sale to take place next Tuesday, October 26.

Melvin Murphy shot, what was declared by some to be a Canadian goose, last Friday evening. It later developed that the bird was a large species of loon.

Paul Manly, who has staged several very successful shooting matches in the past announced this week that he would have another match some time before Thanksgiving. It will be held in the park at Kendrick.

O. W. Henry of the Cameron community will hold a public sale at the Fred Lent place next Wednesday, October 27.

N. B. Long made a business trip to Lewiston, Tuesday afternoon.

Miss L. M. Knepper left Kendrick on Monday of this week for Fort Hall, Idaho. For the time being she will take charge of the Episcopal Indian Mission owing to the serious illness of the head of the school. Miss Knepper was temporarily connected with this school several years ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Deobald were Spokane visitors the first of the week.

Dr. J. Oliver Moorehead, local physician, was one of the seven who passed the recent state medical examination at Boise. He is now licensed to practice medicine in Idaho. Thirteen doctors took the examinations.

S. A. Sutton of Cavendish was in Kendrick on business, Wednesday.

Mrs. F. A. Rowe of Spokane arrived this week to visit her father, George Wright.

Manford Nutt of Juliaetta was transacting business in Kendrick last Tuesday.

Rev. and Mrs. Taber went to Lewiston the first of the week to attend the district conference of the Methodist church.

Auctioneer Papinau of Moscow was in Kendrick on business last Monday afternoon.

Mrs. Ralph Knepper entertained the Okoke club at a bridge supper last Saturday evening. Members of the club present were: Messrs. and Mesdames Newton, Ramey, Daubenberg, Thomas, Knepper, Anderson, McKeever, Mr. A. K. Carlson. Dr. Moorehead was a guest of the club. Mrs. Ramey secured the high score for the ladies and Mr. Anderson for the men.

Mrs. Martin W. Hoar of Troy is visiting at the Compton home this week. Mrs. Hoar is a sister of Mr. Compton.

The lesson in the adult class at the Presbyterian Sunday school next Sunday, will be taken from Joshua I. 1 to 9. The subject will be "Joshua, Israel's New Leader."

E. H. Dammarell went to Lewiston on business, Wednesday of this week.

Mrs. Tom Long and Elbert Tom, Junior, are expected home from Spokane this week.

Ernest Davis returned Tuesday from Spokane where he spent several days.

Mrs. E. A. Deobald and children went to Moscow the first of the week to visit at the home of Mrs. E. E. Bechtol.

James Calkins came down from Moscow, Wednesday evening to visit his sister, Mrs. Ralph Knepper.

Mrs. Humphrey and two sons, Roy and Wilmot, returned home Wednesday from Stratford, Wn.,

where they spent several weeks packing apples.

Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Hull visited friends in Moscow this week.

Mrs. Susan Pemberton and daughter, Laura, returned home yesterday morning after visiting relatives for a few days in Lewiston.

The Nez Perce County Trustees' Association is holding its annual meeting in Lewiston this week, it being a three-day session, beginning yesterday morning.

**How?**

"Dey ain' no jestic no mo," mourned Rufus to a friend. "Sam, ah's a sick man. Guess ah's gwine die, suah. Ah goes to de doctah, an' he says mah veins am too close. Says ah got very close veins an' de oney help fo' me, he says, am to eat chicken brof free times a day, an' stay in nights. An', Sam, dat jest kaint be done!"—Ex.

**Choral Society**

The Choral Society has added to its membership, Mrs. R. D. Newton, Mr. Ira Bolen, Mr. Lester Hill and Dr. Oliver Moorehead.

At the last meeting, held Wednesday, October 20th, at the home of Mr. Brown, the members listened to the reading of a one-act play, which a selected number from the society will give in conjunction with the musical program on December 1st.

During an interlude in the evening's work, Miss Alberta Walker in a very able manner, played "Fifth Waltz" by Godard, and Mr. Ramey sang Duna, which was delightfully received. The next meeting will be held Wednesday, October 27th, at the home of Mrs. George Anderson.

**Legion Meeting Monday Night**

There will be a meeting of the American Legion at the City Hall next Monday night at 8 o'clock. All ex-service men, whether they are members of the Legion or not, are urged to be present. Important business will be disposed of.

**Horses Not Poisoned**

Acting on a report received from Harve Southwick, who farms a place on top of the hill above Lenore, that three of his horses had been poisoned, Sheriff E. Code, Prosecuting Attorney J. D. Zurcher and Dr. A. J. Powell, state veterinarian for this district, carried on an investigation Wednesday, and upon their return to the city they reported that the horses had died from

over-indulgence in wheat, this being proven by an autopsy conducted on one of the animals by the veterinarian. Four other horses on the same farm were found to be sick from the same cause, but it is thought these can be saved.

Mr. Southwick was unaware of any wheat being left in his field that the horses might feed on, but investigation disclosed seven sacks lying in a patch of stubble and grass, and it was shown that the horses had chewed away portions of the sack to make the grain available.—Tribune.

**Notice of Public Sale**

A public auction will be held at Juliaetta, Idaho, Saturday, October 30, at which time the household goods, bedding, beds, stoves, chairs, tables, stoves, dishes and all other furniture and fixtures of the Grand Central Hotel will be sold to the highest bidder.

Terms: All sums under \$10, cash; all over that amount bankable note at 8 per cent interest payable at Bank of Juliaetta. S. W. Hamill, Owner. 43-1

**Put "Gas" in Chemistry**

Jan Baptista Van Helmot, noted Flemish physician and chemist, a native of Brussels, who lived from 1577 to 1644, is said to have introduced the word "gas" in the terminology of the science of chemistry.

**Good Picture at Local Theater**

The main feature at the New Kendrick Theater for tonight and Saturday, is "The Goose Woman" by Rex Beach. This is a book that has been widely read and has been made into one of the outstanding pictures of the year. It is much different from the average run of pictures and is intensely interesting from the start to the finish. It has had a great many favorable reports from the leading motion picture critics of America. 43-1

**Charlie Summerfield**

For SHERIFF of Latah County

I ask your support for re-election on my record in office.

Nine thousand two hundred and forty dollars collected in fines.

Two hundred and fifteen men arrested for liquor violations.

All parties apprehended and most goods recovered in five burglaries.

All cars stolen in this county, recovered.

**Not How Much, But How Good!**

After many years of service to the good people of the Potlatch country we feel that we can say with both truth and pride "there is no argument in favor of our service, greater than our past record."

**Dry Goods Section---  
---New Arrivals**

Individual dress lengths sport flannels, plain flannels, figured flannels

Special Tinkerbell challies 69c  
Stock, fast colored prints 23c. 65c  
Regular \$1.00 for 79c

**Rollins Hosiery**

So successful was our last week's special on this famous "Run Stop Silk Hosiery", that we have decided to carry it over for another 6 days. All colors and sizes.

**And For The Men**

This morning we received 500 men's ties in stripes and all popular designs in both four-in-hand and bows. The prices range from 50c to \$2.25

**Western Wool Suits**

And again let us draw your attention to our suits—pure western wool, western made and adapted to this climate. There is no question as to style. Made rite—priced rite.

**KENDRICK STORE CO.**

"The Quality Store"

**Grocery Dept.**

Hard wheat flour per bbl. \$6.75  
English walnuts per lb. 25c  
3 pkgs. Kellogg's corn flakes 25c  
Bulk cocoa 4 lbs. for 25c  
Amazo corn starch, 3 pkgs. 25c  
Cranberries per lb 25c

**A Perfect Cup of Coffee  
Every Time!**

The basis of good coffee is careful measurement both of the coffee itself and the water used.

**Folgers Coffee Meter**

And Folgers coffee is a combination that insures the daily morning beverage par excellence. And for your information the coffee meter is only

59c

to all purchasers of a pound of

**Folgers Golden Gate  
COFFEE**

**ATWATER KENT  
RADIO**

**The Thrill of Simplicity  
With ONE DIAL**

The old fashioned watch kept time. But how much better in every way is the trim and compact watch of today.

So Radio has come along the road of progress—only more rapidly. Now you may enjoy Atwater Kent Radio with ONE DIAL—the simplest and most efficient of them all.

A turn of the wrist—the broadcasting stations flash in and out—a roll call of all the programs within range—a tour of the air in less time than it takes you to say "How Wonderful."

That's one thrill—exploring at top speed—sampling the programs—turning from one to another instantly. You have speed and certainty of getting what you want.

And with all this the lasting thrill of true, natural tone—of feeling, as you listen in your home evening after evening: "This is even better than we thought it would be—this is radio as we hoped it would be."

Sharp Tuning—An ATWATER KENT feature on all models.

MODEL 35, SIX TUBE, ONE DIAL RECEIVER

Completely installed in your home

**\$140.00**

Terms if desired

Telephone us for a demonstration any evening.

**Do You Know**

That the sales of the Atwater Kent receiver for the year 1925 were 683,000 machines?

This means that while more than 400 other manufacturers were making and selling radio receivers, Atwater Kent sold

**MORE THAN ONE-THIRD  
OF THE ENTIRE  
AMERICAN  
PRODUCTION.**

**There Must Be  
A Reason**

Estimated sales of Atwater Kent receivers for 1926 will run probably

**1,250,000**

**Carlson Hardware Co.**

**New Prices On  
"400"  
PRINCESS  
ASOTIN BEST**

"400" per barrel \$7.20  
Princess per barrel \$7.00  
Asotin Best per barrel \$6.80

**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