

Letter From A. V. Dunkle

Bernard, via Cascade, Idaho,
August 26, 1927
Dear Gazette Folks:
I wish you both were here to help me eat these fish! My wife goes out nearly every afternoon and catches several whoppers and then comes home and expects me to eat them. I've eaten so many to date that I am like the Nova Scotian—can't get my shirt off over my head on account of the fish bones sticking through my ribs! Fishing is sure good right now—doesn't that make you mad?
This is surely a great country. They use robins for ducks and hoot owls for chickens. I haven't seen any "hard" money since I left Kendrick. No one uses it and few recognize it. Over at Warm Lake (35 miles away) they have a store. A stranger proffered a \$20.00 gold piece for some canned milk and they chased him out of the store. He hung around outside for awhile and soon saw a native enter the store carrying a big redfish. He bought a ham, threw the fish on the counter and the storekeeper gave him change in sardines.
I have a pet deer down by the powerhouse (half a mile away), and she "struts her stuff" every evening for me as she comes to water. She came down one morning and showed herself to the wife and four children. After the first real snow, the deer leave this altitude and winter in the low country.
It snowed on the side hill for the first time this year on Aug. 16th and it stayed until dark that evening. That is only a thousand feet above camp and we expect it here between the 1st and 10th of September. It has frosted every night except three since I came in here and the temperature varies between 31 and 37 degrees at night on the flats. During the day in the sunshine, it runs up to 75 or 80 degrees.
I am now working on the big dam I came here to build. It will make quite a sizable lake and the company is going to stock it with Eastern Brook trout as a private preserve. In about three years, won't that be some fishing spot?
I expect to go out through Stanley Basin on the way home if the Galena Summit doesn't close before that time. I am going to spend a few days in Boise to show the family the sights and get them used to trolley cars and steam trains gradually. They claim they have a post office there now!
I was down in Boise on July 11th and expect to go down again on the 1st of September. It is 138 miles around by the way of Cascade and takes eight hours by car.
Most of the boys working on my gang are O. A. C. students although I am also blessed with one theological student from the College of Idaho. Two of them play on the O.A.C. football team and are surely husky young fellows.
Pending the starting of construction on the mill next month, there has been little freighting into this camp this summer. Usually there are three or four trucks per day and thus daily mail service. Now a sedan comes in under contract only twice per week which makes Wednesdays and Saturdays very exciting times here. The night before these days everyone is writing letters and ordering groceries, etc.
I hope to go through Kendrick on my way to Kellogg and will drop in on you at that time. Save me one or two yellow watermelons.
Sincerely,
A. V. Dunkle.

Couldn't Stay Longer

Father: "What do you mean by coming home at 5 a. m.?"
Flapper: "For crying out loud, pop! I have to patronize the old roost some time, don't I?"
—Ex.

Funeral of Frank Starr

The funeral of Frank Starr was held at the Linden cemetery last Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. The service was in charge of the Oddfellows Lodge, or which order the deceased had been a member for a number of years. Rev. Pressnall preached a short sermon. A large crowd of friends and former neighbors of the young man were present.
Frank Starr was born January 7, 1886, near Muncy, Pennsylvania. At the age of three years his parents moved to Grays Harbor, Wash., where he spent 12 years of his boyhood. He moved with his parents to Kendrick and spent 11 years in the Linden community, then going to South Idaho where he took up a homestead, which was his home until his untimely death last April.
Frank is survived by his father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Starr of Linden; three sisters, Mrs. Mable Kuhns of Grays Harbor, Wash., Mrs. Anne Thompson of Winchester, Idaho and Mrs. Edna Siverson of Kamiah, Idaho.
Frank was a single man and lived alone on his ranch in South Idaho. He was a man of fine character and was held in high esteem in his neighborhood near Eagle, Idaho, as well as in the Linden community near Kendrick where he was very well known. His tragic death has been a severe blow to his parents, and sisters and the sympathy of this community is extended to them in their bereavement.

Card of Thanks

We desire to thank the many friends and the Odd Fellows, both here and at Eagle, Idaho, for their kind words of sympathy and for the beautiful floral offerings extended to us during our recent bereavement of our beloved son and brother, Frank. We especially thank Mr. and Mrs. Hopewood of Eagle, Idaho, and Mr. and Mrs. Goodnight of Nampa, for the courtesy shown at Boise.
Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Starr,
Mrs. H. D. Thompson,
Mrs. Andrew Siverson,
Mrs. Mable Kuhn.

Harry Cranke Passes

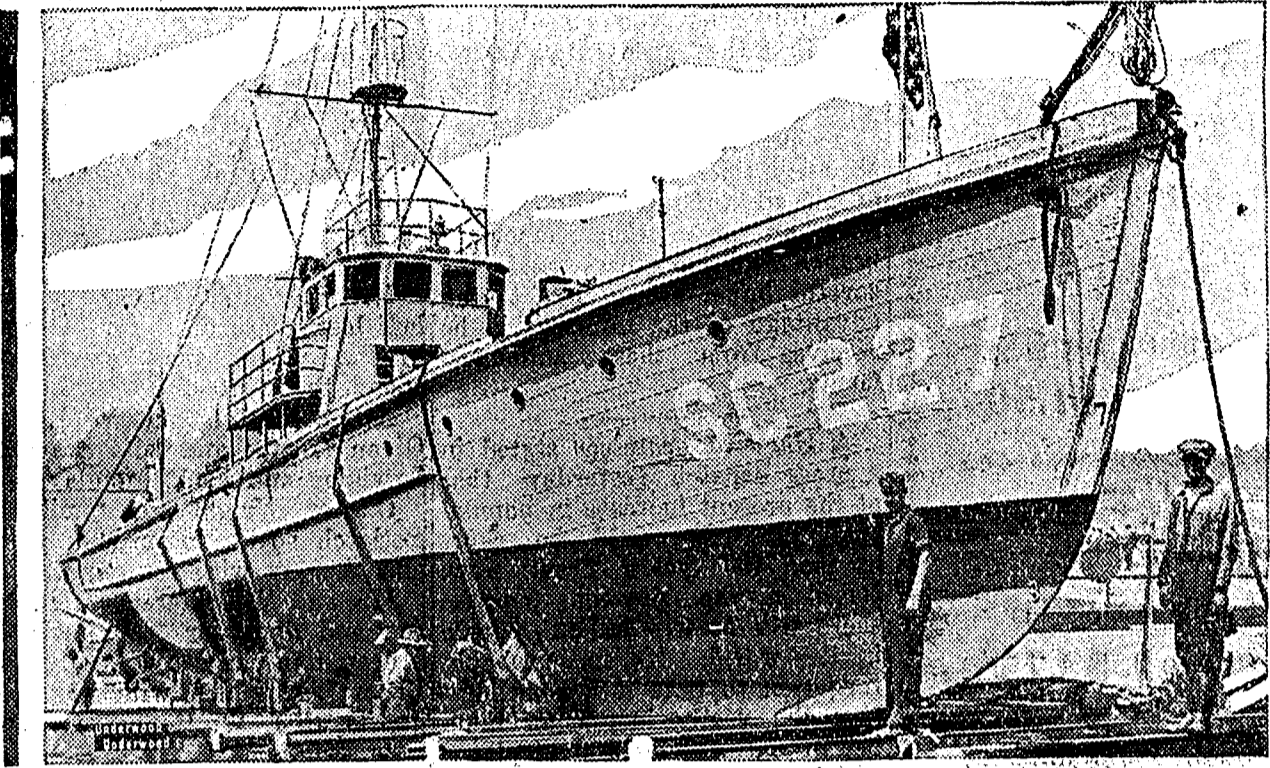
Harry Cranke, well known farm and livestock auctioneer of the central Idaho region for the past 15 years, died Tuesday morning at St. Joseph's hospital in Lewiston, following an illness of several days with heart trouble. He was well known in the Kendrick community having cried a number of sales here in past years and also was instrumental in having several carloads of dairy cattle shipped here from Western Oregon dairy centers. He was 46 years of age at the time of his death and is survived by one son, Ernest, of Colville, Wash. He was a member of the Knights of Columbus and Elks lodges. The body was shipped to Chewelah, Wash., his former home, for burial.

O. E. S. Gave Farewell Party

A farewell party was given by Canyon Chapter, O. E. S. last Tuesday evening in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Carlson, who leave soon to make their home in Spokane. A banquet was served at 7 o'clock at which time a number of appropriate speeches were made by members of the order.
Marriage licenses were issued at Lewiston Tuesday to William M. Stephens and Mary A. Buckles of Agatha, and Fred O. Stedman and Geneva Q. Stanton of Lewiston. Miss Buckles is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Buckles, former residents of Kendrick. Miss Stanton is the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sam Stanton of Kendrick.

"Can you," asked the school teacher, who always is doing this sort of thing. "Can you use 'disguise' in a sentence?"
"Sure" replied Willie, sitting as usual in the back row, "Disguise me brudder."—Ottawa Herald.

Sea Scouts Get Abandoned Submarine Chaser



Members of the Sea Scouts of Mount Clemens, Mich., are busy reconditioning their new floating clubhouse, an abandoned wartime submarine chaser. When they have finished overhauling it at Washington, they plan to sail home by way of various inland waterways.

Buys Leland Farm

Fred Silflow, Jr. of Cameron purchased 156 acres near Leland, belonging to the Hechtner estate. The consideration is reported to have been \$12,400. The land is well improved. Mr. Silflow bought the land as an investment.

School Opens Monday, Sept. 5

The Kendrick Public Schools will open next Monday, September 5th, with a full corps of teachers: Superintendent, Charles A. Tenny of Denver, Colo.; Principal, William Jarvis of Norwood, Idaho; and Miss Edna Tedbetter of Alicol, Oregon in the high school; and Mrs. Silvie Cook, Mrs. Ralph Knepper, Miss Mary Weaver and Miss Fanny Weaver in the grades.
Pupils are urged to enter school on the first day as the regular work will begin and continue with regular classes through the first day, with a brief interval for registration and matriculation, at the beginning of the day.
In order that there shall be but little delay in hearing classes on the first day, it is hoped that as many pupils as possible will enroll this week. This refers especially to the high school, both old and new students. It will be to the advantage of the students since there will be more time to talk over the work, and the new courses being offered will make this desirable.
Any students who are compelled to enter school late this fall will do well to register now, in order that your books may be ordered early and be ready for your purchase when you enter.
A delay in getting text books for the high school is expected but the teachers will be prepared to instruct their classes without books for a time.
Any pupils expecting to purchase used books from former users, should first find out if the same books are to be used this year, and notify the superintendent of such purchase. This will facilitate the ordering of the required number of books, since only those will be ordered which appear to be necessary.
The superintendent will be at the school house to meet all pupils, for the balance of the week.

Buckles-Stephens

Miss Mary Buckles, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Buckles of Agatha, was married Tuesday to Mr. William Stephens, also of Agatha. The ceremony was performed by Rev. C. N. Balch at the Christian church of Lewiston. They will make their home near Agatha where the groom is engaged in farming. The bride attended the Kendrick schools a number of years ago and is quite well known in this locality. She is a sister of County Superintendent Buckles of Nez Perce county.

Youth Accidentally Shot

An unusual accident occurred near Lewiston, Sunday, when Harry Sipes, 16, Lewiston, was shot through the head by a boy companion, riding in the back seat of an auto, who tried to pick off a bird with a revolver shot.
Four boys, Sipes, Bert Eddy, Floyd Akers and Leonard Kuntz, were riding in the Sipes family car. Kuntz was carrying a revolver with which he claimed expert marksmanship. As they were driving Kuntz saw a bird perched in a tree at the left of the road.
"Watch me get him, fellows," he exclaimed, pulling the gun and taking a pot shot as they passed by. The kick of the gun to the inexperienced youth is believed to have so deflected his aim that the bullet crashed thru the head of Sipes, who was driving.
Sipes slumped in his seat and the car was kept from going into the ditch by the quick work of his companion in the front seat, who grabbed the wheel and stopped the car. The frightened boys rushed the wounded boy to the Lewiston hospital, where he died at 6 p.m. He is survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Sipes, and four brothers.

Surfaced Roads Finished

A program of lateral highway surfacing involving 15 miles of road at the north, east and west of town, which has been under way this spring and summer, will be completed this week. With this work Genesee will have a net work of highways in and out of town totaling more than 50 miles in every direction, this including the North and South highway.
Contractors Johnson & DeAtley of Lewiston finished this week the contract for surfacing the five mile cutoff road toward Moscow. This road leaves the town at the northwest limits and, cutting almost directly to the north joins the North and South highway at the Tegland ranch, five miles to the north and west of town.
This road serves a rich farming region, which has been much in need of a surfaced road. This work was done by Highway District No. 1.
The other lateral surfacing involving two sectors east of Genesee on the Pine Grove road, and east from the M. S. Wilson place, was completed this week. This work was done by the Genesee Highway District.
Although these roads are not built to standard grade and width at all places, they are surfaced to state specifications and will present a surface that is expected to stand up under wear and winter use.—Genesee News.

Simon: "I can get anything on my radio that you can on your phonograph, and more, too."
Jimson: "Is that so? Let's see you tune in on Caruso."

Find Ahsahka Boy's Body

Leroy W. Burgess, the three-year-old child who disappeared from home at one o'clock Monday afternoon at Ahsahka, was drowned in about three feet of water in the Clearwater river. The body was found Tuesday morning by members of a searching party, about a mile below Ahsahka.
The sheriff of Clearwater county had a searching party out most of Monday night in the hills around Ahsahka. The following morning it developed that a lady across the river had seen a child near the river bank the previous afternoon. A search was made near the spot indicated and the body found in the water. Apparently the child had waded in over its depth and drowned in three feet of water.

Will Operate Juliaetta Cannery

F. W. Dustin of Clarkston, who owns the cannery at Juliaetta, is making arrangements this week to operate the cannery this fall and will probably start the last of this week. Tomatoes, plums, pears and apples will be canned. The cannery provides employment for quite a number of people and is quite an asset to the town.

Troy Shipping Scrap Mica

The Troy Mica company has recently booked an order from a Utah firm for upward of 30 tons of scrap mica, which is now being mined and hauled from Avon for shipment. Scrap mica is shipped just as it comes from the mine without treatment other than racking, the larger pieces being first sorted out and laid aside for cutting.
Mr. Wright brought a load of mica from the mine recently some of which would cut about 4x5 inches. Mr. Wright states that work at the cutting sheds here will be resumed as soon as the order for the scrap mica has been filled.—Troy News.

State Land Sale

Sales of state lands aggregating 20,000 acres will be held by the state land department the last of September and the first week of October, it is announced by I. H. Nash, commissioner. Places of the sales are Poocatello, American Falls, Jerome, Cascade, St. Anthony and Boise. The sale at Jerome covers between 5000 and 6000 acres of land brought under complete irrigation by the American Falls dam.
Choice dry farm lands in the Cache, Arbon and Rockland valleys will be sold and other farm lands will be offered in Madison, Fremont, Teton and Bannock counties. Improved ranches in Valley, Washington, Payette and Canyon counties will be sold also. Some of these are orchard ranches. Terms of the sale will be 10 per cent down and the balance in 40 years at 6 per cent. Further information may be had from the state land office at Boise.

Robust Beans Gaining Favor

Reports come from the various ridges tributary to Kendrick that many bean fields are badly infested with curly leaf, a bean disease which has been giving growers more trouble from year to year. Little if anything is known of the disease except that when a field develops an epidemic of curly leaves the yield is cut down very materially.

A solution to this problem may lie in the Robust bean, a variety that was originated in Michigan and tried out here for several years by a number of growers. Amiel Peters has a field of 125 acres of Robust beans that look exceptionally good. He stated this week that there wasn't a curly leaf in a single row of his entire field of this variety. This spring he hadn't quite enough seed to finish planting his 140 acre field so put about 15 acres that was left in Navy beans. This 15 acres is badly infested with curly leaf. These two varieties were grown on the same kind of soil and under the same conditions.

Oral Craig has been growing the Robust beans and he has secured good yields with them. This season he had the same experience as Mr. Peters, having planted part of his field to Navy beans and the balance with Robust. His Robust beans are free from curly leaf while the others are badly infested with it.

Mr. Peters says there is a difference of opinion in his neighborhood regarding the Robust beans as some seed that is said to be Robust variety has developed curly leaf. However, those who have been raising Robust beans for several years believe there must be some mistake in securing genuine Robust seed, in the cases where trouble has been experienced with curly leaf.

The writer talked to some of the bean buyers in Kendrick this week about this new variety and they are highly in favor of it. One buyer stated that in his opinion the future of the bean industry in the Potlatch hinged on planting Robust beans, or some other variety that was not subject to curly leaf.

Robust beans are small whites that yield heavily under ordinary conditions. They bring the same price on the local market as the Navy beans or other small white varieties.

This is just one more bean problem that is up to the individual grower to solve in his own way. Experience is sometimes an expensive teacher, but it is often economy to profit by the other fellow's experience. It might pay those who are interested to trace back the origin of the Robust seed that has been planted in the Potlatch country to see whether or not it is of the genuine variety.

Railroad Crossing Accident

M. L. Davis, farmer residing near Sunshine Station in the vicinity of Moscow, was hit by a Lewiston bound train Sunday afternoon and critically injured. He was immediately rushed to a Moscow hospital.

It is said that Mr. Davis was hurrying home, driving down Sixth street in Moscow at a fast rate of speed. He failed to see the train until it was nearly upon him. He hastily applied his brakes and the car skidded directly in the path of the locomotive. The car was hurled about 30 feet and badly wrecked and Mr. Davis was caught under it. He suffered a fractured skull, four broken ribs, internal injuries and severe cuts and bruises.

The locomotive was driven by Charles Morgan, veteran engineer on the N. P. line.

Having Them Filed

"Aha," said Chaney, "where are you taking those papers?"
"I am taking them to the blacksmith's," replied Miss Bell.
"Curses! You are having them forged!"
"No! I am having them filed."—Ex.

THE KENDRICK GAZETTE
"The Pulse of The Potlatch"

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

Subscription Price **\$1.50**

Entered at the Post Office at Kendrick as second class mail matter.

A Kansas writer says that it's a wise wife in the back seat who lets her husband shift for himself.

It isn't surprising that American girls are becoming more beautiful when you consider the fact that they spent \$140,000,000 last year for cosmetics.

The successful merchant spends as much time in the preparation of his advertising copy as he does on any other important branch of his business and the careful buyer saves by taking advantage of the information he receives from these announcements.

A Harvard professor stated in a press dispatch yesterday that at the present increase in population the world would be short of food 100 years from now. Based on the present increase there will be five billion people in the world. He has probably forgotten to take into consideration the vastly increasing number of automobiles and airplanes which are doing much toward depopulating the world.

The Deserted Village

On a really fine day Goldsmith's Sweet Auburn has nothing on Boise. The houses are mere empty shells, attractive but lacking life. The whole population is out whirling along the roads, seeing how fast they can get there, in order to break their own record coming back. No one who by any possibility can get away, stays at home any more. The very old or very sick may be left behind, with the firemen and a few bored policemen to watch the town and see that it is not burned up or looted.

Vacation Time

Mother goes to the beaches sister goes to the hills, and dad works hard all summer to pay vacation bills. The kids will be a-sporting, in the hills and by the sea, but you'll find dad a-working while the family's on a spree! Mother will get all sun-burned, and sister tanned and black, and both will be all worn out, when they come trudging back. Dad will have been busy, with hardly time to think, and all the dirty dishes will be waiting in the sink!—Ex.

Incubator Eggs Used as Feed for Young Chicks

Infertile incubator eggs may not be a total loss when taken from the machine, according to tests of the Ohio agricultural experiment station. In fact they make a valuable addition to the ration for young chicks, market broilers and laying hens, it is found.
Before feeding infertile, dead-germ, and dead-in-shell eggs from the hatcheries, the eggs should be boiled 30 to 45 minutes and passed through a food chopper or sausage mill. The ground product is then mixed with about an equal weight of dry mash to absorb moisture. The mixture is fed daily to chicks after the first week in open troughs in amounts that will be cleaned up in 30 minutes.
For crate-feeding broilers for market, the poultry men mix 45 per cent of the cooked egg product to the dry feed mixture and add sufficient milk or water to make a feed batter just thin enough to be poured into the feed trough.

Poultry Notes

Crowding or overheating causes weak chicks.

Guinea chicks are ravenous little creatures and for the first week they eat incessantly.

What have you in the way of meat on the farm that will bring 40 to 50 cents per pound? Early broilers will do it.

Because of their insectivorous nature, guineas require a large proportion of animal food, also green food, and they must have plenty of water to drink.

Trapnesting is the only accurate method of determining the exact egg production of the hen. It is economical only for poultrymen doing careful, accurate pedigree work.

Southwick News

C. E. Hewett and family spent Sunday at the home of Raymond Blankenship on Bed Rock.

A. Ohms and son, Leo, of Weippe and Mr. and Mrs. Pete Blake of Orofino were the supper guests at the Homer Betts home Monday evening.

Miss Alta Phillips left Tuesday for Lewiston.

Mrs. Floyd Russell, Mrs. Edna Daniels and Jim McGuire drove to Lewiston and return, Monday. Miss Minnie Bunker and Delbert Hayward spent Sunday the guests of Nadine McCoy.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Grant Bateman, August 31, a son.

A picnic was held on Sunday at the old picnic grounds on Cedar creek by the M. E. Sunday school. Peck, Cavendish and Southwick communities attended. Mrs. A. W. McCoy returned from Spokane, Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer McCoy left last Saturday for Camas, Wash., where they expect to spend the winter.

Attlee Mustoe and wife and Given Mustoe and wife drove to Lewiston and back, Monday.

Clinton Wright and family of Potlatch spent Saturday night and Sunday with his parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Henderson and daughter of Potlatch, Milton Benjamin and family and Elton McCoy and wife were the guests of J. W. Henderson and wife, Sunday.

School will begin in the Southwick district the 12th of September.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben McCoy and daughter, Eva, drove to Leland, Sunday, where they spent the day with Mrs. Harry Smith and family.

Mrs. Hoskins and daughter spent a few days of last week at the home of Mrs. Ira Luce.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Hoppe and Miss Binford attended church at Cream ridge, Sunday.

George and Roy Douglas drove to Moscow and back, Sunday.

Harold Whittinger and family spent Sunday at the home of Gordon Harris.

Mr. and Mrs. Jake Newman and sons, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Koepp and Mrs. Meyers spent Tuesday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Brammer.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wendt motored to Moscow, Monday afternoon.

Mrs. Haines and son of Lewiston spent a few days of last week at the home of her sister, Mrs. Martin Sackett.

Mrs. Henry Meyer is visiting at the home of her son, Herman, of Cameron.

FREE Show Coming FREE
New Kendrick Theatre, Sept. 5, 6 and 7. Free opening night, Free.
35-1

Crescent Clippings

Adaline Dorendorf is spending a few days with her sister, Mrs. Wm. Riley near Kendrick.

Several families from this community attended the funeral of Frank Starr at Gold Hill, Sunday.

Gus Farrington returned from Soap Lake, Thursday. His family will remain for a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. LeRoy Southwick and daughters, visited at the Wm. Kauder home, Sunday.
The John Darby family visited at the Edward Darby home at Linden, Sunday.

Sunday guests at the Wm. Dorendorf home were the Mike Forest and Anna Kimbley families.

Mrs. C. L. Trail returned Tuesday of last week from visiting her daughter, Mrs. Fred Darby near Moscow. While there she made arrangements to teach Mrs. Darby's school while the latter is taking treatments in Spokane.

Sue Robeson returned home Sunday from Leland. She has been helping her sister, Mrs. Oral Craig, cook for threshers. The Craig children accompanied her home and will stay with their grandparents while Mrs. Craig is in Spokane.

Universal Road Show No. 7 at New Kendrick Theatre, 3 nights, September 5th, 6th and 7th. 35-1

It Might Be

Perhaps it is diversity that makes divorce.—Shoe and Leather Reporter

Kendrick Methodist Church

Sunday School 10:00 a.m.
Preaching at 11 a.m. and 8 p.m.
Come and enjoy the services.
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Kendrick School Starts Monday, Sept. 5.

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POULTRY FACTS

COCCIDIOSIS IS CAUSING LOSSES

Coccidiosis is a parasitic disease of chicks over two weeks old and is causing unnecessarily large losses to poultrymen, states J. J. Black, assistant poultry pathologist, New Jersey agricultural experiment station.

The disease is picked up from contaminated soil or from brooder houses that have not been properly cleaned. The parasite that causes it may be carried on the feet of attendants or on feeding vessels.

Coccidiosis may be prevented by raising chicks in confinement, using a concrete slab for a run in front of the house, advises Doctor Black. Only new equipment or that which has been disinfected by a high degree of heat should be used. When a person is entering the poultry house, he should slip on a pair of rubbers kept for that purpose or clean and disinfect his shoes in a box of wood shavings saturated with a pure, coal tar disinfectant.

It has been found that losses from coccidiosis may be checked by cleaning the brooder as soon as disease makes its appearance. A small amount of litter should be used and the brooder cleaned every day for three days and then every third day until losses stop. All visibly affected chicks must be removed and the carcasses of those that die should be burned. It is of great value to keep the floor of the brooder house warm and dry. This prevents the development of the parasite.

California milk mash is advised for feeding. It consists of dry skim milk or dry buttermilk, 40 pounds; wheat bran, 10 pounds; yellow corn meal, 30 pounds; ground barley or rolled oats, 20 pounds.

This mash should be furnished as soon as disease appears. Grain is fed twice daily, but is restricted to one-third the amount of mash consumed. This system of mash and grain feeding is continued as long as there is any indication of the disease. The grain is supplied in the usual manner. The change back to the regular ration is made gradually. All mashes should contain 2 per cent of cod-liver oil.

Where liquid milk is used, all mash and water are withheld, and grain is fed sparingly—a little in the morning and more at night. It is often difficult to get the chicks to consume

enough liquid milk, especially if it is not of good quality.

Habits of Guineas

For some reason the mother guinea does not seem to realize that her little ones are frail creatures, unable to withstand extremes of heat and cold, moisture and long tramps afield. Their habits seem to be about as senseless as their noise, which probably accounts in a large measure for their culture having been neglected. They make their nests in remote places, under hedges, bushes, brush heaps or wheat shocks, and if their nests are disturbed they will move to another place.

Poultry Items

Wood shavings make better poultry nests than hay or straw.

Care must be exercised to prevent farm cream from freezing prior to delivery to the creamery.

"A pure-bred sire makes milk checks higher." How about this for a pure-bred sire campaign slogan?

For fattening broilers a good ration is made up of seven parts of corn meal by weight, three parts wheat middlings, and one part bran. Wet with milk until it will pour like batter, and feed to the birds in shaded pens.

Mold is one of the commonest troubles in sprouting oats, and moldy feed is dangerous.

Follow directions and handle the incubator correctly if the best hatch of livable chicks is to be secured, say poultry workers.

Hens must eat plenty of mash, if they are to lay their best. Have you made enough hopper room so that every hen can get their fill? There should be a foot of space for every five or six hens.

Keep the chicks that are raised in a brooder pretty close to the heat during the first three days.

High-priced seeds that produce high yields are cheaper than low-priced seeds that produce low yields.

It takes 21 days for a hen egg to hatch, about 28 days for ducks, from 30 to 34 days for a goose egg, and 28 days for turkey eggs. The time may vary somewhat according to conditions.

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ACCESSORIES

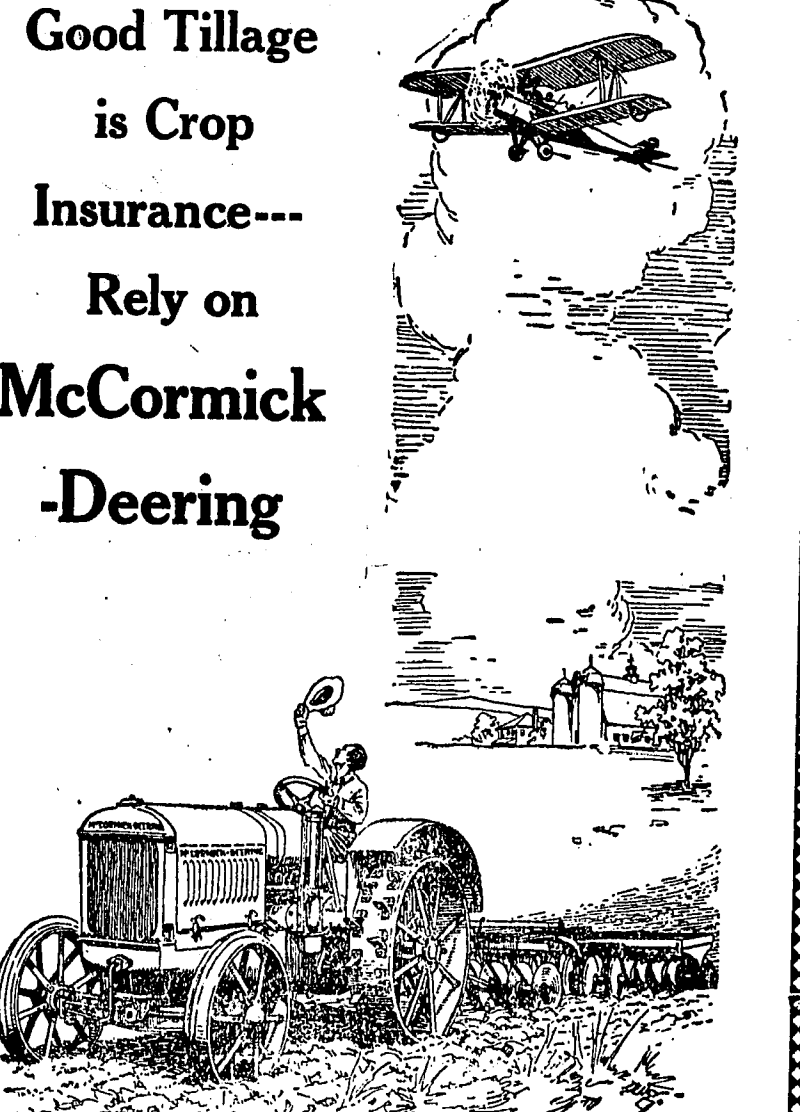


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Time was when patches of ground were hazardedly tilled by dragging pieces of brush across them, but such crude methods have gone the way of the cradle and the flail. Real tools turn large fields and small into profits today.

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Sour Milk Is Preferred on Account of Acidity

Records show that 100 chicks will eat 120 pounds of whole milk in three weeks or 118 pounds of skim milk or 93 pounds of buttermilk during that time. Sour milk or buttermilk may be used in place of water in the first feed the chicks get. But when milk feeding is started it is necessary to keep it up. Any change from sour milk to sweet or sweet milk to sour is apt to result in trouble. Either is all right and once started should be continued. A good many poultrymen have a decided preference for sour milk. One reason is that the acid it has acts as a sort of disinfectant in the chick's intestines. Sour milk has been found to be more easily digested by chicks. And a third reason is that it is almost impossible to keep the milk sweet after warm weather begins. Water is kept in front of the chicks all the time even though they are fed milk.

Apple-Growing Season Length

Every Variety Requires Definite Number of Days to Mature Fruit.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)
Everyone is more or less familiar with the fact that certain varieties of apples are grown in some sections of the country and other varieties in other apple-growing regions. What determines such varietal distribution? Is it the soil, the average temperature, rainfall, length of growing season, or a combination of all these factors?
Time to Mature Fruit.
From data gathered during the last four years, J. R. Magness, physiologist of the United States Department of Agriculture, concludes that every apple variety requires a definite number of days to mature its fruit after the blossoming season. Some varieties require 165 to 175 days, others 150 to 155, and still others ripen in less than 140 days from blossoming time. Apparently this time interval for maturity holds good for the different varieties regardless of other factors such as soil and climate, although these latter factors do have a bearing on quality.
Length of Season.
A careful analysis of the commercial adaptation of apple varieties in different sections of the United States indicates that this length of season re-

quired to bring any variety to maturity is the most important factor in its distribution. Varieties requiring 160 days or more, such as Winesap, Arkansas, Stayman Winesap, or Yellow Newton, are strictly limited to the South, the middle latitudes, and the Pacific coast sections where normal blossoming time is about May 1, or earlier, and first frosts occur about 160 days later. Varieties requiring 140 to 150 days to ripen, such as Jonathan, Delicious, or Baldwin, may be grown in the apple districts of the North where they are used as winter or storage apples. When grown in the South these short-season varieties are fall apples, and if held successfully must be placed at once in cold storage. Generally, winter storage varieties most suitable for any particular section of the country are those varieties which do not attain maturity until cool weather prevails.

Field Peas Valuable to Use in Rotation Scheme

Washington station not long ago put out a bulletin on field peas, reporting tests with the crop in rotations, and for hogging off in Washington. Here are the high points:
The yield of wheat following peas is less than wheat following good summer fallow, but greater than when it is preceded by corn or sunflowers.
A larger total yield of grain has been secured during equal periods of time in the rotations in which field peas have been used instead of summer fallow.
The average yield of field peas following wheat in four different rotations in which this crop succession occurs is 22.7 bushels, while the average yield of spring wheat following wheat in four rotations in which this crop succession occurs is 21.9 bushels.
The varieties, Bangalla, Canada and Alaska, seed of which is usually readily obtained, were among the high yielders.
Pigs fed limited rations on sweet clover or alfalfa pasture made more rapid daily gains later while hogging off peas. In two of the three years' experiments, the pigs fed limited rations were marketed with those fed full rations at the same weight, age and condition. The feed cost of the pigs fed limited rations on pasture was less than that of the full-fed pigs. The pigs made average daily gains of from .94 to 1.25 pounds each while hogging off peas. The pork produced per acre of peas varied from 141 pounds with a 16-bushel crop to 244 pounds with a 36-bushel crop.
Butterwrappers printed at the Gazette Office.

Improvement of the Dairy Herd

Better Feeding, Rigid Culling and Intelligent Breeding Are Factors.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)
Three ways of improving the dairy herd—better feeding, rigid culling, and intelligent breeding—were emphasized by J. C. McDowell, dairy husbandman of the United States Department of Agriculture, in a talk at the recent farmers' week at Orono, Maine.
Ways of Improving.
"Better feeding of the cows we now have," he said, "increases average production, increases total production, and usually increases net profits. Rigid culling out of low producers increases average production, decreases total production, and nearly always increases net profits. The use of better dairy sires eventually increases average production, increases total production and, I believe I may safely say, with proper management always increases net profits."
"All dairy herd improvement due to better breeding tends to increase profits to the producer and to decrease costs to the consumer. It is one of the ways by which the world may become richer without decreasing the prosperity of any individual. Therefore, as I see it, the breeders of good pure-bred dairy cattle are among the world's greatest benefactors."
"It is a common practice to select dairy bulls on their appearance and their pedigree. The day is coming when dairy bulls will be selected on appearance, pedigree, and progeny. The production records of a large number of daughters of a dairy bull when compared with the production records of their dams determine the breeding value of the bull as certainly as the records show the producing ability of the cows themselves."
Record of Dam.
"If a sire has a high producing dam he may transmit high production to his daughters, but if he has already transmitted high production to every one of his first five or ten daughters it is a practical certainty, not that he may, but that he will transmit high production of an average to all his offspring. The record of the dam of any dairy sire is a promise, but the record of a large number of high-producing daughters is the fulfillment of that promise."

Eliminate Fly Breeding Places to Save Trouble

Eliminating the breeding places for flies is one of the best means of lessening the troubles which this pest will cause the stockman later in the season. To prevent flies from breeding we should turn our attention to their breeding places which are manure piles, outhouses, garbage cans and any other places where filth is allowed to accumulate. Outhouses should be properly protected, garbage cans and slop pails covered.
Hauling manure to the fields as it accumulates will not only save a lot of fertility that would otherwise be lost, but it will also prevent the manure piles from becoming breeding places for flies. If it is impossible to haul the manure direct to the fields it is possible to treat it and kill most of the maggots and prevent many of the eggs from hatching. The government recommends the use of one-half pound of hellebore to ten gallons of water. Allow this to stand for 24 hours and then sprinkle it over the manure at the rate of ten gallons for every ten cubic feet of manure.

Find Cocklebur Sprouts Poisonous to Animals

A warning has recently been issued by A. A. Hansen, weed expert of Purdue university, to the effect that cocklebur sprouts are poisonous to sheep, young cattle, and particularly to hogs. On a farm near Connersville 38 hogs died within a few hours from this cause. Farmers are advised to keep animals off of cocklebur-infested land until the sprouts are at least four inches high, since they seem to lose their toxic properties after they reach this size. Symptoms of this poisoning are depression, nausea and vomiting. Rich cream seems to counteract the effect of the poison, if given during the early stages of the trouble.

Agricultural Notes

Dairyman who buy feed in small quantities at retail and sell milk at wholesale can never make money.

Implements are high-priced, of course, but one pays an even higher price by trying to work with worn-out machinery or makeshifts.

A good family garden should contain at least twenty-five different vegetables, including several varieties for greens or salads.

Clip sweet clover high enough to leave a number of green leaves on the stubble, or it will be killed. It is usually unsafe to clip later than the last of May.

When a sow farrows she should be given only a limited amount of litter and the pen should have guard rails around the sides about eight or ten inches from the floor to protect the pigs when she lies down.

Tonight And Saturday

The DARK ANGEL



This is a picture you'll remember for many a month. It will appeal to everybody who sees it.

Along with this picture we expect to have special

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produced by the Electriphone, a newly invented machine for theatres. This machine will be installed for a try-out. Be sure and hear it.

Good Comedy also the Paramount News Reel

Admission - - 10c-35c

New Kendrick Theatre

Summer Furs Appropriate For Cool August Days



Fur coat of summer black and white caracul trimmed with crown collar and cuffs of white fox. A felt hat with wing effect is worn, also novelty cut-out grey kid sandals. Posed by Barbara Kent.

Think His Day Is Over?

Fifty-four million years ago the horse was a little thing no bigger than the average cat and considerably smaller than the late Neocedemus and, the way things are going, we guess he might as well begin to revert if he wants to.—Ohio State Journal.

Ancient British Book

"Domesday book is a register containing the result of a survey of England, made by William I, the Norman conqueror, in 1086. The name is derived from the word "doom," meaning valuation or judgment. This famous work in two volumes is in the museum of the record office, London.

\$7 Labor Day Popular Excursion Round Trip to SEATTLE TACOMA

Two days of fun and celebration in the Puget Sound cities. Comfortable high-back seats in coaches.

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Tacoma 4:50 p. m.; 7:25 p. m. Sept. 5.
Lv. Seattle 9:30 a. m. Tacoma 9:20 a. m.
Tuesday, Sept. 6.

Ask your local agent about details, and reserve your tickets early

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See These Big Events at Spokane in September

 WINTERSTATE FAIR September 5 to 10	 MERCHANTS' CONVENTION September 5 to 7
 COLONEL LINDBERGH'S VISIT September 12	 THIRD NATIONAL INDIAN CONGRESS September 20 to 22
 NATIONAL AIR RACES and NATIONAL AIR DERBY September 21 to 24	 MARION TALLEY - Grand Opera Star September 23
 SPECIAL THEATRE ATTRACTIONS September 5 to 24	 IDAHO-WASH. LEAGUE BASEBALL GAMES September 18 and 25

Spokane Invites You!



The "National Eagle" will appear at the Air Derby to be held in Spokane, Sept. 21 to 24.

From Berlin to Spokane



Fraulein Thea Raschke, Germany's most noted woman airplane pilot, will fly in the National Air Derby race from New York to Spokane, September 19 to 21. It is the first time in aviation history that a woman pilot has engaged in racing, especially in a race across the United States.

The DAIRY

PASTURE IS HALF OF FEED PROBLEM

The real value of a good pasture is so little realized that on only a few farms does the pasture play the part that it should in providing the year's feed for dairy cattle and other stock, says W. J. Fraser, dairy farming specialist of the college of agriculture, University of Illinois. A good productive pasture will feed the 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, he pointed out.

"A good pasture not only saves land and labor, but also provides for and stimulates production and has a fine conditioning effect on live stock, especially on milk cows in getting them in shape for the winter's production on barn feeding.

"One-sixteenth of the area of the farms in Illinois is unillable land and bluegrass is the pasture crop commonly used over this large area. It is a well-known fact that bluegrass gives a low yield of pasture in mid-summer. For this reason the college of agriculture, University of Illinois, conducted a pasture experiment to determine the actual amount of feed received from bluegrass each week throughout the growing season, for four consecutive years. The result showed that bluegrass produced only about one-seventh as much feed a year as did the same area in corn or alfalfa; only one-half as much as oats, and one-fourth as much as red clover.

"The low yield is not the only trouble with bluegrass pasture. The worst of it is, it turns up its toes and stops growing entirely when the rains

cease, because it is shallow rooted. And this drought usually comes when there is the greatest need of feed, because of the excessive heat of mid-summer and the tortuous flies.

"One of the four years it would have required nine and one-half acres of bluegrass pasture to support a cow after June 1. Two years there were periods of three and a half to four months when bluegrass pasture was practically worthless as a crop to produce feed for stock, as it would have required 30 acres a cow to furnish barely sufficient feed. Now it is easily seen that when pasture is this poor it ceases to be a pasture and becomes merely an exercising ground.

"These tests and common experience show that bluegrass fails more than half the season and falls at the busiest time of the year, and when stock need the feed the worst. The most certain thing about bluegrass pasture is its uncertainty, and the loss that comes to the whole herd from lack of supplying sufficient feed during the hot dry weather of mid-summer. The loss thus sustained in the year is almost beyond comprehension. It may easily amount to the difference between success and failure to the dairy farmer.

"The cow's requirement for feed is continuous throughout the summer, and in order to solve the pasture problem economically we must have some pasture crop that will furnish an ample and continuous supply of feed for the six summer months. The results on eighty-one dairy farms in Illinois show that three-fourths of an acre of sweet clover pasture is enough to support a cow during the six summer months. This is the average efficiency of sweet clover pasture, not in a few exceptional cases, but the common experience in all sections of the state and under all the varying conditions on these farms. The reason that sweet clover continues to grow in dry weather is because it has a large and deep root system, growing from four to six or more feet deep, while most bluegrass roots are in the top six inches of the soil.

"To show that cows will produce well on sweet clover pasture, it is only necessary to mention that I have had a cow on my own farm that produced 56 pounds of milk a day without grain. I have seen four other cows that produced between 65 and 75 pounds of milk a day on sweet clover pasture alone without grain."

Keep Cows Clean

Custom has long decreed that horses should be kept clean. The same custom should include the dairy cows. The body of the dairy cow, especially that part of the body, flanks and udder which are above the milk pail, may be the source of much of the contamination in milk. The best method of preventing contamination is to have the cows clean at milking time. It is much more important that the cows be properly groomed than the horse.

Quality Dairy Products

Prof. H. W. Gregory, of the dairy department, Purdue university, is responsible for the statement that one of the largest and oldest butter companies in Boston is to begin immediately to feature pasteurized butter from tuberculin-tested herds. He states that this is an indication of the trend in the industry, and that if dairymen in the Middle West are to avoid having their product discriminated against, they must use care in putting out only a high grade product.

The first off the roosts in the morning and the last to roost at night are the best layers.

This is the season when mites and lice multiply so fast that one of 'em becomes a grandma of hundreds in just a few days.

Poultry should always be fattened before killing. This means better quality, more weight, and a considerably higher price per pound.

Number of Methods to Handle Machines

Units Were First Sterilized by Heating in Water.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

A number of methods of handling milking-machine units between milkings have been tested by the bureau of dairy industry of the United States Department of Agriculture. In all the methods tested the units were first sterilized by heating in water at a temperature of 190 to 195 degrees Fahrenheit for 20 to 45 minutes and then were disposed of until the next milking as follows: (1) Placing in a weak chlorine solution; (2) allowing them to remain between milkings in the water in which they were sterilized; (3) placing them in a refrigerator; and (4) placing them in a warm room. The bacterial counts of the milk handled in these four ways showed that the methods rank in efficiency in the order named. The weak chlorine solution method gave an average count of 2,200 bacteria per cubic centimeter; the water method, 2,570 bacteria per cubic centimeter; the refrigerator method, an average of 3,100 bacteria; and the warm-room method, an average of 5,540 bacteria per cubic centimeter. Sterilizing at a temperature of 145 to 150 degrees Fahrenheit and holding in the water between milkings allowed an average of 11,930 bacteria per cubic centimeter of milk.

Duck Raising Very Easy

When Weather Gets Warm

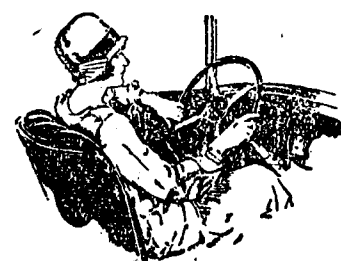
Duck raising is very easy if you begin when the weather gets warm. They should be hatched past the middle of May; it is usually warm by that time of year.

When they are 24 hours old feed them corn bread crumbs moistened with sweet milk, writes Edna Dalton of Hartsville, Tenn., in the Southern Ruralist. Keep plenty of water at all times, also some sand handy for them to get. Feed close to water as they take a bit of food and then a drink of water and will continue to do that until they get enough. Feed five times a day, mostly soft food, until large and old enough to only need three meals. Later just twice a day will be sufficient.

Let them have free range and a dry roomy box to roost in. They do not graze as geese but like insects and grain seeds and as a rule are healthy and thrifty, but one drop of carbolic acid to a quart of water now and then helps to keep them healthy.

"Bluff King Hal"

More than one of the monarchs of England who bore the name of Henry have been popularly known as King Hal. The nickname was applied to Henry VIII.



Perfect Comfort

The steering column is adjustable to suit your individual convenience

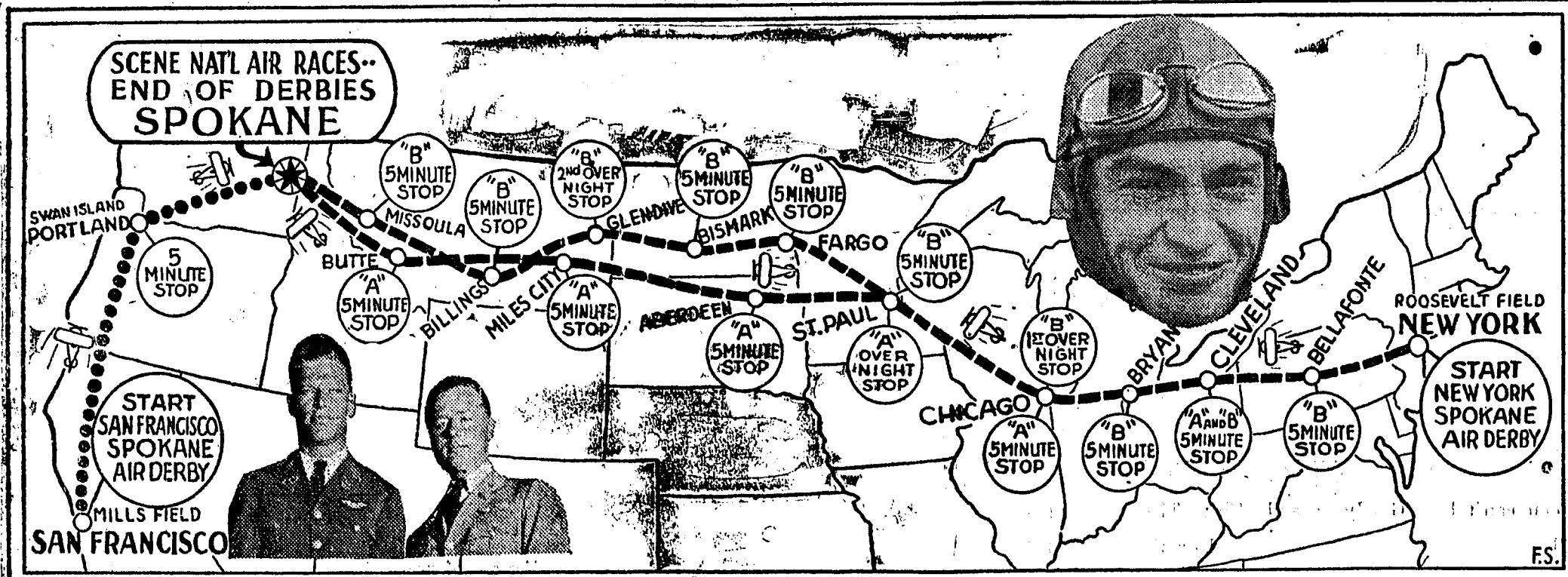
Buick for 1928 is extremely thoughtful of your comfort. One indication of this consideration is Buick's new steering column, which may be adjusted to the most comfortable position for women, as well as men.

Buick for 1928 pleases women because it is easier to drive—because it is more comfortable to ride in—because it is the style-leader among motor cars. That's why you see so many Buicks at fashionable gatherings, and on the smartest boulevards.

BUICK MOTOR COMPANY, FLINT, MICHIGAN
Division of General Motors Corporation

BUICK for 1928

Ruddach Motor Co.
Moscow, Idaho



Encouragement of commercial aviation, linked with the thrilling event of scenes of airplanes racing their way across the continent and up to the Pacific Coast, is making the National Air Derby race from New York to Spokane and the Pacific Coast Air Derby from San Francisco to Spokane the biggest aviation attraction in the United States this year. All plans and details for the two derby flights have practically been completed by officers of the National Air Derby Association of Spokane, Wash., an association which has posted \$50,000 in cash prize money for the winners in the two contests, and the national air races to be held at the Spokane Air Port, September 23 and 24, following the finish of the derbies on September 21.

The routes of the two derbies are shown above. Planes in the New York flight will hop off from Roosevelt field, Long Island, New York, on September 19. They will fly by the route of the transcontinental air mail line to Chicago. At St. Paul the Class A airplanes, those equipped with more powerful motors, will take one route and the B class planes another route. Over-night and five-minute stops are ordered in order to show the feasibility of the northern air way across the United States. Contestants in the San Francisco flight will hop off from Mills Municipal air port, September 19.

Inserted in the upper right corner is Major John T. Fancher, managing director of the National Air Derby Association, and commander of the 41st division air service, Washington National Guard. Major Fancher recently flew the national air derby course to New York from Spokane in 24 hours and 31 minutes actual flying time. At the left are Lieutenants Lester J. Maitland and Albert Hegenberger (right), who recently made the Pacific from Oakland to Hawaii. Both lieutenants will compete in the national air races. They will fly high-powered army planes.

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Kendrick - Idaho

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SCHOOL OPENS SEPT. 7 — GET READY!
This year Lewiston Business College had big class graduates. All got good office positions before diplomas were made out. Students may enter at any time. Write for booklet "K." Picture stories of success.
LEWISTON BUSINESS COLLEGE, LEWISTON, IDAHO


Auction Sale
I will sell at public auction at the Wm. Cowger ranch, 3 miles northeast of Southwick, the following described property at 1 o'clock
Saturday, September 10

- 1 8-year old-mare, weight 1500
- 1 9-year old mare, weight 1500
- 1 9-year old gelding, weight 1400
- 1 7-year old gelding, weight 1400
- 1 10-year old gelding, weight 1300
- 1 7-year saddle horse, weight 1050

Three sets work harness, one wagon, one John Deere cultivator, one kitchen range, one kitchen cabinet, Four beds, phonograph and many other articles too numerous to mention.

TERMS: All sums under \$20.00 cash, over that amount one years time will be given with bankable note bearing 10 per cent interest.

BEN RUSTEN, Owner
Farmers Bank, Clerk. **J. E. Frazier, Auctioneer,**

**School Opens Monday
Sept. 5th.**
It you expect your children to do efficient work in school you must provide them with the proper school equipment.
We are headquarters for all the up-to-date school sundries, Pens, Pencils, Ink, Crayons, Tablets, Rulers, Composition Books, Note Books, Drawing Tablets, Note Book Covers and Fillers, etc.
Fountain pens from \$1.50 to \$7.00,
School Books Strictly Cash
The Red Cross Pharmacy

Frank Nesbit, Proprietor

Application For Pardon
Notice is given that I, Harold McManus, convicted of Second degree burglary, May 31, 1921, will apply for a pardon, October 5, 1927.
(signed) Harold McManus.
34-4p

Dairy Notes
Oats and wheat are commonly grown for succotash for feeding dairy cows.
Feeding boarder cows is worse than throwing away money, for it is also throwing away labor.
In feeding poultry the heavy grain feed should come at the evening meal. The birds should have all the grain they will clean up at this time.
Keeping feed records and weighing and testing milk regularly make it possible to determine the production of your cows with a high degree of accuracy.
In raising the dairy calf, leave the calf with the cow for one or two days and then take it away and feed from eight to ten pounds of warm milk per day for about two weeks.

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FRANK CROCKER

Local Ads
MONEY TO LOAN on approved farm security, 5 1/2%, 5, 7, or 10 years. C. L. Thompson, Moscow. 23-tf
For Sale: White Leghorn cockerels from pedigreed stock, selected birds, \$1.50 each. Ralph Knepfer, Phone 412. 29-tf

Better food for less money. White help. Raymond Hotel Cafe, Lewiston, Idaho. 27-tf

Residence Property for Sale.
Six room frame dwelling \$500.
Six room 2-story house \$750.
Seven room brick house \$2250.
All above newly painted and redecorated on inside.
See A. K. Carlson. 29-tf

FOR SALE: White enameled dressing table and chiffonier; oak library table and 9x12 Kreg rug. Phone 412, Kendrick. 30-tf

How about that printing job? Don't wait until you are clear out, bring it to the Gazette Office now. Prompt service 14-1

Better food for less money. White help. Raymond Hotel Cafe, Lewiston, Idaho. 27-tf

FOR SALE: One-eighth H. P. steam engine, 200 pound pressure boiler, equipment and pipe, for \$15.00. Inquire Billy Wilmot, Phone 126. 34-tf

Universal Road Show No. 7 at New Kendrick Theatre, 3 nights, September 5th, 6th and 7th. 35-1

FOR SALE or TRADE: Kendrick property. D. R. White, Wallowa, Oregon, or inquire at Gazette office. 34-tf

FOR SALE: Several good houses in Kendrick, priced from \$500 to \$3,000. Enquire G. F. Walker. 34-tf

FOR SALE: Dining table and chairs, center table, two 9x12 rugs, Cupboard, rocking chair, bedroom furniture. Enquire of G. F. Walker. 32-tf

A Real Live Self-Supporting Baby Given Away Free, at New Kendrick Theatre, Sept. 5th, 6th and 7th. 35-1

EGGS BY WEIGHT IS NOT FAVORED

The Danish method of buying eggs by weight is not proving satisfactory, according to a recent report from the United States Department of Agriculture, which has been investigating the Danish marketing methods. This is an interesting fact for American poultry producers to consider as there have been many arguments presented in this country favoring this method of marketing.

The policy of the Denmark co-operatives has been to buy the eggs from their members on the basis of weight. They adopted this policy so that the small eggs would be kept at home. The plan has greatly increased the size of the eggs produced until it is not uncommon now for their eggs to weigh 30 ounces to the dozen. The average weight of American eggs is from 23 to 25 ounces a dozen. This increased weight has undoubtedly been one of the reasons for the popularity of the Danish eggs on the English markets. However, the fact that all eggs in Denmark are marketed before they are seven days old insures high quality and is an added reason for their popularity.

In marketing eggs in England, Danish co-operatives find that they cannot get a sufficient premium for the large eggs as compared with eggs more nearly normal in size to pay for the difference in food value. This is especially true when eggs are high in price. As a general rule large eggs have brought only 5 per cent more in price while they contained 12 per cent more food value. Eggs that have brought the best returns to the producer are those averaging from 24 to 26 ounces a dozen. These facts indicate that American producers should pay attention to the size of their eggs, but not to the extent of marketing them by weight.

Geese will breed in the first year if fully matured. Young geese mate in pairs; old stock matings of not more than four geese to a gander mated in the fall.

Experiments show that sour milk is better for fowls than sweet milk. It seems to keep the digestive tract in better condition. But never change from sweet to sour or from sour to sweet.

Iodine now comes in for a part in the life of every animal—such minerals as cobalt, zinc, silver, copper, etc., are also claimed as the rare minerals found in the yolk of eggs and which minerals are an important factor in growth, vitality, fertility, hatchability, yield, etc.

DAIRY FACTS

FAULTY FEEDING LESSENS PROFITS

Faulty feeding is one of the chief causes of unprofitable dairying, says Dr. W. B. Nevens, assistant chief in dairy cattle feeding at the college of agriculture, University of Illinois, in "Feeding the Dairy Herd," a revised handbook which is now being distributed by the college to interested farmers and dairymen.
At the same time proper feeding alone does not guarantee the greatest milk production, he points out. Care and management and breeding and selection that will build up the capacity of the herd also must get attention.
"It has been demonstrated, for instance, that poorly kept cows will give 50 per cent more milk with improved feeding and care, but after the level has been raised in this way, little more can be done except through a program of good breeding. Using sires of the best blood lines and replacing the poorest cows in the herd with heifers from the best cows usually will bring continued improvement in production year after year."

Doctor Nevens explains that a cow may use feed for five different purposes: Growth, maintenance, milk production, increase in weight and production of offspring. It is evident, then, that when cows are fed for milk production, these various functions must be considered with regard to the future development of the cow as well as to her immediate needs, he points out.

Liberal feeding, when intelligently done, usually pays more in the long run than scanty feeding. Although other things besides feeding has a bearing on the milk production of a herd, there is no doubt but that many dairy herds which make little or no profit could be put on a paying basis simply by giving more attention to this one factor—more generous feeding, he says.

He then points out that feeds are divided into two classes: concentrates and roughages. Concentrates—the farm grains and mill by-products—are heavy and contain little fiber or woody material. Roughages, such as hay, straw, silage, grass and roots, are bulky and contain lots of fiber, and in some cases water. Roughages with lots of water, such as fresh green grass, roots and silage, are known as succulent feeds.

Substances found in feeds are grouped into six classes: Protein, carbohydrates, fats, mineral matter or ash, vitamins and water. "Every dairyman should know these classes, should know what part they play in the nourishment of the animal and what common feeds will best supply them in the most economical and desirable form," Doctor Nevens says.

Young, tender pasture grass is more highly digestible than matured grass. From 65 to 80 per cent of the dry matter of farm grains and their best by-products are digestible, while only 50 to 75 per cent of the dry matter of the better kinds of roughage is digestible. Some of the poorer roughages, such as cereal straws and the hulls of various seeds, which contain lots of crude fiber, are low in digestibility and have little place in the ration of the dairy cow in milk.

Succulence, physiological effect, bulk, balance and cost are discussed as some of the other characteristics of spring grass which the dairyman should try to duplicate in rations used for barn feeding.

Under most conditions a dairy herd can be fed more economically on feeds that are raised on the farm where they are used than it can on purchased feeds, Doctor Nevens says in the handbook. It must be remembered, however, that cereal grains and nonlegume roughages are low in protein, he cautions.

Dried Beet Pulp Often Used in Testing Cows

Dried beet pulp is a bulky, carbonaceous concentrate that has a slightly laxative effect on dairy cows, and is used quite often by dairymen when they are feeding cows on test. It is not worth quite as much as corn or barley in feeding value in the ordinary ration, and as it usually sells for more than corn it rarely pays to buy it as a substitute for corn merely as a source of nutrients. However, where a maximum yield is desired regardless of cost, such as cows on official test, it can be used to make the concentrate more bulky, and as such will be worth more than corn. Where a succulent feed such as silage is not available it makes a very satisfactory substitute, though usually more expensive. Where much is used it is better to moisten it before feeding.

Cow's Producing Value

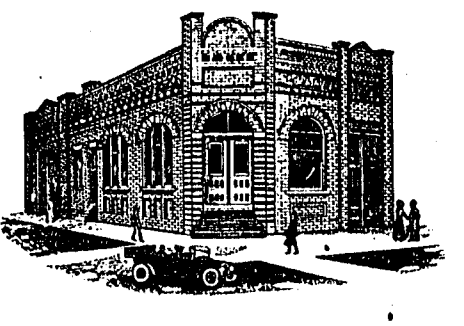
A cow's value as a producer depends upon her inherited ability to secrete milk, and her environment, or the feed and care. If a cow has not inherited the ability to produce milk, abundant feeding will not actuate her milk glands to secrete milk. On the other hand, a good dairy cow without feed and care is like a first class boiler without fuel. It is important to obtain a good dairy cow, but it is just as important to feed and care for the cow properly.

Butterwrappers printed at the Gazette Office.

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Cleaning - Pressing - Dyeing
All kinds or repair work.
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We always pay top price for your cream. Give us a trial.
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Why Not Enjoy The Best in a "JIFFY"
The super-Comfort tent for Campers and Tourists. Only in the famous "JIFFY" will you find the "Jiffy" tent features: Special forest green fabric, absolutely water, sun and mildew proof. Poles, light, strong wood or steel. Adjustable top support. Strong, easy working steel joints. Special patented door fasteners. With or without center pole.
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Kendrick - Idaho


Built to Endure
Permanency and stability are always first in the thoughts of our Officers and Directors.
Building solidly for the future, we are ever growing stronger and of increasing usefulness to our depositors and friends.
A conservative bank is always a safe bank, and as such we cordially invite your account.
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INSURANCE
Consult us regarding your insurance problems. We represent reliable companies writing the following policies at reasonable rates:
FIRE—Protecting your buildings and personal property against all damage by fire.
FIELD GRAIN—Protecting your crops against fire while growing in the field, in the stack, in the granary, in transit, or in the warehouse.
HAIL—Protecting your growing crops against damage by hail.
AUTOMOBILE—Protecting your private automobile or truck against fire, theft, and collision; protecting you against property damage and public liability.
We shall be pleased to give you any information in connection with insurance that you might desire. If you are busy at this time and can not call, write or telephone us and your requirements will be given prompt attention.
The FARMERS BANK
"A Strong Bank"
KENDRICK, IDAHO
A. E. Clarke, President. N. S. Vollmer-Hopkins, Vice-President.
G. P. Anderson, Cashier. F. K. Dammarell, Assistant Cashier.

LOCAL NEWS

N. E. Walker returned Thursday evening of last week from Winchester where he spent three weeks repairing the harness for the mill company there.

Miss Edith Dammarell, who has charge of the Kamiah primary grades, left Tuesday to make arrangements for school work, which will begin next Monday. This is her second year at Kamiah.

Miss LaPine, who taught in the Kendrick High school last year, visited friends here the first of the week.

Mrs. Robert Brown stated this week that she had secured an accredited certificate which entitles her to teach in any high school of the state. She is a graduate of the Chicago Conservatory of Music and has large classes both here and at Troy.

Mr. and Mrs. Swegle of Seattle arrived the first of the week to visit their daughter, Mrs. A. H. Danenberg.

Dr. J. T. Moser of Lewiston was looking after his farming interests in the Potlatch Wednesday of this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Flaig and children of St. Maries spent the week end at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. McDowell.

Manford Nutt of Juliaetta was transacting business in Kendrick the first of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Phillips of Lewiston visited their daughter Mrs. Harold Thomas, last Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Egnaz Flaig and baby of Orofino spent Sunday in Kendrick with relatives.

W. D. Brown, better known here as "Buster" writes from Eureka, California, enclosing a picture of 12 Steelhead salmon which he and his brother, Carl, caught in the Klamath River recently. He says that the smallest of the string weighed five pounds.

Mrs. Hugh Stanton left Tuesday on the afternoon train for Greer to visit home folks.

John Roberts of Spokane arrived Tuesday afternoon to look after his farming interests on American ridge.

Archie May stated this week that someone had shot three of his valuable sheep while they were in the field. Two of them were registered rams and the other was a registered ewe. All three of them will probably die, according to Mr. May. It is believed the shooting was done by boys. It was a heartless, unprincipled act from every standpoint.

Martin Frantziel of Texas ridge returned home the first of the week from Moscow where he underwent an operation for appendicitis over two weeks ago. He is rapidly recovering.

Frank Reid and two daughters visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ben Cummings the first of the week. Mr. Reid is a brother of Mrs. Cummings.

George Larson suffered a badly bruised finger Tuesday afternoon while attempting to open a freight car door at the Vollmer-Clearwater Co. warehouse. The finger was mashed so badly that the bone was cracked. He had the injury dressed by Dr. Moorhead.

Manager Ira Bolton requests that all baseball suits be turned in to him at once. There are still several players who have not turned in their suits and they are asked to do so immediately.

Ben Rusten is advertising a public sale at his place 3 miles northeast of Southwick, to take place September 10 at 1 o'clock. The Farmers Bank will clerk the sale and J. E. Frazier, auctioneer.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Danenberg spent the week end at the Swegle ranch near Steptoe.

Raymond Evans left yesterday afternoon for his home in Auburn, Wash., after spending the summer at the home of his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Petrick.

The Campfire Girls had a "slumber party" at the Emery home Wednesday night. They slept on the floor in front of the fireplace and report "a very good time".

A. Wilmot is sporting a new

Chrysler "70" coach, which he purchased Wednesday. His old car didn't have enough zip and speed for Billy.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Knepper and family, George Knepper and daughter, May, visited at the S. H. Knepper home near Moscow last Sunday.

Rev. Rein of Cameron was a Kendrick visitor Wednesday. He has been sewing sacks on a combine in the Cameron neighborhood for the past two weeks. He looks as tho he could whip his weight in wildcats.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Crocker drove to Lewiston and return last Wednesday morning.

The rains this week have delayed harvest and threshing crews have had to lay off since Wednesday noon. It is the usual harvest rain that may be expected at this time of year in a normal season. Most of the old time residents are looking forward to plenty of good weather during the fall season.

A. R. Locke, who farmed near Leland for several years but left the Potlatch two years ago to take up a theological course in Kentucky, arrived last Friday to visit friends in the Leland community.

Clarence and Harley Perryman left Sunday for Leavenworth, Wash., where they have concessions at the fair which is in progress this week.

Several representatives of the Washington Water Power Co. of Spokane were in Kendrick yesterday on business.

To Demonstrate Electriphone

Tonight and Saturday, the New Kendrick Theatre will have pipe organ music with the main picture "The Dark Angel." This new machine, the Electriphone, will produce pipe organ music in any volume desired and is being installed in theaters all over the country. The Electriphone will be given a try-out here this week and it depends entirely upon how the patrons of the theatre like it, as to whether or not it will be installed permanently! So come and hear it and let the manager of the theatre know how you like it.

FREE Show Coming FREE New Kendrick Theatre, Sept. 5, 6 and 7. Free opening night, Free.

Twenty Years Ago Items taken from the Gazette published in August 1907: Dr. Boston of Lewiston whizzed around town a few times Saturday, with his automobile, just to show us what one of the animals could do.

Hugh Stanton and family made a few days visit here from their homestead beyond Trumbull's, returning Thursday with a big load of supplies.

The big Vollmer-Clearwater warehouse addition now has its sides up and is being roofed.

The county seat has again floated a democratic paper. Mr. Schick, formerly of Cullisac, launches the venture and is sanguine of good support.

There is stored in the Rochdale Co. warehouse 8,000 pounds of wool, one of the largest clips we have ever known to be shipped from here. It is of fine quality and will bring in the neighborhood of 17c per pound.

Hunting trips a many have been made the past week and not a few grouse have bit the dust as the result. On the whole, however, the game has been scarce and no large bags are reported.

We learn that J. C. Bibb intends leaving here this coming week for the new town of Reubens where he will handle the business for the Kettenbach Co.

Special Holiday Rates

The Northern Pacific Railway Co. is making a special rate of \$7 for the round trip to Seattle and Tacoma, starting Saturday, Sept. 3. Returning the excursion will leave Seattle at 5 p.m. and 7:30 p.m., Tacoma 4:50 p.m. and 7:25 p.m., Sept. 5. On Tuesday, Sept. 6, trains will leave Seattle 9:30 a.m. and Tacoma at 9:20 a.m. Tickets are good on all trains of Pullman-Lewiston branch.

Candidate For Princess

The central Idaho will have a candidate for princess at the

Spokane Air Derby in the person of Miss Wilhelmina (Dudie) Kettenbach, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William F. Kettenbach, of Lewiston. The success of Miss Kettenbach's candidacy will depend upon the number of Derby tickets she is able to sell, but her candidacy offers a special inducement to prospective Derby visitors in that tickets sold during the campaign may be secured for 75 cents while the regular price will be \$1.00, after the campaign is closed. Miss Kettenbach will visit Kendrick in the interests of her candidacy within the next few days.

A Real Live Self-Supporting Baby Given Away Free, at New Kendrick Theatre, Sept. 5th, 6th and 7th.

TO MAKE OCEAN HOP



Gladys Roy, a stunt flyer, and Lieut. Delmar L. Snyder, former army aviator, who are planning to attempt a flight from New York to Rome.

DAIRY

FAT NEEDED FOR QUALITY BUTTER

Two things hampering profits to creameries and cream patrons are the low grade of butterfat sent to the creameries and small amount per patron. These two things prevent the creameries from paying about five cents per pound more than they do pay for butterfat, says W. L. Clevenger, specialist in dairy manufacturing at the North Carolina State college. "There are a large number of patrons who sell less than 200 pounds of butterfat annually. It costs just as much to collect, weigh, test and otherwise handle a small quantity of cream as it does to handle a larger amount. It is a general rule that the smaller the amount of cream produced on a farm each day, the poorer the quality, because of the longer period between deliveries and the less care and attention given the cream while it is on the farm." Those creameries which are now making the best grade of butter, manufacturing it at the lowest cost per pound and selling the product for the highest market price, are the ones which get an average of 1,000 pounds of fat per farm, states Mr. Clevenger. This means that the product from five cows, each producing as much as 200 pounds of fat per year, is being sold. Under such conditions, the creameries can operate most profitably and the patrons also get a profit from their dairying. The average return is about five to ten dollars per cow per month. Mr. Clevenger states that the creameries of North Carolina are producing an excellent product, but it could be made still better. There are some farmers who are making money by shipping cream, but more are needed. There are too many farmers supplying cream who keep only one or two cows. If the unprofitable cows were weeded out and the whole matter put on a business basis, cream production would soon become a source of real wealth in the state.

Replace Whole Milk in Manufactured Products

Milk powder and condensed milk are replacing whole milk and evaporated milk in the manufacture of confectionery, ice cream and bakery products, the bureau of agricultural economics of the United States Department of Agriculture has announced. The reason for the shift is that the concentrated products are easier to trans

School Opens Monday

All the rush of the busy harvest will soon be forgotten next Monday as we start the kiddies to school. But right now, don't forget that this store has everything that the boys and girls are going to need for their school year--excepting the books.

Buster Brown Shoes

School Days Mean School Shoes

Let us fit your little tots with Buster Brown shoes. They are just right and in every pair there is 100 per cent value for the money.

For the Boys

Sweaters, Blouses, Shirts, Ties, Hats, Caps, Pants, Overalls, Shoes, Stockings, Underwear, etc.

For the Girls

The prettiest materials for school dresses for 19c a yard and up. Also Hosiery, Oxfords, Sweaters, etc.

Moderately priced and of the highest quality, our apparels for school wear will meet the demands of the most exacting buyers. You will find a good selection from our stock.

For The School Lunches

Boiled sliced ham, peanut butter, fresh cheese, for sandwiches. Cookies, graham crackers, fresh fruit.

KENDRICK STORE CO.

"The Quality Store"

port and store. Figures collected by the bureau show that 60 manufacturers of milk chocolate used 171,542,705 pounds of whole milk last year as against 228,821,543 pounds used by 61 manufacturers in 1925. The quantity of evaporated milk used to manufacture milk chocolate last year was 2,912,639 pounds against 3,037,000 pounds in 1925, and of skim milk 26,059 pounds against 6,108,287 pounds. Consumption of milk powders, on the other hand, shows an increase. The 65 manufacturers used 6,632,127 pounds of whole milk powder last year, as against 4,396,231 pounds used by 61 firms in 1925; of condensed milk there was used 5,499,095 pounds against 4,369,709 pounds, and skim milk powder 3,270,577 pounds against 1,437,810 pounds. The consumption of all products reduced to the common equivalent of whole milk used in the manufacture of milk chocolate last year shows a decrease of about 10 per cent, under 1925.

Keep Calves Hungry

It is best to keep young calves just a little hungry rather than to overfeed them. This applies while they are under four months of age. Legume hay such as red clover, alfalfa, or mixed hay with more than 50 per cent clover are all good. Quality is important in hay for calves. A calf one month old should get 10 to 12 pounds of skim milk. This amount should gradually be increased until calves four months old are getting 16 to 18 pounds daily.

GRAND JUROR



Pretty Ruth McGee holds the honor of being the first woman to be selected for duty on the grand jury in Washington, D. C.

J. J. Hutchinson Walt Altman AUCTIONEERS Purebred Livestock and Farm Sales a Specialty. Phone early at our expense for dates, as we will be selling nearly every day during the sale season. SATISFACTION ASSURED Phone 37F12 LEWISTON, IDAHO Phone 792-J

New Prices on Flour Pay Cash and Save "400" per barrel \$7.40 Princess per barrel \$7.20 Asotin per barrel \$7.00 HEADQUARTERS FOR Mill Feed, Hay and Grain This is headquarters for anything in the feed line. We buy and sell hay and grain and always have a stock of mill feed for your needs. We are glad to serve you. POULTRY FEED The poultryman will find that he can do well here as we keep a full line of chicken feed and at prices you can afford to pay. Highest Market Prices Paid for your hay and grain. A good place to sell as we are glad to look after your interests. Vollmer Clearwater Company KENDRICK, IDAHO