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"The Home of Good Things to Eat and Wear"

THE KENDRICK GAZETTE

"The Pulse of The Potlatch"
Published every Friday at Kendrick Idaho, by Ralph B. Knepper

Subscription Price \$1.50

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

Nelson Charivari

Last Saturday night all the tin cans and cow bells of Big Bear ridge were brought out to welcome home Thorvald Nelson and his bride, formerly Miss Johanna Hooker. The large crowd present, numbering a hundred or more, showed the esteem in which the young couple are held in the community. A treat of candy and cigars were passed after which a delicious lunch of ice cream and cake were served. Last but not least the beautiful wedding cake was cut by the bride, the old tradition of the ring, heart, horseshoe and thimble being carried out. At a late hour the crowd went home all wishing the couple a long and happy life.

Worth It

The train had finally emerged from the blackness of a long tunnel, relates the Wichita Eagle. The conductor noticed a young couple, both of whom were apparently quite flustered. The young woman was nervously rearranging her disheveled hair. Thinking to put them at ease, the conductor remarked pleasantly: "Did you know that the tunnel we just came thru cost \$12,000,000?" "Did it?" inquired the girl. Then she added after a pause, "Well, it was worth it."

Texans' Day of Glory

The battle of San Jacinto, Texas, which lasted but twenty minutes, was fought on April 21, 1836. Gen. Sam Houston (Texan, with 800 men) vs. Gen. Santa Anna (Mexican, with 1,600 men). It was a complete Texan victory.

Elevation Costly

When a British judge is first elevated to the bench he has to provide himself with seven different sets of robes at a cost which may run into \$2,000.

"Pickup" for Collector

After reposing for many weeks in the window of a shop in Bristol, England, an old blue-and-white ginger jar, which many collectors examined and refused to buy, was finally sold by the dealer, for \$3. The purchaser disposed of it to Louis Huth, at the sale of whose collection it brought \$29,500. It is one of the "rarest hawthorne jars in existence."

Honest Lawyers

Martin Thomas tells these two: "A lawyer, named Strange, told a friend that he would like to have the following epitaph carved on his tombstone: 'A lawyer and an honest man'. His friend objected and said it was insufficient, that his name should be on the stone.

The lawyer said: "My name is the first thing they will say after reading my epitaph—that's Strange!"

The following epitaph was placed on the tombstone of another lawyer: "Here lies the body of a lawyer and an honest man." An Irishman read the epitaph and said: "And why in the devil did they bury him both in the same grave?"

Kendrick Methodist Church
Sunday School 10:00 a. m.
Preaching at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

You are cordially invited to attend these services.

L. E. Taber, Pastor:

Emanuel Lutheran Church
Rev. E. A. Rein, Pastor,
Cameron, Idaho

Sunday School 9:30 a. m.
Church Service 10:30 a. m.
Church Council first Monday in the month.

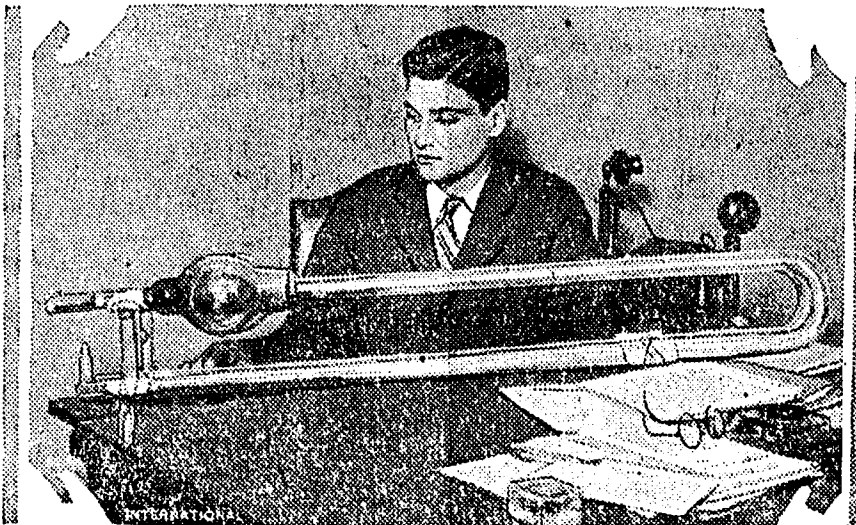
Ladies Aid first Wednesday in the month.

Come and worship with us.

Magnificent Evening Gown Of Silver Lace and Lamé Cloth



Newest Light for Navigation



A new beacon light which is reported to be the best thing in beacons as an aid to both aerial and water navigation has recently been invented by a former Cornell student, R. R. Macdeth of Long Island City. The light is of harpin shape, double backed, each unit producing 10,000 candle power.

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Automobile Accessories

BADGER TIRES AND TUBES

GAS AND OIL

Paul Schulze, Prop.

Crescent Clippings

(Too late for last week.)

Sunday evening guests at the Wm. Kauder home were: Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Robeson and family, Avia Craig, Mr. and Mrs. James Farrington and son, Mrs. Elizabeth Keeler, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Dorendorf and sons, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Dorendorf and daughter, Gus Farrington and Frank Meyer.

G. A. Darby of Malin, Oregon, visited at the John Darby and Wm. Kauder homes Sunday.

Zeb Robeson returned from Big Island, Sunday.

Alice Hunt visited with her sister, Mrs. James Farrington over the week end.

Sunday guests at the M. L. Robeson home were: Eldie Hunt of Elk River, Raymond Crumbly of Potlatch and Mr. and Mrs. Oral Craig and children. Avia Craig will remain with her grandparents and attend school.

Eva Slater returned Saturday and started the years teaching Monday with an attendance of 10 pupils. More will enroll later.

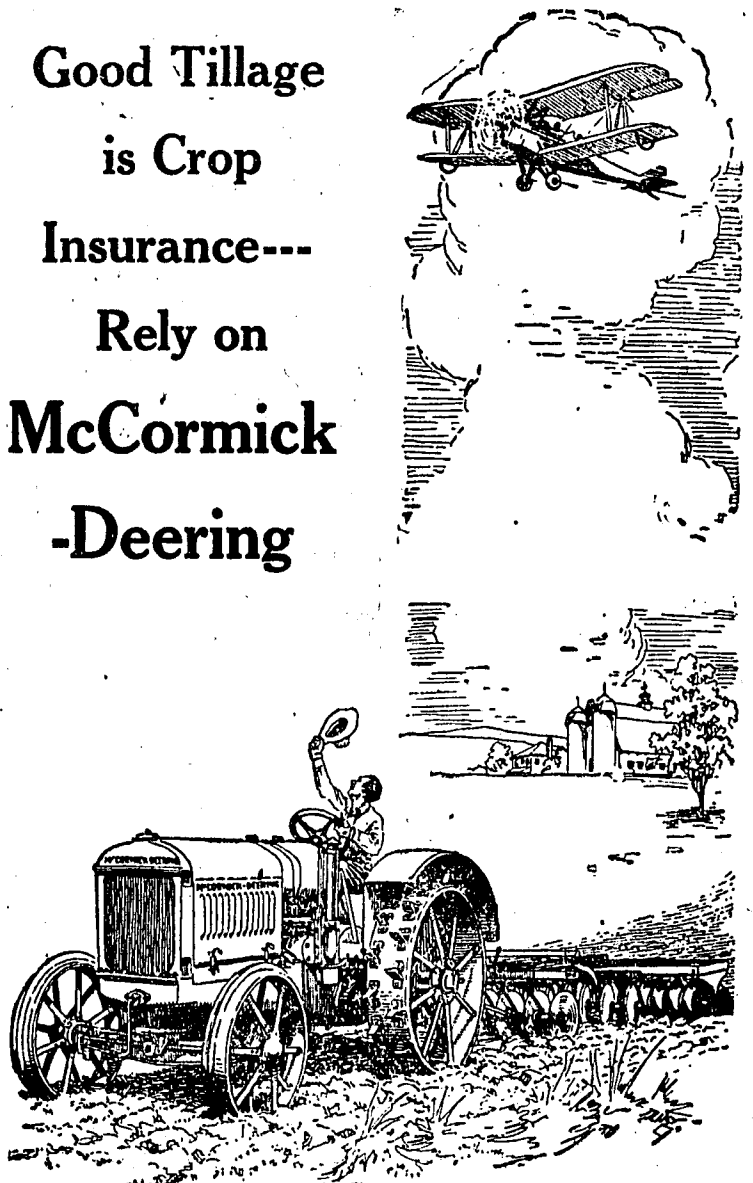
Mrs. Henry Brown of Wallace, Idaho, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Wm. Kauder.

Frank Meyer has been doing some work at the school house lately—putting in new floors and shingling the wood shed.

Miss Estel Longteig of Boise visited at the John Darby home Monday and Tuesday. Monday afternoon Miss Longteig and the John Darby family visited with the Edward Darby family at Linden.

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

Get your job printing done at the Gazette office.



Good Tillage is Crop Insurance--- Rely on McCormick -Deering

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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Kendrick, Idaho

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 Tire Setting, Wagon or
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 Machine and Gun Repairing.
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 Sales.
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 Auctioneer
 Kendrick - Idaho

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GOOD BEER
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McDowell's Confectionery

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 able top support. Strong, easy
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N. E. Walker
 Kendrick - Idaho

**SILAGE IS MOST
 ECONOMICAL FEED**

Every dairy farmer worthy of the name should have a silo, because dairying is rarely, if ever, profitable in these days without one. However, whenever a farmer contemplates the purchase of a silo, first of all he considers the advantages that are likely to accrue from its use, also any disadvantages. Certainly the only disadvantage is the first cost of the silo, which is not so great either, considering the length of service a good substantial silo will give.
 Farmers on every hand are beginning to realize the many good sound reasons for feeding silage. In all my experience, I have not talked to a single farmer who was displeased with his silo, with one exception, and in that instance it was a home-made affair and not large enough, writes E. V. Swope in the Indiana Farmer's Guide. That farmer today has two silos on his farm, is a successful feeder, farmer, and a good business man as well.

Silage is the most economical feed that can be produced for dairy cattle, and corn is without question the best crop to grow for silage. It is the writer's experience that where a farmer has eight to ten cows and sufficient tillable ground to grow corn, a silo will without question be a source of profit to that farmer, regardless of his location. In order to make dairying successful it is necessary to have a silo to furnish feed all the year round. Silage also makes any farm more productive where it is used. One of the reasons I have found a silo to be profitable, aside from the feeding value of silage, is that more silo material can be grown on a given acreage and put into the silo cheaper than it could if it were harvested and fed dry. No other feed can compare with silage in succulence and palatability. The dairy cow that is fed silage will keep up her flow of milk and be more profitable than from any other method of feeding.

**Corn Has Surely Proven
 Most Economical Grain**

The results of experiments of the different experiment stations in feeding cattle on pasture indicate that the pasture should be supplemented with grain in maintaining the appetite and in securing satisfactory gains during the last stages of the feeding period. These experiments have shown that it is profitable to feed grain during the first part of the feeding period when cattle are on pasture.
 Corn has proven the most economical grain to feed as a supplement while cattle are on good pasture. Since pasture grass is very high in protein, it has not proven so profitable to feed high protein concentrates such as linseed meal or cottonseed meal, although cattle that received linseed meal had a better finish than those that did not receive it in the ration. This is not always true if cottonseed meal is fed instead of linseed meal.

Absent-Minded Prize
 Believe it or not, we saw a patron of one of the mammoth new movie palaces in New York city walk up to a large plate-glass mirror in the lobby and ask his own image: "Which is the way out of this place?"—The Outlook.



**USE OF FEDERAL
 GRADES IS URGED**

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)
 Complaints of many dairymen in Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Minnesota, that their orders for alfalfa are improperly filled by shippers in Michigan, Nebraska, Kansas, eastern South Dakota, eastern Colorado and Wyoming, indicate that in most cases the dairymen are using indefinite descriptive terms in placing their orders, the bureau of agricultural economics, United States Department of Agriculture, has announced.

General specifications in orders such as "good feeding alfalfa," "choice," or "pea green leafy alfalfa," either may be interpreted differently by shippers and buyers, or make possible deliberate misrepresentation, the department says. In either case controversies and rejections often arise that are costly to both shippers and buyers. Use of federal grades and inspection are advocated to correct the situation.

Dairymen require leafy well-cured alfalfa with high protein content and high palatability. Being unable to obtain the quality of alfalfa wanted, they frequently buy protein in the form of mill feeds which are relatively high in price and which department experts declare are not a complete substitute in feeding for a protein source such as alfalfa.

The federal hay standards are based upon definite color and foreign material specifications, and, in case of alfalfa, for leafiness also. The grade U. S. No. 1 Alfalfa means a type of hay that is 60 per cent or more natural green, 40 per cent leafy, and which does not contain over 5 per cent of foreign material and 5 per cent grasses. The specifications are definite and can be definitely interpreted and applied by federal inspectors to determine controversies and disputed contracts. The grades portray definite types of hay commonly produced, and provide a common language for all people to use who produce, buy, sell and feed hay.

Inspection of hay moving in interstate commerce is not compulsory under such laws as prevail for grain, although 18 states have adopted the federal standards as official state standards. A federal hay inspection service is conducted by co-operation with many states, commercial exchanges, shippers' organizations, and farm bureaus, on a voluntary basis, the Department of Agriculture maintaining supervisory offices at Washington, D. C., Atlanta, Chicago, Kansas City, Salt Lake City, and San Francisco.

Direct shipments of alfalfa to dairymen in Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Minnesota have been made possible under United States standards and federal inspection from Kansas City; Chicago; Powell, Wyo.; Garden City, Kan.; and Lexington and Kearney, Neb., where federal hay inspectors are located and where hay dealers and co-operating marketing associations will take orders on the basis of federal grades.
 The grades of alfalfa best suited to dairy feeding are U. S. No. 1 Alfalfa and U. S. No. 2 Alfalfa (Leafiness good enough for U. S. No. 1). Orders based on these definite grades with request that a federal hay certificate shall be attached to the invoice by the shipper will assure the delivery of good hay. Should a dispute arise, a federal inspector may be called in to determine the facts.
 Information about federal hay inspection and hay supplies may be obtained from Federal Supervisors, E. O. Pollock, 1513 Genesee street, Kansas City, Mo.; H. H. Whiteside, room 1209, 139 North Clark street, Chicago, Ill., and also from County Agricultural Agents, A. R. Hecht of Lexington, Neb.; J. L. Worell, Kearney, Neb., and F. A. Chisholm, Cody, Wyo.

**Farmers' Most Efficient
 Food-Producing Machine**

"The dairy cow," according to E. M. Bailey, president of the American Dairy federation, "is the farmers' most efficient food-producing machine. The principal product, butterfat, is regarded by such men as Herbert Hoover and others as having proven indispensable to the development of the human race. Day in and day out the dairy cow continues to provide weekly or monthly pay checks for the farmer to maintain his family and his regular agriculture operations. Where grain crops must be financed through the year and held for a ready market, there is such a demand for dairy products that the farmer can ship her product day by day and be assured of a steady income."

Supplementing Corn

Most home-grown feeds for dairy cows are high in carbohydrates but low in protein. For best results a balanced ration is necessary and while alfalfa hay furnishes some protein it does not furnish enough for the heavier milking cows. Fortunately, cottonseed meal, which is very high in protein, has been selling very cheap, so is very economical to use in the grain ration. Use one part cottonseed meal to four or five parts of corn chop.

**Buckwheat and Products
 Make Good Dairy Feeds**

Ground buckwheat and other buckwheat products are valuable feed for cattle, for they may be used as a partial substitute for, or as a supplement to wheat bran and gluten feeds, according to the department of animal husbandry at the New York State College of Agriculture at Ithaca, N. Y.
 The total digestible nutrients in ground buckwheat are worth about the same as those in oats or wheat bran, providing the buckwheat is properly mixed with other feeds. A suitable, medium-protein mixture, containing ground buckwheat, may be made of 300 pounds of ground oats or barley, 200 pounds of ground buckwheat, 200 pounds of cottonseed meal, and 100 pounds of oil meal.

Buckwheat middlings contain 1,532 pounds of total digestible nutrients in a ton and more than 24 per cent of digestible protein. This refers only to the middlings from which the hulls have been removed, and, in this form, some dairymen consider them equal to or better than gluten feed for milk production. A mixture containing buckwheat middlings may be made of 200 pounds of bran or oats, 300 pounds buckwheat middlings, and 100 pounds cottonseed meal.
 When comparing the prices of buckwheat feeds with other standard feeds, ground buckwheat may be compared to wheat bran and buckwheat middlings to gluten feed.

**Producers Responsible
 for Dairy Cleanliness**

Inasmuch as the producers of the milk and cream are responsible for the quality of the finished product in a large measure, they are the ones who must be appealed to and made to see the importance of cleanliness in everything connected with the production and handling of milk. Clean barns, clean cows, clean milk utensils, clean milkers, all are very important. Despite the most careful methods in the matter of cleanliness, some bacteria will get into the milk, hence the milk should be cooled and kept cool as soon as possible to check the growth of the bacteria which have gained entrance into the milk or cream. In this connection it is well to remember that bacteria double in number in every half-hour when the milk is kept at a favorable temperature, which is from 70 to 90 degrees Fahrenheit.

Dairy Notes

Dry pastures make mighty little milk. Supplement them with some green corn or sorghum.

Fix a box where the young calves can have some grain and hay. It is surprising how quickly they can eat it.

When feed is not plentiful, as is the case in some localities this year, the boarder cow, unsundering as a milk cow, is an even greater liability than usual.

Give the new-born calf a quart of milk three times daily at the start.

The use of silage in feeding dairy cows through the summer is increasing and will continue to do so as the value in dry pasture seasons is better appreciated.

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.

Razors

The traveling Outlooker recently met a gentleman from Nova Scotia of Scotch descent who proudly proclaimed that by careful whetting he had made one razor blade endure for nine months. Reporting this exploit to a Norway (Maine) Yankee, he reported that he had one blade in active service after a year's toll on his sandy jaws. Next!—The Outlook.

**Tonight AND Saturday
 HERE HE IS AGAIN!**



The UNKNOWN CAVALIER

"You Ain't Seen Nothin' Yet!"
 You've never seen a Western like it. You'll never see another one as good until this broncho-bustin' daredevil makes it! He used to be the star stunt rider for Ringling Brothers' shows, now he's a circus by himself! And Girls! If you want to see a he-man love, don't pass this Dessert Daddy by—and boy how he can ride!

Good Two Reel Novelty also the Paramount News
 Admission 10c - 35c

New Kendrick Theatre

**GOOD YEAR
 Means Good Wear**

Tires and Tubes
 You can't beat Goodyear and Fisk Tires. You get full mileage for every dollar you spend on these standard tires. You know our prices are right.

RED CROWN GASOLINE
 Wholesale and Retail

Kendrick Garage Company
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Get The Habit

Young man it will pay you to get the habit. We mean the saving habit. The banking habit will help you. If you are starting out in life with only your two hands to help you, the dollar on deposit will be the best friend you will have on the side. Start an account at this bank today. Don't check unless the need is urgent. Add to it rather than draw it out. You will acquire a standing among the men who do things. You will in time have a fund to do something with yourself. Get the habit. Start now. The opening of a bank account may be the turning point in your career. Come and start with us, no matter how small. Ask the successful man if this advice is good. He knows. See if he doesn't tell you the same thing.



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A. E. Clarke, President.
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Morgan's GROCERY Market

216 Main -- 1305 Main, Lewiston -- Kendrick

Mr. C. F. DeLano, formerly of Spokane, now in charge. Years of experience with wholesale fruit houses and for the past year selling wholesale from our warehouse. He will be glad to make your acquaintance.

SYRUP Vale amber, No. 10 each 77c Harvard white, No. 10 each 85c	OLEMARGARINE Gem Nut, 2 pounds for 49c	PINEAPPLE Royal Tabu, large tin 28c
This is for better than the ordinary corn syrup and contains 15 percent cane syrup.	MACARONI A fancy plain flour, 10 lbs. for 98c	COFFEE A good grade of fresh roasted coffee. Santos Blend, per pound 45c
LYE , per can 10c	MILK Darrigold, large size, 10c Darrigold, small size 5c	TEA Tea Pot siftings, lb. 28c
CREAM OF WHEAT , large, 25c	We sold over 1,000 cases, a car load last year	

FRIDAY and SATURDAY will find us with a fresh stock of Head Lettuce, Fresh Crisp Salery, Peppers, Sweet Potatoes, etc.

The DAIRY

TERMS COMMONLY USED IN DAIRYING

Dairying is practically a new line to many farmers, and it is well that they become familiar with the terms commonly used in dairying practice, says M. R. Tolstrup, associate professor of dairying at Clemson college, South Carolina, who explains below some of the common terms.

The Babcock test is a quick, simple inexpensive and accurate means of finding the butter fat content in the various dairy products; namely, butter, cheese, ice cream, cream, whole milk, skim milk, buttermilk and whey. The sediment test is a simple device, by use of which it is possible to find the amount of impurities contained in milk. The purpose of the test is to improve cleanliness in producing milk.

The moisture test is a simple test to determine the amount of moisture contained in butter. The federal government limits the amount to 16 per cent or less.

The salt test is an easy and inexpensive means of telling how much salt there is in butter.

The acidity test is a particular, inexpensive and rapid means of telling whether milk and cream are sweet by determining the percentage of acidity that it contains.

Over-run in butter making means the difference between the number of pounds of butter fat put into the churn and the number of pounds of finished butter made from same. The difference is made up of water, salt and casein (or curd).

Standardization of dairy products means bringing them to a certain desired composition. It is used especially in ice cream making, in market ice cream, and in some places in market and modified milk.

Lining Tank With Cork Saves Milk-House Ice

Great savings in ice can be made by dairy farmers through the use of cork-lined cooling tanks, states E. R. Gross, agricultural engineer at the New Jersey State College of Agriculture, New Brunswick.

The construction of such a tank is comparatively simple and the additional expense is quickly offset by the saving in ice. When finished, the tank is really three boxes fitting snugly into each other. The outer of concrete, the middle of cork and the inner of concrete.

First a pit of the necessary depth is dug. A three-inch floor of concrete is then laid and over that is placed the cork board. The sides are then built up of cork board, leaving space enough between the side of the pit and the cork so that three inches of concrete can be poured to form the outer shell. Thus the cork acts as the inside form. All the cork board should be painted with tar before it is placed.

To place the inside shell of concrete an inside form is built, leaving a three-inch clearance from the cork. The sides and bottom are then poured. When the concrete sets the tank is finished.

A good tight lid will complete a tank which will save about one-half the ice ordinarily used for milk cooling. Such a lid may be filled with ground cork or a layer of cork board and should fit snugly on the tank. A strip of felt between the lid and the tank makes an airtight job.

Exceptional strength can be given the tank by placing reinforcing rods in the outside concrete shell at the time of pouring.

Ground Grain for Cows

Grain that is fed to dairy cows should always be ground. When whole grain is fed to cows too much of the grain goes through the cow undigested which causes a lot of wasted energy which the cow should use to make milk.

Ordinarily it will make very little difference whether the corn is shelled and ground or the corn and cob ground. The essential thing is to have the grain ground fine in either case.

Dairy Squibs

A dairy cow's feed requirements are measured by her body weight and milk production.

What a sow is fed affects profits more than any other element in her care and keep.

It is said the product of a really good cow averages \$142.45 a year above the cost of her feed.

Start culling out the boarder cows set a standard of production not below 200 pounds of fat per year.

Dry pastures and dry milk cows go together. A good sowing crop—green growing corn, for instance—is the dry pasture's most efficient assistant.

The average cow in milk may be expected to eat approximately 30 pounds of silage each day in addition to some additional dry roughage and concentrates.

FARM POULTRY

SANITATION NOT GIVEN THOUGHT

Along with a marked development in the poultry industry during the past year or so has come a mounting wave of poultry troubles, and chief of these troubles is the problem of disease, says H. H. Alp, poultry extension specialist of the college of agriculture, University of Illinois. People interested in poultry have studied improved methods of breeding and feeding and have overlooked the question of sanitation, he said.

On the basis of records which a representative number of chicken raisers kept in co-operation with the college there is an annual loss of about three million birds from the flocks of the state, according to Alp. A large percentage of the loss could be traced directly to undesirable conditions in and around the henhouse, he said.

"The marked progress that has been made in the poultry industry during the past year or so is due to several reasons, but chief of these has been the changing of the farmer's viewpoint toward poultry. A few years ago the farmer looked upon his flock of hens only as a means of supplying his wife with spending money and beyond this they did not interest him. The recent partial failure of the corn crop and other means of revenue from the farm has caused extreme want in many cases. Farmers who have kept a decent-sized flock of hens have benefited off this condition and many farmers testify that their hens have saved them.

"In 1925 records on 234 farm flocks in Illinois showed there was a profit on the best one-third of the farms of \$2.45 a hen, and on the poorest third a profit of less than 1 cent. These same records also show a mortality rate of 12 per cent. The comparisons of the two profits made will indicate four factors responsible for such a difference between them: Sanitation, personal, breeding and feeding.

"The greatest factor lacking in the management of these farms is the one of cleanliness. The mortality rate for the two groups varied but very little, showing that the progress made by the farmers in the \$2.45 class was due chiefly to better feeding and breeding methods. Now take this class and have them practice a sanitation program and the profit a hen will increase practically 50 per cent.

"Feeding is invariably the first problem to be considered by a beginner, and, in a way, rightly so, but it can only be successfully carried on in conjunction with clean and sanitary surroundings. Why throw feed which costs around 3 cents a pound in wet, damp, dirty and filthy litter? If a person would only stop and think of the number of times a hen has to eat on the same area of floor space or ground space, it would be quite obvious even to the person of lowest intellect, that unless that area was kept clean, the bird would soon suffer."

Early Pullets Are Most Profitable Egg Layers

Early pullets are the most profitable pullets, because they begin to produce eggs in the fall and lay through the winter season. As everybody knows, the fall and early winter eggs always bring profitable prices.

Then, too, the early chicks appear to inherit more vitality with the ability to grow off rapidly. The cause of this better growth in the early chick is possibly due to the extra vitality inherited from the hen before she becomes run down through a season's heavy egg production.

One disadvantage of the early chick is the cold weather, making extra heat necessary for chicks. With modern brooder stoves and other brooding methods that produce strong heat, this handicap of winter weather is easily overcome.

Another disadvantage urged against early chicks is the fact that, if the weather is cloudy and chicks cannot get sunshine, they are likely to take leg weakness. It is now known that sunshine is the best chick grower.

IDEAL HENHOUSE LASTS ALL YEAR

An ideal henhouse is one that makes all the rest of the year as much like spring as possible. It is pointed out in a circular, "Housing Farm Poultry," which the college of agriculture, University of Illinois, has published for interested flock owners and farmers.

Climatic conditions during the spring months are, of course, favorable to egg production, and it is from a study of them that much of the working basis for practical poultry-house construction is obtained, the circular explains. Any type of construction that will prevent excessive heat in summer and avoid extreme cold in winter will be favorable to egg production, the publication adds.

Every detail of construction, except such things as cost, convenience and appearance, should be considered from the standpoint of its possible effect on the health, comfort and egg production of the flock, the circular continues. All this means that there is

no one best house for all conditions. Most of the essential requirements can be provided in more than one way, so that there is an opportunity for the flock owner to exercise his personal preference and choice in various respects without seriously affecting the practicability of the house.

In so far as location is concerned, the major factors to be considered are good soil and air drainage, southern exposure, protection from prevailing winds in winter and convenience in the matter of daily care and management. The last point may be sacrificed under some conditions if by so doing the factors which are essential to the comfort and health of the flock can be more fully secured.

Sanitation cannot be too strongly stressed, the authors of the circular point out. In this connection it is desirable to arrange the poultry house in such a way that the surrounding land may be cultivated and cropped. A double yarding system can then be provided, without excessive expense, so that half the range may be in crops every year. This practice will cut down losses from parasites and diseases.

Taking up the question of the size of the house, the circular points out that crowding hens too closely, especially during the winter months, when they must be kept indoors a large part of the time, seldom pays. A safe rule to follow in building a poultry house is to allow four square feet of floor space to each hen, although when 250 hens or more run together in one flock, less floor space can be allowed for each hen.

One of the problems that must be faced constantly in the management of poultry is that of keeping the house dry. Hens have no sweat glands and since little moisture is excreted in the droppings, the only way the hen can get rid of any considerable amount of moisture is through the lungs. A great deal of moisture is thus given off into the air of the poultry house. The result is a tendency for the litter to become damp quickly. It is essential, therefore, that the floor of the house be built in such a way that no additional floor moisture can accumulate through absorption from the ground below.

YOUNG GOSLINGS NEED GOOD CARE

When the goslings are raised in brooders they must be closed up at night for the first two or three weeks. After that they may be allowed to come and go if their pen is safe from dogs and other prowlers. Their runs should be so arranged that they will have plenty of grass.

By the time the goslings are a month old they will have reached a size which is comparable to small hens and may then be given wide or free range or be kept confined in yards where grass is available. If the grass in their yards gets eaten down it is necessary to supplement it with waste from the garden, lawn clippings or similar green stuff. On such feed the goslings will make good gains but the addition of a little grain is advis-

able. Water for drinking should always be available for the goslings. While they are small the vessel should be protected so they cannot get into it. While the weather is cool it is well to provide water only for drinking. After the weather settles and becomes warm there is no harm in giving them water so they can splash around in it.

Stale bread or a mash comprised of corn meal and shorts are the feeds most often used to supplement the grass ration of little goslings. Others use a more complete mash similar to that fed to chickens which contains animal food, skim milk or some dried milk products.

The profit in raising geese comes from the fact that they are great foragers and make the bulk of their gains on feed that is otherwise unusable. It is a mistake to try to raise them largely on a grain ration which increases the expense; besides, they do not do so well as when given more forage.

What Good Hen Consumes During Course of Year

What one good hen eats in a year was shown by the poultry department of the Minnesota College of Agriculture in an exhibit at the Minnesota state fair. Of scratch grain she consumes 20 pounds cracked corn, 10 pounds oats, 10 pounds barley. Her laying mash, which is fed in a hopper, totals 8 pounds each of corn meal, ground oats, wheat bran, wheat middlings, and beef scraps with the addition of 1 per cent charcoal and 1 per

cent salt. She eats 4 pounds of oyster shells and 2 pounds of grit fed separately in a hopper. Her feed bill totals \$15.23 a year.

If she eats she must more than pay her board bill, says the poultry department, and they showed the yearly egg production of four different hens: 1, pays board and little more; 2, pays board and 90 cents; 3, pays board and \$1.80; 4, pays board and \$4.70.

CITY DYE WORKS

Cleaning - Pressing - Dyeing
All kinds or repair work.
122 New 6th St. Lewiston, Ida

N. E. SHEPHERD

Auctioneer
Shep Pays Phone Calls
Troy, Idaho

WANTED

Cattle, Hogs and Sheep.
Hides and Wool.
Poultry
Call
B. N. EMMETT & CO.

PUBLIC AUCTION

I will sell at public auction on the S. A. Sutton ranch, one mile east of Cavendish, the following described property, sale starts at 1:00 o'clock on

Wednesday Sep. 28

Horses

Brown mare, age 11, weight 1400
Black mare, age 12, weight 1500
Bay horse, age 11, weight 1400
Black horse, age 13, weight 1350
French coach stallion, 3, wt. 1100

Cattle

Guernsey, 8 years old, giving milk
Guernsey, 4 years old, giving milk
Part Guernsey, 3 yrs., giving milk
Holstein, 5 years old, giving milk

Implements

7-foot John Deere Binder
8-foot Van Brunt Drill

8-foot John Deere Disc
3-section John Deere harrow
8-foot Acme harrow, new
3 1-4 Studebaker wagon
Bundle rack, Mitchell hack
Light buggy
2 16-in. John Deere walking plows
Vaughan wood saw
Chatham fanning mill
Primrose No. 3 cream separator
2 Washing machines
Set heavy butt chain harness
Set light butt chain harness
Set heavy long tug harness
Set light harness
Other articles too numerous to mention.

Terms: All sums under \$20 cash; over that amount bankable note bearing 10 per cent interest and due October 1, 1928.

E. L. PEARSON,

Owner

N. H. Morss
Auctioneer

Farmers Bank
Clerk

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.

Chiropractic Health Home And School of Healing.
Over Noble's Store.
Free Health Lecture daily 2 p.m.
Dr. W. G. LAW, D. C., M. P.
Julietta, Idaho

WILLIAM H. MEYER
Blacksmithing, Wagon Work
and
Horseshoeing
All Work Guaranteed

A. H. BLUM
Blacksmithing and all
kinds of Machine Work.
Saw Gumming
Cameron, Idaho

DRAYING

We move anything that's
Loose.
Residence Phone 654

KENDRICK DRAY & ICE
Frank Boyd, Prop.

Are you in need of letterheads
or envelopes? If so, try the Gaz-
ette for a good job.

BUICK
for
1928

**FIRST - Buick took
vibration out of
the engine**

**NOW - it has taken
it out of the road**

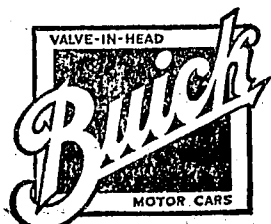
Now Buick for 1928 has
followed with another
great contribution to
motoring comfort.

Buick has taken vibration
out of the road by equip-
ping every Buick with
Hydraulic Shock Absorb-
ers, front and rear—an
added luxury that the
savings of Buick volume
have been able to supply.

Test this riding comfort
for yourself. We will
gladly put a Buick for
1928 at your disposal
whenever you like.

Sedans . . . \$1195 to \$1995
Coupes . . . \$1195 to \$1850
Sport Models \$1195 to \$1525

All prices f. o. b. Flint, Mich., government
tax to be added. The G. M. A. C. financ-
ing plan, the most desirable, is available.



Ruddach Motor Co.
Moscow, Idaho

Wanted to Get Even
She (in Paris)—"Why were you so
insistent about that walter visiting
America?" He (profanely)—"I want
him to find out that it is just as hard
for a Frenchman to make himself un-
derstood in America as it is for an
American to make himself understood
in France."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Has Grown Somewhat
The first industrial enterprise in the
United States was a glass bottle fac-
tory erected in the Virginia colony
soon after 1607. It was located in the
woods about one mile distant from
Jamestown.

Local Ads

MONEY TO LOAN on approv-
ed farm security, 5½%, 5, 7, or
10 years. C. L. Thompson, Mos-
cow. 23-tf

For Sale: White Leghorn
cockerels from pedigreed stock,
selected birds, \$1.50 each. Ralph
Knepper, Phone 412. 29-tf

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

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

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

FOR SALE or TRADE: Kend-
rick property. D. R. White, Wal-
lowa, Oregon, or inquire at Gaz-
ette 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

Write wire or phone us for
prices on all kinds of grain bags.
Also sack twine. Call us for
wheat prices. Duthie Company,
Phone 804, Lewiston. 32-tf

FOR SALE CHEAP: Used
wheel tractors, ready to go; also
used Cletrac 20 K. See W. F.
Behres, Julietta, Idaho. 36-tf

FOR SALE: One Idaho bean
cutter and side delivery rake.
Both in good condition. Enquire
C. Sweeney, Genesee, Ida. 37-2p

FOR SALE: Gentle saddle
pony. Call 53X1. 37-2

FOR SALE: Good wood or
coal heater. Enquire of E. H.
Emery, Kendrick. 38-tf

FOR RENT: 300 acre Potlatch
farm. Call at Gazette Office. 38-1

FOR SALE: 2 young milk
cows, both fresh. One a grade
Holstein and one grade Jersey.
M. C. Halliday, Julietta. 38-1

GRAPES FOR SALE at my
vineyard in Julietta. August
Hain. 38-4p

FOR SALE: 4 sows and pigs.
Jake Berriman, Southwick. 38-3p

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Estate of Isaac T. Kimbley, De-
ceased.

Notice is hereby given by the
undersigned, administrator of the
estate of Isaac T. Kimbley, de-
ceased, to the creditors of, and
all persons having claims against
the said deceased, to exhibit
them with the necessary vouchers
within six months after Septem-
ber 16, 1927, the first publication
of this notice, to the said ad-
ministrator at Kendrick State
Bank, Kendrick, the same being
the place for the transaction of
the business of said estate, in
Latah County, State of Idaho.

A. H. Daubenberg,
Administrator.

Dated at Kendrick, Idaho, Sep-
tember 14, 1927. 37-5

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Estate of J. C. Bump, Deceas-
ed.

Notice is hereby given by the
undersigned, administrator of the
estate of J. C. Bump, de-
ceased, to the creditors of, and
all persons having claims against
the said deceased, to exhibit
them with the necessary vouchers
within six months after Septem-
ber 16, 1927, the first publication
of this notice, to the said ad-
ministrator at Kendrick State
Bank, Kendrick, the same being
the place for the transaction of
the business of said estate, in
Latah County, State of Idaho.

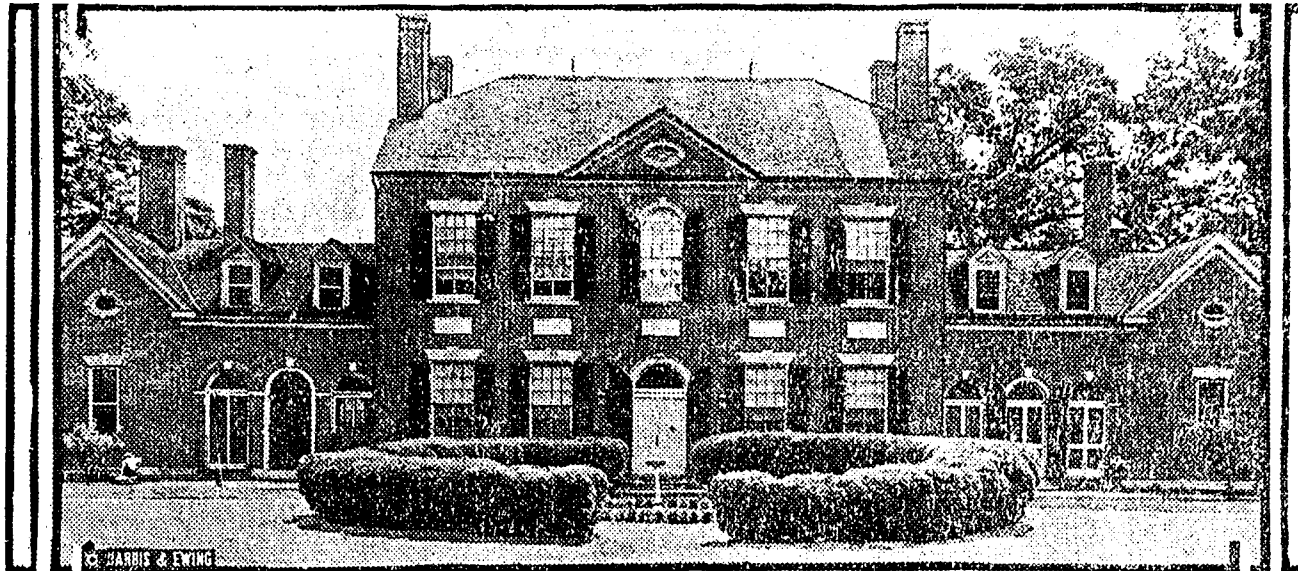
A. H. Daubenberg,
Administrator.

Dated at Kendrick, Idaho, Sep-
tember 14, 1927. 37-5

Disasters Left Trace

There have been no marked volcanic
disturbances and earthquakes in Colo-
rado as recently as 1,000 years ago,
but earthquakes and volcanoes are
shown to have been there thousands
and hundreds of thousands of years
ago.

Underwood Has the Nellie Custis House



The historic Nellie Custis mansion, a few miles from Washington and on the road to Richmond, Va., is now the home of Senator and Mrs. Oscar Underwood of Alabama. As the adopted daughter of George Washington, Nellie Custis was given this beautiful home by the Father of Our Country upon her marriage to Lawrence Lewis, his favorite nephew, in 1792.

Lofty Bridge

The Bear Mountain bridge over the
Hudson river has a clear height of
155 feet above the surface of the
water.

Has General Meaning

"Cony" is an old English name for
the rabbit, which has led to the appli-
cation of this term in English ver-
sions of the Bible and in common
speech elsewhere to quite different an-
imals of small size and burrowing
habits.

Poultry Facts

Milk is a valuable feed for hens.
Hens should have vigor and good
size before they lay.
Ducks or geese should be killed by
sticking in the back of the mouth.
Hard luck may be an alibi, but it
isn't always an excuse.
Giving the chicks some form of milk
at the start stimulates their appetites
and promotes growth.
It's a good plan to start culling the
flock with the chicks, by killing the
weak, sickly ones that will never
repay their cost.
The way brooder chicks act in the
evening is a good guide as to the
heat. If too much, they will stay
away from the hover, and if too little
they will crowd up near the stove.
Free range away from the poultry
yard should be provided with clover
for pasture whenever possible. It is
the best known way to get good,
healthy, vigorous pullets for winter
laying.
The main reason for the variations
in the prices of eggs and dressed pou-
ltry is the variation in their quality.

Always Some Virtue

In my exploration for the virtues of
men, I have learned that patient
search usually discovers some refresh-
ing virtue wherever there has been ex-
hibited any unusual display of energy.
—Stuart Sherman, in "Critical Wood-
cuts."

Old London Street

Windmill street, Tottenham Court
road, London, commemorates a wind-
mill which, in the first half of the
Nineteenth century, was surrounded
by pleasant fields. The miller made a
charge of a cent for walking in his
grounds.



RICH GOLDEN LOAVES

Are the result when baking with

CRESCENT

OR

SNOW CREST

THE NATURE FLAVORED FLOUR

This flour has the sweet nutty flavor of the old time
burr-ground flour. For sale by N. B. Long & Sons
and Kendrick Store Co., and Noble's Store of Julia-
etta. Milled and guaranteed by

CULDESAC ROLLER MILLS



**Helping People To
Prosper Financially**

That's what this strong State
Bank was organized for, and that
is what we are consistently striv-
ing to do.

Increasing numbers are find-
ing here a reliable depository
and a conservatively managed,
helpful bank.

Helping people to prosper fi-
nancially is our ideal of worth-
while service to our depositors,
our community and our nation.

Bank here and prosper.

Kendrick State Bank

"Your Home Bank"
KENDRICK, IDAHO

Camel

*The cigarette that offers the
utmost in refreshing pleasure*

The Camel blend of choice tobac-
cos makes a smooth, cool, mild,
refreshing smoke. No special
treatment for throats—Camel
tobaccos don't need it.



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Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.

