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VOLUME XXXVIII

KENDRICK, LATAH COUNTY, IDAHO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 192h

No. 46

THE STATE WE LIVE IN By Byron Defenbach

Glacial Remains in Idaho the writer's authority for the and Othello. statement that there is no longer

How Glaciers Were Formed It is difficult to avoid technical to refuse. words in describing a glacier. Imagine a spot so high, or tor freshments were served. some reason so cold that more enormous pressure and one or many friends here. more streams of this compressed snow will begin to flow toward | Neighbors of Woodcraft Elect lower levels. The world's two greatest glaciers are the Green-

and drain off snow as a river Boyd and Roy Humphrey. to ten miles long perpetually and Mr. and Mrs. Taber and Miss constantly slipping down into the Mabel. The Tabers are leaving state. forests to within some 3,000 feet for Othello, Wash., and we regret into rivers.

ly carries great quantities of circle. earth and rocks, and its wearing or eroding force is beyond human comprehension. The movement is continuous, not by jerks, is slower in winter than in summer. not always downward like a river, but never ceasing. Some of the great Alpine glaciers move less than a foot a day; the Muir, in Alaska, flows about ten feet. The life of a glacier is something like that of a newspaper writer; it may be slow, but it is just one eternal grind.

Many of Idaho's extinct glaciers appear to have started at present elevations of around 10,-000 feet, and to have melted at from 5,000 to 7,000. At the point of melting they dropped their cargoes of rock and sand, often forming moraines or dams behind as a barrier to traffic. which are some of our superb mountain lakes.

things about a glacier is the teig, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bramcharacter of its substance. At mer, Mrs. Nellie Harris and G. first glance it is clear ice, but it H. Ziemann. is not absolutely brittle. The top flows faster than the bottom, the center faster than the sides. Like partly cooled taffy, it bends. But it cannot be bent too quickly or stretched too far; it breaks, forming huge crevasses. live. Scientists have at least five different theories of glacial movement. One of them is that all the particles melt apart every instant ,and are as instantly frozen together again in new positions. The idea is not as clear as ice, but it is deeper than any glacier on earth.

Kendrick Hardware Remains

Walter Thomas stated this week that he had decided to restock the Kendrick Hardware Co. store and would continue it at its present location. He has orwhich will soon be installed.

perienced hardware man.

Reception For Tabers

Rev. and Mrs. Taber and family, Probably no citizen of Idaho is who left yesterday for Othello. more familiar with its remote re- Wash., to make their home. Mr. gions than is Mr. Stewart Camp- Taber will have charge of the bell, state mine inspector. He is Presbyterian churches at Connell

A big crowd of their friends a living glacier in Idaho, per- were present and spent a social haps has not been for thousands time. A varied program of musof years. But the results of ical numbers, readings, etc. was glacial action are apparent all given and very much enjoyed. thru our mountainous sections, Mr. Taber gave a farewell talk and the remains of these tremen- and stated that he had enjoyed dous natural phenomena are in- his residence here very much and teresting features of the state we regretted to leave but his new ful agriculture in that section. position offered a splndid field of wok that he could not afford

After the program light re-

evaporates. The snow will event- were active in both community of some forest sections in private Mrs. Wade Keene. ually become so deep as to exert and church work and made ownership, and they are both ap-

The Neighbors of Woodcraft land and the South Polar caps; held their regular meeting Wed- was poisoning the ground and Mrs. August Anderson. they are dome-shaped ice de-nesday evening and election of rendering cultivation impossible. posits flowing in practically all officers as follows: Past Guar-Now we have this new situation of the Lutheran Ladies Aid directions from their center to dian Neighbor, Jessie Callison; -the protection of the water at dinner and Fancy Work Sale. the sea. The Greenland cap is a Guardian Neighbor, Minnie Mc- its source, in the timber. body af compressed snow a mile Dowell; Advisor, Flora Davis; deep. These, like many of the Banker, Lulu Herres; Clerk, considered here: first, agriculglaciers of Alaska and Norway, Grace Helpman; Magician, Della tureand second, the lumbering terminate in the ocean, their Delano; Attendant, Ertie Thomp- industry, itself of indubitable lower ends breaking off as ice-son; Captain of Guards, Helen materiality in the great scheme Boyd; Flag Bearer, Margaret Mc- of Idaho development. Idaho being inland, it is prob- Dowell; Inner Sentinel, Anna It would be suicidal to permit able that our glaciers were more Aiken; Outer Sentinel, Manning such divestment of the mounlike those of Switzerland, Glacier Onstott; Musician, Esther Long; tains as to create serious water National Park, and Mt. Ranier Correspondent, Alvina Ellis: Man- shortage, in effect junking stor-These glaciers flow like a river, agers, Thos. McDowell, Frank age reservoirs and impoverishing

tion they have gradually melted Kendrick, but wish them success. may be rendered bald-headed, sale an oyster supper will be The bottom of a glacier usual- friends both in and outside the ber men in securing timber, much

Want Road Improved

A committee of Southwek citizens went to Lewiston, Wednesday to meet with the Nez Perce of both industries, there should county commissioners relative to be a common ground of safety. the improvement of about a mile Rather than censure apart, it and a half of road in the Pot- is far more fruitful of results for latch highway district. Surfact the interested parties to get toing this short section of road gether as they did in Boise. would give the Southwick com- There is no better means of munity an all-winter road to reaching a mutually satisfactory Kendrick, which is the nearest agreement than around the table, railroad point.

The Southwick, Kendrick road serves a large in Boise this situation will be liverd a spendid sermon to a area and receives heavy travel cleared up as the result of better good sized audience here Friday except in winter months when understanding and the comprothe unfinished section between mises that are necessary step-Cameron and Southwick serves ping stones to proper adjust-

The members of the committee were: Mr. and Mrs. L. J. South-One of the most interesting wick, Mr. and Mrs. Nels Longe-

Texas Ridge News

Mr. and Mrs. Harris are planning on going to Clarkston to

Aubrey LaBolle, Mr. and Mrs. Harris and Mrs. Schultz were Clarkston visitors Wednesday. Mr. and Mrs. Fred Bailey were

in Lewiston, Thursday. RayOgden of Helmer and Miss Sylvia Baker were married in

Moscow Saturday. until Tuesday.

Big Sale at Longs

dered new stock in both hard-ninth annual fall sale yesterday are urging a larger attendance ware and furniture departments, morning with a record-breaking at church. The community needs erowd in attendance. The store the church and the church needs and Ben Cummings spent one During Mr. Thomas' absence was filled and people on the out- you. Can we depend upon you day the first of the week deer the store will be under the man-side waiting to get in. The sale next Sunday? Everybody invit-hunting in the Selway country. agement of J. L. Dempsey, an ex- is being put on under the direc- ed. tion of Marvin Long. N. E. Franklin, Pastor. meatless hunt.

Field vs. Forest

A farewell reception was neld | Idaho farmers are growing more | in the Methodist church last and more solicitous for the wat- marriage of Miss Mabel May of latch country was taken from Monday evening in honor of ersheds. They have become Toston, Montana, to Mr. Richard this life at 3 o'clock Friday that holds the snow in check, will adequate supply during mid-

In Boise valley, we note, there is quite a stir over the subject which has resulted in a meeting with forestry officials and timber men in view of a proposal to remove certain timber from a watershed whose proper maintenance is inseparable from success-

The forestry officials gave assurance that, as to government timber, there would be no such removal as would menace the day. water supply; but the farmers The Taber family wll be great- have their attention riveted upon prehensive and suspicious.

Irrigation was the first problem to be solved in arid Idaho. Then drainage presented itself to save vast areas from irrigation-to prevent scepage that Mrs. Soren Nelson and Mr. and

There are two interests to be

the state's foremost business; and drains off rain. Mt. Rainer, in After the business meeting, it would constitute a heavy loss Weshington is 14 600 feet high neighbors and friends spent a so, to the state if any real handicap Washington, is 14,600 feet high, neighbors and friends spent a so-and has eight glaciers from five cial evening to honor Neighbors, which is better than a \$40,-100,000 annual business in our

> The Tabers made many warm the natural interest of the lum-served. of which has reachd an age where it should be cut for the material itself as well as for the restraint upon devastating insects, and the attitude of the for-Reube and Charles. face to face. We believe that Cameron, through the methods employed

Got Big Buck Deer

day from a deer hunt in the louse. Salmon river country. They brot home three fine deer. Norla the C. H. Fry home. shot a buck that was an old an old gunshot wound in his Friday. knee. He has been known in that country for the past eight rison spent Thursday at the years as "Old Spread Horns". Smith home. Won't he make nice, tender, juicy, venison steak?

Kendrick Presbyterian Church

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Babcock the services at the Presbyterian Saturday evening. and Reginald White visited with Church next Sunday morning. the H. W. Comstock family near We want you to fel at hame with visited school Wednesday. LaCrosse, Wash, from Saturday us, and if you have no church home, make this your place of spent Friday evening and Saturworship. Services as follows: day at the J. H. Hunt home. Sunday school 10 a. m. Preach- C. E. Harris and Fred Crocker ing at 11 a.m. Now that the left Sunday on a hunting trip N. B. Long & Sons opened their busy working season is over we in the Salmon River country.

Big Bear Ridge News

Word reached here of the alarmed for fear removal of tim-Gill of Helena, Montana. The morning when Mrs. Clara Dy ber, which is the instrumentality bride is the youngest daughter gart passed away after but a of Mrs. W. C. May, who former-|few days' serious illness, at her create such early run-off of water ly resided on Big Bear ridge, lat- home in Juliactta. as to deprive irrigation of an er living in Kendrick, where she Mrs. Dygart was born in Ohio, attended school. They have the July 31, 1855. After having livwell wishes of their many friends ed in Kansas and Illinois for sev-

> daughter, Dorothy, are moving Juliaetta, 37 years ago. to Payette, Idaho.

ied by a number of friends, mo- family home near Juliaetta. tored down from Spokane, Sun- Mrs. Dygart leaves seven childday for a visit with her parents, ren-four boys and three girls. day quilting bee at the home of Cream ridge, near Lenore, Idaho;

Mr. and Mrs. Louie Hunter both of Clarkston. and children of Lewiston spent

where he will visit relatives.

Lester and Miss Effie Nelson spent the week end in Clakston with their grandparents, Mr. and

Remember the 24th is the date church.

last week.

Misses Allie and Claribel. Miss Virgie McGraw, who is late husband.

attending the U. of I. at Moscow, spent the week end at home.

Ivan Whitcomb returned home last week from Montana, where he worked during harvest. Dwight and Gerald Ingle re-

ing spent the week end at home. munity hall, Saturday evening, Mrs. Vester Evans and children Somewhere between the fears Nov. 17th, for the Ladies Guild of Texas ridge, Mr. and Mrs. above sea level, at which ereva- very much to see them leave of the farmers that the forests Fancy Work Sale. Following the Oral Craig and family of Leland,

Linden News

Mrs. Matilda Garner has gone to Elk River to visit her sons

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Alexander visited relatives at Peck Sunday. Mrs. Walter Hunt and daughter, Mrs. Jim Farrington spent

Sunday with Mrs. A. Hudson. J. L. Jones delivered a load of porkers to the Moscow market, Monday.

Frank Lyons delivered a load of produce to Elk River the first of the week.

Rev. Taber of Kendrick deevening.

Miss Josephine Popkey return ed from Moscow, Monday even ing, where she spent the week end with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Clem Israel and children and Miss Eva Smith Ernest Roberts, Ben Callison spent Sunday with their cousins, and son, Norla, returned yester-the Paul Risley family at Pa-

Grandma Keeler is visiting at

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Fry atresidenter. He had thirty-six tended the funeral of his aunt. points, only three front teeth and Mrs. Nettie Fry at Clarkston

John Micheal and Annie Mor-

(Too late for last week) Mr. and Mrs. York Martin and daughter returned from Port land, Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Hunt at You are cordially invited to tended the program at Crescent

Maud Hunt and Lucille Darby William Holt of Kendrick

It proved to be another fruitless,

Death of Mrs. Clara Dygert

Anothr pioneer of the Pot-

eral years, she came to Idaho, Mr. and Mrs. Irvin Bean and and settled on Fix ridge, near

Mrs. Dygart's husband, John Miss Esther Kleth, accompan- Dygart, died 16 years ago, at the

The Ladies Guild held an all The boys are William Dygart of Mrs. William Elliott, Wednes- Frank Dygart of Linville, Idaho; and George and Clarence Dygart,

The girls are Mrs. Pearl Fix, snow falls on it than melts and ly missed in Kendrick. They the almost rapacious denudation the week end with his sister, of Fix ridge, near Juliaetta; Mrs. George Johnson, of Linville, Henry Galloway left last week Idaho, between Juliaetta and for an overland trip to California Moscow; and Mrs. Phoebe Schetzle, of Cream ridge, near Lenore.

Mrs. Dygart also left 23 grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

For 33 years, Mrs. Dygart was a member of the United Brethern

The funeral servces for Mrs. Dygart were held in the United Mrs. Marie Slind entertained Brethern church in Juliaetta, the Lutheran Ladies Aid at her Sunday at 10 o'clock, conducted home Wednesday afternoon of by the Rev. G. W. Benjamin who, for a number of years was cemetery, and laid beside her home near Cameron.

Crescent Clippings

Mrs. Wm. Kauder and Eva Slatter visited Saturday and Otto Schoeffler and wife spent turned to Moscow, Monday, hav-Southwick of Cream ridge.

Sunday guests at the M. L. Everybody come to the Com-Robeson home were: Mr. and and Jim and Zeb Robeson, wno are working now at Long Mea-

> Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Trail were Lewiston visitors the first of the John Lettenmaier.

visitors Tuesday.

Ida Carey left Monday after folks.

Mrs. Axel Eckman visited with Mrs. Frank Souders.

and children, Miss Eva Slatter Sunday night. and Elldie Hunt were supper guests at the W. L. Hunt home, Kinzie of Kooskia, spent Sunday ed the dance at Gold Hill.

The Ed Darby family of Linden were Sunday visitors at the Sunday guests of Given Mustoe John Darby home.

Lloyd Craig visited at the M. L. Robeson home from Thurs-Spokane to visit with reltives day until Sunday of last week. Mrs. Anna Kimbley and child-

Saturday. Mr. and Mrs. George Christen-

Kendrick with Mrs. E. Christen- the home of Pete Stump. sen and Miss Georgine.

tives in Peck, Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. Clem Israel and Edgar Lincoln of Juliaetta

Mr. and Mrs. Carol Cox and Homer Betts and wife spent

visited at the Ed Kent home home. Sunday.

in Moscow, Sunday.

The pupils held an election on evening. Monday and elected the school Lloyd Russell and wife were officers and chose the school col- Lewiston visitors the first of the ors. The following were elected: week. Lois Christensen, president; Kathlyn Kent, vice-president, Millie Israel, secretary; Flo Kent, treasurer; George Kent, sargeant-at-arms; Helen Wine-Ed. Deobald, Ralph Knepper gardner, reporter. Purple and

> G. F. Walker transacted business in Lewiston last Friday.

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM SOUTHWICK

Written For Gazette by Special Correspondent.

Mr. and Mrs. John Phillips went to Lewiston, Monday, re-

turning home next day. Mrs. Harvey Bailes of Grangeville spent most of last week with her parents, Nels Longeteig and wife. She returned home last Saturday.

Mrs. Ella Jones of Pomeroy came up Sunday to visit her daughter, Mrs. Tschantz who is ill, returning to Pomeroy, Wednesday.

Born Monday morning to Mr. and Mrs. Ray Triplett a 91/2 pound girl. Mrs. Triplett is stopping at Elmer McCoy's.

Milton Benjamin and wife, and Mrs. Wm. McClelland went to Palouse, Saturday for a visit with relatives returning home Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben McCoy and two daughters, Nadine and Eva, Elton McCoy and wife, Wilma Hanks were the dinner guests of Harry Smith and wife of Leland,

Sunday. A. H. Smith and wife of Leland are spending a few days with their son, Howard and wife.

Mr. and Mrs. Delbert Hayward went to Kellogg last week. They expect to be gone for a few weeks.

Alex Lawrence, wife and child-Miss Alta Moore has gone to her pastor, after which the body ren and Harry Brammer and Lewiston to visit her sisters, was conveyed to the Fix ridge wife spent Sunday at the Reiche

The Ladies aid will hold their annual bazaar and also a chicken supper at their hall, Saturday evening, November 24. Attlee Mustoe and wife and

|Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Leroy |Sunday at the home of Harve Southwick on Cream ridge. Mrs. Ed Wetmore and children

of Lewiston are spending week at the home of her sister, Mrs. Lettenmaier. Homer Michaels and family.

who have been visiting friends here, left Wednesday for their home in Olympia, Wash.

Tom Armitage and family spent Sunday at the home of

Howard Southwick and fam-Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Dorendorf ilv, Gordon Harris and wife, Miss and baby, Mrs. Anna Kimbley Powell and Miss McCollum spent and Axel Eckman were Moscow Sunday at the home of Roy Southwick.

Vester Whitinger and family spending a week with home of Lewiston, spent Sunday at the Wm. Henderson home.

Otto Schoeffler and wife were the overnight guests at the home Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Lockhart of her sister, Mrs. Attlee Mustoe, Nelson Hogman and Miss Mc-

Friday evening, and later attend- at the home of his sister, Mrs. Harl Whitinger. Virgil Harris and wife were

and wife. Mrs. Travis left Monday for

this week. Doc. Betts and wife and Wm. ren visited with Mrs. C. L. Trail Cowger and wife were in Lewiston last Friday.

Harold Whitinger and wife sen and family spent Sunday in spent spent Sunday evening at Rev. and Mrs. Rein and baby

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Alexander of Ritzville were the overnight and children visited with rela- guests of Mr. and Mrs. Brammer last Wednesday night.

children and Miss Eva Smith was an over night guest, Monday visited with relatives in Palouse, night at the home of his mother, Mrs. Wm. Berriman.

children and Johnny Wilson Sunday evening at the Ziemann

Henry Brammer and family Miss Garland Headrick visited were the evening guests at the home of Jake Newman, Tuesday

Hunters Return With Meat

A hunting party composed of George and Byard Davidson, Dr. Moser and John Woody returngold were chosen as the school ed the first of the week from a hunting trip in the Selway country. They had a very successful hunt, bagging four elk and three deer.



JUGGLER THE

William Ingle Senior Reporter Freshman Reporter, Burneda Cummings Student Body Reporter, Emma Glenn Advisor

. Bob Dammarell Junior Reporter Sophomore Reporter, Enda Stanton Typist . . . Helen Emmett

Published in the Interest of the Kendrick High Schools

Numbet 2

Kendrick Goes To Lapwai

Don't forget that this is the Monday afternoon the high for the afternoon.

7th and 8th Grade Items

er for a term of four weeks.

Friday evening the seventh and party for Rowena Ramey, who left for Florida, Saturday. The evening was spent in playing Friday, November 9th, at the games. Dainty refreshments were home of Margaet Brocke in honserved by the girls of the refresh or of Mabel Taber who left yesment committee.

The seventh and eighth grades The evening was spent in dancwere invited into the high school ing and playing cards, after done half the reciting myself." assembly Monday afternoon to which refreshments were served. hear the Armistice program.

5th and 6th Grade News

The fifth and sixth grades held an attendance contest lasting a period of one month. The 6th grade won in this contest and was entertained at a party Friday afternoon by the defeated grade. Refreshments of sandwiches, doughnuts, and eider were served at the cose of the

has been studying about "Pre- house Wednesday, November 7. historic Man" and several of the The program for the evening was were not "Demercats" and "Reboys have made and contributed a group of short skits after publicins" as they are today, to the class some very good cave- which waffles, peaches, cookies but they were nearly the same man weapons. Both fifth and cocoa were served. Those thory, one lead by Jefferson, the sixth grades are keepng history present were: Miss Ledbetter, bulletin boards, which are prov- Emma Glenn, Bernice Snyder, ing very interesting. Many pic-Mabel Taber, Marjory Davidson, tures are being collected to help Helen Emmett, Mae Freytag, illustrate the period being stud- NevaWare, Muriel Crocker, Edna

Candy For Veterans

The girls of the high school are War Veterans at the hospital at Walla Walla. Mr. Barnum has offered to pay the transportation

Attendance Record

The high school led with an month. The rest of the grades for Connell, Wash. average in order as follows: 7th 1st and 2nd, 97.7; 5th and 6th, day last week because of illness. morning."

Armistice Day Program

day the Huskies go to Lapwai. school had a program in honor field here last Friday with a vic-Everyone is looking forward to of Armistice Day. After several tory of 26-0. This was the last an exciting game. If a sufficient patriotic songs were sung and game on the Kendrick field this number can secure ways to go, the flag salute given, Mr. Barnum season and in spite of the recent the high school will be dismissed gave a speech on the World War rains was witnessed by a large His brief, but interesting talk number of spectators. was greatly appreciated by all The Bricklayers made two those present.

The seventh and eighth grades which was taken from a "Christ-the Huskies fought hard they had a class meeting for the pur- ian Herald". It was an article failed to hold down the score.

pose of deciding on class colors, written by someone who had

The seventh grade chose Salmon visited the "Soldier's Hospital" rick's goal line was threatened and grey and the eighth chose at Walla Walla, and who had and in trying to kick out of written about what he had seen danger lost the ball to Troy, At the meeting Margaret there. The condition of some who made another touchdown, Schulze was elected news report- men as related by the writer making the score 20-0 at the end was very pitiful.

eighth grades had a farewell Farewell Party For Mabel Taber kies buckled down and the

A farewell party was given terday for Connell, Wash.

Those present were: Mabel Taber, Donald Brocke, Harley Eich-Davis, Georgine Christensen, Lloyd Ware, Thelma Mill, Emma Wegner, Muriel Crocker, Neva Ware, Walter Brocke, Helen Clem, Carl Davis, Elbert Long, Robert Dammarell and Margaret Brocke.

Waffle Supper

A few of the high school girls The sixth grade history class held a waffle supper at the school Lohman, Eleanor Herres and Doris Emery.

Play Practice Started

The play cast for "And Mary hair in the middle?" planning to fill boxes with home- Did" started practicing this Miss L.: "No, why?" week. The play is to be given | Mae F.: "Because she wants about the middle of December. an ally down her block." Watch for the date!

and Tuesday of this week.

The high school is very sorry Miss Ledbetter: "You couldn't airs of men who live for duty.-Robert average of 99 per cent in the to hear that they are losing one tell I was for Hoover in history percentage of attendance for the of their Seniors, Mabel Taber, class, could you?" Kendrick schools for the past who is leaving with her parents Emma: "No, are you?"

Packed in

The Way to Her

Heart

Give her, on special occasions, a box of

whatever size you wish, these candies

provide a gift ever acceptable and one

Perryman's

our wonderful candies.

that is long remembered.

Huskies Defeated by Bricklayers

The Bricklayers walked off the

touchdowns and their goal kicks Mr. Beardsley gave a reading in the first quarter. Although

of the first half.

In the third quarter the Hus-Bricklayers failed to score.

"The Chuckler"

Mr. Beardsley in biology class: 'This is positively the worst recitation I've ever had. I've

Mrs. Jarvis putting a sentence ner, Helen Longeteig, Charles ing Miss Gray walking down the street' How would you punct-

> Bob Fry: "I'd surely make a dash after Miss Gray".

Mr. Jarvis: "When did the 'Revival of Learning' take

Walton "Just. before exams,

Taken from a World History paper: Aur fiirst political parties other was lead by Homilton. One was the Federalist, the other Republicions.

etry teacher an angle-worm?"

you know why Bernice parts her

Robet Dammarell accompanied an example of a definition for his father to Spokane, Monday the word, Hypothesis:- "Hypothesis is a triangle."

and 8th, 95.6; 3rd and 4th, 97.3; Mr. Beardsley was absent one school with your nose red one

on the board: "I saw the charmuate this sentence?'

"If our English teacher is a bookworm, why isn't our Geom-

Mae F.: "Miss Ledbetter, do

A sophomore English paper in

Mabel: "I thought you were Sunday school at 10 a. m.

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The

LEGUME HAY IS BEST FOR COWS

When the chemist analyzes a feed he finds water, fat, ash, carbohydrates, and protein which are useful to the dairy cow in her feed ration says a circular, "Feeding Dairy Cows," by R. B. Becker, P. C. McGilliard, and John W. Boher, of the Oklahoma A. and M. college.

Proteins are needed for growth They enter into the composition of muscle, bone, and body fluids, maintain the body, are used in developing the body of the baby calf, and make milk proteins.

Ash or mineral compounds, lime phosphates, and common salt, are in the blood and digestive juices. They maintain the skeleton, and especially make the ask in the milk. Fats, sugars, and starches are burned in the body to provide heat and energy or are used to build body fat, butterfat, and milk sugar.

Some crude fiber is necessary to give a limited amount of bulk to the feed, and to aid in digestion. However, feeds that contain too large amounts of crude fiber are usually not desirable in dairy rations under average conditions, because more energy is used in digesting a pound of crude fiber in the body than a cow gets from this material after it is digested, it continues.

Feeds commonly used for dairy cows divide themselves naturally into six general classes, such as legume hays, grass hays, farm grains, and oil seed, succulent feeds and pasture crops, milling by-products, and miscellaneous

If a cow is to be given only a single feed, she will thrive longer and produce more milk and butterfat on a legume hay alone than on any other one thing. It is impossible to even have a cow survive for a long period of time when fed straw or cottonseed hulls alone, or on a ration consisting solely of grains. Even alfalfa hay is too bulky to enable the cow to produce a great amount of milk.

In general, roughages are the main source of lime in the rations of milk cows. Roughages are relatively high in crude fiber and on this account yield less total digestible nutrients than do farm grains. Roughages as a whole are low in phosphates which are needed for bone, blood, and milk, though legume hays contain more than twice the amounts found in grass

Dogma and Duty

It is oa. .. see how men who take sides with dogma give themselves the

M. E. Church Notice

for Smith because you came to Morning service at 11 a. m. Epworth League at 6:30 p. m. Evening service at 7:30 p. m.

Rev Miller, superintendent of the Methodist conference, will preach here Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. Everybody is cordially invited to attend.

Come and worship with us.

****************** C. A. OPPENBORN

Attorney-at-Law Genral Practice Kendrick, - - Idaho

GENERAL REPAIR SHOP

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Blacksmithing, Wood Work, Tire Setting, Wagon or Autoes, Disc Sharpening, Machine and Gun Repairing.

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During had weather we will furnish horse drawn hearse.

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Is Your Car Ready for Winter Driving? if not Have it Done NOW

A Kodak in November

Sunlights are adequate in November for good pictures. Kodaks come in handy use and give better pictures than almost any other month. We have a complete stock and will be glad to fill your wants. The reliable film in the yellow box.

Watch repairing, guaranteed workmanship Glasses fitted by licensed optometrist

RED CROSS PHARMACY

The Rexall Store

We Fix Leaky Radiators

We have installed a complete equipment for soldering leaky radiators and can do a first class job. Don't ruin your motor by running your car with an empty radiator. It is cheaper to have your radiator sold

Buy Good Tires

Why are the majority of the motorists in the Potlatch country using Goodyear tires? Because Goodyear tires are good tires and will give you full mileage for your money.

Kendrick Garage Company Deobald Bros, Props

"A Bird in The Hand is Worth Two in The Bush"

"A Dollar in The Bank is Worth Two in The Pocket"

ISN'T THAT TRUE! EVERYONE KNOWS THAT MONEY WHICH YOU CARRY ABOUT SEEMS TO MELT AWAY.

CUT DOWN EXPENSES AND WATCH YOUR MONEY GROW IN THE BANK.

BEGIN WITH ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY, LARGE OR SMALL, BUT BEGIN WITH

== 6he == FARMERS BANK

"A Strong Bank KENDRICK, IDAHO

A. E. Clarke, Preident. W. J. Carroll,

Cashier.

N. S. Vollmer-Hopkins, Vice-President.

F. K. Dammarell, Assistant Cashier.

Infertile Hill Fields

Should Be in Pasture Many infertile hill fields now in cuttivation which erode easily should be

put in permanent pasture. If such a

Carbon Bisulphide Will

Destroy Grain Insects

Thousands of bushels of grain are

destroyed annually by insects which

stay in the storage bins from year to

year and live on the grain after it is

stored, according to J. H. Biggar, Illi-

These insects can be destroyed by

cleaning, brushing and fumigating the

bins. Fumigation is accomplished by

pouring carbon bisulphide over the grain, or better on gunny sacks spread

over the surface of the grain. The

treatment should be used at the rate

of one pound of carbon bisulphide to

each 100 cubic feet of space in the bin.

The bin should be made air tight and

left undisturbed for 24 to 36 hours.

nois Natural History Survey.

field has been in meadow some time there is likely to be some clover and blue grass in it. The treatment recommended for improving permanent pastures should give satisfactory results under these conditions. However, if the field has recently been cultivated, the most satisfactory way to get it into pasture is to plow it and seed it with a pasture mixture and a nurse crop. A light seeding of oats to be cut for hay makes an excellent nurse crop.

******** Around the Farm

Proved bulls take the guess out of

Today farmers of the world are closer together than the farmers of one state were a hundred years ago.

Alfalfa continued in a field for three years or longer is one of the very best Wazette Office.

methods of eradicating Canada thistles from the field. Barley is a crop generally under-

valued in farming systems. It is an excellent food grain, ranking second to corn in areas where corn makes a good crop. Where small jobs of concrete work

are done, it pays to have one or more measuring boxes for the sand and gravel and a mixing box for the mortar. Make your own and use them If the motor in your tractor develops 100 horse power, the transmission

will consume 15, other mechanical and

heat losses 25, and slippage 5 to 10.

This leaves only 50 to 60 horse power available at the draw bar. Consistency means the ability of a hen to keep laying throughout the entire year. The hen that lays only when the weather is nice is not a consistent layer. The hen that starts laying early

in the fall and lays regularly every

month for a year is the consistent hen.

The fact that white clover and other clovers guther the nitrogen of the air and incorporate it as nitrates in the soil accounts for the vigorous growth of bluegrass which, in due time, crowds out clover, as we know it finally crowds out alfulfa.

Sweet clover that is grown primarily for soil improvement purposes will give the greatest returns in nitrogen and organic matter if the crop is plowed under during the second year at about the time the plants are in

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Home Gardens Need Proper Fertilizer

Apply Manure at Rate of 10 to 20 Tons Per Acre.

Fertilizer for the typical home garden usually should consist of manure supplemented with a complete vegetable fertilizer or with superphosphate, says F. O. Underwood of the vegetable garden department at the New York State College of Agriculture at Ithaca. Manure should be applied at the rate of 10 to 20 tons to an acre. or, on the basis of smaller areas, 50 to 100 pounds to 100 square feet of

The supplementary fertilizers should be applied at the rate of two to three pounds to 100 square feet of garden. On rich soils, it is often advisable to not manure too heavily as tomatoes and root crops may produce excessive top growth at the expense of fruit and roots. Under such conditions either superphosphate or a complete commercial garden fertilizer will usually overcome the difficulty. If manure is not available, leaves, lawn clippings and similar plant refuse may be used as a source of humus. These should be supplemented with two to four pounds of a high-grade garden fertilizer for each 100 square

Where the soil is sour, many vegetable benefit by an application of lime. Six pounds of ground limestone, or half as much hydrated lime. may be used for each 100 square feet where there is an indication that lime is needed. Applications may be made every three or four years. Home gardeners should be cautioned, however, that the organism causing scab of potatoes is more active in limed soils, Professor Underwood says.

One way to avoid this difficulty where lime is needed is to put lime on part of the garden at a time and on this part plant vegetables other than potatoes or beets, he points out.

Egg Marketing Methods Described in Bulletin

Egg marketing in this country is the subject of a revised bulletin just issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. It covers the conditions under which market eggs are produced and the methods used in marketing them.

The bulletin, prepared by Rob R. Slocum, marketing specialist of the bureau of agricultural economics, emphasizes the fragile, delicate nature of the egg as a food product and the need for proper handling and speed of delivery to insure the consumer the best possible quality.

Eggs are produced for market on specialized poultry farms of the Atlantic and Pacific coast regions, but in greatest volume on the general farms of the Middle West. In these sections they are concentrated at shipping points and transported by express or by refrigerated freight where they go into immediate consumption or are placed in cold storage to take care of seasonal fluctuations in the rate of production. The marketing channels through which the eggs pass vary greatly in their relative complexity, says the author, depending upon how direct the contacts are between producer and consumer or through how many different hands the eggs pass during their journey to market. Constant effort has been made to improve methods of handling and marketing, including better care on the farms, more frequent marketing, more favorable temperatures by the use of chili rooms, better packing materials, better grading and more efficient distribution, all of which is resulting in a gradual raising of the level of quality of eggs reaching consuming markets and a reduction in breakage.

Copies of the publication, Furmers Bulletin No. 1378-F. Marketing Eggs. may be obtained free from the Department of Azriculture, Washington,

HOUSE PULLETS EARLY IN FALL

The mistake is often made of allowing the pullets to remain upon the growing range too long. If the birds are healthy and all other conditions are correct, there is no reason why they should not be removed to the lay-

ing houses just as soon as they reach maturity. Flocks hatched in March or earlier are ready for the permanent quarters after midsummer. If we leave them on the range too long, they will start laying, and the result is that a later removal to the laying house will stop production or slow it up. One of the

surest ways to bring on a premature

molt is the removal of pullets, already

laying, to new quarters. We naturally expect pullets, which start production in the summer, to have a late molt, but it is a serious matter when this molt comes on two months before we ought to expect it. I believe we should hatch the pullets at a time that will bring them to maturity at just the time we want them to start laying, says a writer in the Indiana Farmers' Guide. At any rate, the mature birds should not be left on the range after they are ready to start laying. Leghorns, and other egg breeds, should be ready for housing at five months of age, while the large breeds need another month to reach maturity.

It is a good plan to start feeding the egg mash at about the time the birds reach maturity. We should not feed too heavily of egg-making mash until they are mature. It is a mistake to force early production at the expense of size. Immature pullets lay small eggs and that is not a desirable condi-

Clean up the houses and be ready for the pullets just as early as you begin to find eggs about the range. House them at this time and you will find it will make a good deal of difference in the production of the flock during the fall and winter.

Supply Needed Minerals

to Aid Egg Production It has been estimated that the shell of an average egg is 8 per cent of the egg, and that a hen with a yearly production of 160 eggs requires 1.6 pounds of minerals to cover her egg production, besides what she needs in the line of mineral matter for the upkeep of her own body. It is the lack of this mineral matter that causes a hen of a pea-green color.

to start the egg-eating, or the featherpicking habits. Both of these vices are due to a large extent, to a deficiency in the ration of some element that the fowls are craving.

Keeping oyster shell before the hens continually helps to supply minerals to a considerable extent. Fresh bones run through a bone grinder supply much needed elements. In some towns bones may be obtained from the local butcher shops.

In Ohio a good formula for supplying the mineral matter to the hens' ration has been worked out. This consists of 60 per cent finely ground bone meal, 20 per cent finely ground limestone and 20 per cent salt. This is thoroughly mixed, and 4 per cent is added to the mash in place of meat scraps. If less than 10 per cent of meat scraps is used both the mineral ration and the meat scraps may be included in the mash.

Clover, Alfalfa Hay at a Premium Price

Maximum Yield Obtained When Cut at Full Bloom.

Good quality clover and alfalfa hay are at present at a premium price, because the greatest demand is for hay for cows, says Professor H. B. Hartwig, agronomist at the New York state college of agriculture.

The maximum yield of the highest quality hay is obtained when it is cut at full bloom. Legume hay cut just before the bloom stage has the highest quality and quantity of protein. but the stands are not apt to live long, he says.

One of the best methods of harvesting is with the left hand, curved toothed, side delivery rake, which rakes hay into loose windrows soon after cutting and before the leaves wilt. With this rake, most of the clover stems are on the outside and the leaves inside and unexposed, which means that the leaves evaporate slowly and few are lost in handling. The quality of the hay made with this rake is nearly 3 good as that made by the old-fashioned cock method, and labor costs are forty per cent lower. No further curing is needed in the field except a "alf turn of the windrow with the side delivery rake.

The lessened injury to leaves by this method means a high quality hay because the leaves carry between three and four times as much digestible protein as the stems, and are much more nutritious.

If hay is moved before rain or dew is off in the morning, loss of leaves, bleaching and dustiness from molds may result. Yellow or browned hay brings lower prices on the market, which pays top prices only for hay which pays top prices only for hay

****** Poultry Notes

Teach the chicks to roost, as soon as they are old enough to learn.

Man must keep chickens free from lice and mites because the chickens

Good feeding is important so as to maintain the resisting power of the

Good ventilation is very escential. If all openings are closed the house will become damp and the air vitiated.

Heavy egg production, like heavy milk production, can only be secured by liberal feeding of a well balanced

During the summer months the colony house should be sprayed at regular int vals. A satisfactory spray can be made of three parts of kerosene and one part of crude carlolic. Coal or tar disinfectants are also satisfactory.

Sodium fluoride, used at the rate of an ounce to a gallon of water, is recommended by specialists for destroying parasites. This should be used on a warm day as a dip, and the birds should be completely immersed in the solution.

Hens should be as well fed when molting as when laying. Growing their new feathers is, if anything,

Best Time to Cut Sudan

Grass for Crop of Seed

for seed is when most of the heads are fully ripe. At that time many of the early heads will shatter, but as the plant tillers abundantly, it is not possible to catch all of the heads at the same stage of maturity.

The seed crop is generally cut with a grain binder and is cured in shocks. Sometimes a corn binder is used when the crop has been planted in rows on rich land and has grown very large and coarse, but ordinarily a grain binder is better. A grain separator will thresh and clean the seed perfectly if the seed is plump and ripe when harvested, but if the seed is cut too early it will be light and some of it will be blown over in the straw. For threshing light seed a clover huller is probably better than a grain sepa-

When Pasture Is Short

Feed Corn Meal Mash If the pusture is short, or if it is desirable to force the goslings for an early market, a mash composed of corn meal, wheat middlings and ground outs in equal parts by weight, mixed with 5 per cent of meat scraps. will make an excellent feed. Grit and oyster shell should be available as

well as a good supply of water. Mature geese can be handled in a similar manner. Unless they are being confined for some special reason, they will secure most of their living from good range. During the breeding senharder on them than producing eggs. | son they should receive a mash similar to that enumerated above,

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PRODUCING HEN

Fall is a season of year when flocks of poultry should be culled, according to L. H. Schwartz of Purdue university. Getting rid of the nonproducers now means better living conditions for the birds which are left. It gives the better birds a chance to produce leggs from now on when the price of eggs begins to rise. It will also reduce the feed bill.

Poultry flocks should, of course, be culled regularly. Any birds which show indications of positive sickness, poor laying capacity and lacking in vigor should be culled whenever seen. This is the time when a number of birds will take a vacation from laying. The nonlaying bird will show a comb which is either dried or beginning to dry up, a close space between the pelvic bones and keel and between the pelvic bones themselves. The longer they are out of laying the heavier may be the deposit of fat on the pelvic bones.

The birds may also be in a molt. All molting may not be due to poor laying. It may be the result of feeding a ration which is not high in protein. Purdue university recommends the following ration to feed to laying birds: Grain, 300 pounds yellow corn and 200 pounds of wheat; mash, 100 pounds each of ground yellow corn, wheat bran and middling, and 75 pounds of meat scrap.

It is very desirable also not only to cull the birds now, but to mark those which show every indication of being high producers. Those birds which show no molt have a large body capacity and have a large soft abdomen are the ones which should be marked

as possible breeders for another year. Many folks who have culled their flocks at this season of the year have received, actually, more eggs from the remainder of the flock than they did when they had the culls in with the whole flock.

Whitewash Henhouse in

Fall for Winter Use A coat of whitewash or cold water white paint on the inside walls of the poultry house will brighten up the interior and make it lighter during the winter months when the hen needs all the light she can get.

To make whitewash: Slack a half bushel of quicklime or lump lime with boiling water, keeping it covered during the process. Strain it and add a peck of salt dissolved in warm water, three pounds of ground rice boiled in water until it is a thin paste, a half pound of nowdered Spanish whiting. and a pound of clear blue dissolved in water. Mix these together well and let the mixture stand for several days. Heat it and apply as hot as possible with a whitewash brush. Alum added to whitewash will make it stick better. Use an ounce to a gallon. Molasses makes the lime more soluble and makes it penetrate wood or plaster more deeply. Use a pint of molasses to a gallon of whitewash. A pound of cheap bar soap dissolved in a gallon of boiling water and added to five gallons of thick whitewash will give the finished job a gloss like that of an oil paint.

Let Wing Feathers on White Leghorns Alone

The practice of pulling out the wing feathers to prevent the birds from flying the fences (a vice especially peculiar to Leghorns) is both slovenly and harmful to the birds themselves. The butt end of the feather quill of a growing bird contains juices which are essential to its satisfactory development, and the wing feathers should therefore be cut, unless the poultryman wishes his birds to undergo a setback.

Probably it is cheaper in the long run to buy a good commercial pullet mash, ready mixed, rather than to mix one'r own ingredients. Several well known firms of feed nerchants supply excellent pullet mashes at a price which justifies the saving of labor and possible noting, however, th t it is more than advisable to deal with a reputable firm in this matter.

Good Mash Feed

What is a good mash? That depends. If you have plenty of skim milk for your fowls, say a gallon daily to 30 hens, why then a mixture of such feeds as wher' middlings, ground oats, wheat bran and corn meal will do very nicely—with maybe a little meat scraps or high-grade tankage to tempt the appetite. But if you have no skim milk, the mash should contain 15 to 20 per cent of meat scraps or high-grade tankage with the other feeds mentioned.

Hens to Select

In selecting hens pick those that have capacity for feed. The little short, dumpy kind of a hen cannot consume enough feed to make her a profitable layer. Chickens with good capacity and good appetities are the ones that fill the egg basket. If chickens eat a lot of feed and still do not lay. it is time to look at the ration and find out what is lacking. One of the faults of many feeders is that they do not give their hens enough feed, rather than too much.

BUCKWHEAT GOOD FATTENING FEED

Buckwheat is a pretty good fattening feed for turkeys. Some prefer barley and corn, however. Either barley or oats, if mixed with buttermilk and the hulls removed, would be a preferable mixture. The buckwheat has the objectionable quality of having a woody, fibrous hull which is not good feed. A mixture of all three or four would do pretty well.

Some records sent in give the costs of feeding one part ground oats with hulls removed and two parts buttermilk as being 61/2 cents per pound, while the cost of feeding on equal parts ground barley, oats, and corn, with the oat and barley hulls removed and with the same relative amount of buttermilk, averaged about the same. A mixture of 200 parts corn meal, 100 parts ground oats, hulls removed, 50 parts red dog flour, 3 parts tallow, 706 parts buttermilk, averaged a cost of about 5 cents per pound.

Using equal parts ground oats and barley, hulls removed, one part beef scraps and eight parts buttermilk, the cost was shown to be 4% cents per pound. Of course, these costs were not figured lately, but the comparisons remain. The Cornell fattening ration of 100 pounds corn meal, 100 pounds buckwheat middlings, 100 pounds oat flour, 30 pounds beef scraps, and one part charcoal, is considered, too, a very fattening ration.

Sodium Fluoride Best

for Destroying Vermin Sodium fluoride is one of the best substances to use for getting rid of chicken lice. It can be purchased at almost any drug store. It can be applied by the "pinch" method, or by mixing with four parts of talc or fine dust and using a dusting can or by making a dip. The pinch method is most commonly used. In this method the hen is held in such a way that the feathers loosen up and one pinch is applied to the head, one on the neck, two on the back, one on the breast, one below the vent, one on the tail, one on each thigh and one on the underside of each wing. This application should be repeated in about eight days so as to kill the lice that were in the egg form during the first application.

Blue ointment is usually mixed with equal portions of grease. Three peasized portions are rubbed into the feathers—one around the vent and the other two under each wing.

If head lice are present it is usually better to apply some lard with 10 to 20 per cent kerosene thoroughly mixed with it or with 5 per cent of carbolic acid.

Producing Capons for

Consumption at Home The matter of producing capons for home consumption has not had proper emphasis. Everyone is aware of the superiority of meat from unsexed larger animals and as a rule such male animals are never used unless operated upon. But the fact that capon meat is as superior to rooster meat as steer beef is to bull beef is not generally realized. The farmer and poultryman should not be content with a low grade food stuff when it is very easily possible to have the best. The time will come, no doubt, when we will insist on en on quality in for is as much as we do now for steer beef.

**************************** Poultry Hints ~ ~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

Man has to hustle, but a hen makes money "laying around."

Sick birds should be segregated and proper remedies applied. Probably vaccination is as good a remedy and preventative as can be used.

The value of clean feed in preventing poultry disease is being realized more and more by poultrymen. All feed should be given to chicks in clean troughs or hoppers.

It is a good plan, when starting into the turkey raising business, or if in it now, to plan the production program over a period of more than one year. If this is done yards can be planned so that they may be rotated and so that the poults can be raised on fresh ground.

Poor layers have the opposite characteristics of those given to be used in the selection of breeders. They have thick, rigid pelvic bones; but two or three finger widths spans between these and the rear of the keel bone.

If a strict separation of turkeys and chickens is to be secured, as is vitally necessary for success with the former, the producer is obliged to raise his poults in confinement. In addition to the value of this method in preventing disease it also has its merits in that the poults can be given closer supervision.

Hens don't stop laying to molt. They molt when they stop laying. Of course, it's natural for them to let up on egg production, so they can grow their new winter coats.

I will sell at public auction at the John Ehlers farm, 2 1-2 miles west of Cameron, the following described property; Sale commences at 10 o'clock

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Cleaning Up to Increase Yields

Diséases of Wheat and Corn Are Causing Big Losses to Farmers.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.) Wheat scab and corn-ear rots are

causing large annual losses in the Central states by reducing acre yields and lowering the quality of the corn and wheat crops, according to the United States Department of Agriculture. Losses from wheat scab have averaged about 12,000,000 bushels of wheat annually for the last nine years. Cornear rots, some of which are produced on clover sod well plowed; the secby the wheat-scab organism, have ond was on continuous cornland with caused a loss of approximately 100,-000,000 bushels of corn annually for the last five years.

Cause of Scab and Rots. The fungous parasites causing wheat scab and most of the corn-earrots live over winter on dead cornstalks, wheat straw, stubble and other crop refuse. Spores produced by these organisms ripen in the late spring and summer and are blown from the old stalks and straw to the wheat heads and corn ears and cause wheat scab and corn-car rots.

Much of this damage could be prevented by crop rotation, by clean-up of cornstalks, straw and stubble, and by thorough plowing, says the department. Removing or plowing under all crop refuse, if done in the fall, pre- from the subsell. A well-drained soll practices conform to the market re- ficlency.

vents development of the winter spores, and if done in the spring prevents their movement by wind to the wheat and corn plants.

Studies made in 1919, when these diseases were particularly heavy in several different states in the Corn Belt, provide figures showing the effectiveness of such clean-up measures. In Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Tennessee and Wisconsin the average amount of wheat scab was 40 per cent where the wheat was sown in cornstalks and only 18 per cent where it was sown in plowed oat and wheat

Control of Rots.

The control of the corn-ear rots is just as striking. In 1926 corb was planted on two similar fields, the only difference being in crop rotation and soil preparation. The first field was old stalks poorly plowed under. There was no damage on the first field, while on the second, 45.9 per cent of the ears were affected.

The clean-up program developed for the control of the Europeon corn borer also will control wheat scab and materially reduce the amount of corn-ear rots. These facts should be taken into consideration in advancing the clean-up program in the borer-infested

Well-Drained Soil Will

Make Conditions Right When soil is thoroughly drained the plant roots are able to grow deeper

makes conditions right for the growth of the millions of micro-organisms that play an essential part in preparing food for crop plants. When a soil is waterlogged the air is prevented from passing into it where it is needed for the respiration of these organisms. Wet soils are too cold for the best growth of plants and prevent the decomposition of organic matter and the formation of humus. This keeps such a soil in a poor physical condition.

Soy Bean in Demand for Great Variety of Uses

The soy bean is now in demand for a great variety of uses aside from its value as hay and a green manure to turn under for soil improvement. Several oils are made from soy beans for cooking and salads; soy bean meal is an excellent stock feed; a health flour is made from the bean; it is used to manufacture a rubber substitute, the sprouts are used as green salads, and there are a variety of other uses to which the oriental visitor may be put. The demand for it is growing as manufacturers expand their fields.

Highest Grade Alfalfa

Is Marketed Profitably

A much greater quantity of highgrade alfalfa could be produced and marketed profitably in the United States, the United States Department of Agriculture believes, if producers would study market demands and and secure a large part of their food | make their production and loading

quirements. Hay dealers in all the big alfalfa distributing markets receive each year thousands of orders for high-grade alfalfa hey which cannot be filled because of an insufficient quantity of hay of this grade. The chief demand for baled alfalfa hay is from dairymen, and large numbers of them who now depend largely upon mill feeds as sources of protein would doubtless become buyers of alfalfa if supplies of a high-grade hay were available.

A chicken may now be hatched by electricity, raised and grown with an electric brooder and electric light, and finally cooked for your table by the same energy.

The vitality and vigor of the stock must be conserved. If one breeds from weak and diseased stock there will be constant trouble with colds and

Leghorn pullets should not begin to lay until they are from five to six months old. General purpose breeds take about a month longer.

Carbolineum, creosote, or crude carbolic acid make the best spray material to use in poultry houses to beep down red mites.

Although it may seem that the birds are foraging an adequate food supply during the summer, their ration is often incomplete, and is very frequentshort in protein. Feeds rich in this material are not always grown on the farm, and is a direct result of the de-

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FOR RENT: Five room house 21/2 lots, rent \$10 month. See G. F. Walker, Kendrick.

FOR SALE: Registered pointer pups. R. C. Heimgartner, Juliaetta, Idaho.

Now is the time to have your Christmas photographs taken. A full line of new fall styles at Engstrom's studio, Davies Building, Lewiston, Idaho. 46-1t

FOR SALE: Purebred Chester White male shotes, Homer Hayward, Southwick.

SUMMONS

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

Frances Vickrey, Defendant.
The State of Idaho send greetings to the above named defend-

You are hereby notified that a complaint has been filed against you in the district court of the second judicial district of the State of Idaho in and for the county of Latah by the above named plaintiff, and you are hereby directed to appear and plead to the said complaint within 20 days of the service of this summons; and you are further notified that unless you so appear and plead to said complaint within the time herein specified, the plaintiff will take judgement against you as prayed in said

complaint. The general nature and terms of plaintiff's cause of action is to procure a divorce on the part of the plaintiff from the defend-

ant on the grounds of desertion. Witness My Hand and the seal of said district court, this 10th day of October, 1928. (Seal of Court Affixed)

HARRY A. THATCHER, Clerk, By Adrian Nelson, Deputy Clerk. A. H. Oversmith, Attorney for Plaintiff, Residence and Postoffice Address, Moscow, Idaho.

Abandon Foolish Beliefs One of the things many present-day men cannot understand is that it is their duty to give up old beliefs that are untrue, and that no harm will come from such abandonment. Many of our beliefs in 1928 are as foolish as the old mythological tales, wherein

Animals and Parasites

rivers left their heds to fight on the

side of certain favorite heroes.—E. W

Howe's Monthly

Man is less bothered by parasites than he has ever heen, but domestic animals, concentrated in small areas. are probably more pestered than in

Engraving Process

An acquatint is a process of etching on copper or steel plates by means of nitric acid, producing an effect resembling a fine drawing in water colors, sepin or India ink.

TWO PROVEN SIRES LOST TO FARMERS

When are dairymen going to use proven sires instead of untried buli calves? asks D. L. Fout, field dairyman with the University of Idaho agricultural extension division. When, young bull until testing records have dairymen proved two sires in Idaho ing the age of greatest usefulness. Association records from Canyon

county show that seven daughters of one Jersey bull produced 3,086 pounds of milk and 121 pounds of butterfat each more than their dams. This bull was butchered before the daughters freshened and was not given an opportunity to prove his worth. The owner stated that every daughter of this buil later excelled her dam. Because he wanted another bull, and thought he needed one, the herd sire proven but not recognized as such was sold to the butcher. This dairyman has been sor- ifornia bur clover, fenugreek, southry ever since, writes O. A. Fitzgerald of Utah, in the Dairy Farmer.

The Gooding county (Idaho) tester is encouraging dairymen to be cautious in any move to dispose of a theoretically good bull that has not been given a full chance. The tester reports the story of a Holstein sire whose daughters produce 1.095 pounds of milk and 65.5 pounds of butterfat more than their dams but which was turned to an inglorious end before his value was known.

Cow testing associations records so far tabulated show that about onethird of the pure-bred sires are lowering production of their daughters in comparison with their dams, about one-third are holding their own or increasing slightly, and the great increase is coming from the last third. The higher the herd production the more difficult it is to bring increases, hence the greater need for a bull of proved ability, reasons Mr. Fourt.

The cow testing association record shows without guesswork which bulls should be kept and which should go to the butcher. "If these proven sires are to be of value to the dairy industry they must be alive and in service and not butchered," insists the Idaho dairy leader.

Contamination of Milk

Is Blamed on Consumer

The consumer is sometimes responsible for the contamination of the milk. Milk bottles should not be taken into a sick room, because infectious diseases can be spread by carrying infected bottles back to the dairy farm. If bottles are left where there are contagious diseases, they should not be collected by the milkman until they have been properly disinfected by the board of health. In the case of typhoid fever or other serious diseases which may be carried in the milk, it is better for the consumer to put out a covered dish for the milk or have it delivered to some member of the household. Until official permission has been granted, no milk bottles should be removed from a home in which there is or has recently been a case of communicable disease. The consumer should not use milk bottles for holding vinegar, kerosene, or liquids other than milk.

Hold Milk Flow During

Summer by Good Feeding Summer losses in milk production

are probably the heaviest of the year, and that is so mainly because cows are asked to live too much on their imagination. If the cattle do not seem contented and satisfied on coming from pasture, supplemental feeds should be supplied. Grain alone at this time is not sufficient, as the cows actually need more roughage. If silage is not available it may be possible to mow some grass crop for a time, if no special provision has been made for soiling crops. If neither is available. it is well to use hay to supplement the pasture.

Twin Bull Calves Found

Successful as Breeders The twin bull calves are just as likely to become successful mature breeding animals as any single bull calf The twin bull calves are just as likewould be. Likewise twin helfer calves are just as likely to be successful as breeding cows as single heifer calves. It is only when a bull calf is born as a twin with a heifer calf that usually the helfer calf does not prove a successful breeding cow and usually will not produce calves at all. Even in that case, the bull calf is just as likely to become a successful breeding bull as bull calves produced singly.

Developing a Herd

One good cow well fed and cared for will make more money than three or four poor ones. It is, therefore, a better practice to add a few good cows and take a little time to develop a herd through the use of good bulls. Cows not only must be good ones but also they must be well fed if good returns are to be secured. They win need some grain in addition to pasture Furthermore, the producing ability of every cow in the herd should be measured by weighing and testing the mili-

Inoculating Soil to Help Legumes

Some of Strains Required for Successful Culture of Many Plants.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.) When to inoculate the soil for a legume and when to depend on the presence of the necessary bacteria already in the soil has puzzled many also, will dairymen keep a promising farmers. It is true that soils in many sections of the country are well inocueither proved his worth or indicated lated with one or more of the strains him worthless? Then he relates how of bacteria required for successful culture of some of the legumes, and at without knowing it and turned them the same time poorly provided with to butchers just as they were near- the bacteria needed by other leguminous crops.

Bacteriologists studying the strains of bacteria that work in the roots of legumes have identified seven common groups, and the members of each group are for the most part capable of inoculating several species of

Alfalfa Bacteria.

One group listed by bacteriologists of the United States Department of Agriculture facludes the alfalfa bacteria which are also capable of inoculating bitter clover, button clover, Calern bur clover, white sweet clover, yellow sweet clover, and yellow trefoil. Introduction of alfalfa into some of the areas west of the Mississippi is relatively easy, because the soil is naturally inoculated with the proper bacteria.

The red clover bacteria will also inoculate alsike clover, crimson clover, hop clover, low hop clover, mammoth red clover, rabbit-foot clover, and

white clover. Vetch bacteria inoculate the Canada field pea, common vetch, garden pea, hairy vetch, broad bean (horse bean) lentil, narrow-leaf vetch, purple vetch, and sweet pea.

The garden and navy bean bacteria are interchangeable.

The lupine bacteria inoculate the blue lupine, serradella, the sundial (wild) lupine, and the European yellow lupine.

Cowpea Bacteria.

The legumes inoculated by the cownea bacteria are, the cowpea, Florida beggarweed, Jack bean, Japan clover, Kudzu, Lima bean, partridge pea, peanut, pigeon pea, tick trefoil, tepary bean, and Deering velvet bean. The soy bean, unlike the foregoing,

ls associated with bacteria not related to any of the commonly known strains. This, together with the fact that soy beans have been grown extensively for only twenty-five years in

this country, indicates the necessity for artificial inoculation where soy beans are grown for the first time.

If the crop rotation is planned a year or more ahead and it is desired to introduce a legume not hitherto grown, it is possible to make a test planting and determine whether the soil contains the bacteria necessary for the crop. This will be indicated by the presence of the nodules on the roots of the plants in the test plot.

Planting Winter Wheat

Sometimes Hard Problem

Winter wheat is a crop which takes nine months to raise, the longest length of time of all our annual crops. There are seasonal vicissitudes and insect pests all along the way. The season may be too dry for the seed to germinate or it may be too wet to sow the crop. High winds and bare ground and low temperatures of winter are a menace-thawing and freezing may ruin the crop and rust, the green bug, hessian fly, army worm and chinch bug may all take their toll. It may be sowed too early or too late. Although late sowing is preferable to excessively early sowing.

Agricultural Notes

***** In 1927 in the United States 2,263 agricultural agents were employed.

Regardless of the summer price of milk, it pays to keep the dairy herd in good condition during the summer months.

Two important ways farmers are lowering the cost of production are by securing high yields and by keeping operating costs at a low figure.

Temperature of barns will remain more uniform, stock will be healthier, and the frost nuisance will be practically eliminated by good ventilation.

Careful shocking and stacking of barley is an important factor in securing good quality grain for market. The seed will be discolored and is apt to sprout if left in the stack too long.

A promising new variety of alfalfa for the Northern states is the result of a small package of seed received 18 years ago by the United States Department of Agriculture through its office of foreign plant introduction. The new variety is known as "Ladak."

Benzine for Beetles

To clear beetles out of cupboards and larders, sprinkle a little henzine over the boards. It will kill the eggs. as woll as the incorts

Henpecked

A British educator says henpecked husbands live longer than other husbands. They live a more sheltered life. Probably they do-but a life that is too sheltered is not worth living at all. And most men who are henpecked would rather have more real storm and less shelter.-Exchange.

COMING!

United Doctors

The Doctor who has charge of the State of Washington is

A SPECIALIST

in Chronic Diseases and Clinical Medicine

Will be at

Davenport Hotel, Spokane Wednesday, Thursday, Friday. November 14, 15 and 16 Cosy Nook Hotel, Palouse, Monday, November 19

Office Hours: 9 A.M. to 3 P.M. No Charge for Consultation

The doctor is a graduate in medicine and surgery, licensed in the State of Washington. He visits professionally the important towns and cities, and offers free consultation to all, except the expense of treatment when desired.

He treats Chronic Diseases or long standing and has to his credit many wonderful results in catarrh, ulcers of the stomach, disease of gall bladder, bowels, blood and skin, nervous disorders and disease of heart, kidney and bladder, bed wetting, rheumatism, sciatica, leg ulcers, varicose veins, rectal ailments and chronic constipation.

If you have been ill for any length of time and do not get better, call on the doctor, as improper measures rather than disease are often the cause of your long standing illness.

Special attention is given to each case, and an earnest effort made to attain the best possible results. Remember the above date and

that the doctor specializes in

Chronic Diseases. Laboratory: 335-336-337 Boston, Block, Minneapolis, Minn.

Pre- I hanksgiving Sale

Prices Good Until Thanksgiving

Best fine cane sugar, 100 pound sack . . . - . \$6.58

MINCE MEAT

Hamers Mince Meat, 2 lbs. 45c PUMPKIN

Fancy Canned Pumpkin, 6 No. 21/2 cans

for\$1.00

CANDIED PEEL Orange or Lemon Peel, 1 lb 38c Citron Peel (Importd) 1 lb 58c

RAISINS

Seedless Raisins, 4 lb. pkg 33c CURRANTS

Fancy Currants, 1 lb pkg. 23c

FIGS Fancy White Figs, 2 lbs. 35c

DATES .

Dromedary Golden Dates (pitted) .. 23c

LARD

Carstairs, 4 lb pail 85c

COFFEE

MATCHES Ohio Red Lable Matches, per cartoon 16c

Morgan's 4X Coffee, 3 lbs. \$1.00

HOMINY

Uncle William Hominy, 6 No. 2½ cans for 45c

KRAUT

Uncle William Kraut, 6 No. 21/2 cans

for\$1.00 CATSUP

Uncl William Fancy Catsup, large bottle Uncle William Fancy Catsup, small bottle, for 14c

CRANBERRIES

Kno-Better Cranberries, per pound .. 25c

Fresh celery, lettuce, sweet potatoes, grapes, oranges, lemons, apples, etc. always on hand

Morgan's Grocery Market

TO SECURE DE LA CONTROL DE LA

Telephone 582

Kendrick, Idah

first of the week where he was loud knock at the door. When does not cave in and fill up the runcalled on accoun of the illness of the door was opened a stout ways, so that it is easier to locate the his mother.

the home of her son, Lester. Mrs. hs prayers, and they are out in L. C. Bump accompanied her as the wagon. Just help me and far as Spokane, where she will we'll get 'em in.' Investigation spend the winter.

George Ehlers of Cameron will next Wednesday, Nov. 21, at which time he will dispose of his entire faming equipment.

Oscar Raby was a Spokane visitor over the week end.

The Washington Water Power Co. had an interesting window display for Armistice day, consisting of souveniers from the World War. The collection was made by Jack Barnes during his service overseas.

Mr. and Mrs. Kester Dammarwere Moscow visitors last Mon- all our nation's proud history.

Bob Marmon was a business visitor in Spokane over the week

day and Saturday with his family in Dayton, Wash. Manford Nutt of Juliaetta was

transacting business in Kendrick yesterday.

were Spokane visitors the first of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Herres and son, Wayne, drove to Walla Walla last Sunday and brot Mrs. Herres' mother, Mrs. Barbour, home with them.

Bud Harris and Fred Crocker returned Wednesday from a hunting trip in the Salmon river complete in each issue; serials country. Mrs. Crocker accom- and short stories; feature arpanied them and visited her daughter, Mrs. Henry Baker. They brot home the limit of deer.

Rev. Chiesman, district superintendent of the Presbyterian Sunday school was a Kendrick visitor Wednesday.

ren left last Saturday for Florida for a visit with Mrs. Ramy's folks. They plan to spent the winter there.

An error was made in the price 3. A copy of "We," in 12 of an article in N. B. Long & colors, framing size 18x24 inches, Sons sale bill. Rayon bedspreads All for only \$2.00. should have been listed at \$3.19 instead of \$\$.19 as printed.

Cameron News

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wendt Poison Gophers and daughters were Sunday dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Koepp.

Mr. and Mrs. George Wilken and son spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Glen Betts.

Albert Brammer arrived from wyoming last week to spend the winter here.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McCoy and sons and Mr. and Mrs. Charley McCoy and daughter, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Fred Schoeffler.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Newman and daughter returned to Kellogg, after spending the week with friends and relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Gus Kruger and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wendt were Lewiston visitors, Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Wilken, Jr. spent last Tuesday with Mr. and Mrs. Herman Wilken, Sr.

Mr. and Mrs. George Ehlers and daughter, Hilga, were Lewiston visitors, Thursday.

Miss Adeline Rodgers spent Sunday with Mrs. Emma

G. F. Cridlebaugh spent the week end in Lewiston.

Mr. and Mrs. George Ehlers spent Sunday evening with Mr. and Mrs. Carl L. Wegner.

The following helped Mr. Mielke celebrate his birthday Sunday: Mr. and Mrs. Fred Newman, Mr. and Mrs. John Schwarz and family, Fritz Newman, Miss Emma Hartung, Bill, Herbert and Edwin Mielke.

The Whole Truth

Onee upon a time sickness came to a poorly-paid pastor of a country church. It was winter and the pastor was in financial straits. A number of his flock decided to meet at his house and | offer prayers for the speedy re-

material blessings upon the pas- able times to apply preventive meas-LOCAL NEWS internal blessings upon the pass use is late in fall, after the potators family. While one of the trees have been harvested and the deacons was offering a fervent toes have been harvested and the prayer for blessings upon the pocket gophers largely forgotten. N. E. Walker went to Peck the pastors household, there was a up comfortably. "What do you Wm. Watts was transacting want?" asked one of the elders. business in Moscow last Friday. "I'v brot pa's prayers," replied Mrs. Frank Crocker left last the boy. "Brot pa's prayers? Saturday for Wallace to visit at What do you mean?" "Yep, brot disclosed the fact that pa's prayers consisted of potatoes, flour, hold a public sale at his place bacon, cornmeal, turnips, apples, warm clothing and a lot of jellies for the sick ones. The prayer meeting adjourned in short order.-Exchange.

A Great Tribute

If you are ever so fortunate as to visit our National Capitol at Washington, you will fiind many things there to thrill you.

But none, perhaps, as stirring as one picture that hangs as a permanent gift to the American people and a fitting tribute to ell. Mr. and Mrs. Jack Carroll one of the most glorious deeds in

This wonderful picture bears the simple title "We," and as its name suggests, depicts the gallant flight of Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh from New York to Rev. Franklin spent last Fri-Paris—the flight that thrilld the world, and gave it probably its most beloved hero of all time.

And the best part of all this is, you can have a handsome copy of "We," printedin twelve colors and measuring 18x24 inches, to Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Dammarell hang in your own home.

You cannot buy the picture at any price. It may be had only through The Youth's Companion as its free gift to you with a year's subscription to the maga-

In its new form as a monthly magazine, The Companion itself has more to offer than ever before—a full book-length nover ticles, editorials, contests, puzzles, poems, recommendations of books and motion pictures, and special departments for both boys and girls covering their own favorite activities.

In order that every American home may enjoy the inspiration Mrs. R. H. Ramey and child-make the following liberal offer: 1. The Youth's Companion.

12 big monthly numbers, and 2. Two extra numbers to new subscribers ordering within 30

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION

S. N. Dept., Boston, Mass. Subscriptions received at

During Autumn

Best Time to Apply Preventive Measures to Keep Pests Away.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The attitude of many farmers toward pocket-gopher control is much like that of the man with the leaky roof: In dry weather the roof didn't need repairing, and when it was raining it was too wet to fix it. Pocket gophers damage such cultivated crops as potatoes, sweet potatoes, and other

At this time the soil is firmer and farmers boy was seen, wrapped runways and install poison bait in them with a fair chance of the pests traveling frequently over the same route and getting them. During the growing season this is not usually the case. New runways are continually made in the soft, loose soil, and the animals less frequently return to the used tunnels, many of which have caved in and are blocked up. If there are very many pocket gophers at that season, it is a most difficult task to eradicate them without injuring the crops one wishes to save.

Next Planting Free of Pests. The biological survey of the United States Department of Agriculture

urges that attention be given to cleaning up fields infested with pocketgophers, using two or three applications of poisoned bait if necessary, so that next spring's planting will be free of these pests.

Dry Roughage for Dairy

Cows Furnishes Protein

The best kinds of dry roughage to be fed to the dairy cow, in connection with corn silage or roots, are leguminous hays, such as alfalfa, red, crimson, or alsike clover and soy-bean or cowpea hay. While corn silage is an excellent feed, it is not a balanced one, as it does not contain sufficient protein and mineral matter to meet fully the requirements of the cow. The leguminous hays, in addition to being very palatable, have a tendency to correct this deficiency. They are also one of the best and cheapest sources of protein. One or more of these hays can be grown on any farm, and in addition to their value for feed. ing purposes, they improve the soil in which they are grown. Hay from Canada field peas, sown with oats to prevent the peas from lodging, also makes an excellent roughage.

Corn stover, coarse hay, etc., also find a good market through the dairy cow. This class of roughage is low in protein, however, and when it is used the grain ration must be richer in protein.

Fall Sowing of Alfalfa

Will Give Good Results

Where alfalfa patches are cultivated for dairy cattle, farmers will find they can obtain the best results by sowing early in the fall so the crop may get a start before the frost sets in or in the spring after the frost has passed, George P. Grout, professor of dairy husbandry, A. and M. college of Texas, has pointed out.

In this connection, Professor Grout cited results obtained in the cultivation of alfalfa on the college dairy farm, a project conducted in co-operation with the experiment station. Following recent inspection of the twoacre field given over to this project, Professor Grout reports a fine yield of alfalfa. It was planted last Janu-

For the dry-land belt, sowing in rows to permit cultivation so that all measures possible may be taken to retain moisture and to keep the grass from choking out the crop, is recom-

Causes of Deafness

The chief causes of deafness among children not born deaf are scarlet fever, measles, meningitis, falls and blows, and whooping cough.

WATCH FOR OUR SPECIALS -Each Week-Kendrick Barber Shop

Friday, Nov. 16th Marcell and Manicure

Only \$1.00 Mak your appointments

with Silvie Cook. root crops in the field during the early

Tonight & Saturday



You've seen this wonderful dog before. He is absolutely the greatest dog actor on the screen. This one of his greatest pictures.

Children, under 12 years, 10c Adults 35c. -

The New Kendrick Theatre

Extra Specials for Your Winter Buying

Buy Here and Save

Ladies and Misses Raincoats

Extra quality lined Raincoats at special pices.

Ladies Silk Hose

Ladies silk and wool hose. Our Rollins number and a extra special at 89c

Men's Socks

Another big shipment of Rollins socks for Men, some real snappy numbers and included in the Saturday specials.

Wool Socks

Men's all wool heavy socks 49c

Men's cotton flannel shirts 98c

Men's Shirts

Extra Bargains in all Men's and Boy's Suits and Over-

coats. We can save you money.

Men's Jackets Men's blanket lined jackets, corduory collar, well made and only \$2.48

Ladies Silk Hose

A dandy at 98c

Girls Coats

All wool plaids with fur collar, double lined through shoulders, special at \$9.85

Men's Sweaters

Men's heavy fleced lined coat sweaters extra special\$2.48

Cotton Batts

Made from new cotton 2½ pound size 98c 3 pound size \$1.68

Boy's Sweaters

½ pound size 23c

All wool, also cotton sweaters at ½ price

Pongee Prints

Fast color, extra special 29c

Grocery Specials Soda crackers, 15c size 10c 1 lb can Smoking Tobacco 63c Harvest Blend Coffee, per pound 37c Japan Tea per pound 42c

Airy Fairy Cake Flour 39c Old Mill Coyee with glass tumbler .. 53c

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Troy, Idaho

How About Those Side Curtains?

Is the celluloid good? Better have them fixed up for winter driving.

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N. E. Walker Idaho Kendrick

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Draught Beer Any time of the day.

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COAL and WOOD.

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Highest Market Prices for Your Grain and Beans

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Juliaetta, Idaho



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do our Officers and Directors forget our first and highest obligation to our depositors — safety of funds entrusted to our care.

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Kendrick State Bank

"Your Home Bank" KENDRICK, IDAHO