



# THE JUGGLER

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Senior Reporter . . . William Ingle  
Freshman Reporter, Burneda Cummings  
Student Body Reporter, Emma Glenn  
Junior Reporter . . . Bob Dammarell  
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Volume I . . . Published in the Interest of the Kendrick High School . . . Number 2

### Kendrick Goes To Lapwai

Don't forget that this is the day the Huskies go to Lapwai. Everyone is looking forward to an exciting game. If a sufficient number can secure ways to go, the high school will be dismissed for the afternoon.

### 7th and 8th Grade Items

The seventh and eighth grades had a class meeting for the purpose of deciding on class colors. The seventh grade chose Salmon and grey and the eighth chose old rose and black.

At the meeting Margaret Schulze was elected news reporter for a term of four weeks.

Friday evening the seventh and eighth grades had a farewell party for Rowena Ramey, who left for Florida, Saturday. The evening was spent in playing games. Dainty refreshments were served by the girls of the refreshment committee.

The seventh and eighth grades were invited into the high school assembly Monday afternoon to 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 cider were served at the close of the party.

The sixth grade history class has been studying about "Prehistoric Man" and several of the boys have made and contributed to the class some very good cave-man weapons. Both fifth and sixth grades are keeping history bulletin boards, which are proving very interesting. Many pictures are being collected to help illustrate the period being studied.

### Candy For Veterans

The girls of the high school are planning to fill boxes with home-made candy to send to the World War Veterans at the hospital at Walla Walla. Mr. Barnum has offered to pay the transportation charges.

### Attendance Record

The high school led with an average of 99 per cent in the percentage of attendance for the Kendrick schools for the past month. The rest of the grades average in order as follows: 7th and 8th, 95.6; 3rd and 4th, 97.3; 1st and 2nd, 97.7; 5th and 6th,

### Armistice Day Program

Monday afternoon the high school had a program in honor of Armistice Day. After several patriotic songs were sung and the flag salute given, Mr. Barnum gave a speech on the World War. His brief, but interesting talk was greatly appreciated by all those present.

Mr. Beardsley gave a reading which was taken from a "Christian Herald". It was an article written by someone who had visited the "Soldier's Hospital" at Walla Walla, and who had written about what he had seen there. The condition of some men as related by the writer was very pitiful.

### Farewell Party For Mabel Taber

A farewell party was given Friday, November 9th, at the home of Margaet Broeke in honor of Mabel Taber who left yesterday for Connell, Wash.

The evening was spent in dancing and playing cards, after which refreshments were served. Those present were: Mabel Taber, Donald Broeke, Harley Eichner, Helen Longeteig, Charles Davis, Georgine Christensen, Lloyd Ware, Thelma Mill, Emma Wegner, Muriel Crocker, Neva Ware, Walter Broeke, Helen Clem, Carl Davis, Elbert Long, Robert Dammarell and Margaret Broeke.

### Waffle Supper

A few of the high school girls held a waffle supper at the school house Wednesday, November 7. The program for the evening was a group of short skits after which waffles, peaches, cookies and cocoa were served. Those present were: Miss Ledbetter, Emma Glenn, Bernice Snyder, Mabel Taber, Marjory Davidson, Helen Emmett, Mae Freytag, NevaWare, Muriel Crocker, Edna Lohman, Eleanor Herres and Doris Emery.

### Play Practice Started

The play cast for "And Mary Did" started practicing this week. The play is to be given about the middle of December. Watch for the date!

Robert Dammarell accompanied his father to Spokane, Monday and Tuesday of this week.

The high school is very sorry to hear that they are losing one of their Seniors, Mabel Taber, who is leaving with her parents for Connell, Wash.

Mr. Beardsley was absent one day last week because of illness.

### Huskies Defeated by Bricklayers

The Bricklayers walked off the field here last Friday with a victory of 26-0. This was the last game on the Kendrick field this season and in spite of the recent rains was witnessed by a large number of spectators.

The Bricklayers made two touchdowns and their goal kicks in the first quarter. Although the Huskies fought hard they failed to hold down the score.

In the second quarter Kendrick's goal line was threatened and in trying to kick out of danger lost the ball to Troy, who made another touchdown, making the score 20-0 at the end of the first half.

In the third quarter the Huskies buckled down and the Bricklayers failed to score.

### "The Chuckler"

Mr. Beardsley in biology class: "This is positively the worst recitation I've ever had. I've done half the reciting myself."

Mrs. Jarvis putting a sentence on the board: "I saw the charming Miss Gray walking down the street! How would you punctuate this sentence?"

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

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

Walton: "Just... before... exams, sir."

Taken from a World History paper: Aur first political parties were not "Demerats" and "Re-publicians" as they are today, but they were nearly the same thory, one lead by Jefferson, the other was lead by Homilton. One was the Federalist, the other Re-publicians.

"If our English teacher is a bookworm, why isn't our Geometry teacher an angle-worm?"

Mae F.: "Miss Ledbetter, do you know why Bernice parts her hair in the middle?"

Miss L.: "No, why?"  
Mae F.: "Because she wants an ally down her block."

A sophomore English paper in an example of a definition for the word, Hypothesis: "Hypothesis is a triangle."

Miss Ledbetter: "You couldn't tell I was for Hoover in history class, could you?"

Emma: "No, are you?"  
Mabel: "I thought you were for Smith because you came to school with your nose red one morning."

methods of eradicating Canada thistles from the field.

Barley is a crop generally undervalued 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 often.

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 gather 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 alfalfa.

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 bloom.

Butter wrappers printed at the Gazette Office.

### 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.



### 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. McMillard, 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 ash in the milk. Fats, sugars, and starches are burned in the body to provide heat and energy or are used to build body fat, butter-fat, 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 feeds.

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 hays.

### Dogma and Duty

It is odd to see how men who take sides with dogma give themselves the airs of men who live for duty.—Robert Lynd.

### M. E. Church Notice

Sunday school at 10 a. m.  
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  
General Practice  
Kendrick, Idaho

### GENERAL REPAIR SHOP

Blacksmithing, Wood Work,  
Tire Setting, Wagon or  
Autos, Disc Sharpening,  
Machine and Gun Repairing.  
FRANK CROCKER

### CITY DYE WORKS

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

### J. J. PICKERD

Licensed Embalmer and  
Undertaker  
During bad weather we will  
furnish horse drawn hearse.  
Auto Equipment, Lady Attendant,  
Stock of goods in Kendrick  
Phone 462 Kendrick or  
6R Troy, or see  
G. F. Walker

## DAIRY GARAGE

Established 1916  
AUTHORIZED FORD DEALERS

### 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.

Watt repairing, guaranteed workmanship  
Glasses fitted by licensed optometrist

### RED CROSS PHARMACY

The Rexall Store  
B. F. Nesbit, Prop.

### 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 ered.

### 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

### The

## FARMERS BANK

"A Strong Bank  
KENDRICK, IDAHO

A. E. Clarke, President.  
W. J. Carroll, Cashier.  
N. S. Vollmer-Hopkins, Vice-President.  
F. K. Dammarell, Assistant Cashier.

## The Way to Her Heart

Give her, on special occasions, a box of our wonderful candies. Packed in whatever size you wish, these candies provide a gift ever acceptable and one that is long remembered.

### Perryman's

### 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, Illinois Natural History Survey. 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.

### Infertile Hill Fields Should Be in Pasture

Many infertile hill fields now in cultivation which erode easily should be put in permanent pasture. If such a

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 breeding.

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

# N. B. LONG & SONS, 9TH ANNUAL ROUSING FALL SALE

Now in Progress. Going Over with a Bang. 15 Days Sale

<b>Blankets</b> LOTS OF 'EM Double Sheet Blankets 66x80 <b>\$1.98</b>	<b>Cheviot Shirting</b> Good assortment of patterns, good quality Per yard <b>14c</b>	<b>TEA CUPS — SAUCERS</b> Plain white, Set of 6 Per set ..... 79c <hr/> <b>PERCALES</b> Yard wide, dark and light patterns Per yard ..... 15c	<b>Outing Flannel</b> Full Yard wide— Dark and Light Per Yard <b>19c</b>	<b>FLANNEL SHIRTS</b> Men's flannel shirts, sizes 14½ to 17. Here's a real bargain at ..... <b>\$1.39</b> <hr/> <b>Rayon Bed Spreads</b> Size 81x105 ..... <b>\$3.19</b>	<b>Towling</b> Part Linen Towling Sold only in 5 yard lots Per yard <b>10c</b>	<b>Gingham</b> 32 inch wide in checks, plaid and plain colors at per yard <b>12c</b>
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## Overcoats

SEASON'S LATEST STYLES!  
 Snappy Models. All Must Go!

\$16.50 Values  
**\$11.98**

### LADIES UNIONSUITS

Silk striped, Dutch neck, short sleeves, ankle length, and shoulder strap and knee length to select from. Now is the time to get your winter supply, per suit ..... **97c**

## Grocery Specials

Peets Granulated Soap, large pkg .... 39c  
 Libby's Sliced Pineapple, 35c value 29c  
 Fairmont Milk, tall can ..... 10c  
 Bulk Rice, good quality, 10 lbs. .... 69c  
 1 lb Cocoa, This is not a bulk cocoa but guaranteed 22% butter fat ..... 14c  
 Juno Pancake Flour ..... 29c  
 Babbitt's Cleaner, per can ..... 4c  
 Standard Corn, per can ..... 12c  
 Catsup, Libby's, and Del Monte brands, large bottle ..... 19c  
 14 lbs. Sugar, best grade ..... \$1.00

### Flannel Shirts

Men's flannel shirts, sizes 14½ to 17. Here's a real bargain . . . **\$1.39**

### Cretonne

36 inch Cretonne, fast colors  
 Exceptional quality value  
 Must go at—Per yard  
**19c**

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### OVERALLS

Men's big overalls.... **97c**

### Blankets

Part Wool Blankets  
 66x80  
 Just what you've been waiting for  
**\$3.29**

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### Childrens Shoes

Sizes 8½ to 12, Real good values ..... **\$1.76**

## Men's Suits

At Drastic Reductions. Closing Out Entire Line. Here are some great values.

Don't Fail to Look These Over!

# 33 1-3 Per Cent Discount

### MEN'S SHOES

Men's tan dress oxfords, new style Goodyear welt soles ..... **\$3.47**  
 Work shoes, \$5.00 values. Look at this saving .... **\$2.98**  
 Men's 8-inch shoes, all sizes, some buy at ..... **\$4.69**

## RIFLEMEN WANTED

At the City Park, Kendrick, Idaho, at 10 o'clock,  
**Saturday, Nov. 24, 1928**  
 At our seventh and probably last.

### Turkey Shoot

**Manly & Roberts**

## POULTRY

### 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 laying 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 condition.

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.

### to start the egg-eating, or the feather-picking 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.

### 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 can't.

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

Good ventilation is very essential. 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 ration.

During the summer months the colony house should be sprayed at regular intervals. A satisfactory spray can be made of three parts of kerosene and one part of crude carbolic. 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, harder on them than producing eggs.

### Best Time to Cut Sudan Grass for Crop of Seed

The best time to cut Sudan grass 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 fills 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 separator.

### 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 space.

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 feet.

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

### 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 H. 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 chill 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, Farmers Bulletin No. 1378-F, Marketing Eggs, may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington.

### 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 300 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

### 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 as 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 half 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 mowed 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 of a pea-green color.

### When Passing Thru---

Stop in for

## Hot Lunches and Confections

Watch our ad for Christmas Gifts

We serve Genuine Mexican Chili

### Julietta Confectionery

Frank H. Rider, Prop.

### When Pasture Is Short Feed Corn Meal Mash

If the pasture 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 oats 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 season they should receive a mash similar to that enumerated above.

# POULTRY

## CULL AND MARK 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 eggs 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 middlings, 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 powdered 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. Mollasses makes the lime more soluble and makes it penetrate wood or plaster more deeply. Use a pint of mollasses 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's own ingredients. Several well known firms of feed merchants supply excellent pullet mashes at a price which justifies the saving of labor and possible noting, however, that 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 wheat 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 appetites 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.

# FARM POULTRY

## 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 6½ 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 4½ 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 penicillin 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 quality in food 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 poulters 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, it is vitally necessary for success with the former, the producer is obliged to raise his poulters in confinement. In addition to the value of this method in preventing disease it also has its merits in that the poulters 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.

# AUCTION SALE

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

## Wednesday Nov. 21

### Livestock

Team Grey Horses, age 12 years, weight 1250  
 One Brown Mare, Age 4 years, weight 1400  
 One Bay Mare, age 4 years, weight 1300  
 One Grey Mare, age 3 years, weight 1100  
 One Grey Mare, age 8 years, weight 1600  
 One Black Saddle Pony, age 12 years, weight 950  
 One Horse, age 11 years, weight 1200  
 One Holstein cow, age 6, giving milk  
 One Jersey cow, age 6, giving milk, fresh in February.  
 One Jersey cow, age 6, giving milk, fresh in March.  
 Two Grade Guernsey Yearling Heifers.  
 One Holstein Heifer Calf.  
 One Jersey Heifer Calf.  
 Two Jersey Bull Calves.  
 One calf 6 months old

### Implements

One set breeching harness  
 One saddle  
 1½ H. P. Fairbanks-Morse gasoline engine

8-foot John Deere binder  
 4-section drag harrow  
 9-foot Van Brunt double disc drill  
 Six-blade right lap  
 P. & O. Hammock riding cultivator  
 One post drill  
 One Majestic Cream separator  
 Two Five-gallon Cream cans  
 One 2-horse gasoline engine  
 One 3-foot Marmont disc  
 One Dering binder  
 One Calidona bean cutter  
 One 14-inch gang plow  
 One set breeching harness  
 16-inch walking plow  
 14-inch Moline gang plow  
 One 3 H. P. Fairbanks gas engine

### Household Goods

One 3-burner Kerogas oil stove  
 One oil heater  
 One Dexter Washing Machine  
 One combined Clothes Closet and Writing Desk  
 Bedstead, Spring and Mattress

## Lunch Served at Noon

**Terms:** All sums under \$20.00 cash; all over that amount bankable notes bearing 10 per cent interest, due October 1, 1929.

# George Ehlers, Owner

Kendrick State Bank  
 Clerk

E. S. Stamper  
 Auctioneer

## Cleaning Up to Increase Yields

### Diseases 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. Corn-ear rots, some of which are produced by the wheat-scab organism, have 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-ear rots 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-ear 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-

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 out and wheat fields.

Control of Rots. The control of the corn-ear rots is just as striking. In 1926 corn was planted on two similar fields, the only difference being in crop rotation and soil preparation. The first field was on clover sod well plowed; the second was on continuous cornland with 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 European 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 area.

### Well-Drained Soil Will Make Conditions Right

When soil is thoroughly drained the plant roots are able to grow deeper and secure a large part of their food from the subsoil. A well-drained soil

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 high-grade 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 make their production and loading practices conform to the market re-

quirements. Hay dealers in all the big alfalfa distributing markets receive each year thousands of orders for high-grade alfalfa hay 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 roup.

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, cresote, or crude carbolic acid make the best spray material to use in poultry houses to keep 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 frequent short in protein. Feeds rich in this material are not always grown on the farm, and is a direct result of the deficiency.



**LOCAL NEWS**

N. E. Walker went to Peck the first of the week where he was called on account of the illness of his mother.

Wm. Watts was transacting business in Moscow last Friday.

Mrs. Frank Crocker left last Saturday for Wallace to visit at the home of her son, Lester. Mrs. L. C. Bump accompanied her as far as Spokane, where she will spend the winter.

George Ehlers of Cameron will hold a public sale at his place next Wednesday, Nov. 21, at which time he will dispose of his entire farming 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 souvenirs from the World War. The collection was made by Jack Barnes during his service overseas.

Mr. and Mrs. Kester Dammarell, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Carroll were Moscow visitors last Monday.

Bob Marmon was a business visitor in Spokane over the week end.

Rev. Franklin spent last Friday and Saturday with his family in Dayton, Wash.

Manford Nutt of Juliaetta was transacting business in Kendrick yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Dammarell 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 country. Mrs. Crocker accompanied 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.

Mrs. R. H. Ramey and children left last Saturday for Florida for a visit with Mrs. Ramey's folks. They plan to spend the winter there.

An error was made in the price of an article in N. B. Long & Sons sale bill. Rayon bedspreads should have been listed at \$3.19 instead of \$3.19 as printed.

**Cameron News**

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wendt and daughters were Sunday dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Koepf.

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 Brunseik.

G. F. Criddlebaugh 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**

Once upon a time sickness came to a poorly-paid pastor or 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 recovery of the sick ones and for material blessings upon the pastors family. While one of the deacons was offering a fervent prayer for blessings upon the pastors household, there was a loud knock at the door. When the door was opened a stout farmers boy was seen, wrapped up comfortably. "What do you want?" asked one of the elders. "I've brot pa's prayers," replied the boy. "Brot pa's prayers? What do you mean?" "Yep, brot his prayers, and they are out in the wagon. Just help me and we'll get 'em in." Investigation disclosed the fact that pa's prayers consisted of potatoes, flour, 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 find 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 one of the most glorious deeds in all our nation's proud history.

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 Paris—the flight that thrilled 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," printed in twelve colors and measuring 18x24 inches, to 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 magazine.

In its new form as a monthly magazine, The Companion itself has more to offer than ever before—a full book-length novel complete in each issue; serials and short stories; feature articles, 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 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 days, and
3. A copy of "We," in 12 colors, framing size 18x24 inches, All for only \$2.00.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION  
S. N. Dept., Boston, Mass.  
Subscriptions received at this office. 45-1

**Poison Gophers 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 root crops in the field during the early

summer, but one of the most favorable times to apply preventive measures is late in fall, after the potatoes have been harvested and the pocket gophers largely forgotten.

Soil is Firmer.  
At this time the soil is firmer and does not cave in and fill up the runways, so that it is easier to locate the 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 pocket-gophers, 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 feeding 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 two-acre field given over to this project, Professor Grout reports a fine yield of alfalfa. It was planted last January.

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 recommended.

**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  
Make your appointments with Silvie Cook.

**Extra Specials for Your Winter Buying**  
**Buy Here and Save**

- Ladies and Misses Raincoats**  
Extra quality lined Raincoats at special prices.
- 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 Shirts**  
Men's cotton flannel shirts ..... 98c
- Extra Bargains**  
in all Men's and Boy's Suits and Overcoats. We can save you money.
- Men's Jackets**  
Men's blanket lined jackets, corduroy 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 fleeced lined coat sweaters extra special ..... \$2.48
- Cotton Batts**  
Made from new cotton  
2½ pound size ..... 98c  
3 pound size ..... \$1.68  
½ pound size ..... 23c
- Boy's Sweaters**  
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  
4 pound Raisins ..... 37c  
Airy Fairy Cake Flour ..... 39c  
Old Mill Coyee with glass tumbler .. 53c

**KENDRICK STORE CO.**  
**"The Quality Store"**

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COAL and WOOD, MILL FEED and FLOUR  
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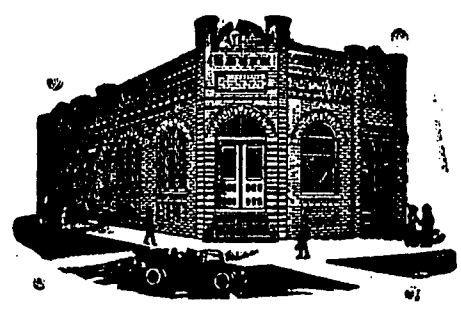
Is the celluloid good? Better have them fixed up for winter driving.

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