

NEWSY ITEMS FROM NORTHERN IDAHO

SUMMARY OF EXCHANGES FOR BENEFIT OF GAZETTE READERS

The federal government has recently made an allotment of \$51,000 for a study of the upper Columbia river in Washington to determine whether it would be justified in future development of the river.

Troy reports one of the most violent electrical storms there a week ago last Saturday that the country has experienced in many a day. Thunder and lightning crashed and flashed for about an hour. Lightning struck in a number of places but did no great damage.

Ninety thousand Eastern brook trout have been planted so far this year in Christensen creek. Bull Run and Elk River below the dam, according to a report in last weeks'—Elk River News.

Fishermen report a wonderful supply of fish in the streams this year, but say they are small. Few large ones are being caught. The editor of the Elk River News wrote the state game warden asking his opinion as to why there should be no larger ones and he stated that the only reason he could give for the small fish was that they did not grow so well being transferred from cold water in the hatchery at Coeur d'Alene to warmer water here, but that in a couple more years there should be an abundance of large ones.

The Sub-Committee on Agriculture from Washington, D. C., will visit Lewiston, July 26, to study agricultural problems here and throughout the Northwest. The Lewiston Chamber of Commerce at that time will present as strong an argument as possible to the Committee in an effort to secure funds to complete the Lewis-Clark highway. It is estimated that the 53 miles yet to be completed will cost \$1,000,000.

Arrangements are being made by the Lewiston chapter, American Red Cross, to conduct a six-day life saving and swimming campaign, starting August 5. Mr. Ed Godfrey of San Francisco will be in charge.

The threat of heavy fine and imprisonment which, under the Jones law, hangs over those who violate the national prohibition act, has cut down the number of violations since the passage on March 2 to exactly nil in the Lewiston territory, says the Lewiston Tribune.

A new creamery has started at Moscow, to be known as the Latah Creamery company. Incorporators are Eb Martin, John Ramstedt and Alen Snook, all experienced creamery men. The company will do a general creamery and dairy business, both retail and wholesale.

Citizens of Bovill have formed an aviation club and purchased a used biplane from the Wallace flying club.

Picking of the Yellow Transparent apple crop in the Lewiston-Clarkston Valley started Wednesday.

The medical superintendent of the Orofino Asylum believes that Raymond Matthews, youthful murderer, is suffering "from dementia praecox based on a mentally deficient foundation," says that this brain malady is incurable.

Lewiston is soon to have a dog and cat hospital, the only institution of its kind in north Idaho.

The Lewiston Tribune for Wednesday says that the heat of the past few days has noticeably reduced the expected yield of wheat, but that "growers are not pessimistic over present conditions, but on the contrary are hopeful for higher prices that will enable them to offset losses from shrinkage and from the failure of the spring wheat crop."

The northern Idaho women's vocational camp will be held this year at Lake Hauser, Idaho, according to Dean E. J. Iddings,

FARMER INSTANTLY KILLED NEAR BLAINE IDAHO

Mrs. R. Murphy of Kendrick received word Thursday morning that her brother, Marten Sten, of Moscow, was instantly killed Wednesday evening while driving a binder near Blaine. The fatal accident was caused by a run-away, which threw Mr. Sten from the binder in such a position that the machine passed over his chest.

Mr. Sten is survived by a widow. He had been married only two weeks.

LATAH FARMERS WILL MEET AT MOSCOW

Plan Discussion of Farm Relief Bill

Plans are under way at the instance of the Moscow Chamber of Commerce for a meeting of the citizens of Latah County, and especially the farmers, at which the provisions of the farm relief bill will be outlined and discussed and perhaps some steps taken for the application of particular benefits to farmers of this region.

Representative Burton L. French will address the meeting and will define the various items of the bill. Professor E. F. Dummeier, economist of the State College of Washington, and Mr. G. P. Mix, of Moscow, will aid in the discussion.

The meeting is scheduled for Saturday evening, July 27th, at 8 o'clock, in the Elk's Temple, Moscow.

The meeting is for those concerned with farming and everyone is invited. It is hoped and believed that the session will be an interesting and an advantageous one.

TAKE OUTING AT ELK RIVER

An automobile caravan left Saturday evening to spend Sunday camping and fishing in the Elk River country. In the party were Mr. and Mrs. O. E. McPherson and sons Jerrold and Donald, of Kendrick. Mr. and Mrs. N. E. Ware, and daughter Reva, and Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Tupper and daughter Alta of Clarkston; Mr. and Mrs. Jake Berriman and daughters Veva and Reva of Cameron; Miss Maude Pounds of Lewiston, and Mrs. Annie Oylear of Clarkston.

STREET IMPROVEMENT LEVY CARRIES

The village of Kendrick, in a special election last Tuesday, authorized a three mill tax for special street improvement purposes for the year 1929. There were nine votes for the tax and none against it.

head of the college of agriculture at Moscow.

Miss Gladys Cain of Troy wrote an essay recently on "Beef in its relation to other Meats", which won the state championship in a national contest for high school girls.

The Lewiston Tribune's traveling correspondent reports the average yield of fall wheat on the big Poflatch at probably 20 bushels per acre. Ten bushels he thinks a conservative estimate on spring grain. The bean crop will be very light he believes unless there is a rain within the next ten days. Several farmers in the Kendrick district disagree with him and say he has considerably underestimated the average yield all along the line.

According to a report in the Moscow Star-Mirror of last Saturday, a mass meeting of all farmers in Latah county will be held in Moscow within the next week or ten days for the purpose of discussing the farm relief bill, and it is possible that Representative Burton L. French will be present to explain to the farmers just how farmers can get relief through the measure.

The chamber of commerce is sponsoring such a meeting because several prominent farmers of this region have been anxious to have the situation explained and clarified.

C. E. Hughes, Jr., Takes Oath of Office



Charles Evans Hughes, Jr., son of the former secretary of state, taking the oath of office as solicitor general of the United States department of Justice. Left to right—Charles B. Sornborger, assistant chief clerk of the department of justice; Attorney General William D. Mitchell, and C. Hughes.

INGENIOUS DEVICE BANISHES DUST

W. F. Behrens, manager of the Kendrick Machinery Company, got tired of breathing dust from his tractor, and set about to find some way to banish the dust.

He ran a belt from the crankshaft straight up to a point just above the radiator. He attached the upper extremity of the belt to a rod, which runs just above and parallel to the gas tank. To the rear end of this rod, a few inches from the driver's face, he attached a circular fan.

The crankshaft turns the belt, the belt turns the rod, the rod turns the fan,—and the fan banishes the dust. Incidentally, too, says Mr. Behrens, the fan cools the drivers face at the same time that it drives the dust away.

MRS. HULL IS HOSTESS TO VISITORS

Visitors arriving Thursday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Hull were Mrs. Sarah Crow and Mrs. Stanley Talbott of Lewiston; Miss Augusta Hoke, and Mrs. Eugene Brayman of San Francisco; and Mrs. J. A. Whitlock of Birmingham, Alabama. Miss Hoke is a sister and Mrs. Brayman a daughter-in-law of Mrs. Crow.

LINDEN ITEMS

Mrs. Louisa Fry and two little grandsons and Mrs. Weyen and sons, Billy and Teddy, spent Wednesday afternoon at the Smith home.

Mr. and Mrs. John Fonburg arrived Tuesday from Arcadia, Kansas, to visit Mr. Fonburg's brother C. E. Fonburg.

Mrs. C. E. Harris and children spent Thursday with Mrs. Geo. Lockhart at Crescent.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Dunham and sons of Clarkston are spending their vacation with Mr. Dunham's sister, Mrs. Louie Alexander and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Keeler and children and grandmother Keeler visited relatives at Ori-fino Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Fonburg and daughter, Miss Ruey; C. E. Fouburg, Lester Weaver and niece, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Al. Fonburg at Cullidace.

Daniel Hunt arrived Friday from California to visit his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Hunt.

Miss Helen Farrington of Crescent visited her grandmother McKeeler, several days last week at the Smith home.

Mrs. C. H. Fry and son Dick returned Saturday evening from a two week's visit with relatives at Miltoir Oregon.

Delighted to Obey.

Sunday School Teacher—Now children you must never do anything in private that you wouldn't do in public.

Sammy—Hooray! No more baths!—Stevens Stone Mill.

PRESBYTERIANS HAVE HOUSE CLEANING

Thirty members of the Presbyterian congregation met at the church Wednesday evening to engage in a dirt chasing contest. Emulating the Old Dutch Cleanser maidens, they renovated the main auditorium, cleaned out the basement, and tidied up the yard and lawn. Following this good work, they ate a picnic lunch together at the church.

FIRE DESTROYS GIFFORD BUSINESS SECTION

Four Buildings Burn—Loss Estimated at \$17,350

A fire of unknown origin, starting in the rear of the R. D. Parrott store at Gifford, Monday, destroyed three business houses and one residence, and came near taking the life of R. D. Parrott. The loss is estimated at \$17,350.

The fire was discovered at 3 o'clock in the morning by members of the Lewiston Orchestra returning from a dance. Residents of Gifford responded with buckets of water in an heroic effort to stop the fire from spreading thruout the residence district.

R. D. Parrott, entering his burning store in search of valuable papers was overcome by heat and smoke. When rescued he was in a state of near-suffocation. It is reported however that he is recovering.

The following buildings were destroyed, with practically all their contents:

R. D. Parrott Store, loss, \$8,500. Odd Fellows Building, loss \$3,000. Mosonic Lodge Equipment, loss \$800. J. H. Cornwall garage, loss \$3,000. Herriek confectionery, loss \$1,000. Rebecca Lodge equipment, loss \$1,000.

Losses were covered by \$8,500 insurance.

POOR CROPS REPORTED BY TRAVELLER

B. Assmann of Portland, Oregon, who owns the Harry Langdon place of American Ridge, was in town Sunday. He is returning to Portland after spending a year in travel abroad. He visited in France, Germany, Italy and England, and toured Egypt and Palestine.

Mr. Assmann, returning by way of Quebec and Montreal, reported Canadian wheat estimates as about half what they were last year. Corn in Indiana and Illinois seemed backward. The crop was excellent in parts of Iowa and Minnesota. Between Council Bluffs and St. Paul corn was six feet high. In many parts of the Middle West crops were late and poor because of a backward spring and heavy rainfall. Much of the bottom land in Missouri was too wet for planting. In the Red River Valley, on the other hand, crops were burnt up. In North Dakota much grain had been destroyed by hail. In the Devil's Lake region large numbers of houses and barns had been blown down. Crops in South Dakota and Montana, so far as Mr. Assmann could see from the train, were pretty sick.

Mr. Assmann, after traveling in so many countries, declares that he is happy to return to America, and especially to be once more in the Pacific Northwest.

MARY LUPPMAN HAS OPERATION

Mary Kate Luppman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Luppman, of Southwick, was rushed to St. Joseph Hospital at Lewiston last Wednesday where she underwent an operation for appendicitis. She is doing nicely.

WRITES ON ALASKA

Rev. Mr. Groth is publishing three or four articles on his experiences in Alaska. He will describe in succeeding issues the life of the natives, the work of the mission schools, and other aspects of the great northland that have come under his observation.

KENDRICK PEOPLE HAVE FINE TRIP

SPEND ENJOYABLE WEEK AT RED RIVER HOT SPRINGS

Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Ramey and family and Mr. and Mrs. N. E. Walker returned Saturday from an eight-day outing at Red River Hot Springs, 24 miles above Elk City. Fishing was so good that the anglers experienced no trouble in securing the limit each day. They report the average size as nine inches with an occasional trout 12 to 14 inches long, mostly Rainbow and Cutthroats. After feasting on fish for a week the party of eight people brought 100 nice trout home with them.

The vacationists report that deer in the vicinity of Red River Hot Springs are numerous and tame "as Jack rabbits in the Big Bend country". One of the largest elk ticks in the country, they report, is within 15 minutes walk of the Hot Springs. Moose are plentiful, too, though none were seen.

The trip to the hot springs was made by way of Winchester, Kooskia and Stites. Six miles east of Stites the party turned north through Clearwater and on over the Iron Mountains past Switchback Peak and Mount House, where they arrived at an altitude of 6300.

The 40 miles from Stites to Newsome creek required 6 hours of driving time. The party camped the first night at Newsome, where they feasted on trout. It required eight or nine hours of slow, rough motoring from Newsome to Red River Hot Springs, a distance of 42 miles.

The return trip was made by way of Houston, thence down the new Clearwater highway and over a seven mile grade into Grangeville. Despite some heavy grades in the neighborhood of Houston, this route is much better than the one via Stites and Newsome. That part of the Clearwater highway below Houston that has been completed is a wonderful piece of road, Mr. Ramey says.

The Kendrick vacationists were impressed by the Red River Hot Springs resort. A swimming pool of warm mineral water accommodating 50 people at one time, good cabins, a well-managed hotel and a beautiful setting make the resort attractive. The altitude is 3800 feet, but the nights were only pleasantly cool, not cold. Tourists and campers are just now beginning to enter that country for the season. The anglers from Kendrick arrived ahead of the crowd, in time to find fishing at its best.

BIBLE CLASS ENJOYS SOCIAL TIME AT TEACHER'S HOME

Mr. Beardsley's adult Bible class of the Presbyterian Church and all the teachers of the Presbyterian Sunday School met at the home of Mr. Beardsley in Juliaetta one evening this week. Rev. Mr. Franklin and wife were guests of the Bible class on this occasion. Twenty-five people were present. The evening was spent in the playing of games, under the leadership of Mrs. H. B. Thompson, and in the singing of songs.

Embarrassing Recognition.

It was a casual acquaintance-ship. The two men had met in the park. Suddenly one of them sighted two women coming along.

"Ah," he said, "here comes my wife with some old hag she's picked up."

"Fancy that, now," said the other; "here comes mine with another."—Tit-Bits.

Grover O'Donnell, 23, a football star on the University of Idaho team, was killed in Portland last Wednesday when the automobile in which he was riding collided with a freight car.

THE KENDRICK GAZETTE
"The Pulse of The Potlatch"

Published every Friday at Kendrick
Idaho, by
Rollien Dickerson
Independent in Politics

Subscription Price - \$1.50
Entered at the Post Office at Kendrick as second class mail matter.

WILL THE MEN, TOO, REVOLT?

Not so many years ago, Dame Fashion yielded a sceptre over womankind with a brutality worthy of a Caesar. As a dictator she made Mussolini look like a peanut. She ordered women to wear bustles,—and women wore them. She prescribed high heels, like stilts, and women tiptoed around in them, painfully. She devised long trains that gathered up millions of disease germs, and women, lamb-like, submitted. She frowned on the cutting of hair and compelled the ladies to tie up their superabundant tresses in curious snailshell knots on top of the head. She twisted a band about the waist in such a manner as to interfere with physical comfort and to threaten the welfare of the unborn child. She had women, in fear, worshipping half hypnotized, at her shrine.

But the worm has turned. Where, now, are the bustle, the high heel, the train, the bound waist, the massive head of hair? Discredited and gone, extinct as the Dodo,—and gone, let us hope, forever. Women have emancipated themselves from the torture of Dame Fashion, and they refuse to listen longer to her commands, except when those commands are in keeping with common sense, comfort, and sanitation. And what has been the result? Better health, greater vitality, more charm and grace, and a happier outlook on life.

Are men capable of profiting by this example? Enslaved by convention, poor meek men have suffered the tortures of stiff collars, sweltered in cloth coats in the summer time, done penance in tight leather belts, splinted their chests in close-fitting vests, and tolerated creased trousers reaching to the heels.

There are signs, however, of another emancipation. The American man, according to Doctor Thomas Darlington of New York "is in revolt, with guns of rebellion aimed at his own clothes: his war-cry is DOWN WITH DISCOMFORT." Speed the day! Let men show the same good sense that women have.

(P. S.: One thing which this editor likes about Kendrick is the fact that a feller can walk down main street collarless, coatless, sleeveless, beltless and hatless without inviting frowns, giges and stares. Not so much can be said of every village.)

FARM RELIEF—FACT OR FICTION?

The Farm Relief Bill, passed recently by the United States Congress, after ten years of agitation, has provoked no end of speculative comment. Few people understand the Bill, and what people do not understand they tend to doubt. It is not to be wondered at that many intelligent farmers are mildly skeptical. They aren't quite sure whether the Relief Bill will give relief. They know that many acts of Congress in the past have been prompted by political expediency. They know that Congress has taken no especial interest in the farmer heretofore, and they wonder why this recent agitation in his behalf. They are aware of the fact that Congress has been more anxious to please the large manufacturer and the big business man than to please the tiller of the soil. They know that few laws have ever been passed in the history of this country primarily to protect the producer. They feel grateful for the Rural Credits Law, passed during the Wilson administration, but they are still rubbing their eyes in bewilderment and wondering how in the world such an unheard of event ever happened. It is scarcely an exaggeration to say that hard-headed farmers, the ones who do some thinking for themselves, not only feel mildly skeptical and indifferent toward the farm relief bill, but they doubt whether the government could be of very much immediate help to them even if it wanted to, ever so badly. They believe, in other words, that

their salvation must be attained, if it is attained at all, through their own efforts.

If up to the present time a good many farmers have refused to take farm relief very seriously, there are nevertheless signs of a change in their attitude. President Hoover's enthusiastic support of the Farm Relief Bill and his undoubted faith in its efficacy have helped to dispel the farmer's gloom. The big calibre of the men whom Hoover has appointed on the Farm Relief Board strengthens the faith of the farmer and goes a long way to assure us all. Almost are we constrained to crawl out of our shell of cynicism, and shout to the housetops that here, at last, is a sincere and fundamental effort on the part of the government to give the farmer a square deal. Heaven knows its time.

Still further to strengthen our confidence there comes the testimony of Mr. Legge, Chairman of the Farm Relief Board, to the effect that, if the farmers of the country will become sufficiently "co-operative minded", they will be able, aided by the government, to raise the farming industry up to an economic level equal to that of other leading industries of the nation. And Senator Thomas, recently arrived from Washington, declares that "the Farm Relief Bill signed by President Hoover on June 15 is sound, constructive and workable."

The farmers' meeting to be held in Moscow July 27 is for the purpose of discussing the farm relief bill. Farmers can learn a great deal to their advantage by attending this meeting.

Mr. Assman's story in this issue mentions seven causes of poor crops in various parts of the Mississippi Valley,—late spring, heavy rains, excessive heat, drought, hail and cyclones. Seldom indeed do any of these scourges pour out their wrath upon the fertile Potlatch region.

The ideal civilization is one in which power performs all necessary tasks, with a minimum of human labor. We are approaching that. Farm electrification is changing the pursuit of agriculture as it has changed factory life. We are coming into a period beside which the civilizations of the past will seem wasteful and tawdry.

The Daily Star-Mirror of Moscow, speaking editorially, implies that the present owner of the Kendrick Gazette was influenced to purchase by the fact that this paper happens to be the "official paper" of Latah County. This implication, however, is a mistaken one. The present owner purchased because he likes the town and the people of Kendrick, and because he believes that the Potlatch is a good country with a promising future.

Maybe some accidents are called unavoidable because a fool can't avoid driving that way.

Hell is advertised every day. Heaven gets most of its publicity on Sunday.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Regular services next Sunday. Sunday school at 10 A. M. and preaching at 11 A. M. Cordial invitation to the public.
N. E. FRANKLIN, Pastor.

M. E. CHURCH NOTICE

Owing to a change in plans the pastor will not go to Southwick Sunday morning but all the Methodist people are urged to attend worship at the Presbyterian Church Sunday morning along with the pastor.

Kendrick: Sunday School at 10 A. M. Preaching Service at 8 P. M.

Sermon Topic: "Love to Jesus." Choir Rehearsal at Parsonage on Thursday Evening at 8 o'clock.

Rev. Claude W. Groth-Pastor.

CARD OF THANKS

To our cherished friends,—each and everyone, we wish to express our heartfelt thanks for the lovely flowers, the kindness and the sympathy, and every service rendered during the tragic death and funeral of our beloved husband and father.

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Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Dougharty.
Lawrence Dougharty.
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—oO—

FARMERS UNION WAREHOUSE COMPANY
Julietta, Idaho



Kendrick Garage Company

Deobald Bros, Props

Kendrick, Idaho.

ALASKA, OUR SCENIC FRONTIER

—By Rev. Claude W. Groth

Alaska, comonly, (but mistakenly, to a great extent) known as the "land of ice and snow", is a land which may be described by the word "magnitude." To think Alaska means to think of something vast. In order that we may receive some idea of its size let us superimpose a map of Alaska on the map of the United States, both drawn to the same scale. Let Point Barrow rest at

the extreme north of the State of Minnesota. The eastern boundary of Alaska would in that case extend nearly over to the eastern boundary of the State of Wisconsin, and it would run on a straight line down through Illinois almost to the western end of the State of Kentucky. From there the part known as Southeastern Alaska would extend in a southeasterly direction down to the Atlantic Coast in the southern part of South Carolina, the said strip of land covering nearly half of Kentucky, about one fifth of Tennessee, a

corner of North Carolina, one third of South Carolina and a small portion of Georgia. The south central part of this great territory would extend about two-thirds of the way down over the State of Missouri. Iowa would be completely covered, as would nearly all of Minnesota. The western coast of Alaska would run down through the Dakotas, Nebraska, and Kansas, and even have a few projections (St. Lawrence Island over Wyoming and a part of the delta region of the Kuskokwim covering a small part of Colorado.) The Aleutian Islands would extend in a long chain from the Katmai Peninsula (which would cover about one-fourth of Oklahoma,) to the south and westward across Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California to the Pacific Coast. Alaska's coast line exceeds that of the United States proper.

The greater part of Alaska lies in the North Temperate Zone and a considerable portion in the North Frigid Zone. A small portion of Western Alaska lies in the Eastern Hemisphere. From the standpoint of Geography, Alaska naturally falls into four physical divisions, namely, The Pacific Coast Region, Western Alaska, Northern Alaska and Interior Alaska or the "panhandle, and other territory on the mainland as far west as the delta of the Copper River, and Southern Alaska meaning the region between the Copper River Delta and the Alaska Peninsula, the section surrounding Cook Inlet, the Alaska Peninsula, including Prince William Sound, Kenai Peninsula, the section surrounding Cook Inlet, the Alaska Peninsula, Kodiak and Afognak Islands, and the Aleutian Islands. Western Alaska is made up of the Bristol Bay Section, the delta regions of the Kuskowim and Yukon Rivers, Norton Sound areas and the Seward Peninsula. Northern Alaska includes the region between the Arctic Ocean and the Arctic

Circle, while Interior Alaska is comprised of the interior sections inland from the coastal mountain ranges, drained by the Kuskokwim and the Yukon, the Tanana, Kokukuk, Susitna, and the Copper Rivers, together with smaller rivers and streams.

Their is a great variation of climate in Alaska. The ice-fields or glaciers are found along the southern coast of Alaska, the larger ones being located to the southeast. Malaspina Glacier, the largest glacier in the world is fed by six large ice-streams which emerge from the valleys on the south side of the St. Elias Range. Smaller glaciers are found in the Aleutian Chain. The presence of these glaciers does not mean that the coast climate is intensely cold. On the other hand, this particular climate is one of warm moisture-laden winds, caused by the warm Japan Current. Again, the Yukon, Tanana, and Kuskokwim river valleys, the Berina Sea regions, and the Arctic Ocean slopes have the low temperatures, but are, however, almost devoid of glaciers. Alaska's highest recorded temperature is 100 degrees and its lowest 76 degrees below zero. The first was experienced at Fort Yukon, just within the North Frigid Zone, and the latter at Tanana, at the junction of the Yukon and Tanana Rivers. Thus Alaska has had a range of 176 degrees, Fahrenheit.

Not only does Alaska have great glaciers, but there are lakes beautiful beyond compare, mountains that tower into the blue heavens, many of them active volcanoes, such as in "The Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes" on the Katmai Peninsula. And to the great charm afforded by these lakes and volcanoes is the mystery of the country that always exists where, game, fish, and ivory trophies are found. Not only gold, but copper, coal, silver, tin, and lead are mined. Some

oil is produced and refined at Katalla, near Cordova, and it is believed that it exists in large quantities in Alaska. Great spruce forests cover the mountain slopes of parts of Alaska. Paper-making has been started in Alaska and without doubt the industry will grow rapidly. There are small sections in Alaska that are adapted to farming, but most of these await proper development. Reindeer have been introduced into Alaska, and since 1892 the natives have had reindeer as both a beast of burden and as an article of food. However, the reindeer is not as good as a beast of burden as are the Eskimo dogs.

The foregoing has all been very much in the way of introduction to this big subject the writer has merely touched upon a few of the outstanding features of our great Territory. Having visited Alaska, and knowing that much of the information commonly believed about Alaska is misleading and incorrect, the purpose of this article and following articles will be to enlarge upon the subjects already mentioned. We trust that you will be interested as you read in detail concerning the realities and the wonders of that great Northland.

Glass Substitutes on Poultry Farms Useful

The following recommendations are made by the poultry department of the Iowa State College of Agriculture in order to get best results from glass substitutes:

1. Glass substitutes, whenever used, should always be placed in a vertical position.
2. For best results glass substitutes should not be used for openings in roofs or any slanting surface.
3. Glass substitutes used on frames should be securely tacked and firmly braced to prevent whipping.
4. Make all frames removable so they may be stored away from the hot sun and dust during the summer.
5. Glass substitutes admit little, if any, air; therefore the house must be ventilated properly to obtain the best results.
6. Glass substitutes should be kept free from dirt and dust.
7. When window glass or glass substitutes are used, direct sunlight should be admitted whenever possible.

Purdue Issues Warning in Buying Grass Seeds

Farmers and dairymen are warned by the Purdue experiment station to be cautious in buying clover and alfalfa seed. Seeds grown in foreign countries and other inferior seeds are stained different colors to show their origin. Most of these seeds are not adapted to this climate and are subject to serious winter killing. The seed that is stained purple is of Canadian origin and ranks equal to similar classes of native seed. Purity of the seed is another important consideration. Many new weeds have been introduced through low grade and impure seeds, and the Purdue agronomists warn against buying contaminated seed.

Farm Notes

Bridge grafting is the one way to save girdled trees.

Sanitary conditions are necessary to prevent diseases on a farm just as in a hospital.

After each very heavy rain top-dress your growing vegetables lightly with some nitrogen fertilizer.

A gasoline engine will relieve the dairyman of many tasks each day at a cost of less than five cents per hour.

Build the out-take flues for your barn ventilation system from the mow floor to the eaves while the mows are empty.

At least one colony of bees should be provided for each acre of your apple orchard to take care of cross-pollination.

Adopt a definite program of sanitation on your farm to reduce the loss of chicks. About half the losses of young chickens occur during the first four weeks.

If the cockerels are separated from the pullets when they are eight to ten weeks old, the pullets will have a better chance for development and the poultryman can force the cockerels for market.

Iron Nails Not Used

Vitruvius was an architect of Rome, engaged in the practice of his profession a few years before the beginning of the Christian era. He published the book which bears his name about B. C. 25. Vitruvius mentions that floors of oak were nailed with iron nails. Oak floors today are nailed with steel cut or wire cut nails—through the side tongue—known as blind nailing.

POULTRY

INFERTILE EGGS BEST PRESERVED

Only Fresh, Clean and Sound Should Be Used.

Only those eggs that are fresh, clean and sound of shell should be preserved or "put down" for use next winter. One spoiled egg will, in many cases, cause the entire lot to spoil.

"To be absolutely sure that the eggs are fresh and the shells sound, they should be candled," says A. G. Oliver, extension poultry man at the North Carolina State college. "An old shoe box may be used for this purpose by cutting holes in it to fit the egg and fitting it over a lamp or an electric bulb.

"This test will show up any porous or cracked shells and will also show if germination has started. This is a safety-first precaution and, as it takes only a few minutes time, should be practiced by every housewife before putting down any eggs."

For best results infertile eggs should be used but fertile eggs can be used with good results if they are put down each day. If this is done the danger of germination will be eliminated. Never wash the egg before preserving as this removes the natural protective coating on the shell.

In preparing the solution, Mr. Oliver advises one quart of water glass to nine quarts of pure water. The water should be boiled and cooled before mixing with the water glass.

For containers, a clean stone jar is the best but tin or wood vessels may be used. A six-gallon jar will hold about fifteen dozen eggs.

Mr. Oliver states that the eggs at the top of the container should be covered by at least one and one-half inches of the solution. It is not necessary to fill the jar at one time as fresh eggs can be added each day, taking care, however, that the eggs on top are always covered with the solution.

The containers should be kept covered to prevent evaporation and should be stored in a cool place until needed.

Give Good Ventilation During Summer Months

Plenty of ventilation should be provided for brooder houses during the hot summer months, advises John Vandervort, extension poultry specialist of the Pennsylvania State college. Ventilators at the rear of the chicken house and windows at the front and on the sides should be kept open to allow free circulation of air, Mr. Vandervort says. Results of poultry demonstrations among college flocks prove that pullets reared in hot, stuffy houses are likely to be stunted and unprofitable.

Frequent cleaning of the house in the summer is necessary also to prevent flies from breeding and to keep the air in the building pure. Course wire netting placed around the roosts will keep the pullets from the manure, one means of helping to prevent tapeworm infestation.

Poultry Facts

Give the hens plenty of water.

Pullets are not so easily culled as hens.

Home-grown feeds are the best for turkeys.

Ducklings can be brooded much like chicks.

It is always a problem to have the duck eggs clean.

Milk, cod-liver oil, corn products, and leafy green food make chickens grow.

Gather eggs regularly, twice each day, during excessively warm or excessively cold weather.

Turkey hens will lay in places prepared for them. Boxes or barrels placed suitably will do very well.

As the poult grows older and the season advances the heat can be gradually reduced until they require little heat.

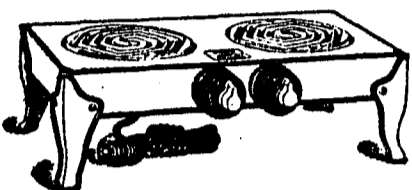
In order to make the greatest profit on chicks, it is necessary to raise as large a percentage of the chicks hatched as possible. In order to do this they must be kept warm and healthy.

Baby chicks of a reliable hatchery is a sound investment.

Poult, like young chicks, should be raised on a fresh range—one which has not been frequented by turkeys or chickens the year previous.

To make a complete job of diversification every farm should have besides chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese and guineas. But the same rule applies to all when it comes to the kind; there is no profit to be derived from most breeds.

WILL HELP SOLVE YOUR COOKING PROBLEM HOTPOINT



TWIN HOTPLATE

Marvelous in accomplishing quickly, easily, comfortably and economically, everyday cooking.

Cooking Heat at the Turn of a Switch

Two 1100-watt cooking plates: three-heat switch—adjust the heat to your cooking needs. So handy—connect to any wall outlet—no wiring expense

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Washington Water Power Co.

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Private Sale Of Household Furniture

Owing to the fact that we are leaving this community to make our home in another part of this state and to eliminate the expense of moving we will dispose of the following household goods at private sale. As we are expecting to leave within the next two weeks we are desirous of disposing of these articles at once.

- DINING ROOM SET, Consisting of Dining Table, Six Chairs and a Buffet
- TWO BEDS, SPRINGS and ONE MATTRESS
- TWO GOOD DRESSERS
- ONE HOOSIER KITCHEN CABINET
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- ONE LEATHER ROCKING CHAIR

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Also good six room house, with living room, dining room, 2 bed rooms, bath room, kitchen, cellar, screen sleeping porch, also garage and woodshed, fine garden spot all newly fenced, splendid lawn with lots of shade and abundance of flowers.

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There's more than one detail to be considered in the filing of prescriptions. Purity, strength and skillful compounding are three very necessary considerations, but there's a fourth consideration equally as important. The weighing and measuring of drugs must be carefully done. Your doctor wants an exact amount on his prescription. We give you exactly what the doctor orders. We weigh medicines on the most accurate prescription balance made. All liquid medicines are measured in carefully graduated containers. You are sure of receiving the right amount and the exact amount when we fill your prescriptions. It is a carefulness that goes with our service.

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Round trip summer excursion tickets on sale until Sept. 30. Return limit Oct. 31.

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Minneapolis-St. Paul	\$ 70.35
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Duluth-Superior	70.35
New York	146.45
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Kansas City	75.60
Omaha	70.35
Denver	67.20
Washington	140.61

Special Rates to Other Points Ask About Them

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First of the Northern Transcontinentals (486)

DAIRY FACTS

BACTERIAL COUNT IMPORTANT TEST

Necessary That Milk Dealers Be Able to Judge Quality.

"It is just as necessary for the dairymen to understand the significance and application of bacterial counts in the production of sanitary milk as it is for them to understand the use and significance of the milk fat test," said Robert S. Breed of the Geneva experiment station.

Doctor Breed cited two uses of bacterial counts in New York state that affect the dairyman's pocketbook intimately and directly. "One of these," he said, "is the use being made by public health control officials and less frequently by milk dealers to judge the sanitary quality of milk. When results of these laboratory examinations are unsatisfactory, they are used as a basis for bringing pressure directly or indirectly upon the dairyman to improve his equipment and methods of handling milk. The second use touches the dairyman's pocketbook directly inasmuch as premiums are being paid at many grade A milk plants for milk having bacterial counts of less than 25,000 or less than 10,000 per cubic centimeter. Failure to meet these standards causes the loss of premium money that really represents the greater part of the profit to the dairyman."

"Dairymen should familiarize themselves with laboratory methods whose use affects their business so intimately. Payments of premiums for high class milk is sound providing the basis used in determining premiums is fair and equitable. No more satisfactory system of paying premiums has yet been devised than to pay them on the basis of bacterial counts."

Feeding Grain to Cows on Pasture Is Favored

A cow eating 75 to 100 pounds of average June grass per day is eating the equivalent of 15 to 20 pounds of mixed hay. Do we feed our good cows only hay in winter? No; then why do we expect our good cows to keep up in flesh and in milk flow all summer on grass alone? In winter we feed liberal amounts of grain and silage with hay. That is why cows on pasture should get something to eat in addition to grass. Good grass will help to increase the milk flow but it may take off some body flesh because there is no fattening tendency in lush grass.

A cow weighing 1,200 pounds on June 1, after being fed liberally on grain all winter was turned out to eat only average grass. On July 15 this same cow weighed 1,050 pounds. This loss in weight of 150 pounds was not due entirely to the heat and the flies. The loss was probably due to the lack of proper nourishment.

Grain feeding in summer is the secret of summer profits and continued production at the lowest cost.

Grain feeding the year around means the greatest annual profits. It helps to build up the cow in summer and fall and assures greater profits during the winter months.

Dairy Facts

Have the cow fat when she freshens.

Dairy cows producing heavily should be fed three times a day.

Rutabagas make excellent feed for cows. Twenty pounds can be fed daily to an animal.

Litter carriers and manure spreaders are of course great labor savers on the dairy farm.

Automatic drinking cups in the dairy barn pay for themselves quickly for the cows will produce more milk.

The man who is going into the dairy business today wants animals with authentic production records behind them.

To assure milk of pleasing flavor the dairyman should not give his cows until just before milking any feed likely to taint milk.

Cows giving milk which tests from 3 to 3.5 per cent fat should get one pound of grain for each four pounds of milk produced.

Good pasture, good legume hay, good ground grain will make a good cow do her best, provided you let her have plenty of good drinking water at all times.

It is necessary to root out from the pasture all weeds likely to taint milk; until this is done, remove the cows from the pasture several hours before milking or keep them off the pasture.

The principal thing in feeding the bull seems to be to not feed large amounts of fattening grain, which will induce him to become overly fat nor to feed excessive amounts of silage which will cause him to become heavy in the middle and generally a slow breeder.

Hasten Tomatoes by Fertilizing

Plants Need Long Season and Right Aids to Hurry Their Growth.

"Fertilize tomatoes to hasten their maturity," advises F. O. Underwood, of the vegetable gardening department of the state college of agriculture at Ithaca, N. Y. "The tomato," he points out, "requires a long season to mature a full crop, so that anything a grower can do to ripen them is apt to mean a bigger total yield."

Professor Underwood says that many points have to be considered in fertilizing the crop, such as type of farming and soil, previous crop grown and fertilizer used, money returns, and the cost of the fertilizing materials.

Plant Food Needed.

Tomatoes need some of all the plant foods for their best development. Nitrogen is needed early in the season to help develop a good vine to carry the fruit; though too much nitrogen may produce too rank a leaf growth at the expense of fruit. Some potash is also needed, but phosphorus is particularly needed to get large yields and ripen the fruit before frosts in the fall.

"If a grower," says Professor Underwood, "is applying manure liberally, say at the rate of twelve or twenty tons an acre, he is probably supplying enough nitrogen and potash, but additional phosphorus will probably pay. Phosphorus increases the fruit and seed parts of plants, and acid phosphate is the best source. Applied at the rate of from five hundred to a thousand pounds to the acre, it should give good yields."

"On sandy soils, or on other soils where little or no manure is used, complete fertilizers usually pay. The 4-12-4 or 5-10-5 are both good; the former on the heavier types, while the 5-10-5 makes a good mixture for soils less well stocked with nitrogen and potash. Though the 2-8-10 is often used, a 4-12-4 seems better for the crop. The 2 per cent of ammonia in the former mixture is probably derived from some organic chemical which will be slowly available to the tomatoes. Tomatoes need nitrogen early in the season, and not when the fruit is forming."

Fertilizer Pays.

"Exact amounts will depend upon individual soils and cash returns, but the tomato crop will usually pay for additional fertilizer up to 1,000 pounds to the acre, although good crops are grown with less."

In addition to proper fertilizers, however, the plants must be well-grown, and must be set at the proper time. Soil and weather conditions also play their part."

Supply Farrowing Pens With Needful Fenders

Every farrowing pen should be supplied with fenders to protect the little pigs during and after farrowing. These consist of 2 by 8 inch planks fastened as shelves about eight inches from the floor, along both sides of the corner in which the sow makes her bed. This largely prevents the sow from squeezing the pigs against the wall or lying on them while they are small. If the farrowing pen has a concrete floor, a board overlay in the nest corner makes the sow's bed warmer, drier and cleaner.

Recommend Apple Spray When Pink Buds Appear

Summer spray for apples, usually known as the cluster bud or pink spray, is most effective when applied as soon as the pink buds appear in the blossom clusters, says L. C. Williams, extension horticulturist, Kansas State Agricultural college. The cluster bud spray consists of one and one-half gallons of liquid lime-sulphur and one and one-half pounds of arsenate of lead to each fifty gallons of spray. Dry lime-sulphur may be used instead of liquid material.

Agricultural Hints

Poisoned bran will stop the army worm army.

Get in a planting of pens at two weeks' intervals.

Let's give the pasture a hair cut—get those bitter weeds before they get into the milk.

African millet is regarded as one of our most drought-resistant crops. It is a good forage and hay crop.

Grading of farm products is a vital factor in the profits of the farmer and promises to become even more so.

Grasses and weeds growing along roadsides and fence rows offer a perfect winter haven for many insect pests.

Maintain the fertility of your garden and truck crop soils by the use of green manures, barnyard manures and proper crop rotation.

Co-operative marketing has been getting on a sounder basis in recent years, and farmers will probably find it an important way of safeguarding their interests in the future.

POULTRY FACTS

EGG PRODUCTION DURING SUMMER

Poultry Men Agree That It Depends on Best Care.

Facing poultry men during the summer is the problem of preventing a rapid drop in egg production with the coming of warm weather, when eggs bring good prices. Standard egg production in New Jersey for June is 18 eggs per bird, for July it is 16 eggs, and for August, 13 eggs. Whether or not a flock makes standard production during these three months depends entirely on the care it is given by the poultry man, announces the poultry department of the New Jersey agricultural experiment station.

According to the station, successful poultry men agree that good summer egg production depends on attention to little details of management and not on one outstanding factor. Culling the flock, for example, is not the most important factor in obtaining standard production, but just one of the many factors. In fact, culling should be last in the effort to hold production.

The laying house should receive attention first, as a means of holding egg production. All windows should be opened to provide good ventilation and to keep the house cool.

Lice and mites are often the cause of the flock falling off in production. Careful inspection of the birds and coop should be made once a month for these parasites. It is considered a good practice to treat the flock for body lice by using sodium floride or any lice powder. Generally, one treatment is sufficient for the entire summer. The roost, drop-boards, and nests should be painted with any coal tar product as a means of controlling the mites. When such cannot be obtained, a mixture of kerosene oil and old crank case oil from the tractor or automobile can be used to advantage.

Heavy consumption of mash, so important to heavy production, is obtained in the summer by feeding only 8 or 10 pounds of grain to each 100 birds; keeping mash always before the birds; and keeping the layers confined to the house where they will always be near the mash hoppers.

Other factors found to be important in feeding are: a daily supply of fresh green feed such as dandelions, lawn clippings, and weeds from the garden; and a constant supply of fresh, clean, cool water.

When production falls below 50 per cent, it is time to start culling, if the foregoing factors mentioned have been carefully followed.

Provide Natural Shade for All Young Poultry

An ideal range will provide natural shade where the young birds may find protection from the hot summer sun. Many poultry flocks do not have this natural protection, say poultry specialists of the Pennsylvania State college, so some means of protection must be provided. Moving the colony houses near a cornfield makes ideal range conditions. Sunflowers planted around the colony house also will provide satisfactory shade. If the colony houses cannot be moved near a cornfield and sunflowers are not used, some form of artificial shade should be provided. Old feed bags placed on a frame about two or three feet above the ground will give the needed protection.

Always Make Fowls as Profitable as Possible

There is a great temptation for the poultryman who is ambitious to equal the records made by others. Naturally any one wants to make his hens as profitable as possible, and as the rule generally applied is to keep a hen only to the end of her first laying year and then replace her with pullets, the effect of high egg production on the laying hens apparently is negligible as she is sent to pot before any evil effects of force feeding can interfere with her laying.

Mistake With Geese

A common mistake made in raising geese is to try to feed them upon grains without sufficient grazing. If the geese have good green feed they will need but little additional. Grit and oyster shell should always be accessible. During the summer a satisfactory method consists in providing one feed a day of equal parts of corn meal, bran and ground oats. During the winter the same grains are satisfactory, but steamed clover or alfalfa hay should be added.

Grain for Geese

Geese should not be fed hard grains, but ground feeds mixed in what are known as mashes and fed in a moist state. A good ration for geese would be three parts of yellow corn meal, four parts of wheat bran, one part of red dog flour or flour middlings. To this add 5 per cent of meat scraps and during the laying or breeding season 15 per cent. At all times 1 per cent of fine sifted sand and one-half per cent of fine table salt. Any kind of green feed will help.

Gently Sloping Hill Is Best Orchard Location

Never plant fruit trees or small fruits in low places with higher ground surrounding them. Such places are altogether too frosty to be safe for fruits. The best location is on a gently sloping hill where there is a free movement of air. This, in general, should be on the eastern, or southeastern or southern side of the slope in order to take advantage of the protection against western and northwestern winds.

A southern slope has a little disadvantage in that it warms up a bit earlier in the spring than a northern slope and may make a day or two difference in blossoming time. This, of course, increases slightly the hazard from frost, but the benefits accruing from the warm, sheltered side of the hill are much greater than the danger.

Brood Sows Should Be Given Lots of Water

Brood sows should be given very little grain for 24 hours after farrowing but should have all the water they desire. The first feed given after farrowing should be limited in amount and fed as a thin slop. The amount fed is increased gradually as the pigs need more milk, until in 10 or 15 days the sow is being fed all she will eat. The brood sow's ration during the suckling period should be slightly laxative and provide for increased milk production to meet the needs of the pigs.

Plowing Under Rape

Rape does not take nitrogen from the air or add anything to the soil which it does not take from the soil in making its growth. The advantage gained in plowing under a crop of

green rape lies in the added vegetable matter which goes back into the soil. The decomposition of the vegetable matter reacts on soil particles and liberates plant food so that a better crop is likely to follow. However, you have added no fertilizer to the land.

Emerson "Made" Whitman
When Walt Whitman's "Leaves of Grass" first appeared, it did not attract attention till a letter from Emerson to Whitman calling the volume "the most extraordinary piece of wit and wisdom that America has yet contributed" was published in the New York Tribune. This created a demand for it.

Civil War Debt

The Treasury department says that the Civil war debt has been bonded and funded until it has lost its identity. About one-half million dollars of the old Civil war debt is now outstanding.

FIRE

Do not neglect insuring your growing grain against fire. Costs less to insure your grain now than after you thrash. Remember a policy written at this time protects you until December 31st. Our rates—the very lowest.

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The hail season is now upon us. Insure your Wheat and Beans—rates low—protection assured.

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During this special sale, which lasts until August 3rd, we are offering a Standard Hotpoint All White Enamel Electric Range at a greatly reduced price and special low monthly payments. This is your opportunity to modernize your kitchen and save.

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With the electric range you may have an electric water heater which will give you hot water 24 hours a day throughout the month at a very low flat rate charge; the average family can cook electrically for \$3.00 per month. The average bill for electric range, electric water heat, electric lights, and household electric appliances is only \$7.50 per month. Can you afford to bother with an old sooty, smoky coal or wood range in your home when electric cookery is so economical?

Have a Hotpoint Electric Range installed now and start enjoying a cool, convenient kitchen. It will be a pleasure for you to cook electrically, and you will be surprised at the amount of time and labor the electric range will save you.

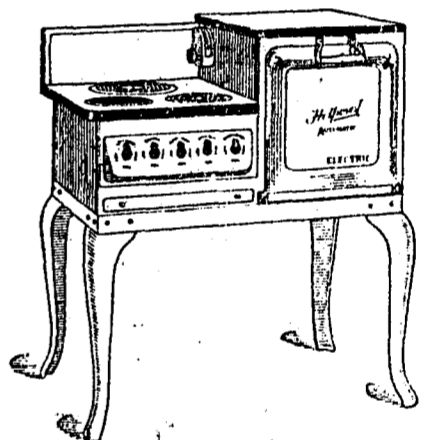
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 Better have them fixed
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Memory Test
 Another good memory test is to sit
 down and recall the things you were
 worried about at this time last year.—
 Washington Post.

Local Ads

MONEY TO LOAN on approved farm security, 5, 7, or 10 years. C. L. Thompson, Moscow. 23-tf

KITCHEN RANGES
 We have several good used ranges for sale at reasonable prices. If you are in the market come early and get first choice. The Washington Water Power Co., Kendrick, Idaho. 35-tf

Wood For Sale, also posts any size to order. Claud Craig, Leland. 28-tf

FOR SALE: Used Thor washer in good condition. Washington Water Power Co. 15-tf

FOR SALE: 2 good fresh cows. Herb Millard, Juliaetta, Phone 14. 23-tf

For Sale: Good sideboard. Inquire Bob Bigham, 24-tf

FOR RENT: Good residence, well located, newly papered. Inquire Mrs. Minnie McDowell, 29-tf

FOR SALE: One span mules well broke and gentle. Your choice of four. Wm. Elliott, Phone 613. 25-5p

FOR SALE: 3 purebred English setter pups, reasonably priced. Ira Bolon. 29-tf

FOR SALE: Owens 26-44 bean huller, cheap. Call or write G. B. Lyons, Moscow, Idaho, Phone 26F14. 28-6p

We buy your cherries in any quantity for cash. Come and see us before you sell. Bailey & Wicks at Juliaetta. 28-4p

FOR SALE: Household goods, including electric range. Inquire Jack Barnes. 28-tf

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

A few of our subscribers have allowed their payments for this paper to become delinquent. It would be a great help to the new management if they would keep the matter in mind and pay just as soon as they conveniently can:

Climatic Effects
 Americans who go to the Arctic regions suffer from headache, as a rule. This is due to ice glare. Also, the white man from the temperate zone is troubled with dryness of skin and boils and pimples, due to the lowered resistance of tissue following freezing cold.

NOTICE

All Kendrick Gazette accounts for job work and advertising, made before July 1, 1929, are payable to Ralph B. Knepper. All subscription accounts are payable to the new publisher, Rollien S. Dickerson. All job work and advertising accounts contracted from July 1, 1929, are payable to Mr. Dickerson. 29-tf

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SUMMONS

In the District Court of the Second Judicial District of the State of Idaho in and for the County of Latah.
 Martin Jacobson, Plaintiff, vs.
 Nettie Thalheimer, and all unknown owners of and all unknown claimants to any right or title to or interest in or lien or claim upon the south-west quarter of the northeast quarter of section five in township forty-one north, of range five, W. B. M., situated in Latah County, State of Idaho, Defendants.

The State of Idaho Sends Greetings to You, the Above Named Defendants and Each of You: You are hereby notified that a verified complaint has been filed against you in the District Court of the Second Judicial District of the State of Idaho, in and for Latah County, by the above named plaintiff and you are hereby directed to appear and plead to said Complaint within twenty days of the service of this Summons upon you.

Said action is brought and prosecuted by the plaintiff against you, the defendants, to remove an alleged cloud upon plaintiff's title to the lands and premises in said Complaint mentioned and described as follows: The South West Quarter of the North East Quarter of Section Five in Township forty-one North, Range five W. B. M. in Latah County, State of Idaho, containing forty acres according to the U. S. government survey, all of which fully appears from plaintiff's said Complaint to which reference is hereby made.

And you and each of you are further notified that unless you so appear and plead to said Complaint within the time herein specified, the plaintiff will take judgment against you as prayed in said Complaint.

Witness my hand and seal of said District Court this 23d day of July 1929.
 HARRY A. THATCHER, Clerk. By: Frank L. Moore, Latham D. Moore, Moscow, Idaho, Attorneys for Plaintiff. -30-5P-

ORDINANCE NO. 209.

AN ORDINANCE PROVIDING FOR THE LEVYING OF TAXES FOR General Revenue, for Municipal Band, and a Special Tax for street improvement purposes, for the village of Kendrick, Latah County, Idaho, for the fiscal year commencing the first Tuesday in May, 1929 and ending the first Monday in May, 1930.

BE IT ORDAINED By the Board of Trustees of the Village of Kendrick, Latah County, Idaho:

Section 1. There is hereby levied upon all the taxable property within the corporate limits of the village of Kendrick, Latah County, Idaho, taxable according to the laws of the State of Idaho, for the fiscal year commencing the first Tuesday in May, 1929, on each hundred dollar valuation thereof, (a) a tax of fifteen mills for general revenue purposes, (b) a special tax of two mills for municipal band purposes, (c) a special tax of three mills for street improvement purposes.

Section 2. This Ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage, approval and publication.
 E. T. LONG, Village Chairman Attest:

C. A. OPPENBORN, Clerk Read first time, June 11, 1929. Read second time, July 5, 1929. Read third time and passed, July 23, 1929. Approved by the Chairman of village Board, July 23, 1929. Attested by village clerk, July 23, 1929. Published. 30-1

ORDINANCE NO. 210.

AN ORDINANCE PROVIDING FOR THE ANNUAL APPROPRIATION for the village of Kendrick, Latah County, Idaho, for the fiscal year commencing the first Tuesday in May, 1929 and ending the first Monday in May, 1930.

BE IT ORDAINED By the Board of Trustees of the Village of Kendrick, Latah County, Idaho: Section 1. There is hereby appropriated out of the current tax levy of the village of Kendrick, Latah County, Idaho, for the fiscal year commencing the first Tuesday in May, 1929, (a) the sum of two thousand five hundred ninety-two dollars and twenty-nine cents for general revenue purposes, (b) the sum of three hundred forty-five dollars and sixty-two cents for municipal band purposes, (c) the sum of five hundred eighteen dollars and forty-three cents for street improvement purposes.

Section 2. This Ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage, approval and publication.
 E. T. LONG, Village Chairman Attest:

C. A. OPPENBORN, Clerk Read first time, June 11, 1929. Read second time, July 5, 1929. Read third time and passed, July 23, 1929. Approved by the Chairman of village Board, July 23, 1929. Attested by village clerk, July 23, 1929. Published. 30-1

CAMERON ITEMS

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Johnson of Peek spent Sunday with Mrs. Johnson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Wilken.

Fred Newman, Geo. Wilken and Fred Mielke and son William made a business trip to Creston, Canada, Friday, returning Sunday.

Miss Helen Mielke visited with Mrs. Wm. Johnson at Peek Monday and Tuesday. Ernest and Lawrence Schwarz and Ted and Edwin Mielke went to Elk River Wednesday on a fishing trip, returning Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Gus Kreeger and daughter Rosalie were visitors at the Henry Wendt home Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Ehlers of Lewiston were Sunday visitors at the C. L. Wegner home.

Gordon Peters spent Sunday with Edwin Milke.

Margaret and Madlene Schultz returned home Sunday after spending a week with their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. H. Wolff, at Fairview.

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Guerrette of Portland arrived Monday to visit with Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Wilken. Mrs. Guerrette is a sister of Mrs. Wilken. Mr. Guerrette was a former teacher at Cameron. He is now teaching in a business college in Portland.

Mr. and Mrs. August Meyer were Lewiston visitors Friday.

Margaret Davis of Kendrick spent a few days last week with Rosalie Kruger.

Mrs. Tietz left for her home at Mullan Sunday.

Herman Lohman of Lewiston was a Sunday visitor at the Fred Seflow home.

Frank Wilken and daughter, Josephine, went to Pierce City to stay a few days.

Emma Hartung spent Saturday evening with Mrs. and Mrs. Carl Koeppe.

THE TEN COMMANDMENTS OF A GOOD SPORT

1. Thou shalt not quit.
2. Thou shalt not alibi.
3. Thou shalt not gloat over winning.
4. Thou shalt not be a poor loser.
5. Thou shalt not take unfair advantage.
6. Thou shalt not ask odds thou art unwilling to give.
7. Thou shalt always be generous with thine opponents.
8. Thou shalt not underestimate thine opponents nor overestimate thyself.
9. Remember that the game is the thing and that he who thinketh otherwise is a mucker and no true sportsman.
10. Honor the game thou playest, for he who playeth the game straight and hard wins even when he loses.

Tense Moments.

Every nerve was taut. His every sense was strained to the highest pitch. Slowly, very slowly, he tuned the knobs, anxiously noting the effect of every deviation. He mustn't turn it too fast, or surely he would lose it and then—success! He twisted the knob to the right very slowly. Eureka—he had it! The hot and cold water for his bath was adjusted just exactly right.—Texas Ranger.

Of course alfalfa is not grown for its fragrance and beauty, but these qualities should not be entirely overlooked.

Half of the failures in getting wind-break trees to grow and thrive can be laid directly to faulty preparation of the soil.

Commercial fertilizers applied according to recommendations will usually give paying increases in earliness and yield.

In seasons of late corn or in case of early frosts, ensiled corn may save the entire crop, where, under other conditions, the loss would be very heavy.

Sea Safety Increased

Fiji Islands' radio station at Suva has been modernized. Among other things a call bell has been installed by which any ship within 50 or 100 miles of Suva can, in an emergency, advise the operators during the hours when they are not on duty.

POULTRY

TURKEYS RAISED IN CONFINEMENT

Better Results Secured Than Where Poults Are Free.

In times past many people felt that turkeys could not be raised in confinement but that they should have a large area over which to range. This contention has changed now, however, and in several localities turkeys have been raised in confinement with a great deal of success.

The Minnesota and Nebraska experiment stations have been among the leaders in investigational work in turkey production, in recent years, with some such work being done at other experiment stations in various parts of the country. At both of the stations mentioned it was found that better results could be secured if the poults were raised in confinement than if they were allowed to range over a large area, the method once followed in turkey production. In view of these findings, those who wish to go into turkey production, either on a small or large scale, are no doubt interested in the practices to be adhered to in this method of turkey raising.

The United States Department of Agriculture has found that turkey production has declined consistently since 1900, in the face of an increase in the production of all other lines of poultry and live stock. This decrease in production cannot be attributed to a decrease in demand, for the demand has always exceeded the production, or at least, there has never been a surplus of turkeys on the market with which to contend.

This decline in turkey production can be explained almost altogether by the fact that farmers have always felt that turkeys should have unlimited range. Because of following this method of production the turkeys came in contact with the chicken yards, to the detriment of the turkey business. The disease problem among turkeys which come in contact with chickens is great enough that it has tended to cut down on production among farmers and farmers' wives who have, in the past, raised turkeys and chickens together on the same range.

In the Nebraska investigations it was found that the old method of raising the turkeys on the open range with natural hatching and brooding by turkey hens was not successful. On the other hand, artificial brooding and hatching, by means of which feed and environment could be kept under the control of the producer, was found to yield very good results.

Electric Brooders Are Clean and Convenient

The New York experiment station found electric brooders very satisfactory except in extremely cold weather, when this type of heat did not warm up the space in the house away from the brooder. Like electric incubators, brooders heated by electricity are clean, easy to regulate and very convenient.

Individual farm light plants extend the advantages of this electrical equipment to farms which are not located on an electric "high line." Because many farm plants are equipped with both generator and battery power, the supply of current for the incubator or brooder is constant and reliable.

Aylesbury Duck Meets Favor as Market Fowl

The Aylesbury duck comes from the Vale of Aylesbury, from which fact it derives its name. It is the market duck of England. It has a long body, deep keel, and legs placed a little behind the center of the body.

Watch Young Birds

Watch young and delicate birds very closely as they are most susceptible to the deadly roup germs. The same is true of fowls suffering from common cold or catarrh. The throat and nasal passages, being already sore and inflamed, are easily infected. Sick birds should always be isolated. They can be much more effectively treated when away from the flock and they cannot contaminate the healthier ones if the disease should prove to be contagious.

Don't Hurry Pullet

It is best not to hurry the pullets into heavy production. Allow them to come into production normally without feeding highly stimulating feeds. Fewer "blow outs" will occur when production is not forced on the start. Feed two parts of grain to one part of mash. The pullets will continue to gain in weight and still receive enough protein to encourage the egg organs to function without interfering with growth. Any change in feed is to be discouraged.

Sod Webworm Is Injurious Pest

Small Grains and Various Pasture Grasses Are Destroyed by Insect.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Its work often mistaken for damage by cutworms, the larger sod webworm is often a pest of economic importance. East of the Mississippi its range is over most of the territory north of the Ohio river, although it has appeared in Kentucky and Tennessee. West of the Mississippi it has been found in Missouri, Kansas, in the Texas Panhandle and even close to the Mexican border in New Mexico, from which point the boundary line of its range strikes northward, avoiding Arizona, but with appearance in Utah and in Washington. Its principal damage has appeared in the Mississippi valley from Ohio to Iowa.

Facts Concerning Pest.

In Technical Bulletin N. 31-F, "The Larger Sod Webworm," published by the United States Department of Agriculture, George G. Ainslie of the bureau of entomology brings together all the available facts concerning the pest, for the convenience of technical workers, and agricultural leaders as well as for farmers in the area where the webworm is likely to prove destructive. Mr. Ainslie's conclusion is that "when once present in a field it can be controlled with difficulty, and measures used against it should be preventive rather than remedial. Such measures are crop rotation, apple fertilization, and, in the case of soil land intended for corn the following year, early fall plowing."

In the moth stage of its life the insect is comparatively large, yellowish-gray, and with a wing expanse of an inch or more. The moths fly about at twilight, and drop eggs that develop into the injurious webworms. There are two broods a year, and the first is likely to injure corn and small grains. The second is more likely to injure grasses in pastures. The larvae winter in a closely-woven case of white silk covered outwardly with earth particles so that it has much the appearance of a small clod.

Parasites Attack Larvae.

The larvae are attacked by several parasites. Birds, mice, moles, ground squirrels, gophers, and predaceous insects probably do much to keep down the numbers of the sod webworms. Poisoned baits have been tried without success. In case the injury to corn is so serious as to require new planting, the new rows should lie between the old ones and the infested plants should be allowed to stand as long as possible so that the webworms will complete their growth on them, without turning their attention to the younger plants. The moths emerging from the plants will seek grassy places and will not trouble the corn.

Clean All Poultry and Swine House Windows

Cleaning the windows in the poultry house and the hog house once or twice every year will increase their efficiency at least 50 per cent on the average, according to Ralph L. Patty, agricultural engineer at South Dakota State college.

"Many hog house windows," Mr. Patty says, "are dirty enough so that 100 per cent more light would be allowed to enter the building if they were thoroughly cleaned."

"Cleaning," he declares, "is a much better practice than putting in more windows than are really needed. Too much light in a stock barn has the disadvantage of making the flies bad in the building. The building is not so cool in the hot summer and it will be colder in winter. The best way is to get the greatest amount of value from the window space you already have."

Soy Bean Plant Is Most Valuable Soil Builder

The soy bean plant is one of the most valuable soil builders among the legumes. It is an excellent hay crop and the grain forms a valuable protein supplement for feeding live stock, being utilized extensively in commercial feeds and as a supplement for corn in feeding cattle and hogs. Commercial utilization of the soy bean as a valuable source of vegetable oil for paints, enamels, varnishes, linoleum, soap stocks, rubber substitutes, glue, printers inks, glycerin, as well as various food products waits only upon a sufficient supply of beans to afford a year around supply for oil extracting factories.

Proteins and Nutrients

Investigations at agricultural experiment stations have shown that certain amounts of proteins and total digestible nutrients must be fed to maintain an animal of given weight and to produce a certain amount of milk of a given test. Any excess of the amounts needed will be converted into animal fat or be eliminated in the urine and feces. Protein in great excess of the requirements may stimulate milk production but it may also burn out the cow and very often manifests itself in temporary or permanent sterility. A balanced ration is one which meets the requirements both for maintenance and milk production.

LOCAL NEWS

B. N. Emmet took the Henry Garoutte family and their household goods to Tekoa Friday, in his truck. The Garouttes will make their home in Tekoa, where Henry has employment in the woods.

S. D. White of Lewiston was transacting business in Kendrick last week.

A. K. Carlson accompanied Mr. Thompson and his father and Mr. Thomas on their one-week fishing trip up the Selway to Old Man's Lake, starting last Sunday.

Mr. Wilmot, who formerly owned and operated the local light plant, visited in Kendrick Friday. Accompanied by his son Billy, Mr. Wilmot is on an extended automobile tour from Arizona to Spokane and return. His home at present is at Tempe, Arizona, where he is engaged in the development of mining properties.

Mr. and Mrs. John Dammerel and family and Mr. and Mrs. Asplun of Troy made a trip to the Deary country Sunday in search of huckleberries. They secured a fair amount of the mountain fruit, but Mr. Dammerel believes that the best of the berries are gone, except further back in the hills.

Elizabeth Carlson of Kendrick is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Graham, in Spokane.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Carroll of the Farmers Bank and their little daughter made a business trip to Spokane over the week end.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Emmett entertained their friends, Mr. and Mrs. Ingle and son of Big Bear Ridge, Sunday. They enjoyed a delicious chicken dinner in the Kendrick Park.

The Rinkydink Club have installed a spring board at the swimming hole near the depot and they are enjoying the luxury of diving. Money for the spring board was contributed by the business men last week.

Bertha Emmett and Julia Clouse, neices of James M. Emmett, motored up from Clarkston Sunday to visit in Kendrick.

Spencer C. DeLong and wife and baby arrived in Kendrick from Spokane, Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. DeLong will be employed in the Gazette office. They are living in Mrs. Julia Brocke's residence.

Mrs. Thomas Stinson of Juliaetta was shopping in Kendrick Tuesday.

Rev. W. G. Forbis, pastor of the Baptist Church at Juliaetta, and his family were Kendrick visitors Tuesday.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. William Lewis Clarke of Spokane, near Lenore Idaho, a ten pound son, July 21.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Miller near Leland a son, weight 8 pounds, July 19.

Dr. C. R. Luton of Los Angeles, a cousin of Mrs. E. H. Emery, visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Emery in Kendrick Sunday and Monday of this week.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Gokee of Spokane visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ben Cummings last Sunday. They brought Uncle Charlie Cummings and his daughter Amy from American Ridge down to Kendrick as they came thru from Spokane. Mr. Gokee is a cousin of Ben Cummings.

Miss Bessie Blevins and Miss Jane Plummer spent Saturday in Lewiston visiting friends.

Mrs. Joday Long went to Spokane Friday where she was met by her daughter, Lillian, who had been vacationing for several days at Hayden Lake. They spent the week end together in the city.

Miss Hazel Stanton returned the first of the week from Reubens where she visited her sister, Mrs. Kester Dammerel for a week.

Billy Deobald is having extensive repairs made on his residence. The carpenter work is being done by Carl Harlung.

Mrs. Oscar Nelson of Troy arrived in Kendrick Thursday to visit for two or three days at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joday Long.

Misses Georgia and Alice Bell were down from Moscow visit-

ing friends last Sunday.

Mrs. Bell Cuddy left for Marshfield, Oregon, Wednesday to make her home for a few months.

P. H. Rogers of Spokane was transacting business in town Wednesday.

Mrs. B. D. McMasters, wife of the relief agent at this place the past two weeks, spent the week end here with her husband.

W. A. Perryman, confectioner, brightened the appearance of his place of business this week by covering his floor with new linoleum.

Ed. Taylor, postmaster at Juliaetta, transacted business in Kendrick on Tuesday.

W. R. Smith, in town Wednesday from Southwick, said that in all the years he has lived in the Potlatch region he never saw crops look better than they do now. He does not think the heat of the past two weeks has injured the wheat or the beans on Potlatch ridge very much.

Mr. Smith has the enviable record of having taught school at Cameron and Southwick for 27 consecutive years.

Mr. James Shannon, Superintendent of the Northern Pacific Railway at Spokane, was in Kendrick Thursday on business for the Company.

Mrs. G. F. Walker, Mrs. Delano, Mrs. Emery and Mrs. Cummings were dinner guests of Mrs. C. M. Beardsley at Juliaetta Thursday.

Twenty members of the Eastern Star enjoyed refreshments and a social evening at their regular meeting last Tuesday. The next meeting of the Order will be on the second Tuesday in August.

JULIAETTA ITEMS

Gertrude Gruell and Elsie Pix were Lewiston shoppers Saturday.

Walter Cochran began picking his tomato crop this week. His tomatoes are large and are bringing 15c a pound.

Mrs. Charles Talbot and sons returned to their home in Potlatch the first of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. McKinley, of Missouri, have purchased the house on Water Street, owned by Mrs. Mary Perryman. Mrs. McKinley is a sister of Mrs. Hunchberger.

Miss Lucille Gruell and Harold Gruell, who are working in Lewiston, spent Sunday at home.

Many people from here attended the funeral of George Daugherty, on American Ridge, last Sunday.

Mrs. Frank Howell and son Donald, left Wednesday for Los Angeles. Mrs. Howell's mother, Mrs. Anna McGlynn accompanied her. In Los Angeles they will visit Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Clark and Miss Minnie McGlynn. From there, they will go to Mrs. Howell's home in Brantford, Ontario. Mrs. McGlynn expects to spend the winter in Canada.

Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Gruell were Lewiston visitors Thursday.

Many people enjoyed beach parties at the Clearwater River Sunday. Among those who made up parties were Mr. and Mrs. Will Noble; Mr. and Mrs. Earl Hutehison, Dorothy and Wayne Bowen; Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Millard and daughter, Mrs. Herb Millard and children; Mr. and Mrs. Everett Custer; Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Gruell, Mrs. S. Gruell, Mrs. M. Nutt, Leona and Lucille Gruell.

Forest Gallaher went to Kamiah Tuesday, to visit his sister, Ben Sutherland, of Wallace visited his nieces, Mrs. Adams and Mrs. Alexander the first of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee Houek were Lewiston visitors Monday.

Mrs. A. Alexander, Mrs. E. V. Adams and Miss Erlene Stump went to Lewiston Monday to meet Miss Anita Adams, of Canada. Miss Adams, who is a cousin of Eben Adams will visit here for a while.

Mr. and Mrs. Eller, of Frazier, have purchased the house next to the Christian Church, and are making it their home.

THINGS HE'D NEED

Jones was a druggist, and when his wife ran away with another man he inserted the following advertisement in the local paper: "This is to notify the party who so kindly relieved me of my wife, that I can supply him with liniments, bandages, unguents, healing salves, absorbent

cotton, iodines, sleeping powders and crutches at bottom prices."

JUST COULDN'T

"I'd never marry a man who was studying pharmacy."
"Why?"
"Oh, I just couldn't stand living on a farm."

WHICH!

"I've driven this car six years and never had a wreck."
"You mean you've driven that wreck six years and never had a car!"

Off Flavors Caused by Weeds and Surroundings

Off flavors in cream may be caused by feeds and weeds, such as wild onion, garlic, leek, sweet clover, and ragweed. Flavors may be absorbed from the surroundings. For example, oil, gasoline, and vegetable flavors may cause trouble. Another class of flavors resulting from bacterial contamination are called stale, cheesy, yeasty, bitter or acid. All of these off flavors result in poor quality of cream and cause a financial loss to the dairy farmer. They may be eliminated by keeping cows out of pastures which contain undesirable weeds, by handling and storing cream in clean sanitary surroundings, and by careful methods in production and handling. Cooling of cream to 50 degrees Fahrenheit immediately after separation and frequent deliveries will help win the battle against poor cream.

Ventilating System Is Important for Stable

Avoid damp walls next winter by starting now to put a ventilation system in your stable, says A. M. Goodman of the New York State College of Agriculture. Build the out-take flue from the mow floor to the eaves now while the mow is empty.

A good natural draft dairy stable ventilation system must have at least one tall out-take flue. This should start about fourteen inches above the stable floor, and extend to a point about eighteen inches above the highest part of the roof of the barn. This flue or chimney may be built either inside or outside of the barn. If a farmer plans to have the flue pass up through the hay loft, as is the most common practice, it should be built up from the mow floor at least as high as the eaves of the barn while the mows are empty or nearly so.

Actual Performance Is Real Test of Machines

Actual performance on dairy farms is the real test of milking machines. It has proved a labor saver in many medium and large-sized herds and has been adopted by thousands of the best dairy farmers in every dairy state. This leaves little room for any objection on the ground that it might influence production adversely. Only if it is handled improperly or carelessly or is in poor mechanical condition will the milker fail to get most of the milk.

Compared to good hand milking, the milking machine can claim no advantage on the basis of its effect on production.

Good Cows Best

In a dairy experiment run in Stephenson county, Illinois, it was proved that the feed cost of making 100 pounds of milk in the high-producing herd in the test, which averaged 11,195 pounds of milk, was 63 cents, as compared with \$1.05 for the poor producers of the test which averaged 4,380 pounds of milk. The high producing herd of ten cows were partly purebred and partly grade Holsteins which would prove that poor cows are the most expensive.

OVERFEEDING COW IS UNPROFITABLE

Most Common Error Is Giving Excess of One Feed.

Underfeeding of dairy cows is one of the most common reducers of profits for many dairy farmers. Overfeeding, however, may be just as unprofitable. A bulletin published by the South Dakota State college, "Feeding the Dairy Herd for Profit," points out that care should be taken to avoid the latter as well as the former.

To avoid overfeeding the bulletin strongly recommends that grain be fed according to milk production. "If the cow increases in production," it says, "increase the grain allowance. Continue increasing the grain as long as there is an increase in production. When no further increase in milk results from an increase in grain, it might be well to decrease the grain slightly and note if a decrease in milk results. If this occurs the right amount of grain is being fed."

A common error in feeding is to overfeed on one or two feeds, thus giving the cow too much of one nutrient. For instance, when corn stover and ground corn are fed in large amounts the cow is being overfed on carbohydrates. She can only utilize a certain amount of carbohydrates because of lack of protein. What she cannot utilize for maintenance and

"Harvest Specials"

Men's Leather Gloves
A dandy lot to choose from
75c to \$3.00

Men's Underwear
Short sleeve and ankle length, in all sizes. Harvest special at
95c

Straw Hats
Just What You Need for These Hot Days
30c to \$1.00

Men's Work Shirts-- A Real Shirt. Harvest Special
98c

Ladies' House Dresses-- Some Real Beauties and all sizes
\$1.98

Oilcloth in Yardage and Patterns-- For the Harvest Special
35c a Yd. and 60c Pattern

---GROCERY DEPARTMENT---

COFFEE--Harvest Blend, lb. 45c. SUPER SEEDS, 2 pkgs. 25c.
CORNFLAKES, 3 for 25c. FULL CREAM CHEESE, 35c.

Kendrick Store Company

Tonight And Saturday

WILLIAM FOX presents **MOTHER MACHREE**



John Ford's new production is one vital in theme, breath-taking in suspense, brimming with laughter. It will haunt the memory as does the famous song that inspired this screen drama of the story by Rida Johnson Young.

The Kendrick Theater
Otto Schupfer Manager
Admission **10c and 35c**

Farm Notes

- Alfalfa hay supplies cheap protein.
- A successful farm cannot be located by observation alone.
- Sanitary conditions are necessary to prevent diseases on a farm just as in a hospital.
- Co-operative marketing of farm products is one way of increasing the farmer's bargaining ability.
- Late fall plowing will destroy some of the hibernating worms, but it is not as effective as the earlier plowing.
- Oats can be made into reasonably good silage. However, the oats should be cut before the stems have become woody.
- Don't neglect to thin the radishes to an inch apart if you want early radishes of uniform size and quality. Don't make them fight to live.
- Sturdy, healthy, well-hardened plants that have been transplanted at least once are generally superior to ordinary unhardened plants.
- When cutworms are found to be working on plants, quick action must be taken to stop them. They can destroy a stand of crop in a short time.
- Whoever buys and plants cheap seeds needs no sermon on gambling—he is sure to learn by loss.
- It's easy to make money as a farmer. You just work hard for 20 years and then sell out to a golf club.
- Try to take the small amount of time necessary to plow the garden just as soon as the ground will work well.

Capital City's Nickname
The epithet "City of Streets With out Houses," was applied to Washington, in its early days. The city was planned and streets laid out in rather an ambitious fashion before much building was done.