

THE KENDRICK STORE COMPANY

New house dresses, new linen dress skirts, new muslin underwear, new shirt waists, Every day we are receiving shipments of the very latest garments in all the new spring weaves and colorings. Ask to see our new Rippelletes and Percales.

We have just received a large line of Children's Rompers and play suits--just the thing for the little folks.

Our Millinery Department

There is an ever changing view presented in our Millinery department these days--new models, new materials and new color schemes. Since first showing the exhibit has been freshened up by the introduction of many late creations for all occasions.

DON'T FORGET OUR MEN'S DEPARTMENT

New Shirts, New Ties, and a large assortment of New Spring Underwear.

Kendrick Store Co.

"The Store of Quality"

Julietta Items

Mr. Clinton Wilson was a business visitor in town Friday.

Mr. Harvey, of the Harvey & Reagan Co., went to Ilo Friday.

Mrs. J. Petrick, after a few days visit with friends at Julietta, returned to Kendrick Saturday.

Miss Emma and Tillie Kelka returned from Moscow Wednesday evening.

Miss Lois Martin, of Kendrick, was in Julietta Wednesday.

Misses Cora and Myrtle Boehl and Miss Powel were in town Thursday.

Miss Hanna Kelka, went to Moscow Tuesday.

S. A. Roe, went to Kendrick Tuesday.

Miss Elsie Debolt and Miss Woola Morgan went to Moscow Tuesday.

Dr. Jones went to Kendrick Tuesday.

Carl Porter was in Moscow a few days returning last night with a new auto.

The N. P. is giving their Depot a coat of paint which improves the looks a good deal. If a few more would follow that example we have a better looking town.

August Heins is building a summer kitchen on his house.

Mrs. Geo. T. Miller swore out a warrant for the arrest of her husband on the grounds of desertion. Sheriff Brown located Miller at Oakesdale and he was brought back to Moscow. Mrs. Miller also claimed that her husband, who recently sold a tract of land adjoining Julietta, did not give her a proper division of the funds. A compromise was effected by him depositing \$500 in a bank to her credit and agreeing to deposit another sum of money later, so the report is.

J. Alexander, the pioneer merchant of Lewiston, has sold his interest in the Alexander Co. house to T. S. Ward, one of the members of the firm. The friends of Mr. Alexander point with pride to the fact that many of the customers patronize this firm in preference to others and that they began trading with Mr. Alexander when he first started a small store on West Main street 37 years ago. With fair dealing and accommodating ways he has built up a large and increasing business.

Big Bear Ridge

J. E. Meeks, of Moscow, was on the hill looking after business interests.

P. A. Hansen, of Walla Walla, Wash, has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Whitcomb.

May Alber spent Sunday with her mother, Mrs. Tom Galloway.

Indian Herbs

The greatest blood purifier, liver regulator and family medicine anywhere at any price. 180 days treatment for \$1.00. Recommended for Rheumatism and other blood diseases. For sale by

J. H. Phillips

Route 1, box 22, Southwick, Idaho

The baseball boys are planning on new suits this spring.

Jake Alber had a valuable horse cut in the wire this week.

Albert Thornton, of Leland, visited his son Royal, who is working on the ridge this spring.

Alex Galloway purchased a wood-saw.

Fred Hecht was in Moscow this week, looking after business interests at that place.

Mrs. S. Sharpnack sold four head of beef cattle to C. Craig, of Leland, last Thursday.

Look to Your Plumbing.

You know what happens in a house in which the plumbing is in poor condition--everybody in the house is liable to contract typhoid or some other fever. The digestive organs perform the same functions in the human body as the plumbing does for the house, and they should be kept in first class condition all the time. If you have any trouble with your digestion take Chamberlain's Tablets and you are certain to get quick relief. For sale by Albert Moshop--Advertisement.

CHURNING DON'TS.

Don't churn market butter till the cream is properly soured. Don't expect sweet cream to churn as easily as sour, although the quality of the butter will be better.

Don't put cream into the churn till that vessel has been well scalded out, then rinsed copiously with cool water.

Don't fill the churn over half full of cream. If it is only one-third full it will give more space for the splashing and agitation of the cream, which are necessary in breaking up and separating the globules of fat.

Don't churn in less than from twenty to thirty minutes, as the fat globules are liable to be injured and some of them be left in the cream if the operation is performed too quickly, while the quality of the butter is apt to be affected.

Don't try to churn cream when it is cold enough to froth when agitated. Put the cold cream into the churn, set it into a large vessel of warm water (tub, boiler or large pail) and let this raise the temperature to a proper point for good churning.

Don't attempt to warm cold cream by pouring hot water into it, as this would raise the temperature too suddenly, scalding the cream and making it difficult to churn.

HOGGING DOWN CORN.

Most Economical Method of Feeding For Pork Production.

If the farmer can eliminate the expense of harvesting and feeding his corn at the fattening period he has a decided advantage over the man who does not, other things being equal, writes R. L. Deaa of Ohio in the National Stockman. We find that to bring corn to maturity ordinarily equals about half the cost of production. The cutting, husking and cribbing equal the other half; hence a field of corn as it stands at maturity is the cheapest hog feed we can raise. About twelve years ago we made a careful test to see if it was profitable to allow the hogs to harvest the corn themselves. With part of the hogs from that field sold at \$6.00 per hundredweight and the remainder at \$5.00 per hundredweight, the field yielded a return of better than \$36 per acre. The hogs had access to a timothy pasture and a strip of woods. We estimated the manure returned to be a compensation for the pasture. I am acquainted with men in this locality who have done better than this.

An Illinois farmer in noting his first year's experience in hogging down corn last fall said he never had hogs to do better, even though cholera was in the vicinity. Four cents a bushel was saved in husking and the manure left on the ground. He will continue the practice. Another Illinois farmer sowed rape in his corn at the last cultivation and sums up his experience thus: "I believe better health conditions can be maintained by allowing the hogs to have a good range and letting them choose what they want to eat and when they want it. They are certainly making hogs of themselves." A farmer from Iowa turned seventy-three April and May shotes into four acres of corn on Sept. 1. They had access to twelve acres of alfalfa. When they had cleaned up the corn they had gained 5,500 pounds of pork, worth at that time more than \$400. These hogs gained at the rate of two and one-half pounds each per day.

Another Iowa man has hogged down a small field of corn successfully for four years and says that the yield of corn on the ground has steadily increased. Still another Iowa man believes that "it is a cheap way to husk corn, a convenient way to feed corn and an excellent way to fertilize the field with a product that is usually wanted. The practice is becoming general here." A friend of mine here has had a field hogged down successively for eight years. The last crop was more than usually good. His hogs did not contract the cholera which was in the neighborhood.

From the evidence at hand we conclude that for the corn belt farmer the practice of hogging down corn with supplementary forage of alfalfa, rape or clover is conducive to healthfulness, rapid gains and fertility of the land. The preference is given to alfalfa for balancing the corn, but rape and clover show good results. These are the cheaper feeds for fattening.

Educating the Colt.

Why frighten a young horse into a nervous state that will make it a fidgety creature all its life? Accustom it gradually to halter, harness, bit and buckle. Let it stand, now and then, in its stall with harness on. Pet and soothe it. Let it discover by its wit and your wisdom that the jingling buckle, the flapping strap, is perfectly normal and harmless.--Farm Journal.

The Breeding Ewe.

Large, fat lambs are raised by ewes with full udders. An important point to remember is that a small lamb is not able to take all the milk a big milker yields, and if it remains in the bag the ewe suffers and begins to give less. The right way is to milk out daily what the lamb does need until it is old enough to use all of it. Then the flow will not shrink and the lamb will thrive.

HOG SUGGESTIONS.

A pig gives the best returns from dairy products while young. With the growing pigs thrive, not hunger, should prompt to exercise.

If from a well nourished dam and a healthy strain of animals the pigs rarely need attention at farrowing time.

When pigs should be weaned should be determined as much on how they are eating and growing as upon their age. As a general proposition it may be said that the sow that has pigs before she is a year old will disappoint her owner.

A cough in a hog can usually be traced to one of three things--dust, worms or cold, but there is no telling what it may result in. Skim milk when fed in connection with grain makes a very valuable food for hogs at all periods of their growth, but particularly so during the earlier period.

GROWING BABY BEEF.

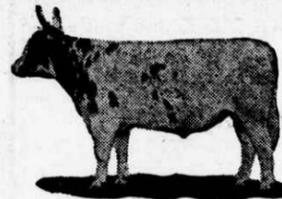
Selection and Feeding Two Important Things to Consider.

With the increasing demand for baby beef the production of it has become a very profitable industry, says the Kansas Industrialist. So much advice has been given on the advantages of growing this kind of beef that the beginner is likely to arrive at the conclusion that this is the only profitable branch of beef production. This is not necessarily true, though it is true, generally speaking, that under the right conditions the more quickly your live stock is finished and put on the market the greater will be the profit.

To obtain the best results in rearing baby beef a number of things should be borne in mind. The two most important of these are the selection of well bred youngsters and the feeding.

Well bred feeding cattle can be finished for market at a younger age than the ordinary kind. The younger the better for baby beef. And as a rule only well bred ones will mature sufficiently early to satisfactorily meet market requirements. It requires greater skill in selecting a calf for fattening than older cattle, for the more milk fat it possesses the less it shows its lack of quality in breeding. It is comparatively easy to detect what kind of a feeder a two-year-old steer will make. With a calf it is more difficult.

Proper feeding might require even a keener consideration. At the begin-



Brae Rising Star, the pure bred Ayrshire bull shown, is a fine specimen of the breed he represents. He was bred in Kilmarnock, Scotland, by Sir Hugh Shaw-Stewart. Note the massive breast and fore quarters. He has a large frame and is a powerful animal throughout his makeup. Ayrshires are good milk and butter producers, are thrifty animals and extremely hardy. Ayrshires are growing in popularity, especially in the east.

ning the calf should be encouraged to consume considerable quantities of roughage. This has a tendency to increase the capacity of the calf for handling large quantities of concentrated feeds later on. Plenty of roughage, especially silage and clover or a substitute, should be provided during the winter and plenty of pasture during the summer. The calves should be fed corn with some nitrogenous food like oil meal or cottonseed meal during the winter. Shelled or crushed corn may be fed very profitably, provided there are hogs to follow. When the calf is young oats and clover or alfalfa are likely to prove the best supplements to corn for full feeding. Grain feeding may be dispensed with when the calf is put on pasture if the grass is good. It would be better, however, to continue the grain ration even if the grass is good. The tendency with the calves is to grow rather than to fatten. The aim should be, then, to have them fatten as they grow. The only way to accomplish this is by liberal feeding of the right kind of a ration.

Ventilation of Sheep Barns.

Ventilation is an important factor in the health of all animals confined in stables. Undoubtedly the ideal ventilation for the sheep stable as well as the cow barn would be the King system. But most sheep barns will not be equipped with any elaborate system of ventilation; hence the desirability of securing as good ventilation as is possible without deleterious effects on the sheep under average conditions and in an ordinary sheep stable. Having a warm covering of wool, the sheep are not easily affected by cold temperatures; hence up to lambing time about the best method of ventilating the stable is by means of an open door into the yard with a southern or eastern exposure. This affords plenty of fresh air without an accompanying draft in cold weather, and if a portable gate is at hand to confine the sheep within the stable in stormy weather the results will be most satisfactory.

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