

The KENDRICK GAZETTE

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KENDRICK IDAHO FRIDAY JUNE 30 1916

When we see some moving pictures we are glad enough that we cannot hear them.

Occasionally a man goes around poorly dressed, because it takes a lot to dress his wife.

Too often when the hatchet is buried the handle is left uncovered and conveniently accessible.

Bear this in mind: preparedness is not simply parading—it is that of course but a good deal more.

The uglier a girl is, the more elaborate necessarily should be her head gear and other articles of dress.

Hardening of the heart is much more common than hardening of the arteries and assuredly much more serious.

If you are not a regular reader of the Gazette you miss a great deal that might prove of value in the course of the year.

Every married woman must give her husband credit for having exercised good judgment at least once in the course of his natural life.

Courtship and poker have one requirement in common, the holding of the hands. But the former is much the more interesting game for most people.

In Kansas City Billy Sunday is credited with converting something like 1000 drunkards. It would be interesting to hear of an evangelist who could convert a few hundred—bankers for instance.

It is said that if the war lasts until August 1st it will have cost Great Britain eleven billion six hundred million dollars; Germany almost as much, and France nine billion two hundred and fifty million dollars. It will have cost all nations forty-five billion dollars. If the costs of the war had to be paid in coin all the gold and silver in the world would last the warring nations but three months.

THRIFT

"When the well is dry we know the worth of water and when the pocket is empty we know the value of money. The happy-go-lucky individual who spends as much as he makes is a thin-ice skater. If sickness or loss of work should come he drops through and disappears.

When old age descends upon him, it is unfortunate but true that he usually finds himself in the threadbare ranks of those who have seen better days."

Times have changed materially since Benjamin Franklin wrote the above words about the well, but the lesson they impart is as unchanged as the stars. Those who practice thrift, who prepare for the next year as well as for this, go rapidly forward. A steadily-growing bank account gives them confidence to branch out and courage to tackle bigger things. It makes the step lighter and the heart more cheery.

A London scientist says a cat sees in the dark mostly by its whiskers; so you can judge for yourself what a hard time the national Democracy is going to have slipping up on the blind side of Hughes-Fairbanks combination.

K. C. Journal.

You home subscribers: how many news items have you furnished the Gazette. There is no reporter on the Gazette that makes a regular business of getting news. To you it may appear that this should be the editors sole business. But it isn't. He has to watch and work for the business end of the newspaper as well as the news side. To cover this whole community each week and get the little items that constitute our community life is a bigger job than you may think. If the Gazette had a number of people in the community, interested enough in the paper to bring in a few news items each week, it would add very much to the news value of the paper. Many people are close-mouthed: they don't tell the editor news, yet they feel slighted when personal items about them are overlooked. If the editor knew all the news that you-all know the Gazette would have to be enlarged to contain it. This is just a suggestion for you to help the local news columns in this paper.

IDAHO TROOPS AT CAPITAL

The Statesman: On roll call Sunday morning there were 831 enlisted men and 53 officers in camp Morrison, an increase of 91 men over Saturday morning. All day Sunday recruits continued to arrive at the barracks and while no figures were at hand officers estimated that nearly 100 new men had joined the regiment during the day.

The muster rolls of the different units of the regiment showed the following strength of the companies: Company A, 72; B, 65; C, 66; D, 77; E, 62; F, 70; H, 64; I, 75; K, 71; L, 73; M, 33; the band, 24, and the hospital corps, 15. Only company M and company E are below peace strength and both could be filled, it was said Sunday night, with recruits now enroute to the city, or from other companies having over the required number of men.

Recruiting continued Sunday all over the state, with many mass meetings and parades in the towns where stations have been opened. The governor spoke at Star, where a big meeting was held. Twin Falls and towns in the eastern end of the state aroused enthusiasm with similar gatherings and in the northern end of the state meetings were held in a number of the principal towns.

A regiment marches down the street to entrain for the front. What an inspiring sight it is—those splendid young fellows, their vigor, their fine physique, above all their exhibition of loyalty. The race knows that the existence is something more than merely to make a comfortable living and have a good time. If that were all, then it would be highly foolish to volunteer to defend one's country. But there is no man, no matter how sordid, who does not feel in his heart that it is not all of life to live, nor all of death to die.

It is this divine spark of loyalty and devotion that has made it possible for mankind to work its way upward from merely animal existence to its present estate. Humanity never has been content to accept the world on the basis of let us eat and drink for tomorrow we die. Its high purpose, exemplified in the young men who have answered the country's call, is set forth in the concluding lines of Tennyson's "Ulysses:"

One equal temper of heroic hearts
Made weak by time and fate, but
strong in will
To strive, to seek, to find, and not
to yield.—Kansas City Star

Making the Little Farm Pay

By C. C. BOWSFIELD

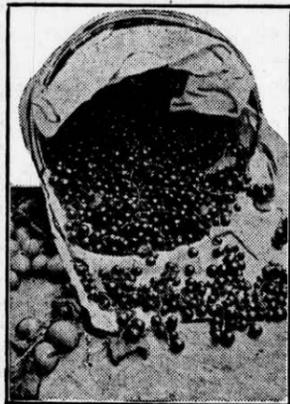
For maximum profits at minimum labor and expense the American berry crops surpass the majority of farm and garden products.

Uniformity of yield and steadiness of market prices are characteristics of the berry trade. If the supply of fresh fruit ever catches up to the demand the surplus may be turned into preserves. All loss is thereby avoided, and profits are doubled.

Berries are valuable products on small farms, as the bushes usually may occupy ground which is otherwise almost worthless. They may fill up fence corners or the idle spaces in orchards. It is seldom necessary to use a choice bit of land for these crops, but the return can be safely reckoned at the rate of \$150 to \$250 an acre. This extra money is picked up in time which can be spared from the principal crops of the farm. Spring planting is safe and is quite generally favored.

In selecting plants one needs to consider ripening and shipping qualities. A grower wishes both early and late berries. For instance, the Plum Farmer black raspberry ripens early and is a delicious fruit. Berries are large, thick mated, juicy and sweet. They pick easily and stand up and carry well. In quality, firmness and productiveness they are all that could be desired. The plants are hardy and vigorous.

Then the Gregg is a late fruiting black raspberry of fine quality. This is one of the best known late berries. It is a good shipper and is an excel-



CURRANTS AND GOOSEBERRIES BELONG IN THE GENERAL GARDEN SCHEME.

lent variety for evaporating. Berries are large, regular, glossy black, with grayish bloom; quite firm, sweet and of the best quality, with that delightful flavor which distinguishes the black raspberry. These berries give early and late supplies and will always sell at high prices to town customers. There is a medium berry also which may be worked into the program. This helps to make a full and profitable season. The Cumberland is a fine, large berry, ripening in midseason. This is the largest of the raspberry family and is of such a handsome appearance that it is sure to bring the top price. Bushes are healthy and vigorous.

The Cuthbert has long been regarded as the best of all red raspberries, not only on account of its fine shipping qualities, but for its size, color and richness of flavor. The plant is a strong grower, with healthy foliage. The Cuthbert is one of the reliable varieties that can be depended on to bear a profitable crop of berries nine seasons out of ten. St. Regis is the only variety of raspberry that gives a crop the first year the plants are set out, and it gives two crops every year afterward. St. Regis begins to ripen in June and continues to bear fruit until frost. This is truly an everlasting red raspberry. The berries are large, bright crimson of the highest quality, with true raspberry flavor. It cannot be surpassed as a table fruit. No garden is complete without raspberry bushes, and a full acre may well be devoted to berry culture.

There are three distinct classes of raspberries—red, purple and black. They do best on sandy loam, but will grow in any soil that is fairly well drained. Set the bushes in rows about six feet apart and three feet apart in the row. The cane should be kept well cut down to five or six of the strongest near the parent plant. Cut out and burn all the old canes as soon as they are through fruiting.

The Rathbun is a leading blackberry. It is luscious, of the highest quality, with a fine polish and sufficiently firm to carry well. A large proportion of these berries will measure one and one-half inches in length. They cannot be surpassed for table or canning purposes. The plant is a strong, erect grower and, unlike most varieties, produces few suckers, but roots from the tips, like raspberries. The blackberry is hardy, having sustained a temperature of 15 to 18 degrees below zero without harm. By midsummer it can be trained in tree form.

Currants and gooseberries belong in this same general garden scheme and are highly profitable. They should be mulched every spring and well pruned, so that new wood may have a chance to grow. The ground about them should be kept in good condition by manure and cultivation. Kill worms with powdered hellebore. Give plants winter protection.

The New McCormick Binders

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IN THE PLACE OF MILLETS.

Tests of Sudan Grass Indicate the Value of This Crop.

[J. C. Hackleman, Missouri station.]

Tests of Sudan grass by the Missouri station during the last two years indicate that this new crop will be of value to Missouri farmers, especially in the southern part of the state. It differs from Johnson grass in not possessing the heavy root stalks or underground stems which make Johnson grass so difficult to eradicate in those regions which are well suited for its production. The plants average from three to five feet in height when drilled or broadcasted and have stems a little larger than a lead pencil. If grown in rows and cultivated it reaches a height of from six to nine feet on good soil, with a corresponding increase in the size of the stems. When planted thinly it stools very freely, sometimes producing as many as a hundred stems from one crown.

Like other sorghums, Sudan grass does best in a warm climate. It should not be planted until all danger of frost is past and the ground thoroughly warmed. It is decidedly drought resistant, which makes it well suited for the semiarid regions of the southwest. It is also being grown with success in the more humid regions, but it has not attracted as much attention there as in the drier sections, where there are not so many other good hay plants. Two cuttings are usually made and under very favorable conditions sometimes three or four. It has rather wide adaptations as regards soil, growing successfully on almost every soil from a heavy clay to a light sand. It does best, however, on a rich, well drained loam.

Two methods of seeding are practiced, broadcasting or drilling solid or drilling in rows to be cultivated. An ordinary grain drill may be used and the seed covered from one-half to one inch deep. Where drilled in rows a sufficient number of holes are stopped up to put the rows the proper distance apart. Where an ordinary corn cultivator is to be used the rows should be from thirty-six to forty-two inches apart. Where seeded broadcast from twenty to twenty-five pounds of seed to the acre are required, while seeding with a drill requires about five pounds less. If seeded in rows four or five pounds are sufficient.

It is customary to cut it for hay just after full bloom and to cure in light windrows and small cocks. It may also be harvested with a binder and cured in shocks. Where grown for seed it is usually harvested with a grain binder when the first heads are fully ripe.

In Missouri Sudan grass should be considered a hay grass of much the same use on the general farm as millet. It will generally give two cut-

tings and will yield from two to four tons of good hay. In feeding value it is similar to timothy hay, millet and Johnson grass.

THE NEW CHESTNUT BLIGHT.

Substitution of Native Trees For Asiatic Species Recommended.

[Prepared by United States department of agriculture.]

How to checkmate the new chestnut blight or bark disease that is causing such vast destruction is a problem of no small importance. From its obscure beginnings in eastern New York about twelve years ago it has swept into nineteen states and now affects about all of the northern half of our native chestnut stands, doing damage estimated at close upon \$50,000,000. It attacks the trees in twig, branch and trunk, causing death in a year or two, and soon recurs in the sprouts or suckers sent up from the still living roots. No native chestnut appears to be spared in the long run, but the little eastern bush chinquapin, with its smoother bark and comparative freedom from insect enemies, appears less readily attacked. The European chestnut in its favorite varieties is also subject to the disease, but when we come to the chestnuts of Japan and China we find very great resistance amounting in some varieties to almost practical immunity. There appears to be now no method of controlling this disease, which is caused by a fungus whose

spores are carried about by birds and insects, creating new infections wherever they reach the sap wood or inner bark of the chestnut tree. There is no apparent diminution of its virulence since it came under observation.

The most obvious means of replacing the great losses of chestnut timber and nuts would seem to lie in the substitution for our native forms the Asiatic species that best resist the disease, having evidently for ages been accustomed to its presence, and also to breed the chestnut as a valuable genus of forest trees, by hybridization and selection for the avowed production of varieties better adapted for our purposes.

Avoid Changing Milkers.
In order to get the best results in hand milking it is essential that the cows be milked by the same persons at each milking time. A frequent change of milkers means loss in milk every time a change is made. In some dairies where there are several milkers the practice is for each milker to sit down to whatever cow happens to be next in order instead of the same persons milking the same cows each time. This is a poor practice. Certain cows should be assigned to each milker and as few changes made as possible. Then a cow becomes accustomed to the milker and the milker to the cow. The result will be more milk. Secretion of milk is largely a nervous process.

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