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drick. Phone 462K, or 376  
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**Real Economy**

It is a saving to you to have your shoes half soled before the welt is ruined. Don't wait too long to have this work done. Soles either sewed or tacked on, whichever you prefer.

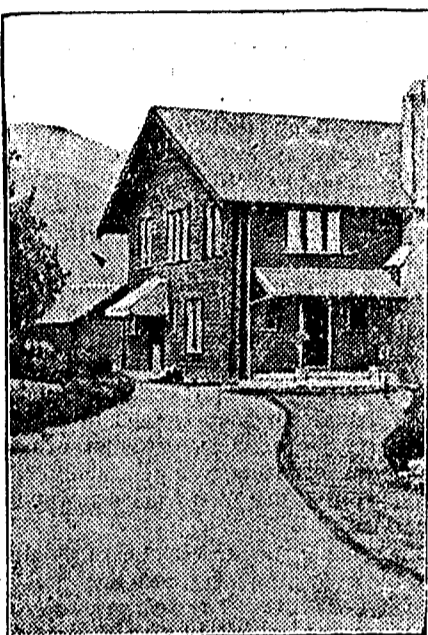
**Kendrick Harness Shop**

Make It Unanimous.  
Every man thinks that seventy years on earth ought to be his right. And medical science is trying to get his right for him.

**Attractive Entrance to Farm Important**

**Should Furnish Easy Access to House and Barn.**

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)  
The entrance to the farmstead from the public road is one of the most important details of the plan and one of the most difficult to treat successfully without underemphasizing it or overdoing it. It should be so located as to facilitate direct and easy access to both house and barn and make the approach to either seem natural and easy, while at the same time appearing to lead primarily to the house. On the other hand, it should not be directly opposite the front door of the house, so that on entering one appears to be going straight into the house. The entrance should largely reflect and suggest the character of the farmstead, in the opinion of the United States Department of Agriculture.



**Farm Home With Pleasing Approach.**

Some special treatment is necessary, however, to attract attention to it and set it apart from the rest of the boundary and to invite entrance. The character of this special treatment must so nearly correspond with the rest of the treatment of the farmstead that it can be united with it without an abrupt change of style at any point. The transition from a heavy stone or brick post to a barbed-wire fence is difficult unless the size of the farmstead is such that there is sufficient distance to make the transition gradually. If the post is flanked by a wall of the same material that ultimately becomes the same height as the fence and the fence and wall are covered with vines for a considerable distance on each side of the joining, a successful transition can be accomplished. Such a stone wall, however, is inappropriate unless built of native stone in evidence in fences or buildings in the neighborhood or else is like stone or brick clearly evident in the foundation or other portion of the buildings.

**Two Popular Poisons to Destroy Garden Insects**

Bear in mind that insect pests are divided into two classes: the biting or chewing insects, like the potato bug, that devour the leaves; and the sucking insects like squash bug and plant lice, that suck out the vital juices. Biting insects are killed by spraying the leaves of the plant with poison, but the sucking insects must be killed with contact poison, since they do not eat the poison on the leaves but suck the juice from within the leaves. Paris green and arsenate of lead are popular poisons for destroying the chewing insects, while kerosene emulsion and nicotine sulphate destroy the sucking insects. Arsenate of lead has an advantage over paris green in being less likely to burn tender young plants when applied too heavily and also in leaving a white coating on the plants after spraying to show which plants have not been reached. A sprayer should be used if one can be had, or for a small garden a sprinkler or an old broom will answer. Both bottom and top of leaves should be reached with the liquid.

**Any Deep Fertile Soils Are Suited for Alfalfa**

The erroneous idea seems to prevail that bottom or creek land is essential to alfalfa. It is to be preferred, but not essential. Any of our deep fertile soils, including sandy loams, redbeds, black loams, chocolate, and black-waxy soils, are suited to this crop, but the land must be fertile. The soil should be well drained and sweet, as this crop will not grow in wet, sour soil. Such soils can usually be drained, then limed, and made suitable for almost any crop, including alfalfa. The black-waxy soils are often deficient in lime and, where this is the case, it should be limed and can be, at a reasonable cost. The amount of rainfall and the length of growing season will govern the acre yield, but a fair average will be about two, or possibly two and one-half, tons depending somewhat on the fertility of the soil.

**Machinery Saves Labor**  
The chief value of modern farm machinery is in saving labor and in doing a superior job of work. When an implement becomes afflicted with the ailments of old age, it becomes a time waster instead of a time saver. Instead of doing its work well and so adding to the yield, it does it poorly and adds to the expense.

**Clean Wheat at Threshing Time**

**Foreign Material in Grain Has Run Up to 18 Per Cent of Entire Crop.**

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)  
A section-wide campaign in the spring wheat belt of the Northwest to induce farmers to clean their wheat on the farm, and particularly at time of threshing, is being launched by the United States Department of Agriculture in co-operation with local agricultural bodies including agricultural colleges, state marketing officials, farmers and commercial interests composed of dealers and millers. Broad sides of grain cleaning demonstrations, county mass meetings, bulletins, moving pictures, lantern slides, and radio talks are to be fired to bring home to farmers the message of clean wheat.  
Success of the campaign will result not only in securing higher prices for their cleaned grain, but also in higher yields per acre through eliminating weeds in the grain fields and weed seeds in seed grain, the department points out.

**Foreign Material in Grain.**  
In some grain-growing counties of the Northwest the average foreign material in grain has run up to around 18 per cent of the crop. Secretary Wallace in a statement recently made at the Farmers and Homemakers' Short Course at the University of Minnesota said that "reports from 1,400 elevators in Minnesota, the Dakotas and Montana show that the farmers in these states in 1923 delivered to the elevators nearly 12,000,000 bushels of dockage in their wheat, or the equivalent of 13,980 carloads."

At a threshing rate of 7 cents per bushel it is estimated that the farmers of the four states paid over \$675,000 for the threshing of their dockage in 1922, and that they paid around \$800,000 for hauling the dockage to market. An investigation by the Department of Agriculture in 1924 showed that in Minnesota and the Dakotas 98 per cent of the farmers visited were drilling with their wheat from 1,000 to 500,000 foreign seeds per acre.

"In 1923 we found that farmers in these states who cleaned their wheat before marketing gained on an average more than 5 cents per bushel," Secretary Wallace declared. "The way for farmers of a community to get the benefit, which results from re-cleaning, grading and mixing in the local elevator is to organize co-operative elevators and to distribute profits on the patronage dividend basis."

The appointment of each new secretary of agriculture has been the signal to send delegations to Washington to ask for changes in the federal grain grades. Certain groups in the spring wheat territory have long been agitating a loosening up of the federal grades to give inferior wheat a grade equal to that of good wheat. "On the other hand, producers of superior and clean wheat have felt that the grades should be narrowed to exclude altogether from the high grades wheat with even a small percentage of foreign materials."

"It has been the continuous feeling of each secretary of agriculture, however, since the federal standards were first put into effect, that it would be discriminatory and false economy to label an inferior product as of good quality, and producers have been repeatedly urged to improve the quality and condition of their grain to bring it into the higher grades. This can be done largely if producers will make an earnest effort to remove the foreign material from wheat before shipping to market, the department says.

**Improve Seed and Grain.**  
Field demonstrations in grain cleaning by department representatives have proved the efficiency of grain-cleaning methods, and it is expected that in many instances groups of farmers will employ cleaning machines on the farm to improve the quality of their seed and marketable grain. Savings of more than 7 cents per bushel have been effected in practical cleaning tests. Allowing 2 cents a bushel for the cost of cleaning, the net gain to farmers was over 5 cents a bushel.

There has been a gradual decrease in wheat yields in the spring wheat region in the Northwest due largely to the increasing quantity of weeds in the grain fields, the department says. Some lands have become so foul that they are no longer profitable for wheat production. On the other hand, winter wheat which contains very little dockage has generally increased in yield per acre.

The public and private forces now organized to attack the problem of cleaning wheat in the Northwest are launching an offensive in true campaign style. It is war to the death of the weed. The Department of Agriculture has also prepared moving pictures and lantern slides that vividly convey the importance of cleaning wheat on the farm. Illustrated lectures will be given wherever halls are available throughout the region. The short courses given by agricultural colleges will include considerable instruction on the subject.

It is estimated that if average yields can be increased by as little as two bushels per acre, and a saving of 5 cents can be effected by retaining the dockage on the farm for feed, by saving the freight costs of hauling the dockage to terminal markets, and by the higher price that clean wheat will bring on the market, the campaign will have accomplished conspicuous results.

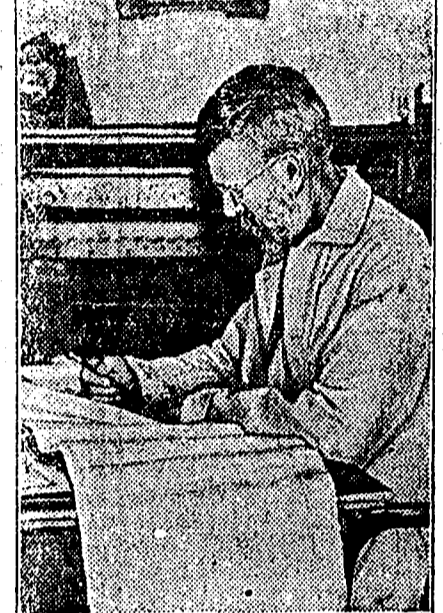
**Bookkeeping Big Help to Farmers**

**Differences in Production Costs and Returns Noted and Causes Sought.**

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)  
New benefits from farm bookkeeping are in prospect in many states as a result of the organization recently of accounting schools at which farmers meet to analyze and compare records, and study out sources of error and opportunities for improvement in farm management.

There are few states in which this movement is not represented. Reports to the United States Department of Agriculture say 35 farmers' accounting schools were held in Ohio this winter. In Maine every county was covered. Illinois had such schools in 15 counties. Many were held in Indiana, Pennsylvania, Iowa, North and South Dakota, Colorado, Oregon, California, Texas, and other states.

The usual practice is for farmers who keep accounts to meet in conference with county agents and extension workers of state agricultural colleges and the United States Department of Agriculture. They produce their records of crops sown and harvested, labor used, feed consumed, and so forth, and the reports are analyzed and compared. Wide differences in production costs and returns are noted and their causes sought, so that inefficient methods can be corrected and better organization and operation plans adopted for the future.



**Records Give Production Costs and Returns.**

Books of Approved Types.  
Officials of the Department of Agriculture say the plan is largely an outgrowth of the increasing use of uniform accounting methods by farmers. When efforts were started by the department about ten years ago to promote better farm accounting, an obstacle was the lack of a simple farm accounting book. This want was supplied, and now practically all state extension divisions sell account books of an approved type to farmers at cost.  
As a result many farmers all over the country are keeping their accounts in about the same way. This has been a big factor in crystallizing farmers' ideas on the analysis of their business along uniform lines, and it has greatly lessened the difficulty of getting comparable figures from different farms. Usually the book produced at the farm accounting schools are all of the same type. They tell the amount of the labor income from the farm, the size of the farm business, the crop yields, and the return from live stock, as well as the amount of expense for different items. From this data farmers can discover their weak and their strong points, and the standards necessary for profitable farm operation.

Farmers are also meeting more than in previous years to compare their results from single crop or live stock enterprises, as well as the results from their total farm operations. County agents in 1923 assisted 20,000 farmers in single enterprise analyses. A typical example is a study made of potato-growing costs in Cuyahoga county, Ohio, which showed that the farmer with the lowest cost was producing potatoes at 42 cents a bushel, compared with a maximum on another farm of \$1.53 a bushel.

**Clubs for Boys.**  
A valuable supplement to the movement toward cost-comparison conferences among farmers is the development of accounting clubs for boys. The boys in these clubs keep the home farm records and at the end of the year with their fathers assemble in groups to study the results. The clubs are intended to train the new generation of farmers in sound business methods, to demonstrate to them the value of bookkeeping before they reach maturity.

Farm accounting is also being taught in many of the district schools in a number of states. This is with the same objective in mind and the posting and summarizing of an actual farm business record in the simple farm account book constitutes the main text book material. Many boys are keeping home farm records as a result of this school training.

**Dairy Calf Club Work**  
The pure bred Holstein cattle which farm boys and girls of Delaware have fed and cared for as a part of their dairy calf club work constitute 19 per cent of the pure bred Holsteins in that state, according to a recent report received by the United States Department of Agriculture.

**Bacteria Required for Inoculating Bean Soil**

Soil from an alfalfa field cannot be used to inoculate ground for beans. The bacteria which work on the beans are quite different from those which work on the roots of alfalfa. There is perhaps as much difference between the two as there would be between sheep and cows, to make a simple illustration. There are several classes of these bacteria which work on the roots of the legumes. All the different kinds of clover have much the same bacteria. The alfalfa bacteria are somewhat different, and also those of the bean or the cow pea. All these

different bacteria have been separated and can be bought, safely packed in bottles, so that they can be used without great trouble.

**Rotation Is Big Help**

A definite rotation of crops is a farmer's most helpful friend. Such a system lowers cost per bushel or ton, distributes labor economically, incorporates humus in the soil, controls weed growth and eliminates risk from growing one crop.

Try a "For Sale" ad in the Gazette. You will get results at little expense.

**SPRING NECESSITIES**  
**Squirrel Poison Time is Here**

Phosphorus,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. - - .85  
Strychnine alkaloid - - \$1.50  
Mephisto Squirrel Poison .50

**For Treating Grain for Smut**

Formaldehyde, a pound - .50  
Blue Stone, 8 pounds for \$1.00

**For Preserving Eggs**  
Water Glass per quart - 40c

Hat Dye for all colors of Hats  
A Bottle 25c

"Try Kendrick First"

**The Red Cross Pharmacy**  
R. D. Newton, Proprietor

**Your Home Bank**



**4 Per Cent Interest Paid on Deposits**

**Service**

Farmers, business men and individuals seeking more in a bank than merely a convenient place in which to keep money—who need the friendly co-operation and cheerful service of a strong banking connection—will choose The Kendrick State Bank.

We welcome the opportunity how we can serve you. Every modern facility is maintained and business entrusted to us will receive prompt, accurate, expert attention.

"Try Kendrick First"

**The Kendrick State Bank**

Martin V. Thomas, President  
A. H. Daubenberg, Cashier

K. D. Ingle, Vice-Pres.

**Kendrick, Idaho**

**Adventure.**  
Most housebreaking must be for the sake of adventure. There is seldom anything in the house worth the danger.

A Thought for the Day.  
There is something radically wrong with the man or his home if he has to go away from home to have a good time.

**McDowell's Commercial Hotel**  
Breakfast 7 to 9:30  
Dinner 11:30 to 2:30  
Lunches 30c  
Supper 5:30 to 8. Lunches 30c  
Our dinners are still at popular prices.  
Sunday Chicken Dinner 50c  
Try a bowl of soup.

**FOR OVER 40 YEARS**  
HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE has been used successfully in the treatment of Catarrh.  
HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE consists of an Ointment which Quickly Relieves by local application, and the Internal Medicine, a Tonic, which acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces, thus reducing the inflammation.  
Sold by all druggists.  
F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

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Kendrick, Idaho





