



For elegance, ease and durability, the *Hirsh, Wickwire Overcoat* fitly typifies the advance of human achievement, and that's the reason they are always sold by stores in the front rank of fashionable trade.



Our purpose in advertising is to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. We want you to know the *real values* embodied in every "B. & A." Overcoat. These three cuts are photographic reproductions of real *Hirsh, Wickwire* garments.



Our Hat Department

We Are Agents for

DUNLAP
STETSON
KNAPP FELT
HAWES
GIBBELL

Hats

The Department They All Take Their Hats Off to---That's "B. & A.'s" Hat Department



We are in a position to fit more heads inwardly and outwardly than any store in western Montana, because we carry a greater variety of styles, in all of the *better makes*. You'll find no last season's blocks here.

PRICES, \$1.50 TO \$6.00

The House of "B. & A."

Hirsh, Wickwire Clothes

Why We Sell Them

Because we believe thoroughly in their intrinsic value. Because our experience has taught us that no other makers put so much quality or so much style into the garments they produce. We control the exclusive sale of this famous make of apparel in Missoula, so you will understand that you can get *HIRSH, WICKWIRE CLOTHES* at no other store. We have a showing of overcoats that will surprise you. It is the greatest line of men's and young men's coats ever seen in this town. Come in and look it over.

Beeson--Armstrong

Comfortable Underclothing Means Physical Rest and Mental Ease

Some men wear underwear which keeps them in a constant state of mental and bodily unrest, because the garment neither fits nor feels as it should. If you are one of the many men who experience trouble in getting the right kind of underwear, come in and let us show you the merits and exclusive features of *Superior Union Suits*.



Built on a Foundation of Quality

SECRETARY WILSON'S ANNUAL REPORT

HEAD OF AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT SAYS LAST YEAR WAS MOST PROSPEROUS.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 20.—Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson today submitted his annual report, the following are excerpts therefrom of general interest:

Agricultural Production in 1909.—Most prosperous of all years is the place to which 1909 is entitled in agriculture, declares the secretary of agriculture in his 12th annual report, made public today. The value of farm products is so incomprehensibly large that it has become merely a row of figures. For this year it is \$5,750,000,000, a gain of \$882,000,000 over 1908. The value of products made nearly doubled in 10 years. The report says, "Eleven years of agriculture, beginning with a production of \$4,175,000,000 and ending with \$5,750,000,000. A sum of \$70,000,000,000 for the period. It has paid off mortgages, it has established banks, it has made better homes, it has helped to make the farmer a citizen of the world, and it has provided him with means for improving his soil and making it more productive."

Farm Production of 1909.—The most striking fact in the world's agriculture is the value of the corn crop for 1909, which is about \$1,720,000,000. It nearly equals the value of the clothing and personal adornments of 76,000,000 people, according to the census of 1900. The gold and silver coin and bullion of the United States are not of greater value. It has grown up from the soil and out of the air in 120 days—\$15,000,000 a day for one crop, nearly

enough for two dreadnoughts daily for peace or war. This crop exceeds in value the average of the crops of the five preceding years by 25 per cent.

Cotton is now the second crop in value, and this year's cotton crop is easily the most valuable one to the farmer that has been produced. With cotton first selling at 12.7 cents on the farm November 1 and with cotton seed selling for about \$25 per ton, the lint and seed of this crop are worth about \$50,000,000 to the farmer. No cotton crop since 1873 has been sold by farmers for as high a price per pound as this one.

Third in value is wheat, worth about \$725,000,000 at the farm, and this largely exceeds all previous values. The November farm price was almost an even \$1 a bushel, a price which has not been equaled since 1881. This is the third wheat crop in point of size, with 725,000,000 bushels.

The hay crop is valued at \$365,000,000; oats at \$400,000,000; potatoes at \$212,000,000; and tobacco at nearly \$100,000,000. Beet and cane sugar and molasses and sirup, from farm and factory, will reach the total of about \$85,000,000. The barley crop is worth \$88,000,000, flaxseed \$26,000,000, and 1,000,000,000 pounds of rice \$25,000,000.

Secretary Wilson concludes his review of the production of 1909 as follows: "The agricultural production of 1909 must add much to the prosperity of farmers. The record is unexampled in wealth production and tells of abundance in quantity. Year by year the farmer is better and better prepared to provide the capital and make the expenditures needed to improve his agriculture and to educate his children for farm life and work."

In speaking of meat the report says: "The average retail price exceeded the average wholesale price by 31.4 per cent in the north Atlantic states; by 38 per cent in the south Atlantic; by 38 per cent in the north central; 29.4 per cent in the western; and the highest increase was found in the south central states, 54 per cent.

Prices and Supply of Meats.—The

ascending prices of meat suggest inquiry as to whether the price of the farmer's beef cattle and hogs have increased at the farm in the same degree that meat has to the consumer. For the purpose of making comparisons, the meat price level of 1896-1900, a period of comparatively low prices, is adopted as a base line, represented by 100, and for each animal and commodity this price level is computed.

Abnormal Beef Supplies.—There has been a breaking up of range herds consequent upon the enforcement of the "no-fence" law by the national government and by encroachments of the settlers upon the ranges, made possible by the practice of "dry farming." Not all of the cattle have gone directly from the ranges to the slaughterhouses; a great portion of them has gone to farms for maturing and finishing, largely upon corn. This extra demand on the corn crop is reflected in corn prices, which are now higher than they have been since the records of the department of agriculture began, in 1866, except for 1887.

Half a dozen years of this abnormal movement of beef from ranges to the great markets began to tell upon the supply in 1908, when the deliveries fell off in a marked degree, and the decrease continued in 1909.

Dry Land Farming.—Investigations in the great plains area are now under way at 12 stations. The subjects of crop sequence, green manuring, time and depth of plowing, effect of tillage before and after seeding, and practically all the combinations of crop sequence and tillage methods for the conservation of moisture are being studied. Durum wheat has become firmly established in the middle great plains region and is being rapidly extended in the intermountain dry-land section.

Farmers' Institutes and Agricultural College Extension.—Regular farmers' institute meetings numbered 4,926, with 15,210 half-day sessions and a total attendance of 2,196,568. State appropriations for institutes were \$38,999. There were eight normal institutes for the training of institute teachers. Twenty-one states held in-

stitutes especially for women. Fourteen states ran railroad specials in connection with farmers' institutes, the expense being often borne by the railroads. Movable schools of agriculture registered 2,500 students.

our National Forests.—The forest service manages a great producing property; all told the proclaimed boundaries of the national forests now include nearly 195,000,000 acres of land. Of the three principal resources of the forests, water, forage, and timber, the timber is for the time being the least developed. Vigilant protection is now given the forests and this will mean a steady improvement of water conditions in the west. Not only the users of water throughout the west but all who in turn derive a benefit from the prosperity of these users share in the distribution of profits.

The forage yield of the forests which sufficed for nearly 7,700,000 sheep, 1,500,000 cattle, 90,000 horses, and 120,000 cows, was utilized by more than 27,000 individuals and concerns, besides furnishing free grazing for milch cows and work horses of settlers, prospectors and travelers. The timber cut of last year was small because of general business conditions, in making sales of national forest timber not revenue but the best interests of the consumer furnish the guiding principle. The administration and protection of the national forests cost last year less than \$2,000,000, with an additional \$500,000 spent on improvements. The cost of national forest administration and protection was less than 2 cents per acre for all purposes, including improvements.

EGAN MAY BE PRESENT.

Copenhagen, Nov. 28.—Rector Torp of the University of Copenhagen, today invited Dr. Maurice P. Egan, United States minister to Denmark, to be present when the north pole records of Dr. Cook were received, and also during subsequent examinations.

The Cook records are expected on the steamer United States, due here about December 8.

CANAL INSPECTORS RETURN.

New York, Nov. 29.—The congressional party which has been inspecting the progress of the work on the Panama canal and examining conditions in general in the canal zone returned today. Twenty-eight persons were in the party. Nine days were passed in a tour of inspection and three days in hearings on various phases of the work.

Sample Shoe Store
322 Higgins Ave.

Number 65.
MEN'S GENUINE PATENT CORONA COLT WELT SOLE SHOES \$3.45.

A clear saving of \$1.55 on every pair purchased.
Men's Imperishable Sole Shoes, the greatest shoe on earth. **\$3.65**

SAMPLE SHOE STORE,
322 Higgins Ave.
George W. Scott.

Bright and Steady The Rayo Lamp



A bright and steady light depends upon the construction of the lamp. The best skill has put forth its best effort in perfecting the Rayo Lamp.

As the air is fed to the flame—so does the light burn. The easy-flowing current of air through the air-tube of the Rayo Lamp secures a uniform light, with never a flicker or flare.

The ideal family lamp. Made of brass throughout and beautifully nickled.

The Rayo is a low-priced lamp, but you cannot get a better lamp at any price.

Once a Rayo user, always one

Every Dealer Everywhere. If Not at Yours, Write for Descriptive Circular to the Nearest Agency of the

CONTINENTAL OIL COMPANY
(Incorporated)

GANNON & McLEOD

Livery, Cab & Transfer Co.

ONLY COMPLETE CAB AND TRANSFER LINE IN THE CITY.

Fine Livery

East Main Street. Phone 31.