

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

FARM LANDS—FOR SALE

4,500 ACRES fine stock proposition. Price \$5.00 per acre. Will consider some exchange. Fagan & McCutcheon, Room 11, Dunn block, Great Falls, Mont.

\$3.50 PER ACRE buys 640 acres: 400 acres good farm land; balance good grazing land. Fagan & McCutcheon, Room 11, Dunn block, Great Falls, Mont.

\$7.50 PER ACRE buys 1,200 acres: 500 acres good farm land, balance excellent stock proposition. \$2.00 per acre cash, balance 3 years, six per cent. Fagan & McCutcheon, Room 11, Dunn block, Great Falls, Mont.

820 ACRES improved lands at a bargain in Helena valley; under irrigation system; good buildings; 10 miles from Helena; four miles from railroad siding; easy terms. Platt & Heath Co., 23 West Sixth avenue, Helena, Mont.

895 ACRES, two miles from Bygones, good buildings, spring creek splendid dairying proposition, cheap for quick sale. Box 733 Great Falls.

PUBLIC LAND SCRIPTS, will give title to government lands. Supply is low. Order now. Shafter Investment company, 107 1/2 Central avenue, Great Falls.

1,200 ACRES all tillable, deep, loam soil, three miles from city limits, east of Great Falls, Milwaukee railroad crosses north end of property, admirable site for side track, at 4th street. If taken at once, Price & Gibson, 804 First National Bank building, Great Falls, Montana.

HOMESTEADS, centers, filings, plats, relinquishment transactions, all land matters. A. L. Gsche, land attorney specialist, Great Falls, Mont.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—For cash, relinquishment. Must be a bargain; good land, near railroad. Address Room 46 Todd block, Great Falls.

FOR SALE—LIVESTOCK.

FOR SALE—1,500 Merino ewes, 8 years old, \$5.50 per head. W. K. Flowerco, Great Falls, Montana.

TO TRADE.

WE HAVE a number of houses and property in Spokane and Seattle we want to trade for Montana land. What have you to offer? The "New Montana" Land Co., Box 733, Great Falls, Mont.

COLLECTIONS.

BYRON DEFOREST, collector of bad bills, Great Falls, Mont.

MONEY TO LOAN—REAL ESTATE

IF INTERESTED in loans, farms, stock ranches or city property write. Hunterberger-Owens Co., Great Falls, Mont.

Wool Sells for 38 Cents.

William Sulkey, a Madison county flockmaster, has sold his wool clip for 38 cents. Deducting freight and storage charges the wool netted 32 cents.

It is all right to yank the baby around by the arm. But any nurse maid knows that if she lifted Fido by the tail she would be discharged in a hurry.

\$1,000,000 TO LOAN

ON

Montana Farms

Low Rate of Interest. Easy terms. Call or Write us.

FRARY & BURLINGAME

No. 11 First Nat. Bank Bldg. GREAT FALLS, MONT. Est. in 1890.

M. N. A.—WK—12-11-16

Madison County Cattle.

L. C. Edwards, of Sheridan, has disposed of 275 head of cattle, which were bought by Sanders & LaDue of the Diamond O and Sunnyside ranches.

GALL STONES AVOID OPERATIONS

(No Oil)

Send us your gall stones and we will analyze them for you. We will tell you if they are gall stones or if they are some other kind of stone. We will also tell you if they are worth anything. We will also tell you if they are worth anything. We will also tell you if they are worth anything.

FREE

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Send us your game heads, birds, etc. We mount them true to life. Make rugs of all kinds, do all kinds of tanning; horse hides and cow hides; make them into robes and overcoats. Ladies' fur trimmings for sale and made to order.

FRANK LEMMER, Taxidermist.

Medal Awarded at World's Panama-Pacific Exposition, 1915.

1001 Central Avenue, P. O. Box 688 GREAT FALLS, MONTANA.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES

We Live Here AND CAN GIVE YOU

BETTER SERVICE

FOR CATALOG

The General School Supply Co.

GREAT FALLS MONTANA.

Wealth of Montana's Minerals

As Yet Untouched by Man; Interesting Survey of Mineral Possibilities Made Sixteen Years Ago.

Sixteen years is a short period, yet Montana's tremendous advance in that time is amazing and it is no better indicated than by a survey of mining development in the state in the year 1900.

In the summer of that year, The Rocky Mountain Magazine, one of the most useful and creditable publications in the history of the state, which failed solely because it was ahead of the time and too big for the field, employed Mr. S. P. Panton, a mining expert, to put the mining outlook of the state in a nutshell. Read in the light of current conditions, his conclusions are most interesting. What is more, they indicate that despite the millions poured into the state and the billions may almost be written—mines in it, Montana's mining resources are only scratched.

Mr. Panton remarks that (in 1900) mining for iron was for flux only, but he wrote, "there are abundant deposits of hematite magnetite, and other valuable iron ores, convenient to coal, lime, fireclay, timber and water-power, only awaiting capital for the establishment of iron works on magnitude." After 16 years, these tremendous iron beds still lie practically untouched. What Montana city will become the Pittsburgh of the west, what the Cleveland, what the Duluth?

Immense Placer Deposits.

Discussing placer-mining, Mr. Panton said: "Upon the Upper Yellowstone there is one tract of 1,100 acres that, under careful examination by well-known experts, has been computed to contain from \$150,000,000 to \$250,000,000 in pay dirt—gravel containing a minimum of 50 cents to \$1 the cubic yard. The area is most advantageously located for economical working, with every facility in the way of dump, water, timber, etc." How did Charlie Kammerer come to overlook this; where is it and why doesn't somebody grab it?

Nay, Mr. Panton said the entire basin of the Upper Yellowstone from the second canyon to the Yellowstone national park line is auriferous, capable of being worked at a large profit by dredges. From the Clark's Fork on the Yellowstone to the Idaho line, he declared, a placer miner's paradise exists—provided the placer miner has a dredge; and at the mouth of Alder Gulch and on Grasshopper creek, tremendous beds await the scientific placer worker. Since Mr. Panton made his survey, dredges have been installed at the mouth of Alder, and are being worked very successfully.

He thought that quartz mining was in its infancy—and if his conclusions are correct, it is still in its infancy, for he says the entire northwestern part of the state, all that region north of the Big Blackfoot river and west of the main divide, is rich in gold and perhaps in copper. The entire Bitter Root range, from the Coeur d'Alene to its junction with the Rocky mountains of Montana, Mr. Panton concluded, was rich in quartz, awaiting skill and capital. This country today is still only scratched, although increasing attention is being paid to it. Of Flathead county, he said that every part penetrated by the prospector gave promise and that Libby Creek, Fisher river and nearby sectors were immensely rich in deposits, but little known. How much are they known now?

Copper and Gold.

"About St. Mary's lake," he wrote, "there are enormous bodies of high-grade copper, carrying enough gold to pay cost of production and reduction." It is probable that the next decade may see development in this section on a large scale.

Mr. Panton also believed valuable copper deposits to lie on the Big Blackfoot River, on the Lou Lou fork of the Bitter Root, at Copperopolis on the north fork of the Musselshell, near Clough Junction and up Greenhorn Gulch and in Colorado Gulch near Helena; in the hills north of Three Forks and near Canyon Ferry. Was he ahead of his time in these predictions or do the prospectors of today lack enterprise?

Like an Ancient Mariner

And coal! Panton thought there was no limit to it! Not only was the "soft" variety plentiful, but he predicted good use of the incalculable quantities of lignite. Today, after 16

MONTANA LEADS IN HOMESTEADS

ONE FOURTH OF LAND FILED ON IN UNITED STATES IN FOUR YEARS LOCATED IN STATE

Over 100,000 Filings Made in Montana During That Period; Government Experimental Farms Doing Great Work for the Men Making Homes in Montana.

During the past four years one-fourth of all the land taken up in the United States on homesteads, desert tracts, railroad land and other tracks open to settlement was taken up in Montana, according to Alfred Atkinson, state agronomist and head of the experiment farms conducted under the auspices of the state agricultural college. During that time 109,000 filings were made in Montana, each representing from 160 to 320 acres or larger tracts. The cost of taking up the tracts and improving them varies from a few hundred to several thousand dollars.

The department is operating five widely different experimental farms in Montana, each a study in different conditions in various parts of the state, and it is the hope of Mr. Atkinson and his associates to get an appropriation from the next legislature for two more stations, one in the Flathead and one in the far eastern part of the state.

Dry Land Experimentation.

"The first work of the department was to show the people what could be done with dry-land farming methods. The first steps were taken 13 years ago, and now it has become a question of what methods and rotation of crops will secure the better results. The success of the dry land farm has been proved," Mr. Atkinson said, and referred to the thousands of wheat growers who have settled on the great bench lands of the state.

"It is now a question of finding the best methods to be carried on along a permanent basis. In arriving at the answer to this question the department has conducted five experiment stations. One of them is a dry farm at Bozeman. Another has been established at Huntley, and both the irrigated and dry-farm station near Moccasin, in the central part of the Judith basin.

State's Big Bargain.

"At Fort Assiniboine, south of Havre, the department has 2,000 acres and \$1,000,000 worth of buildings which were sold to the state for \$5,000 when the federal government withdrew from the fort.

"We are conducting a fruit station at Victor in the Bitter Root. Each of these stations has different problems. In each part of Montana the rainfall, altitude and other conditions make farm methods widely different in order to be successful. We are studying each one in order to determine which system will give the best and most permanent results.

"Among the big problems of the department is to determine a successful crop for each section which may be used instead of following the dry wheat land every year in order that the crop production may be kept up.

Two More Stations Wanted

"We want two more stations in the state, one to be located east of Miles City. The conditions there are entirely different from other sections of the state and different crops will be tried until one which is a commercial success and one which will be of permanent use is found.

"The other station we want located in the Flathead, west of the mountains. The station there will be of a general nature to determine much closer the conditions for farming. The legislature will be asked for an appropriation."

years, we are just beginning to wonder, in the face of high fuel rates, why this lignite cannot be put to use! So slow does man move!

In the Bull mountains, north of Billings, Mr. Panton found, was—and is—"a huge vein of high grade lignite, covering 60 square miles. It lies in a horizontal position, is 16 feet thick and when opened," he said, could be mined by the side of the rails and thrown directly into railway cars. "Why aren't we burning this for \$2 the ton?"

"Yellowstone," Musselshell, Missouri, Milk, Marias and Teton river basins were also inestimably rich in lignite, he learned. Are they yet? Has somebody overlooked some of this? Perhaps only Professor Rowd of the University of Montana, who knows more about Montana lignite than any man living, could answer?

Oil in the South.

Of oil, too, Mr. Panton thought Montana had vast resources. He found that pioneers breaking the bridge trail lubricated their spring wagons with crude oil from the springs on the north slope of the Pryor mountains. This section is just north of the famous Elk Basin country, where a considerable volume of oil is being produced.

The Bear Creek coal fields, south of the Yellowstone, and the Flathead coal fields, near the British Columbia line, also showed oil traces, he said. "How great the oil areas between these two widely separated points may be," he wrote, "time and exploration will tell. The time has slipped by; the exploration is just beginning in earnest.

Mr. Panton found asbestos in the west Gallatin and on the Madison; onyx and jasper in Park and Madison counties; "great beds of gypsum" in Yellowstone and Carbon counties. What are we doing with these?

Come on in, Capital—the water's fine. Don't imagine anybody has pocketed Montana! Nobody has more than glanced at Montana! The Treasure state, it is, truly! And for a half-century it will turn out millionaires for the asking.

IT IS CHEAPER IN THE END TO BUY A GOOD CAR IN THE BEGINNING! WON'T YOU CONSIDER WHO GIVES MOST GOOD CAR FOR THE MONEY!

Studebaker

AUTOMOBILE WAREHOUSE & SERVICE CO.

OF MONTANA

BILLINGS GREAT FALLS MISSOULA LEWISTOWN ANACONDA HAVRE WILLISTON, N. D.

117 N. 27th 113 Central Ave. 125 W. Cedar Main and 2nd Monrism Gar Grand Hotel Court House Square

MOTORING NEWS OF THE WEEK

GOOD ROADS HELP FARM VALUATIONS

MONTANA FARMERS ARE BEGINNING TO APPRECIATE BETTER HIGHWAYS.

Cause Land Values to Increase; Investigation by Experts of the Department of Agriculture Indicate Increases of From Fifteen to Eighty Per Cent.

Montana farmers, who control a majority of the boards of commissioners in the various counties of the state, are beginning to realize that good road systems have much to do with farm valuations. The roads of Fergus county, where farm values are excellent, are among the best in the state. The same statement is true of Gallatin county, which is a community of much older settlement than Fergus.

To determine as far as possible the exact dollars and cents effect on a county of the improvement of bad roads, specialists of the office of public roads and rural engineering of the federal department of agriculture made economic surveys in eight counties in each of the years from 1910 to 1915, inclusive.

Increases Selling Price.

This study of the increase in the values of farm lands in the eight counties reveals the rather interesting fact that following the improvement of the main market roads the increase in the selling price of tillable farm lands served by the roads has amounted to from one to three times the total cost of the improvements. The estimates of increase were based for the most part upon the territory within a distance of a mile on each side of the roads improved.

Eighty Per Cent Increase.

In Spotsylvania county, Va., careful record was made in 1910 of 35 farms located on the road selected for improvement. Of the seven farms sold in 1912 the prices actually paid show increases of from 37 to 116 per cent over the 1910 valuation. The average value after the roads were improved was \$28.26 per acre as compared with \$17.31 previous to the improvement. In 1913 four transfers of farm land were on the basis of \$30.11 per acre, where the properties were listed in 1910 at only \$13.89 per acre. It appears that the 1,451 acres sold in 1914 increased in

STUDEBAKER CARS ARE POPULAR IN MONTANA

COMPANY EXPECTS TO DOUBLE ITS BUSINESS IN STATE DURING NEXT YEAR.

The advent of the Studebaker people into the automobile field of the state of Montana has met with singular and gratifying results, says Mr. L. C. Stevenson, general manager of this section.

The remarkable sales of the Studebaker car from month to month testifies to its increasing popularity and success.

Not only will the standard of giving the greatest car value for the money be maintained, but it is expected that the new series will prove even more remarkable in dollar for dollar value.

The painstaking care in which the merits of the Studebaker cars are set forth in truthful advertising is bringing to the salesrooms buyers who are particular and who want to know every detail both small and big that goes into the make-up of this car of faithful performances.

Suitable salesrooms and commodious quarters are being leased, Mr. Stevenson says, in the principal selling quarters of the state. Some difficulty, however, has been experienced in acquiring sites on account of the remarkable prosperity evident everywhere in Montana and the great demand for suitable quarters by other lines of business.

Approximately 12,000 square feet of space has been bought at Billings for offices, salesrooms, stock rooms and repair shop. For warehouse purposes over 19,000 square feet of ground has been leased from the Great Northern Railway company for a period of time.

"We fully expect to more than double our monthly volume of business for 1917, owing to the remarkable value we are giving in the several Studebaker models of pleasure cars and trucks," says Mr. Stevenson.

value \$28,000 or 80 per cent, or from \$24.46 to \$44.10 per acre.

In Manatee county, Fla., careful study of sales and real estate records indicated that the improvement of roads has added from 15 to 100 per cent, or at least \$15 per acre, to the selling price of all lands within one-half mile of improved roads. This would give a total of \$611,000, or more than twice the value of the bonds issued.

MISSOULA PLANS ROAD INTO WEST

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE PROPOSES HIGHWAY FROM MISSOULA TO LEWISTON, IDA.

Stands Ready to Assist Authorities of Sister State in Undertaking; Forestry Officials Will Recommend Project Favorably to the Federal Government.

The Missoula chamber of commerce is on record as pledging its unqualified support to the proposition to construct a road from Missoula to Lewiston, Ida.

A resolution calling the attention of the people of Idaho and Missoula to the importance of a road from Lolo Hot Springs by way of Kootkia into Lewiston and urging the people of Idaho to build this road to the Montana line was passed unanimously by the gathering of more than 100 business and professional men of Missoula.

Missoula Will Help.

Missoula is ready to do her share in every way possible, says the resolution, and the state will be urged to assist in building this very important highway to the Idaho-Montana line. The resolution brought out the fact that the district forester in charge of forests in Montana and northern Idaho has declared that he will recommend the building of the Missoula-Lewiston road as soon as possible and will request forestry funds to pay half the cost of the road's construction.

Forestry Service Interested.

Senator F. S. Randall of Lewiston and Senator N. B. Pettibone of Grangeville, "Ida., addressed the meeting and made a distinct impression on the gathering by their enthusiasm for good roads. Major F. A. Fenn of the forest service, formerly of Orofino, Ida., explained the proposition and Montana's interest in detail. The session was an enthusiastic one in every way.

Mean Brute!

"It says here that a Kansas City girl wrote her name and address on an egg and secured a husband," said Mrs. Gabb. "Wasn't that romantic!" "Romantic nothing," growled Mr. Gabb. "Matrimony always was a shell game."

JONES sometimes wakes up feeling cross and in consequence the family know it without his telling them in so many words

Mrs. Jones attributes it to biliousness and if it doesn't wear off during the day she gives him a dose of liver medicine at night. The next morning he feels better and she gives him coffee for breakfast,—and the next morning,—and the next morning. And in a few days Jones has another spell.

Dear Mrs. Jones means all right, but she doesn't seem to realize that if she didn't give Jones his morning coffee she wouldn't have to give him the liver medicine and Jones would feel all right without both.

Housewives everywhere have found out that *Instant Postum* takes the place of breakfast coffee perfectly. And that is only one of the reasons why *Instant Postum* has wholly supplanted the use of coffee on thousands upon thousands of American breakfast tables.