

TREASURE STATE FARM AND LIVESTOCK

MORE SHIPMENTS OF HAY AND GRAIN

LOWER TARIFFS FROM MONTANA TO DISTANT POINTS STIMULATE FARMERS' SALES

Table of Comparative Rates is Compiled to Show the Difference Between the Old Rates and the New Ones on Principal Products From Farms of the State.

Much interest has been created among grain and hay growers in the state by the reduction in freight rates made effective Jan. 1. Shipments of these commodities have increased since the first of the year and much inquiry has arisen in regard to the rates from Montana points to the Twin Cities, Spokane and Portland and Seattle, according to J. F. Pewter, general agent of the Great Northern railroad with offices in Great Falls.

A table of comparative rates has been compiled in Pewter's office as affecting grain and hay. Following is a list of the new rates and the old, based on Great Falls as a common point:

Wheat and flour, Great Falls to Spokane, 39 cents, formerly 43.

Corn, oats, barley, rye - Great Falls to Spokane, 35 cents per 100 lbs., formerly 43.

Potatoes—Great Falls to Spokane, 49 1/2 cents per 100 lbs., formerly 55 cents.

Wheat and flour—Great Falls to Minneapolis, 42 cents per 100 lbs., formerly 48; Great Falls to Chicago, 55 1/2 cents per 100 lbs., formerly 63.

Barley, oats, rye, corn - Great Falls to Minneapolis, 38 cents per 100 lbs., Great Falls to Chicago, 50 cents per 100 lbs.

Hay—Great Falls to Twin Cities, 46 1/2 cents per 100 lbs.; formerly 53 1/2; Fort Shaw to Twin Cities, 55 1/2 cents per 100 lbs., formerly 63 1/2; Simms to Twin Cities, 55 1/2 cents per 100 lbs., formerly 63 1/2; Cascade to Twin Cities, 54 cents per 100 lbs., formerly 63 1/2.

Wheat and wheat flour—Great Falls to Portland, Seattle, Tacoma, 39 cents per 100 lbs., formerly 43.

Corn, barley, oats, rye - Great Falls to Portland, Seattle, Tacoma, 35 cents per 100 lbs., formerly 43.

Hay—Great Falls to Portland, Seattle, Tacoma, 49 1/2 cents per 100 lbs., formerly 55.

Potatoes—Great Falls to Portland, Seattle, Tacoma, 49 1/2 cents per 100 lbs., formerly 55.

CHARLES O. ROBINSON ORGANIZES NEW FIRM UPON DISSOLUTION OF CLAY, ROBINSON & CO.

The beginning of 1922 saw one of the most important changes in the livestock commission business that has occurred for many years, when the well known old firm of Clay, Robinson & Co. terminated its existence by limitation of its corporate charter, and a firm name that has been a household word among the stockmen of the west and farmers all over the United States ceased to exist.

Montana stock growers will, however, be pleased to learn that their old friend, Charles O. Robinson, has opened commodious quarters in a much better location in the Chicago yards than the old firm possessed, and under the firm name of Charles O. Robinson & Co. will continue to do business at the old stand.

In his announcement to the stock growers of the United States, Charles O. Robinson says:

"The foundation of this firm was laid by my father, Jos. M. Robinson, in May, 1874. Upon his death in July, 1886, I succeeded him under the name of Charles O. Robinson & Co. Later in that year John Clay and William H. Forrest solicited me to join forces with them and we founded the firm of Clay, Robinson & Co., and this firm has continued active for a period of 35 years. During that time we built up the largest livestock commission business in the world.

"The name of Robinson has been a household word among stockmen for seventy years. My father was one of the old school cattlemen, coming west from Ohio to Iowa in the early 50's on horse-



CHARLES O. ROBINSON, president of the new firm of Charles O. Robinson & Co., has been the greatest figure in the livestock commission business in America for a period of forty years, many Montana stockmen declare. He is known personally to more stock growers in Montana and throughout the rest of the west and middle west than any other commission man. Due in a great measure to his personal popularity and to his life-long custom of fighting for the interests of the shipper when selling stock, his firm developed an enormous volume of business. In many recent years the annual gross sales handled by his firm totaled upward of \$400,000,000. In all the years that he has been engaged in the livestock commission business, Charlie Robinson has been a fighting figure in the Chicago yards, and he still is. Often leaving his home as early as 5 o'clock in the morning, he is at the yards before most of his help, looking over the situation and planning the day's sales. One of the biggest Montana stock growers said the other day:

"I have never known a commission man who worked so hard and so consistently for the interests of the growers as Charlie Robinson. I have watched him handling sales dozens of times and have never seen him stop fighting for a client until the last cent possible was realized on a lot of cattle up for sale. Men associated with him get this spirit, also. I have often thought that even his great personality was at times lost in so huge an organization as that of his late firm, and I believe that he will have an opportunity for even greater usefulness to his clients in his new firm than he has in the past."



Leo Robinson, nephew of Charles O. Robinson, who will have the management of the South Omaha Yards for Charles O. Robinson & Co. He has been in Omaha for some years past and is as popular there among stock growers as his uncle has been in Chicago.

back before there were any railroads. In those days he bought a great many fat cattle and drove them on foot to Philadelphia and New York, and he knew every prominent cattleman in Ohio and a host of them between Ohio and New York.

"When I started in business with my father and brother, the late Robert Robinson (father of Leo Robinson, who is associated with the new firm at South Omaha), my father told us we were sure to get all the business we could handle if we did the right thing by our customers; our motto has been to treat every man alike and sell every

stock owners' stock strictly on its merits. We have followed that policy, making returns on the day the stock was sold, which has always pleased the owner and his bank.

"I am continuing this business under the new firm name of Charles O. Robinson & Company. I will take with me those of the present employees that can be of the greatest value to the new firm."

"I will personally sell cattle as usual, and will have full charge of all shipments of cattle, hogs and sheep consigned to Charles O. Robinson & Co. I shall be very glad to continue receiving the patronage of my numerous friends as in the past, and assure them that all stock consigned to us will be handled and sold with the same care as they have been since 1874."

11 PRINCIPAL MONTANA CROPS IN 1921 VALUED AT \$58,334,000

The total value of the 11 principal crops grown in Montana in 1921 was \$58,334,000 compared with a total value of \$83,147,000 in 1920, according to the Montana annual crop summary issued by F. W. Beier, Jr., agricultural statistician for Montana. The decline in value of more than \$25,000,000 in 1921 from 1920 is due to lower prices, the difference in the crop production being but slight. The crop summary also contains revised figures on the crop production of Montana for 1919 and 1920. The total value of the 11 principal crops in 1919 is fixed at \$65,725,000, and for 1918 at \$122,253,000.

The value of the crops, total production and average production per acre for 1920 and 1921 are in the order of their monetary value for 1921 as follows:

Spring wheat—1921 value, \$20,349,000; production, 23,940,000 bushels; average production per acre, 12 bushels; 1920 value, \$30,426,000; production, 23,770,000 bushels; average production per acre, 10 bushels.

Tame hay—1921 value, \$16,365,000; production, 1,881,000 tons, average production per acre, 1.8 tons; 1920 value, \$23,868,000; production, 1,989,000 tons; average production per acre, 1.8 tons.

Wild hay—1921 value, \$4,524,000; production, 526,000 tons; average production per acre, .8 of a ton;

Barley—1921 value, \$720,000; production, 1,200,000 bushels; average production per acre, 20 bushels; 1920 value, \$749,000; production, 1,152,000 bushels; average production per acre, 18 bushels.

Rye—1921 value, \$312,000; production, 590,000 bushels; average production per acre, 10 bushels; 1920 value, \$510,000; production, 472,000 bushels.

Potatoes—1921 value, \$4,048,000; production, 5,060,000 bushels; average production per acre, 115 bushels; 1920 value, \$4,620,000; production, 4,400,000 bushels; average production per acre, 110 bushels.

Oats—1921 value, \$3,667,000; production, 10,787,000 bushels; average production per acre, 23 bushels; 1920 value, \$5,980,000; production, 11,726,000 bushels; average production per acre, 22 bushels.

Winter wheat—1921 value, \$3,594,000; production, 4,228,000 bushels; average production per acre, 14 bushels; 1920 value, \$6,398,000; production, 4,920,000 bushels; average production per acre, 12 bushels.

Corn—1921 value, \$1,715,000; production, 2,560,000 bushels; average production per acre, 12.8 bushels; 1920 value, \$1,789,000; production, 2,226,000 bushels; average production per acre, 11 bushels.

Flax—1921 value \$1,575,000; production, 1,250,000 bushels; average production per acre, 5 bushels; 1920 value, \$1,851,000; production, 1,058,000 bushels; average production per acre, 2.6 bushels.

Apples—1921 value, \$1,465,000; production, 975,000 bushels; 1920 value, \$1,485,000; production, 825,000 bushels.

MOISTURE AND SNOW IN STATE

Although Heron, in Sanders county, with 4.31 inches of moisture, had the most precipitation reported to the weather bureau for December for Montana, Geraldine, in the central part of the state had the greatest depth of snow, 27 inches. William T. Lathrop, section director for Montana, has issued the following table of precipitation for December:

	Prec.	Unmelted Snow
West of Divide		
Anaconda	1.17	12.9
Belton	2.95	17.5
Butte	1.26	15.7
Columbia Falls	1.64	10.5
Coma	1.28	8.6
Dayton	1.19	5.1
Deer Lodge	.83	11.5
Fortine	1.80	12.2
Hamilton	.10	1.0
Haugan	4.04	1.7
Heron	4.31	10.0
Kalispell	2.29	18.3
Libby	1.32	9.3
Missoula	1.28	7.8
Phillipsburg	1.00	12.0
Polson	1.54	8.0
St. Ignace	.94	7.5
Sunset Orchard	.69	8.0
Thompson Falls	3.34	4.2
Trout Creek	3.38	10.0
Upper Yaak River	2.98	7.3
Victor	1.37	1.5
Central Division		
Adel	1.91	25.5
Agricul. College	1.52	21.5
Babb	.74	14.0
Big Ox	1.03	9.0
Big Timber	1.13	14.0
Brenner	.54	8.7
Browning	.56	6.5
Busteed	.69	10.2
Canyon Ferry	.44	8.0
Carter	.61	13.0
Cascade	1.60	16.5
Chinook	.17	1.7
Choteau	.87	15.7
Conrad	1.50	20.0
Copper	.93	20.5
Cut Bank	.60	12.0
Denton	.42	4.2
Dillon	1.12	15.7
Dunkirk	.20	2.0
Ennis	.40	4.0
Findon	1.34	20.3
Flathead Creek	2.13	26.3
Fort Shaw	1.28	14.5
Geraldine	2.68	27.0
Goldbutte	.31	4.5
Havre	.25	2.5
Helena	1.13	13.0
Highwood	1.26	16.0
Hobson	.92	18.2
Holter	.86	8.0
Kinread	.56	4.5
Lewistown	.62	11.5
Lytle	1.39	15.0
Norris	1.84	23.0
Renova	1.26	13.5
Sun River Canyon	1.75	19.0
Three Forks	1.30	15.0
Utica	1.36	15.5
Valley	.89	13.5
Virginia City	.54	9.0
White Sulphur Springs	.56	3.5
Willow Creek Res.	1.40	16.0
Winifred	1.25	16.0
Eastern Division		
Ballantine	.14	5.0
Bennett Farms	.0	0.0
Biddle	.13	8.3
Bridger	.29	4.5
Crow Agency	.12	1.0
Culbertson	.16	1.7
Ekalaka	.23	2.3
Flatwillow	.76	18.5
Foster	.32	3.7
Glasgow	.50	2.6
Glendive	.13	3.0
Hays	.30	6.0
Knowlton	.43	4.5
Malta	.17	2.3
Mildred	.13	2.0
Miles City	1.34	12.4
Pine Grove	1.08	24.1
Plevna	.25	5.5
Poplar	.08	7.5
Red Lodge	1.12	16.0
Rock Springs	.39	5.0

On motion, Board adjourned. J. H. Webster, M.D. One for a physician, but begin immediately "emergency" treatment with Vicks. This does not interfere with any internal medication the doctor may prescribe.



MANY ASK WEBSTER TO BUY THEM DAIRY HERDS

Six requests for assistance in bringing to Montana carload shipments of high grade dairy stock have been received by George H. Webster, chief of the division of dairying in the state department of agriculture, following his recent purchase in Wisconsin of a shipment of Guernseys for the Girls' Vocational school at Helena. On that venture Webster made the unique record of starting with 30 head and arriving here with 22—two calves having been born on the way. Farm bureaus, clubs and banks have asked Webster's help. Several wanted him to go east and select the stock. It will be impossible for Mr. Webster to make any more trips at this time, but he is placing at the disposal of the prospective purchasers all the information he possesses regarding worthwhile stock now on the market. Guernseys and Holsteins lead in the requests received, Mr. Webster said.

The abundance of hay and other stock feeds in Montana and other western states has aided in stimulating the demand for dairy stock, Webster said, and many farmers have come to the conclusion that the farm is the best place on which to dispose of their hay profitably. The American Guernsey association recently wrote Webster that its agents had been able to place more than 1,400 head of purebred and grade Guernseys in Idaho this year. Figures were not available for Montana, but the number is known to be large.

FORT KEOGH HORSES THRIVE ON COMPRESSED FODDER

It was made known last week that the horses at Fort Keogh, near Miles City, were among the first army horses to try out the compressed forage which is now being tested at army posts throughout the country. Reports on file at Washington show that the Montana horses thrived on the new ration, and that several marching expeditions were made when the horses were fed solely on the forage, which proved satisfactory. The forage, which is composed of pure oats and molasses made into bricks six inches wide, 12 inches long and three-quarters of an inch thick, is expected to reduce the cause responsible for most of the animal mortality—starvation.

Compressed horse rations which can easily be transported have been a pressing need for centuries. Napoleon's campaign against Russia failed because of the starvation of the animals. Only last spring in Mesopotamia the British were obliged to kill 30,000 war horses in the stages of starvation.

Roundup	.80	11.0
Roy	.49	11.0
Savage	.18	5.0
Snowbelt	.63	*6.3
Springbrook (Circle)	.55	5.0
Valentine	.79	5.4
Wheatone	1.17	17.5
White Water	T.	8.0
Whitau	.09	7.0

*Incomplete.

Will your "Good Morning" last all day?

Easy to start from the breakfast table with zest and enthusiasm, but how easy is it to keep on? Does ambition last, or lag, as the day develops?

The afternoon "slump" is a factor to be counted upon, in business or social life.

Usually, there's a reason.

Nerves whipped by tea or coffee won't keep on running, and they won't stand constant whipping.

Many a man or woman who has wished the afternoon would be as bright as the morning has simply been wishing that the nerves wouldn't have to pay the natural penalty for being whipped with the caffeine drug.

Postum gives a breakfast cup of comfort and cheer, without any penalties afterward. There's no "letting down" from Postum—no midday drowsiness to make up for midnight wakefulness; no headaches; no nervous indigestion; no increase of blood pressure.

Think it over. There's full satisfaction in Postum—a cup of comfort for anybody (the children included), any time.

You can get Postum from your grocer or your waiter today, and probably you'll begin to have better tomorrows, as so many thousands have had, who have made the change from coffee to Postum.

Postum comes in two forms: Instant Postum (in cans) made instantly in the cup by the addition of boiling water; Postum Cereal (in packages of larger bulk, for those who prefer to make the drink while the meal is being prepared) made by boiling for 20 minutes. Sold by all grocers.

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It is astonishing how quickly Caustic Balsam relieves Stiffness and Lameness, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Strains, Sprains, Lumbago, Backache, Sore Throat, Chest Cold, Stiff Joints, etc.

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DEALERS—If there is no Hickory Dealer in your town, write us for dealer information.

