

## ARE YOUR EYES WEAK?

There are hundreds of people in and around Glasgow who are suffering from eye trouble. It is vitally important that these defects should be remedied immediately.

### YOUR EYESIGHT IS PRICELESS! PROTECT IT!

Come in and have your eyes examined today. We guarantee to fit glasses perfectly.

**GUARD AGAINST!** Glasses not suited to your eyes, for these are a worse strain than none at all. **WE GUARANTEE PERFECT SATISFACTION**

**A. M. St. Clair & Company**

Glasgow,

Montana

# Residence For Land

Will trade my residence for land, or will sell for cash or on reasonable terms.

Also a few horses for sale

**CHAS. E. BEHNER**

# FORD

(Sing to the tune of Casey Jones.)

1.

Old Zeke Perkins sold his hogs the other day,  
And the gosh darned fool threw his money right away.  
Rode in town sitting on a board.  
And he came rid'n home in a darned little Ford.  
When he came to the house and got to the gate,  
He shut down the throttle, and he pulled on the brake,  
He grabbed for the reins, got the throttle instead,  
And the gol darn Ford kept chugging right ahead.

CHORUS

Old Zeke Perkins bought an automobile,  
Old Zeke Perkins' whiskers, they were red.  
Old Zeke Perkins lost the combination—  
And the gol darn Ford kept chugging right ahead.

2

Zeke jerked on the levers and he turned off the gas,  
He kicked at the pedals, and he broke out the glass,  
He cut all the wires, and he pulled off the top,  
But the gosh darn Ford, it just wouldn't stop.  
He pulled out his knife and he smiled so serene,  
Cut a hole in the tank, drained out the gasoline.  
He pulled out his gun, shot the tires full of lead,  
But the gol darn Ford kept a chugging right ahead.

3.

When right through the fence and up through the lane,  
Miranda saw him coming, and she like to went insane.  
She ran out ahead, then she stopped to see,  
And the Ford struck her squarely where the bustle ought to be.

She reached out her arm as she went in the air,  
Just as Zeke went by she grabbed him by the hair,  
She bounced on the seat, landed down in the bed—  
And the gol darn Ford kept chugging right ahead.

4.

He steered for the shed, but just missed the hole,  
Struck an old pig and you ought to see it roll,  
Out through the yard, then they landed in a heap,  
In a big muddy pool, 'bout six feet deep.  
Zeke grabbed Miranda and waded for the shore,  
He was glad that it stopped and it wouldn't go no more.  
He pricked up his ear; then he looked back and said,  
Why the gol darned Ford is chugging right ahead.

**Glasgow Auto Company**  
SAM CROSSMAN, Distributor

## GOVERNOR COLE BLEASE.

Last Batch of Pardons  
Brings Total Up to 1,544.



Photo by American Press Association.

Fifty-five New Year's pardons, paroles and commutations, granted by Governor Cole L. Blease of South Carolina, reduced the number of prisoners in the state penitentiary, at the state farms and in county convict camps to 149.

The governor's action put the total number of prisoners to whom he has granted clemency in his four years of office at 1,544.

## HEAVY DECREASE IN IMMIGRATION

New York, Jan. 1.—Immigration through the port of New York for 1914 fell off to the extent of 601,410 persons, or 45 per cent, as compared with 1913, according to figures compiled by the commissioner of immigration.

During 1913 arrivals numbered 1,334,914 persons, of whom 1,163,993 were aliens and 170,921 were returning American citizens. In 1914 arrivals were 733,504; of these 573,675 were aliens and 159,828 were citizens.

Immigration statistics show that the number of departing aliens was greater by 37,818 than in 1913.

Immigration officials and representatives of the immigrant aid societies explain the falling off in immigration, aside from the war, which is the chief factor, as being due to the curtailing of work in the United States and to an effort on the part of foreign countries to restrict immigration by providing work at home.

## 1915 JANUARY 1915

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## GRAIN AND PROVISION PRICES

**Duluth Wheat and Flax.**  
Duluth, Jan. 5.—Wheat—On track and to arrive. No. 1 hard, \$1.31½; No. 1 Northern, \$1.30½; No. 2 Northern, \$1.27½. Flax—On track and to arrive, \$1.65½.

**St. Paul Grain.**  
St. Paul, Jan. 5.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.30½; No. 2 Northern, \$1.28½; No. 2 Montana hard, \$1.25½; corn, 62½¢@64½¢; No. 3 white oats, 48¢; barley, 58¢@68¢; rye, \$1.09; flax, \$1.65½.

**South St. Paul Live Stock.**  
South St. Paul, Jan. 5.—Cattle—Steers, \$4.50@8.50; cows and heifers, \$5.00@7.00; calves, \$4.00@8.75; stockers and feeders, \$4.25@6.75. Hogs—\$6.85@7.95. Sheep—Lambs, \$4.50@8.25; wethers, \$5.50@7.25; ewes, \$2.50@5.25.

**Chicago Live Stock.**  
Chicago, Jan. 5.—Cattle—Steers, \$5.50@9.75; cows and heifers, \$2.00@8.00; calves, \$7.25@9.75. Hogs—Light, \$6.85@7.25; mixed, \$6.90@7.30; heavy, \$6.85@7.30; rough, \$6.85@7.00; pigs, \$5.25@7.00. Sheep—Native, \$5.75@6.65; yearlings, \$6.80@7.75.

**Chicago Grain and Provisions.**  
Chicago, Jan. 5.—Wheat—May, \$1.34½; July, \$1.22. Corn—May, 75½¢; July, 76½¢. Oats—May, 55¢; July, 53½¢. Pork—Jan., \$18.60; May, \$19.22½. Butter—Creameries, 34¢. Eggs—25¢@34¢. Poultry—Springs, 13¢@14¢; fowls, 12¢; turkeys, 13¢@14¢.

**Minneapolis Grain.**  
Minneapolis, Jan. 5.—Wheat—May, \$1.30½; July, \$1.30½. Cash close on track: No. 1 hard, \$1.33½; No. 1 Northern, \$1.28½@1.32½; No. 2 Northern, \$1.26½@1.30½; No. 3 Northern, \$1.22½@1.29½; No. 3 yellow corn 65½¢@66¢; No. 3 white oats, 48½¢@49¢; flax, \$1.64½.

## Practical Farming

Helpful Facts Gathered from Reliable Sources  
Of Interest to Montana Farmers :: :: ::

(NOTE) If you have any idea to offer to the other readers or wish anything to appear in these columns kindly send it in.

### GROWING MINIATURE TREES

For many centuries the Japanese have closely guarded the secret of growing miniature trees. Indeed, until recently they did not allow the trees to be taken out of the country, wealthy people kept them as art treasures. Now, in America, dwarf trees bring a good price, and are used as house plants and table decorations. By following the plan here described almost anyone can raise diminutive trees with little trouble.

Get a few large, thick-skinned oranges and halve them. Remove the pulp and cover the outside of the skins with thick shellac. That will keep the skins from shriveling. Fill the skins with fine, rich soil, and plant therein a seed of whatever tree you wish to raise—or rather two or three seeds, to insure at least one good specimen.

Make a stand of some kind so that the growing tree can be kept in an upright position, and set the plants where they will get plenty of sunshine, but do not keep them in a room that is likely to become overheated. Water them regularly, but not too profusely. After a time the roots will begin to come through the orange peel. When that happens, cut the roots off flush with the outer surface of the orange peel, but be careful not to injure the film of shellac.

It is the cutting of the roots that stunts the tree. When the tree has reached maturity you can transfer it to a more attractive holder. Conifers such as cedars, pines and cryptomerias can readily be stunted, as also can other evergreens, as ilex and Citrus trifoliata. Some dwarf cedars have been known to live more than five hundred years. Fruit trees, such as the orange and the plum, blossom and bear perfect fruit.—Youth's Companion.

### THE FARMER'S INCOME

Just how much does the average farmer make? The answer to this puzzling question has been long sought by agricultural experts, since it is the ultimate test of all systems of farm management. It is simply enough to calculate the cash profit received in the course of the year, but these do not measure the farmer's success. The farmer applies him with much besides money—with food, shelter, and fuel. For these things the city worker has to pay out a large part of his wages. They must therefore, be included in any just estimate of the farmer's income. In other words, the city worker is paid entirely in cash, the farmer partly in cash, partly directly in the necessities of life.

To obtain fuller knowledge of the value of this direct contribution from the farm the department has recently concluded an investigation which included 438 farm families divided among 10 states in different sections of the country. (United States Department of Agriculture Farmers' Bulletin 635.) The investigators found that on these farms the cost of maintaining each grown person was on the average \$176 a year. This sum was composed of the following items:

|                       |      |
|-----------------------|------|
| Dairy products.....   | \$21 |
| Pork .....            | 12   |
| Poultry and eggs..... | 12   |
| Garden .....          | 10   |
| Beef .....            | 6    |
| Fruit .....           | 6    |
| Wood and coal.....    | 13   |
| Groceries .....       | 22   |
| House rent .....      | 28   |
| Labor .....           | 46   |
|                       | 176  |

Of this sum only about 22 per cent was paid out in cash. The remainder was furnished by the farm, not in the form of money but in those things for which the money would have been exchanged. The extent to which a farm can thus be made self-sustaining, made to supply the wants of the family that lives upon it without resorting to buying and selling, is indicated by conditions in the particular area of North Carolina included in the investigation.

The investigators found that in this area the average annual value of the food, fuel, oil, and shelter enjoyed by the farm family was \$505. Of this sum the farm furnished directly \$429, leaving \$76 to be bought. Food was, of course, the principal item. This amounted to \$401.93, of which \$330.65, or 82.3 per cent was raised on the farm. If it had not been, indeed, for such articles as tea, coffee, sugar salt, and other groceries which it was impossible to produce at home these farms might be the animal products consumed—meat, poultry, milk, eggs, cheese, etc.

other important items in the cost of maintenance are house rent and labor. Both of these it is a common error to overlook in estimating the farmer's income. Since the house usually goes with the farm and the labor is performed by members of the family, both are taken for granted. This, however, is obviously unfair. In the recent investigation, for example, the investigators found that \$125 was a fair rental charge for the average farmhouse, including interest, depreciation, and repairs. The fact that the farmer does not have to pay out this sum is equivalent to adding \$125 to his income. With labor it is much the same. The members of the family secure by their work comfort which they would otherwise have to buy; or to put it another way if they did the work for somebody else they would be paid. As it is they pay themselves.

It is obvious, therefore, that what the farm furnishes directly in food, in fuel, in shelter, and in rent is an important part of the farm family's income. On the other hand it must be remembered that the farmer has capital invested in his business, the interest on which must be earned before he can truly be said to be making money. In the proper relation of the three factors—interest on the investment, cash receipts, and direct income from the farm—lies the secret of successful farming.

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## OUR BUSINESS

for December, 1914 was  
more than last year by

**\$90.70**

There "Must Be A Reason". We think the idea of Hard Times is purely imaginative. Therefore we are out for a still bigger business in 1915. Yours for a Happy and Prosperous Year.

## GLASGOW DRUG CO.

W. W. MABEE, Manager

Opposite Depot

## AUTOMOBILES

We have several Automobiles for sale, that are almost as good as new. Call for a demonstration or if you have one for sale list it with us.

We are also in the Livery business and will take you any place, at any time and for almost any price, as we love to drive a car, especially about midnight when it is 40 below, and we will do it and appreciate your call.

Night Call, Phone 107

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