

# Every Dollar Spent

Some one must earn and the majority of workers are merely "stokers" making steam to help some other man on to success.

There is one way to beat that and it is to save some of your income regularly and in time you will become independent as your money saved works for you.

The safest and simplest way to put your savings at work is in this bank in a Savings Account at four per cent interest, compounded quarterly.

**FIRST NATIONAL BANK**  
Glasgow, Montana

# 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.

### HOT WEATHER RULES

#### FOR HORSES

Load lightly, and drive slowly. Stop in the shade if possible. Watch your horses as often as possible. So long as a horse is working water in small quantities will not hurt him. But let him drink only a few swallows if he is going to stand still. Do not fail to water him at night after he has eaten his hay.

When he comes in after work, sponge off the harness marks and sweat, his nose and mouth, and the dock. Wash his feet but not his legs. If the thermometer is 75 degrees or higher, wipe him all over with a damp sponge. Use vinegar water, if possible. Do not turn the hose on him.

Saturday night, give a bran mash, lukewarm; and add a tablespoonful of saltpetre. Do not use a horse-hat, unless it is a canopy-top. The ordinary bell-shaped hat does more harm than good. A sponge on top of the head, or even a cloth, is good, if kept wet. If dry it is worse than nothing.

If the horse is overcome by heat, get him into the shade, remove the harness and bridle, wash out his mouth, sponge him all over, shower his legs, and give him two ounces of aromatic spirits of ammonia, or two ounces of sweet spirits of nitre, in a pint of water; or give him a pint of coffee warm. Cool his head at once, using cold water or, if necessary, clopped ice, wrapped in a cloth.

If a horse is off his feed, try him with two quarts of oats mixed with bran, and a little water; and add a little salt or sugar. Or give him oatmeal gruel or barley water to drink. Watch your horse. If he stops

sweating suddenly, or if he breathes short and quick, or if his ears droop or if he stands with his legs braced sideways, he is in danger of a heat or sun stroke and needs attention at once.

If it is so hot that the horse sweats in the stable at night, tie him outside, with bedding under him. Unless he cools off during the night, he cannot well stand the next day's heat.

### THE CANADIAN THISTLE

I have noticed many comments that the Canadian thistle is spreading in the Gallatin Valley. This is a plant that will do well under humid or irrigated farm conditions and in the cool northern climate. It is a perennial plant and propagates itself by two methods: First, by a creeping root stalk which pushes its way along under the ground a few inches, sending up a leaf stalk to the surface. Thus even if the plant does not go to seed or years, the area infested with the weed will gradually spread and form a dense mat of thistles. The second method is by seed. The seed is attached to a downy carrier, by which the wind carries it far and wide over the country.

The thistle has a deep root and in moist ground it will penetrate several feet after water, but it is not a hard plant to control if handled properly. Its roots being large and fleshy it will not stand thorough drying of the soil, such as occurs during some years on dry farms. On the irrigated farm, though the land be not irrigated, yet much of it in this valley is sub-irrigated, so the deep tap root of the thistle would get a water supply.

A second point of attack for this plant is that it must send its leaves to

the surface or be smothered in the soil. Then the weak point in the life of the plant is just at or before flowering. Cut the thistles in a pasture field or along the fences just before the first plants bloom, as close to the ground as possible, or better still, cut them below the ground with a hoe or spud. During the rest of the season cut the plants as soon as they show above the ground with a spud. If this work is thoroughly done there will be very few thistles left for next year.

The land infested with these thistles should not be irrigated. If it is a portion of a cultivated field that is infested with the thistles, summer fallow the ground and let the thistles grow until the seed buds are formed, but before the flower. Then plow, using a chain to pull all the thistles under the ground and cover them completely. Next pack the ground and cultivate frequently enough to cut off any stalks as soon as they appear above the surface.

For a small patch of thistles, or to get rid of the few that may be left the next year after the treatment suggested, the best tool to use is a spud, which is a thin chisel on the end of a fork handle. With this the thistle may be cut a few inches below the surface. Two cuttings during the season will usually destroy them.—F. B. Linfield, Dean and Director, Montana Agricultural College.

### MONTANA WINS FAIR PRIZES

When it comes to taking the medals Montana is the productive star in the agricultural firmament—and then some. Besides winning medals of honor in world competition at the San Francisco exposition, Montana wheat and grass and forage crops cleaned up about all the gold, silver and bronze medals in sight. Wheat, and varieties, won the 146 medals, and grass 141, the latter also receiving 81 honorable mentions.

This is the word sent to the department of agriculture and publicity by F. A. Hazelbaker, secretary of the Montana exposition commission.

Secretary Hazelbaker says he believes Montana will win several additional medals during the remainder of the exposition. He has not yet been furnished with a complete list of individual awards, but he is of the opinion that every county and section of Montana from which exhibits were obtained shares in the awards.

It is Mr. Hazelbaker's belief that Montana can win the grand prize on apples if the growers of the state will show sufficient interest to send in samples of their best varieties. That, however, will come later when the crop is ready for shipment.

A list of awards which accompanies the letter is enough to cause any Montanan to feel proud of his state. It appears as if nearly every grain or grass or vegetable exhibit sent from this state received either a medal or honorable mention.

An idea of the medal winning power of the Montana exhibit is shown in the following report by Secretary Hazelbaker:

General agricultural products—One medal of honor, one gold medal, one silver medal.

Exhibit of grains—One medal of honor, two gold medals, four silver medals, four honorable mention.

Exhibit of grains and grasses—Two medals of honor, three gold medals, three silver medals.

General products—One gold medal. Wheat, all varieties—One medal of honor, 18 gold medals, 59 silver medals, 69 bronze medals, six honorable mention.

Oats, all varieties—One medal of honor, seven gold medals, 42 silver medals, eight bronze medals, one honorable mention.

Barley, all varieties—One medal of honor, seven gold medals, 31 silver medals, 10 bronze medals.

Flax—One honor medal, two gold medals, nine silver medals, six honorable mention.

Peas, all varieties—One honor medal, two gold medals, seven silver medals, one bronze medal.

Emmer and Speltz, all varieties—Five gold medals, seven silver medals, one bronze medal.

Potatoes—Sixteen gold and 12 silver medals.

Grass and forage crops, all varieties—Five gold medals, 41 silver medals, 95 bronze medals, 81 honorable mention.

Millet, all varieties—Two gold medals, six silver medals, four bronze medals.

Rye, all varieties—Two gold medals, eight silver medals, two bronze medals.

Corn, all varieties—One gold and five silver medals.

Beans, all varieties—One silver medal.

Exhibit processed fruit—One gold medal.

Honey—One silver and three bronze medals.

Strong noon used to come in the middle of the day and now it comes early in the morning.

# AUCTION SALE

THURSDAY, AUG. 12  
70 Head of Dairy Cattle 70

Consisting of High Grade Holstein and Guernsey Cows, Heifer and Calves, Also Registered Bulls, both breeds. No poor ones in the lot.

I have more cattle than I can house. This herd is the result of my breeding and culling out of about 1,000 head of cattle which I have handled in the last six years. They have made good money for me and I know they will continue to do so. Nothing reserved. Transportation from city arranged for.

SALE BEGINS AT 10:00 O'CLOCK - LUNCH AT NOON  
REASONABLE TERMS IF DESIRED

# RIVERSIDE DAIRY FARM

J. E. ELSBERRY, Owner.  
2 Miles West of Minot, North Valley Road.

### FAIR GROWTH SHOWN

The 1915 catalogue of the Montana State Fair is off the press, and has been mailed to the farmers, stock-growers and exhibitors in Montana and other states. Compilations from this book show that Montana is more liberal in offering premiums than any other state fair in the country when figured on a population basis. The Montana State Fair offered 10¢ per person in 1914; North Dakota 4¢; Minnesota 3½¢; Iowa 3¢; Washington 1½¢ and Louisiana not even 1¢. The 1915 compilations will bear out the 1914 proportions.

The increase since 1912 is interesting and shows how Montana's institutions are growing. In 1912 there were 6,680 entries in 17 departments; in 1913 there were 9,323; while in 1914 they amounted to 12,264; or a gain of 84 per cent. in two years. The attendance has increased 20 per cent. in two years and the revenue 22½ per cent, while the operating expenses advanced but 12½ per cent during the same period.

This year's fair will be held at the accustomed time, the last week of September, 20-25. Harvests are later in Montana than in most states and it is found that late September is the most opportune time for the fair. Indian summer weather frequently defies the equinoctial change, last year's exposition having six days of sunshine and success. Indications point to a better state fair in Montana in 1915 than ever before.

### LANDLORDS MUST

#### KEEP CLEAN BEDS

Hotelkeepers in Montana who place guests in rooms or beds that are infested with bugs are liable to criminal prosecution, under regulations that have been adopted by the state board of health. Besides banning the bugs the board provides that all beds, bunks or cots must be equipped with clean cotton or linen pillow slips and sheets, and that after January 1, 1916, the top sheets must not be less than 96 inches in length after being laundered. Individual cloth or paper towels must be supplied guests; dry sweeping of floors is prohibited; cuspidors must be cleaned out daily. All hotels, restaurants and lunch counters must be inspected at least once a month. If the average falls below seventy more than once the license will be revoked and if the average falls below 60, the license will be summarily revoked without notice.

### WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT

Havre, July 24, 1915.—Moderately warm clear sunny weather prevailed during the week ending Saturday, July 24th. There was a deficiency of the daily mean temperature of 5 degrees as compared with the normal. The highest temperature was 90 degrees on Thursday, July 22nd and the lowest was 41 degrees on Monday, July 19th, making a weekly range in temperature of 50 degrees.

The total precipitation for the week was 0.29 inches. This is slightly below the average for this period. Thunderstorms occurred on July 22nd and 23rd. No hail was recorded. There were 5 clear days; 2 partly cloudy and no cloudy days. The wind force was light to gentle from the east.

The warm sunshine throughout the week ripened winter wheat rapidly and it is now in full harvest. Spring wheat is remarkably well headed. Oats, flax and corn made excellent growth. Potatoes, cabbages and all garden truck are making good progress. The week was the most remarkable of the season so far for warmth.—C. W. Ling, Observer, Weather Bureau.

# Ginger Snaps

Still one is not saying much when one's says that Thaw's mind is as sound as a nut.

Most of the statesmen who have been in the limelight recently are not bragging about it.

It is evident that Huerta has not been listening to a word of Bryan's peace arguments.

On the speedway as in the baseball game the regular American takes his exercise vicariously.

Not even an average American Jury will deny that Thaw shows excellent judgment in insisting that he's sane.

England just now does not care who makes the songs as long as she can get men to make the munitions.

Both Germany and Britain in replying to American protests, give many excuses but no reasons.

One drawback to the Kaiser's successful Eastern campaign lies in the mount of iron that will be required for crosses.

And  
You Know  
it is  
Good



If it came from Well's. We pride ourselves on our prime roasts of beef. We cut them in any style, ribs, porterhouse or top sirloin, but they always have the delicious flavor and savory, appetizing odor of high grade meats. Our steaks, roasts, chops, and poultry are the choicest that you can find anywhere.

WE BUY CATTLE, HOGS AND POULTRY

### Glasgow Meat Market

WELLS BROS. Prop.

Highest cash price paid for Hides, Furs, Pelts

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YOUR SUIT  
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and few would know that it wasn't after it has been to us to be Cleaned and Pressed. Plenty of your friends send their garments here once in a while for renovation, and we always give them complete satisfaction. The cost is small, the service great, and it saves you much money in tailor bills. Send us a trial order so that we can prove how we satisfy other people.

### NIFTY TAILOR SHOP

J. E. HOLLENBECK, Prop.

GLASGOW, MONTANA

# Great Falls Commercial College

"ITS A GOOD SCHOOL"

The difference between a good and a poor preparation for business life is just the difference between system and carelessness, between success and failure, between 30 per month and 150 per month. If you take your course at the Great Falls Commercial College you will never need to take another. The proper place is the Great Falls Commercial College.

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