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We were temporarily put out of business by the fire which destroyed our stock of cigars and tobaccos, but have re-opened our factory in the old Valley County Abstract Building, just north of the Courier office, and will have a nice fresh line of cigars ready to deliver to the trade on October 1st.

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Manufactured by

A. J. TORGERSON
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.

FERNS IN THE HOUSE

Ferns obtained from the florist for indoor culture should not be placed in a strong light, although they will do well without sunlight. They should be kept moist at all times, but watered sparingly. Most fern difficulties arise either from keeping the plants soaked or, on the other hand, permitting them to get too dry. When the fern is in a jardiniere, it is especially difficult to avoid overwatering. In spring and summer, ferns require three times the amount of water that they do in the fall and winter.

It is well occasionally to put ferns in the bathtub and give them a bath with weak soapsuds from a good grade of soap. The soap must be thoroughly rinsed off immediately after the bath and great care must be exercised not to injure the tender fronds.

One of the worst enemies of ferns indoors is the mealy bug. This is a white, woolly insect that clings close to the bottom of the fronds. When there is reason to suspect its presence the plant should be examined every day and all insects removed with a splinter or toothpick. If the infestation is bad, the whole top of the fern can be cut off to within an inch of the ground and then allowed to grow again after all the insects have been exterminated. Another fern pest that thrives in a dry atmosphere is the red spider. This can be kept in check by spraying the top of the fern with clear water. If, as is frequently the case in living rooms, this is impracticable, the next best measure is repeated baths. Washing will also eradicate the aphid, or green fly.

Ferns should be fed once every two to four weeks with dilute nitrate of soda solution, very dilute ammonia water, manure leachings, prepared plant food, or ground bone and wood ashes.

HEAVES OF HORSES

Caused by Faulty Feeding and Working. Complete Cure Impossible. Symptoms May Be Relieved. Heaves is a very common and annoying disease of horses, interfering seriously with the usefulness of the animal, and consequently detracting from its value. Mainly a disease of old horses, it is essentially the result of faulty feeding and working, especially hard pulling or fast driving when the stomach is overloaded. Gross feeders are frequently subjects of heaves.

While in old established cases there may be alterations in structure of the heart and stomach, the principal changes are observed in the lungs. These consist first in an enlargement of the capacity of the air cells through dilation of their walls, followed by a passage of the air into the lung tissue between the air cells. Owing to such structural changes, it is impossible to prevent progressive development of the disease, which, however, under proper care, may go on slowly, the animal remaining serviceable for certain kinds of work for years.

Except in the very early stages the disease is readily detected. The symptoms are those which would naturally be manifested in a condition where the lungs are involved. A peculiar short, grunt-like cough is usually present, and when the animal is exerted a wheezing noise accompanies the breathing. The principal and characteristic symptom, however, is the jerky or double movement of the abdomen in an effort to force air from the lungs. The air passes into them freely, but the power to expel it is lost to a great extent; therefore the abdominal muscles are brought into play.

Indigestion is frequently observed in these cases, and the horse may have a depraved appetite, as shown by a desire to eat dirt and soiled bedding; and there is a tendency to the condition termed "pot-bellied." The animal, though a heavy feeder, becomes unthrifty and emaciated.

A poorly ventilated stable, humid weather, severe work, and overfeeding with coarse, dry feeds tend to aggravate the trouble.

As in this condition structural changes have taken place in the lungs treatment, as a rule, can only be directed to the relief of the symptoms, and it is not possible to effect a complete cure after the disease is established.

In the case of an affected horse it will be an advantage to dampen the food with a mixture of one part molasses to three parts of water, so that no dust may arise while the animal is

eating. It is also desirable to restrict the amount of hay or forage, as large quantities of bulky feed which distend the abdomen increase the difficulty, and an animal with heaves should never be driven or worked when full of such material.

In these cases Fowler's solution of arsenic may be given in doses of one ounce in the drinking water three times daily. Ordinary lime dissolved in drinking water (limewater) will be found beneficial. Lime may be added to a barrel or cask of water, and after the resulting mixture has become clear through precipitation of undissolved portions of the lime the limewater may be used freely in watering the animal.

HOW TO MAKE A TUMP

A tump makes a fair substitute for a cellar in emergencies when cellar-room is wanting to care for products subject to injury by freezing. Potatoes, root crops, and even apples may be kept in good condition all winter if properly tumped.

Care should be taken to choose a place for the tump where the ground is dry and well drained. A tump made in the shape of a round mound is better than one made with a ridge, since it is easier to protect a given quantity of potatoes or the like from frost by a circular mound than by an oblong one. Dig a pit to a level below the local frost line, cover the bottom of the pit with dry straw, pile the vegetables or fruit to be tumped upon this straw and then pack straw over the top of the pile, then bank up all around with a deep covering of earth. The surface of the tump should be closely packed, so as to shed as much water as possible. It is a good plan still further to protect it from rain and snow by a roof of some sort, if only an old tarpaulin or piece of oilcloth.

DRYLAND FARMER

Dryland farmer on your claim, Are your joys and woes the same? On your farm three years you dwell, Plow your soil and till it well, E're it gives you much return, 'Cept in lessons you have learned; How to turn the prairie sod, Breaking well its heavy clods; Summer-fallowing the soil Lest your grain crop you may foil, And for all your labor get No returns, but go in debt. You know all the water woes, Feeding stock where it ne'er flows. But I feel in time you'll find That success is surely thine, As by methods very new, You will cause the soil to do, Through a crop rotation scheme, Things in olden time unseen. Just defying Father Drouth, Harvest such successful crops, That where'er the news may go, Men will cry, "Aye, westward ho." —Florence M. Hopkins, Blaine Co.

WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT

Havre, Mont., Oct. 23, 1915. Warm, dry, ideal autumn weather prevailed during the week ending Saturday, October 23rd, in which all former records of high October temperatures were broken. The average daily excess in temperature of this week as compared with the normal was 13.2 degrees. The mercury rose rapidly during the middle of the day on Friday, the 22nd, reaching a maximum of 81.7 degrees, the highest for the week. The lowest was 31 degrees on Thursday, 21st, making a weekly range in temperature of 51 degrees. The highest temperature for this week in October from 35 years of record occurred Friday. Heretofore the highest was 79 degrees on October 27th 1891 and the lowest for the same period was 12 degrees on October 12, 1895.

There was no precipitation during the week. There were 4 clear days; 2 partly cloudy and 1 cloudy day. The wind was moderate in force and variable in direction. A wind storm occurred early Tuesday morning blowing a maximum velocity of 33 miles per hour from the west.

C. W. Ling
Observer, Weather Bureau

WHERE THEY WENT

The country minister was jogging along to his outside appointment and overtook some boys going along the road with fish poles. "Boys, boys," he remonstrated in deep pain, "do you know where people go who go fishing on Sunday?" "We usually go to the Milk River," answered one of the youngsters.

Summer or Winter



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Expert Advice For the Automobile Owner

Queries and Replies Covering Matters of Importance to the Man Who Runs a Car

Can you give some good and simple ways of lining up a transmission?

One good way of lining up the transmission is to take a scriber or stiff wire with a point on one end and clamp the other end to the main gear-set shaft. Bring the point of the scriber to the rear face of the flywheel and then adjust the gearcase until the point barely touches the flywheel in every position of rotation. Then place the point of the scriber in contact with the cone face of the flywheel and adjust the case so that the point just touches at every point. This determines circularity. When this is done, test the rear face of the flywheel again and so on, until the alignment is perfect. While doing this, do not lose sight of the necessity for also keeping the shifting mechanism in line.

both starting and service on car?

The average high tension magnet will give a spark of higher heat value than the low tension—that is, one using an outside coil. Both types show up equally well in starting and in service.

The rear wheels on my car when jacked up can be lifted .25 inch. Should this play be there; if not, how can it be eliminated?

No play should exist, either perpendicular or sideways. All lost motion in a car is defective and should be remedied. In your case the thing to do is to install a new bearing in place of the old one, which is probably so worn as to cause the trouble, or if an adjustable bearing have it set up.

Will you please give your opinion as to the advisability of braking my car by closing the throttle?

Using the motor as an auxiliary by closing the throttle is a very good scheme, as it saves wear and, in some cases, heating of the brake shoes. Some people object to the use of the motor in this way because it imposes a small strain on the driving mechanism, but this is negligible. A more powerful braking effect can be obtained by switching off the ignition and this is probably more popular than merely closing the throttle.

Please tell me how rusty rims can be cleaned, and have you a simple recipe for the prevention of rust to apply to the rims?

Scrape the rims with a sharp tool. Then pound with a hammer until all the rust has been battered off. Sandpaper vigorously, and finally apply a heavy coat of paint. Do not replace your tires until you are certain that the paint is dry, or you will have great cause to complain later.

Changed Conditions.

Wife—Dear me, you can never find a thing without asking me where it is. How did you get along before you were married? Husband—Things stayed where they were put then.—New York Weekly.

What are the advantages and disadvantages of the low tension and the high tension magnets in regard to



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