

School Notes

GOOD BASKET BALL GAMES.

Two exciting basket ball games were played at the high school auditorium last Friday night. The first game, between the juniors and the freshmen, resulted in a victory for the juniors by a score of 27 to 13. The line up was: Juniors—Cornelius Wall, centre; Ervin Helland, right forward; Archie Waldrum, left forward; Gerald Koppang, right guard; Millard Johnson, left guard. Freshmen—Hudson Bliss, centre; Ralph Baer, right forward; Theodore Wolfe, left forward; Robert Cotton, right guard; Billy Illman, left guard. Ervin Helland, the old standby, and Cornelius Wall, a new player on the team, did good work. Archie Waldrum shot some difficult field baskets. The freshmen played a plucky game, but luck broke against them and they were forced to bow before the spirited attack of the juniors. Bliss starred for the freshmen.

Then followed a game between the junior and sophomore girls, and again the third year class was victorious, winning by a score of 11 to 8. The junior line up was, Angie Illman, center; Ethel Lezie, right forward; Helen Baer, left forward; May Rhoades, right guard; Violet Schreider, left guard. The sophomore line up was, Bernice Hagen, center; Emily Leonard, right forward; Eva Anderson, left forward; Electra Boehner, right guard, and Ruth Herring, left guard. The game was one of the most exciting and interesting ever played in the new gymnasium. Eva Anderson, on the sophomore team, maintained her reputation by playing a splendid game. Angie Illman, Helen Baer and Ethel Lezie starred for the juniors. Helen Baer shot eight of the eleven points scored by the victors.

Basket Ball Games.

Junior high school boys vs. Freshman first team—40-21.

Junior high school girls vs. Sophomore girls—11-8.

Freshman boys second team vs. Eighth grade—10-32.

Eighth grade boys vs. North Side seventh grade boys—13-11.

Two basket-ball games will be played in the high school gymnasium on Friday evening, December 10. The high school boys' first team will play the city team and the junior girls' team will play the freshman girls' team. Both games promise to be interesting. The first game will begin at eight o'clock sharp. Admission 25 cents.

High School Play.

A dramatized version of Dickens' familiar story, "The Cricket on the Hearth," will be given by the High School Dramatic club on Wednesday evening, December 22. This play was very popular a few years ago in New York when Joe Jefferson acted the part of Caleb Plummer. All Glasgow should see the high school boys and girls in this beautiful drama. The cast follows:

"The Cricket on the Hearth."
Dot, wife of John Perrybingle.....Doris Green
John Perrybingle, a mail carrier.....Cornelius Wall
Caleb Plummer, a toy maker who

works for Tackleton—Max Kampher.
Bertha Plummer, his blind daughter.....Helen Mabee
Tackleton, owner of a toy shop.....Archie Waldrum
May Fielding, his fiancée.....Bernice Hagen
Mrs. Fielding, her mother.....Hazel Hunter
The Strange Old Gentleman.....Frank Leibert
The Cricket on the Hearth, a fairy.....Carry Neal Herring
Tillie Slowboy, a maid.....Eva Mix
The Porter.....Ward St. Clair

EASIER FARM MONEY.

Much perfectly good breath and effort have been wasted by rural uplifters in advocating conservation of fertility on newly settled homesteads. If there is any accumulated fertility we believe it belongs to the first man to develop and build a home on it. The settler has a difficult and precarious undertaking to establish himself, and may be well excused from giving too much concern to posterity. Their lot will be easy compared with his, even though the first blush of virgin fertility has been removed. The settler needs capital to carry him over to the time of regular crop production and income.

Dr. Ellwood Meade, who has studied rural credits all over the world and who is expected in Montana during the Agricultural College Farmers' week in January, has a plan for credits based on the Australian system, which is now working well in other places. Dr. Meade proposes to break half the land to be settled by contract, using efficient machinery for the purpose, to fence and erect buildings—more or less expensive according to the settlers' needs—and to provide tillage implements, teams, wagons, cows and other stock. These will be put in at cost, which will be low because of large transactions for cash. The settler will, therefore, take over not raw land, but a fully equipped farm ready to produce revenue. He will pay from 10 to 30 per cent down, according to the grade of equipment chosen, and 6 per cent annually on the balance for thirty years, when he becomes owner in fee. The government is getting postal savings money now at 2 per cent; by paying 3 per cent they could get much more. Putting this out at 4½ per cent will pay interest well, while the 1½ per cent over (6 per cent in all) will take up the principal in thirty years. Such a plan would be a great boon to hundreds of settlers.

TREATING BLACKLEG WITH VACCINE

In communities where this disease exists, cattle should be vaccinated in the spring of each year, and at any other time upon the appearance of the disease. Few stock owners apparently realize the great momentary value of vaccination. One animal saved from this disease will pay for the vaccination of several hundred. On infected farms young cattle should be vaccinated regularly to prevent the inroads of the disease. If very young calves are vaccinated, they should be re-vaccinated at the age of six months. Animals three years old and upwards are but mildly susceptible. The disease affects the younger cattle of the herd.

The symptoms of blackleg are easily recognized by the careful observer. Animals appear dull and sick for

two or three days after infection. Loss of appetite, walking stiff or lame in one of the limbs, are also indications of blackleg. The most important symptom is swelling under the skin, along thighs, the neck, flank or the rump. At first it is very small, but develops rapidly. On stroking a characteristic crackling sound is heard, due to the gas produced by the micro-organism of the disease as it grows and multiplies.

Blackleg vaccine is prepared by drying the muscle tissue of the animals affected with the disease. The dried muscle is then attenuated by exposure to high temperature. Blackleg vaccine is marketed in various form, i. e., powder, pellet and cord. In administering the powdered form a special vaccinating outfit is necessary. A powdered mortar and pestle are also essential for dissolving the vaccine.

SUCKERING OF CORN.

Every wet season there is more or less inquiry as to the cause of suckering or tillering in corn.

The cause of this habit of corn is often argued with great vigor, both pro and con. Corn is naturally a branching plant. Some strains or varieties of corn have the tendency more strongly developed than others. This can readily be seen by observing the difference between the habit of pop corn and the dent corns in the field even grown under the same soil and climatic conditions. Dent corn has the suckering less well developed than pop corn. There is also a considerable difference in the varieties of dent corn.

Many conditions of environments tend to favor or retard the production of suckers. With dry weather early there is almost no suckering, but with moist weather early in the season, which is favorable to vegetable growth, suckering is apt to be rather heavy. Surface planted corn will sucker more abundantly than listed corn. There are two reasons for this first, the surface planted corn makes its early growth more rapidly and vigorously than is the case with the listed corn; second, filling up the listed furrow often covers up the suckers. Where the stand is thick suckering is low, and where the stand is thin suckering is high, providing weather conditions are favorable.

Experiments have been made in removing suckers. These suckers have never shown any advantage for the practice. The cost of removal considered, a disadvantage has usually resulted from their removal.

PROFITABLE ROTATION OF ALL CROPS.

The most profitable rotation does not merely consist in changing the crops around from year to year, regardless of the relation of the crops to each other. The central aim in all rotation systems should be to leave each field in a better state of cultivation, better physical condition, and reasonably free from pests at the end of each rotation cycle.

No hard and fast rotation system can be laid down for any community, but the most profitable system must be worked out for each farm, and indeed, for each field. There are certain general principles, however, that should be borne in mind in this connection in order to accomplish the most satisfactory results. For soil improvement there should be at least

one leguminous crop in each rotation cycle. To this class of plants belong the clovers, alfalfa, peas, beans, etc. There should be also a sufficient quantity of livestock, especially milk cows on each farm to utilize the roughage and to supply the desired quantity of stable manure which, in addition to green crops plowed under, will furnish the necessary amount of humus to the soil. The conditions resulting from this treatment, if the soil is properly handled, will make the succeeding crops more vigorous and capable of offsetting, in some measure, at least, the effects of pests that may appear. Again, the successive crops in any rotation should be so selected and arranged that no two upon which the same pests may thrive will be grown in succession. The principle of disease control by means of crop rotation are based upon the fact that certain pests can thrive only on certain kinds of plants.

Therefore, when crops are changed and the food supply is thereby cut off, the pests must perish or be greatly reduced in number.

SPRING PIGS FOR HOGGING DOWN CORN.

For the purpose of hogging off corn 150 pounds can best be used. This corn should be fed in small tracts in order to get the greatest benefit from the grain. Fields of about six or eight acres are the best. Fencing can quite easily be done by using 26-inch woven wire with stakes for posts. As soon as the pigs are through with one field the fence can be removed to take in new ground. After the pigs are taken off the field sows from the breeding herd can be put in to finish cleaning up the corn.

CALL FOR WARRANTS.

Can pay all general fund warrants registered up to July 7, 1915.

Can pay all road warrants registered up to August 7, 1915.

Can pay all poor fund warrants.
Can pay all bridge fund warrants.
Can pay all contingent fund warrants.

Can pay school district No. 1 registered warrants.

Call is made for December 26, 1915.
No interest paid on above after said date.

T. M. PATTEN,
Treasurer of Valley County, Montana. St.

STRAY SALE.

To be sold to the highest bidder, for cash, on December 28, at Baylor, Montana, at two o'clock p. m., two bay geldings, four and six years old, weight about 1250 and 1300 pounds; both have white spot in forehead; no brand. Owner proving title prior to sale may have possession of above horses without charge.

FORREST GOODMAN,
Stock Inspector.
31-4t

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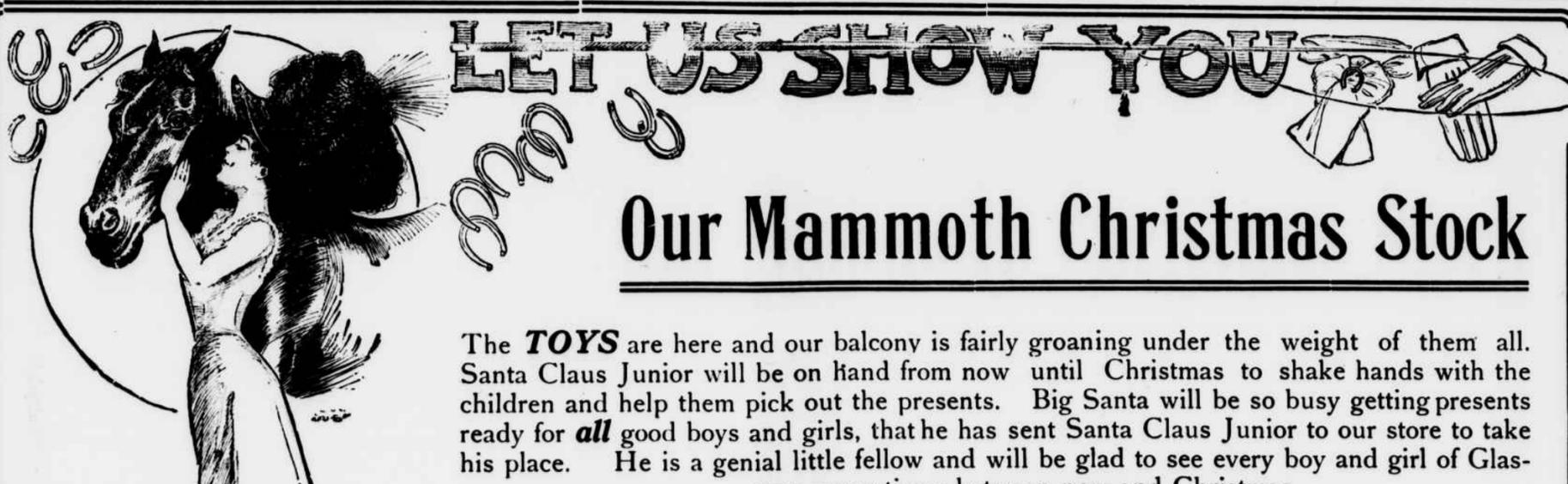
Cut Glass, Real Hand Painted China, Imported and American Dishes in sets or Open Stock. Bigger and Better Than Ever.	A New 5 & 10c Dept. A Good Assortment of Useful Merchandise at Far Less Than Usual Price. Also Toys for All the Children.
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Grocery Dept. Will Furnish Everything the Market Affords of Good Things to Eat.	Fruit and Candy Dept. Box Candy, All Sizes and Prices. Candy by the Pail or Pound. Tobacco and Cigars.

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Our Mammoth Christmas Stock

The **TOYS** are here and our balcony is fairly groaning under the weight of them all. Santa Claus Junior will be on hand from now until Christmas to shake hands with the children and help them pick out the presents. Big Santa will be so busy getting presents ready for **all** good boys and girls, that he has sent Santa Claus Junior to our store to take his place. He is a genial little fellow and will be glad to see every boy and girl of Glasgow many times between now and Christmas.

The Emporium Dry Goods Co.

Mrs. J. L. Slattery, Manager.