

## GREAT NORTHERN RY.

Arrival and departure of trains at Glasgow

No. 3	Arrives from St. Paul and points east.....	11:55 p. m.
	Leaves for Spokane and Seattle .....	12:05 a. m.
No. 4	Arrives from Spokane and points west.....	4:20 a. m.
	Leaves for St. Paul and Minneapolis.....	4:30 a. m.
No. 1	Arrives from Chicago, St. Paul and east.....	9:30 a. m.
	Leaves for Spokane, Seattle and west.....	9:35 a. m.
No. 2	Arrives from Spokane and western points.....	6:50 a. m.
	Leaves for Chicago, St. Paul and east.....	6:55 a. m.
No. 224	Arrives from Great Falls, Havre and west.....	7:00 p. m.
No. 223	Leaves for Havre, Benton and Great Falls.....	7:05 a. m.
No. 27	Fast Mail from east arrives.....	1:10 a. m.
	Leaves for west.....	1:15 a. m.
No. 28	Fast Mail and express from west arrives.....	1:05 p. m.
	Leaves for eastern points.....	1:10 p. m.

Nos. 223 and 224 are local passenger trains between Glasgow and Great Falls, and run daily except Sundays.

## 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.

### FEEDING THE FARM MULE

When the mule is working hard, feed him all the grain and hay he will eat. He will not eat too much. Unlike a horse he will not bolt his grain and leave his hay, but eats a little of one and then a little of the other. When he has had enough he knows enough to stop, writes Orin Crooker in Farm and Home.

During the winter give him all the corn fodder he can eat. A little hay made be added if desired, but this is not necessary. Many mule owners winter their animals entirely on corn fodder. What is not cleaned up in the racks is used for bedding. When mules are not working they will eat about three per cent of their weight a day of corn fodder.

### SAFETY FIRST IN FEEDING

Two feeds that should be handled with care by hog raisers are wheat bran and cottonseed meal. The bran is all right for old hogs and well-grown shots, but young pigs sicken on it, if much is given. Cottonseed meal is poisonous, often to a fatal extent, to all ages of hogs. I have known some men to feed it successfully, writes G. B. Hill in farm and home, but they gave very little of it, and said it was risky, unless one had had long experience with it.

There are two reasons why it is desirable to feed concentrated hog rations mixed with plenty of water. so as to make a thin slop. First, it has

been proved both by experiment and practical observation that hogs often do not take as much water as they need for full health especially in winter when their water supply gets cold. Giving a lot of it with their feed saves handling and makes sure of their taking it. Second it seems to be the nature of a hog to want feed that is not only nutritious but filling. The water bulks out the feed and leaves the hog with his digestive apparatus comfortably distended. It is best, of course, to give some bulky feed also for the same purpose.

### NEWSPAPER IN THE KITCHEN

I always have a neat bunch of newspapers, cut to convenient size, hanging handy in the kitchen, and find it very useful.

To wipe greasy dishes, pot and pans before washing.

To wipe the greasy stove, immediately after cooking and frying;

To spread on the kitchen table while preparing meals, thus saving much scrubbing of the table;

To wipe the mud from boots and shoes before it dries;

Also I use strips of newspaper for pantry shelves, cutting the edges fancy, and renewing often.

I place a number of layers of newspaper under matting and carpets. I pack the winter clothes away in newspapers—in fact, I use newspaper for all kinds of packing, for I find it fully as safe and much cleaner than sawdust, excelsior, hay or straw.—Farm and Home.

### Clean House For Winter Eggs

It has always been said that hens always lay well in a new house. The reason for this is that a new house is perfectly clean. Dust, filth, lice and disease germs are absent. To get as many eggs in an old house it must be made, from a sanitary standpoint, as good as new.

First the walls and ceiling must be swept to remove dust and cobwebs. Then all the dirt on the floor should be taken out. If there is a board or concrete floor the job of cleaning is an easy one, but if there is only a dirt floor then all the dirt should be re-

moved that has been worked in by the hens.

After the sweeping and shoveling are done cover all cracks in the walls with tarred paper fastened on with lath, and then the walls and ceiling can be whitewashed, is the excellent advice given by C. N. Whittaker in Farm and Home. The orchard sprayer may be used, or a bucket sprayer will answer the purpose equally well. The whitewash should cover everything and penetrate every corner and crevice.

Half a sack of hydrated lime makes five or six pails of good wash and practically all of it will pass through a nozzle. By adding half a pint of crude carbolic acid to each pailful the henhouse will be thoroughly disinfected.

Leave the nests out of doors to be purified by the sun and rain and replace in the house as fast as the hens need them, first giving them a good going-over with disinfectant. If, when all this is done, the windows are washed, suitable ventilation and considerable litter provided, the fowls will have clean, well lighted quarters and the winter egg problem will be more than half solved.

### PUBLIC HEALTH REPORT.

The annual report of the secretary of the treasury as it relates to the Public Health service, contains numerous recommendations bearing on the great interest of this department in the extension of the public health.

In the development of general public health work, according to the secretary, there is great need of additional medical officers. The number of requests for advice and assistance in health problems received from states and municipalities during the past year has far exceeded that in any similar period in the history of the service, but the limited number of officers available for the work has prevented, in many instances, compliance with these requests.

The field investigations, the secretary states, have served as a stimulus to state and local health agencies, and every effort should therefore be made to encourage and turn to practical account the interest in health matters awakened in the general public. For this reason an increase in the appropriation for field work is requested.

An additional building for the hygienic laboratory is urgently needed. The work of this institution has been greatly extended, particularly as it relates to the examination of viruses, serums and analogous products, a vast market for which has been recently created abroad. The safeguarding of these therapeutic agents requires great accuracy and precision and overcrowding is a serious handicap. In order that the public health may be better protected, an annual appropriation of \$25,000 is recommended to be expended in carrying out the provisions of the law relating to these products.

The United States is the only government of importance which does not provide for the care and isolation of lepers. The establishment of a national leprosarium where the numerous lepers, most of whom are native born Americans, may be properly segregated and treated, thereby eliminating a menace to the health of others, is urged.

The further recommendations of the Secretary relate to the need of additional clerical assistance in order to meet the demands which are increasingly made on the Public Health Bureau.

### MONTANA'S POPULATION.

In spite of figures sent to Montana by a Washington news bureau, which claims it had them from the government bureau of census that the population of this state is 457,000, school statistics collected in the office of State Superintendent H. A. Davee at Helena show that there are 559,000.

The figures of the Washington news bureau give Montana an increase of only 81,000 people over the census of 1910, which is regarded as a ridiculously low estimate, in view of the great number of new settlers who have filed on homesteads during that time, not to mention the numbers of people who have been attracted to the state by the unusual prosperity here. It is the claim of the news bureau that the growth this year was only 13,000.

In 1910, when the government census was taken, Montana had a population of 376,053. The census of the school children the same year showed there were 88,805 pupils attending the public schools. This would be an average of 4.3 members in every family in the state.

While the figures on the school census have not been received at the state superintendent's office, a sufficient number of counties have filed their school census figures to indicate that there were 130,000 pupils in Montana's schools during 1915.

If the same ratio of 4.3 members to each family holds true this year as in 1910, the population at present would be 559,000, or an increase in

five years of nearly 200,000.

The school census in 1914 was 126,417, and the figures this year show an increase in the number of pupils of 3,585, which multiplied by 4.3 would mean that the total population of the state has increased 15,406 in 1915.

But, in the estimation of men who have traveled over the state extensively during the past year, Montana now has a population of over 700,000. F. B. Linfield, director of the experiment station at Bozeman in a speech given in Great Falls recently, stated that he had heard a prominent railroad official say there were 1,000,000 people in this state at present.

The figures on the school census for 1915 collected up to date show no falling off in population in any section of the state, while in nearly every section there has been a big influx of settlers. Butte, Great Falls, Billings, Lewistown and Helena have all grown substantially in the past five years, as is the case in practically all of the smaller cities and towns.

In the belief of many there is going to be a big surprise when the census is taken of eastern Montana this year. Reports show that thousands of men and women without families have located on land not only in that section, but elsewhere in the state, indicating that the ratio of 4.3 to the family would not hold.

### Soldiers' Lingo.

The British soldier, in his fondness for slang calls all shells "souvenirs." But these "souvenirs," says the New York Times, are divided into "will-o'-the-wisps" "humming birds," "Sighing Sarahs," and "porridge pots." "Woolly Marias" are shells that burst in puffs of white woolly smoke. "Baby" and "mother" are types of British guns. Bullets are "haricot beans." The emergency ration is known as the "imaginary ration," and barbed wire entanglements are "fly traps" and "spiders' webs." A battle is a "show," and an important battle is a "picture show." To be captured is to be "scuttled," to be wounded is to be "washed out," and to be killed is to be "put in a bag."

The German soldier calls bombing from an aeroplane "laying eggs." The pilot of the plane is always called "Emil" or "Heinrich," and the observer "Franz." From the observer's nick-name the soldiers have coined the verb "franzing," to make a military observation, and another, "verfranzing," to observe mistakenly or carelessly. The enemy's projectiles they call "woolly bears," or "Rowdy Henrys," or "trailer wagons" and if they are shrapnel, they are known as "sprinkling cans."

### MONTHLY WEATHER SUMMARY

The Monthly Meteorological Summary, with comparative data for the month of December, 1915, issued from the local office, U. S. Weather Bureau shows that no unusual weather conditions prevailed. There were two periods of extremely mild weather, namely: from December 1st to December 13th, and from 19th to December 25th. The last week of the month was cold and wintry and the temperature fell below zero on December 30th for the first time this season and five inches of snow lay on the ground at the end of the month. There was an average daily excess in temperature for the month of 3 degrees as compared with the normal. The highest temperature during the month was 55 degrees on December 8th, and the lowest was 16 degrees below zero on December 30th, making an absolute range of 71 degrees. The highest temperature for this month, taken from 36 years of record, was 68 degrees on December 2nd, 1885, and the lowest for the same period was 50 degrees below zero on December 25th, 1884.

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The total precipitation for the month was 0.77 inches, which is 0.14 inches above normal. The snowfall was 7 inches and 0.2 inches of sleet fell. The greatest precipitation in 24 consecutive hours was 0.37 inches on December 25th. The prevailing direction of wind was from the southwest and the highest velocity was 36 miles an hour from the southwest on the 22nd. There were 11 clear days, 4 partly cloudy and 16 cloudy days. The percentage of possible sunshine was 40 per cent.

C. W. Ling,  
Observer, Weather Bureau.

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