

# TREASURE STATE FARM AND LIVESTOCK

## Montana Farmers Should Go in for Dairying and Breeding State Veterinarian Butler Writes of Possibilities of Sheep, Swine, Horses

In last week's issue of this paper, on this page, W. F. Butler, state veterinarian, told of the passing of range conditions, the decrease in live stock shipments because of the bringing of the prairies under cultivation, and of methods by which the live stock industry is being built up again on a more substantial basis. He gave figures to show that Montana was steadily advancing into the greatest of all live stock states, and of the future of the pure bred cattle industry. This week he writes of the possibilities of dairying, in its infancy, hog breeding, and the horse industry. Coming from an authority like Dr. Butler, articles of this character should have much weight with the farmer-stockman and the man who is going in for diversified farming.

### Dairying.

Dairy cattle offer to the farmer a steady and constant supply of ready money. He does not have to wait one, or two, or three years for his money but receives immediate returns. Again, as in the case of beef cattle, Montana offers to the dairy man unsurpassed conditions and resources. The consumption of dairy products is on the increase due to our ever increasing knowledge of their wonderful food values and to our more enlightened methods of producing a clean, wholesome, safe milk. In selecting a dairy cow the farmer should have the animal properly tested for tuberculosis and examined for other diseases. If he starts with a clean herd and takes sanitary precautions his herd will remain clean and free from disease. He should be careful in selecting the animals. A cheap cow is often the most expensive in the long run as it does not furnish an adequate supply of milk in return for the food consumed. Neither does the original cost of the animal necessarily make it a profitable dairy cow, but an animal that has a good heart, measurement, that is, a deep chest, good broad back with a space between the

thighs sufficiently wide so as to give room for a well developed udder, and if the four quarters of the udder are good, with the teats of fair size and placed properly, such an animal will in 99 cases out of 100 be a good milk cow.

### The Sheep Industry

The sheep industry has been on the decrease for the last few years. We no longer ship in bands of western sheep for grazing and finishing for market. We have plenty of summer range, especially in the forest reserves in the western part of the state but as yet our farmers have not taken kindly to the raising of small bands of sheep and our sheepmen have not placed their sheep out on shares. There is some question and some dissent as to the profits which may be derived by the farmer in feeding small bands of sheep. Undoubtedly, in many sections cattle will offer much better returns, but in certain districts close to forest reserves and rough summer ranges, there is no doubt that the farmer may make more profitable returns by running small bands of sheep than by handling cattle. Farming has been more prohibitive to the raising of large bands of sheep than it has been to the small cow outfit. Range sheep must be herded and they cannot be profitably herded in small bands. The ranging of sheep in large bands during the summer months and the splitting of them up into many small bands among the farms for winter feeding will probably do much to foster and develop this heretofore most profitable industry.

### Hogs.

Hogs in Montana do exceptionally well, especially when they have access to alfalfa fields and fresh water. Water is a big factor in the raising of any stock. Hogs in crowded feed lots, fed swill, slop, and the refuse of other animals, are subject to and very prone to parasitical infection. The feeding of refuse to a hog is a false idea, but common. A hog requires good food, good water, clean sheds, and sanitary surroundings just the same as any other animal. What has been our annual loss in the United States in hogs due to disease? Any-

where from \$60,000,000 to \$100,000,000 per year! Such a loss is criminal, and in the main has been due to the filthy condition in which hogs have been kept and to the practice of feeding them any and all classes of refuse. Montana has been, and is, wonderfully free from disease. Our animals have been raised under sanitary conditions. Our hogs, which have been allowed to run in alfalfa fields, fed little barley or grain, and kept in the open, have competed on the open stock markets with the corn fed hogs of the middle west.

### The Horse Industry.

As is the case of our other live stock, the Montana horse is unsurpassed for endurance, stamina, and ability, to take care of himself under any and all conditions. During the Boer war, as in the present great war, the western horse was eagerly sought.

The range horse is the direct descendant of the Arabian horse, imported by Cortez during the Spanish conquest. Previous to that time there were no horses on the American continent. It has ranged north and south, and is a horse of endurance today as it was centuries ago. It imparts to its offspring the stamina and hardihood of many generations. When crossed with a good draft stallion for this country, hardy, good breeders, well put together, weighing from 1,200 to 1,700 pounds, with sufficient strength and weight for all general work.

The heavier a horse gets the more attention it requires. Heavy mares must be taken care of during foaling time. The colt must receive attention and be fed grain early in its life. A draft colt well cared for and fed will develop into twice as good an animal as one that does not receive the proper attention.

The horse industry has also

changed with the coming of the wire fences. Passed are the days of stud bands, when the range stud guarded his little bunch; watched over them day and night; refused admittance to any interloper to his little selected bunch; zealously warded off attacks of predatory animals; found good range and water holes; guarded while the rest of the bunch drank and gave timely warning when danger approached. He wintered and summered them until too old and feeble to ward off the attacks of a younger and more vigorous animal.

Many years ago they said the horse was done; that the automobile would take his place. Probably this will be some day, but as yet, no. Truly, the carriage and small delivery horses have practically gone and have no ready market, but the draft animal has had for the past years an ever present and ready cash market, and the outlook is that it will continue to have a cash market for years to come.

The range saddle horse, due to the great war and the trouble along the Mexican border, is in ready demand and commands a good ready cash value anywhere from \$140 to \$150, if acceptable for cavalry purposes.

The saddle horse has not the staple value and market that the draft horse has, but it thrives and breeds on the open range where the raising of draft horses would be a failure. Its colts do not require the attention that draft breeds do. The original investment is not so much as in heavier horses so that in certain range districts, especially in the rough and broken sections, range animals of the saddle type will be bred for many years and will probably give better returns than if draft animals were raised in those particular sections. For the farm, or where horses must be pastured at all times and fed, the draft type will undoubtedly give greater returns and prove a better investment.

## Agricultural College Graduates Are Going Back to Live on Farms

During a recent investigation of a leading eastern agricultural college, one of its unfriendly critics made the statement that the courses offered were not practical, and that so few of its graduates went back to the farm, that it was costing the state \$15,000 for every actual farmer turned out. In refuting this charge the college authorities were able to show that over 50 per cent of the graduates were engaged in farming operations and in opposition to the statement that the courses were not practical a graduate who had gone to the agricultural college from a city home, testified that in the three years since his graduation, the experience and training received in college had enabled him to make \$15,000 in dairying.

Recently the Montana State agricultural college has come in for the same kind of criticism, an educational publication stating that in 20 years the college at Bozeman had furnished but two practical farmers. Chancellor Elliott, head of the state

educational system, took exception to his statement and asked President Hamilton of the state college to prepare a table showing just what the graduates of the agricultural courses were doing at present.

President Hamilton's report shows that criticism of our own agricultural college was as groundless as that directed against the eastern institution mentioned above. It is as follows:

Total number of graduates, four year agricultural course	56
Farmers and live stock men in business for themselves	28
Superintendents of large farms and orchards	7
In employ of United States department of agriculture	6
In employ of the state experiment stations	4
Teachers of agriculture	4
Horticultural inspectors	2
Agricultural extension work	1
Land appraiser	1
Forest service	1
Editor of paper	1

## MONTANA MARKETING STUDIED BY EXPERTS

Farm marketing conditions and problems in Montana are to be made the subject of a careful study during the next year by a man who will be employed jointly by the federal department of agriculture, the Montana experiment station, and the extension department of the Montana State college. The agreement for this move has already been signed, and the appointment of the investigator will probably be made within a week or two.

Farm marketing problems in Montana are becoming more and more vital as the production of the farms increases and diversifies, and markets must be sought at a greater distance. The new appointee will have a wide field in which to work, and should ascertain facts that would form a basis for changes and advancement of marketing methods in the state.

### Wheat Awaits Shipment.

Over 150,000 bushels of wheat are stored in docks along the Flathead lake, awaiting shipment. It is probable that the wheat cannot be shipped until next spring.

### Montana Agricultural Authority.

Noble C. Donaldson, who is a Bozeman agricultural college graduate, is distinguishing himself as an authority on agricultural topics. He became connected with the federal department of agriculture shortly after his graduation in 1912. He is the author of two bulletins dealing with Montana topics, and which have just been issued. One has to do with the cereal experimentation in the Judith basin, and the other deals with grains for Montana dry lands.

Doctor—How do you feel, colonel, when you actually kill a man?  
Colonel—Oh, not so bad. How do you?

## LITTLE FARM STORIES

**Farmer's Federation.**  
The Montana Farmers' Federation will meet in Billings, December 19, 20 and 21.

**Big Ranch Deal.**  
The Jackway ranch, together with the live stock, sold recently to Day & Hansen, of Spokane, for \$100,000. The ranch is situated near Ovando.

**Record Price For Steer.**  
F. M. Heinrich, a rancher of near Billings, received the world's record price for a steer. The animal was a range steer weighing 1,560 pounds and sold at the Omaha market for \$12 a hundred. Twenty-one other steers, weighing on an average 1,400 pounds, brought \$10.60 a hundred, which is a record for the Omaha market. All were white-faced Herefords.

### Stock Farm Law Certain to Pass

Early enactment into law of the 640-acre stock-raising homestead bill, which passed the senate with amendments in the closing days of the last session of congress, was indicated by the house sending the bill to conference a few days ago. The measure is opposed generally by the larger cattle companies of the west and supported by the smaller stockmen.

### Montana's State Corn Show.

Gradually but surely Montana is becoming a corn growing state as the corn show held at Miles City for the past three years has amply proven. This year's show with its showing of the various types of corn indigenous to this latitude proved to be the most spectacular that we are in the land of "King Corn."

The annual corn show at Miles City has become an institution of the state and large and better exhibits are expected to be held from year to year.

This season's show was held in the basement of the Elks Home. The Elks made a family affair of it, keeping open house for the three days and inviting all visitors to the Corn show to make the Elks Home their home during their stay in the city, which invitation was taken advantage of by the many visitors from out of town.

## WORLD IN BRIEF

**Boson.**—Copper has sold for delivery this year at above 36 cents.  
**Washington.**—The United States has proclaimed military rule in San Domingo.  
**Pekin.**—Chinese senate has approved \$5,000,000 loan arranged with Chicago bankers.  
**New York.**—Charles E. Hughes will resume the practice of law in New York on the first of the year.  
**Washington.**—President Wilson intimates that he will inaugurate an investigation on the high cost of food.  
**Boston.**—Boston Rubber Shoe Co. will increase wages of 3,000 employees, effective until September 1, 1917.  
**New York.**—Russia has spent \$360,000,000 for war materials in the United States during the past 25 months.  
**New York.**—Milk riots are predicted in New York within a few weeks unless an embargo is placed on milk shipments.

**Washington.**—The coinage of two and one-half cent pieces, made of an alloy of copper and nickel is advocated by the director of the mint.

**New York.**—American Locomotive, Westinghouse Electric and Du Pont deny that their concerns have suffered any cancellations of war contracts.

**Detroit.**—Henry Ford's independent advertising campaign in behalf of President Wilson's candidacy was conducted in 500 newspapers at a cost of \$100,000.

**New York.**—Equitable Life Assurance society has granted 10 per cent increase in salaries to employees to continue during present period of abnormal cost of living.

**Washington.**—The United States will sell a number of its coal burning torpedo boat destroyers to South American countries and substitute oil burning destroyers for the old vessels.

**New York.**—On the strength of the report that the Montana Power company would furnish the "juice" for the electrification of the Great Northern, Power stock has advanced to \$110 per share.

**Washington.**—The government is building four battleships at a cost of \$44,000,000, two fast submarines of a new type that will cost \$1,100,000 each, and 27 submarines to cost about \$700,000 each.

**Washington.**—Robert Wolf of Columbus, Ohio, won \$250,000 on the election of President Wilson. William C. Hogg of Texas won \$100,000. These are said to have been the largest bets made during the recent campaign.

**Washington.**—Edward W. Thompson, commercial attaché to the American embassy at Berlin, is of opinion that immediately upon cessation of hostilities Germany will need 5,000,000 bales of cotton and will buy at once if available.

**New York.**—Bolivia is negotiating with Chandler & Co., of New York for a loan of \$2,400,000. Rate is expected to be around six per cent. Proceeds are to be employed in completion of railway lines to Ynugas, in eastern part of Bolivia.

**Boston.**—Drop in price of potatoes of five cents a peck is promised by Boston dealers, when several large shipments, aggregating more than 300,000 bushels, arrive here from Canada, by special permission of United States government.

**Baltimore.**—American Federation of Labor at convention voted unanimously to demand an embargo on shipments of wheat and foodstuffs from this country "until it is positively determined that our domestic needs are fully provided for."

**Washington.**—Question of instituting in United States some form of food regulation and conservation, not so rigorous as food dictatorship of Germany, but a radical departure from present practices of food distribution, is being seriously considered by members of president's cabinet as solution of cost-of-living problem.

**El Paso.**—Howard Gray, an American mining man, was killed by Villa bandits when they entered the town of Parral. Gray was shot in the doorway of his home, and his body was hanged on Villa's order. Another story is to the effect that an American named Foster was burned at the stake by Villa's men. Fifty captured Carranza soldiers had their ears cut off.

**Washington.**—According to Secretary Lane, secretary of the interior, 20,000,000 acres of the public domain were taken up by settlers this year as against 17,000,000 for each of the preceding two years, 16,000,000 for 1913 and 5,000,444 for 1912. He says that within ten years the public domain, or that portion of it which is tillable, will have passed into private ownership.

**Washington.**—William Jennings Bryan, in a speech at a dinner given in his honor at Washington, declared for national prohibition, national woman suffrage, the election of president by popular vote and methods by which the constitution may be amended more easily. He also declared in favor of giving the federal

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No. 1 Old Roosters	08c

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**London.**—Asquith, premier of Great Britain for the past eight years, has resigned because of parliamentary dissatisfaction of his war policy. David Lloyd-George, the Roosevelt of British politics, has succeeded him. The new premier is the man who developed the British supply of munitions from a very small quantity to a colossal amount. He is a Welshman and a fighter and vigorous action is expected of him.

### One Way of Making Money.

John Roof, Teton county farmer, bought a pig six months ago. He paid \$5 for the little animal. He sold it the other day for \$19.63. He thinks it cost him about \$5 to get the porker in condition for market, and that he just about doubled his money.

### A Shepherders' Union.

A shepherders' union is about to be organized at Twin Bridges.

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## Worlds Grain Situation

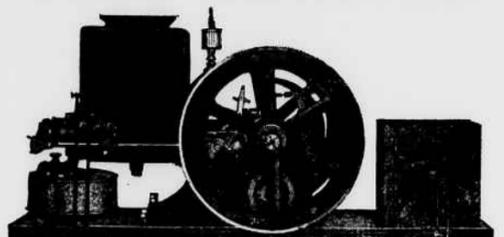
Rigid economy throughout the world in the consumption of food, in view of the deficient crops and the extraordinary requirements of the European armies, is urged by the International Institute of Agriculture of Rome, which has made the most extensive report it has issued since the war began.

It is estimated at least 2,800,000,000 bushels of wheat will be consumed in the year ending July 31, 1917, and that at the end of this period the world's surplus of wheat will have decreased to 46,000,000 bushels. The report says it is only because harvests last year were abundant, leaving a balance of 350,000,000 bushels that there is available sufficient wheat for the year ending with July next.

The world's surplus of five cereals—wheat, rye, barley, oats and corn is placed at 533,000,000 bushels. This includes the unexportable Russian stocks and also the stocks of Rumania and Bulgaria. The surplus of oats is placed at 166,000,000 bushels. A general scarcity of fodder is expected.

The total Russian stocks of wheat now stored which, if military conditions permitted, would be available for export at the next harvest are estimated at 300,000,000 bushels.

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