

FACTS ABOUT MONTANA AND THE FERTILE MUSSELHELL VALLEY

Montana.

"Westward the course of empire takes its way." Montana, with its mines, its forests, its rich agricultural and grazing lands, and its water power, lies in the pathway of the advancing empire. Rapid development of rich resources is today making Montana a land of wealth. The tide of immigration has already reached it. Dormant resources are being wrought into riches. The whole state holds out inducements and opportunity to people of all classes. A few short years only have passed since this great state was open only to the savages who ran wild in the hill and on the bench lands. Already a thrifty population has gathered within its borders. Cities, towns and farm houses are springing up as if by magic. On the bosom of Montana there is unlimited room for countless numbers yet to come.

Soil, Climate and Rainfall.

To such advantages of situation, opportunity and growth are added a fertile soil, a healthful climate and an abundant rainfall. The soil varies in different districts, but generally it is an alluvial deposit, a grey loam of from two to forty feet in depth. In some districts the soil is a sandy loam with a clay subsoil. In other parts it is a dark loam with gravelly subsoil. In all sections a large percentage of lime can be found. The fertility of Montana has never been questioned. The tests of Professor Shaw of the Agricultural College of Minnesota and of Professor Atkinson of the Montana State Agricultural College, have added the fact that nitrogen, phosphorus and potash, those elements the lack of which prevents crop returns in other sections, are in abundance in Montana soils. Actual experience has added further proof. In many sections of Montana continued cropping of wheat has apparently had no effect whatever on the yield. Experienced farmers testify uniformly that there is no tendency toward the exhaustion of the soil.

The climate of Montana, usually a surprise to visitors, is especially invigorating. The air is clear and dry, and combined with a large percentage of bright days, make the climate one of the most healthful and pleasant in the world. There are few days during the entire year in which outdoor work cannot be done in comfort. Stock of all kinds winters in the open, making stockraising profitable. Summer days are long, and although at midday the sun is hot, owing to the high altitude, sunstrokes are unknown. The nights are always cool and pleasant. The ground opens in April, sometimes in March, and freezes up usually in November, although ground has been plowed during the winter months.

Rainfall.

The impression is very general that Montana is an exceedingly dry state. The impression is false. The statistics of the U. S. Weather Bureau show that for the past five years the annual precipitation has been increasing, and that the normal precipitation for the whole state, covering a period of twenty years, has been 15.34 inches. The rainfall varies as does the soil. The largest average for the eastern portion of Montana is 18.75 inches, and the smallest is 12.50 inches. The western division has a maximum of 22.63 and a minimum of 12.56 inches. The average precipitation for 1908, as given by U. S. Weather Bureau, was 20.09 inches. The normal

annual precipitation for Utah is 12.20 inches, and for North Dakota 17.75, including the heavy rainfall of the Red River Valley. During the summer of 1909 the rainfall of Montana has been the greatest in years, this is attributed to the fact that settlement, cultivation, and tree-planting have increased, which by common observation is known to increase rainfall.

The Last West.

For many years the west was the goal of the poor man, the homeseeker. The homestead law has afforded opportunity for thousands. The homestead lands of North and South Dakota, which afforded livelihood and homes for many, have been taken. The settler must now turn to the agricultural valleys of Montana. These taken, all the best homestead land is gone. The records in the different United States land offices in Montana show how rapidly the land is being taken. The last two years have witnessed a marvelous change over the whole state. Homesteaders' cabins now dot the valleys and bench lands, fields of waving grain and alfalfa now break the monotony, and Montana, formerly the state of the copper, silver and gold, and the land of the cowboy, is rapidly becoming a great agricultural state.

Land Values.

While the state was scarcely settled, land values were low, but with recent immigration, the value of land began to rise. The enormous influx of settlers in the last two years has caused the price of land to treble and quadruple in value. Land, which three years ago could be bought for \$2.50 or \$3.00 an acre, now brings \$10, \$12, \$15 and even \$18 an acre. For the past year real estate has had a steady boom. The still greater influx of people next year will produce a still greater boom in 1910. The big crop that has just been harvested in Montana making hundreds of happy homes and contented firesides, will bring to this state in the next year, thousands of settlers and land seekers. Will any person say the purchase of Montana land at the present time is not a good investment?

Crops and Yields.

A glance at the report of the government bureau of agriculture, will convince any one that Montana stands high in crop values.

Montana produced in 1908, 3,703,000 bushels of spring wheat on 153,000 acres, which sold at an average of 89 cents per bushel worth at the farm \$3,300,000, an average of 21.2 bushels per acre. This is a return of \$20.81 per acre. Kansas 1908 produced 5.5 bushels to the acre and Minnesota 12.8 bushels per acre.

Of oats Montana produced in 1908 a total of 10,586,000 bushels on 254,000 acres, an average yield of 41.6 bushels per acre, which sold for an average of 49 cents a bushel, a total value of \$5,177,000, and a value of \$20.38 per acre. Illinois produced 23 bushels per acre and sold them at 47 cents a bushel, making a value of \$10.81 per acre. Iowa, 24 bushels per acre and sold at 42 cents per bushel, a value of \$10.08 per acre.

Montana produced 104,000 bushels of flaxseed in 1908 which sold for \$1.00 per bushel. The yield was 11.5 bushels per acre, the highest of any state except one.

Montana produced in 1908, 2,760,000 bushels of potatoes on 20,000 acres, an average of 138 bushels per acre

and they sold at an average of 70 cents per bushel. The value was \$96.70 per acre. Iowa as an average, Mississippi Valley state, produced 11,280,000 bushels, an average of 89 bushels per acre, which sold for 60 cents per bushel, a value of \$54.00 per acre.

The figures given by the Secretary of Agriculture refer only to eight of the crops of Montana. No account is taken of the immense crops of alfalfa or of winter wheat. And to these crops great sections of the state are now given over, the production running into enormous values. The best information authorities in the state put the land products of Montana in 1908 in excess of \$60,000,000.

In 1907 the entire district between Lewistown and Moore, Montana, averaged 35 bushels of winter wheat per acre. In 1908, owing to the unusual crop conditions of June and July, the average yield was cut to 25 bushels. Turkey red winter wheat and Scotch flax are the two leading varieties and grade high.

Montana's main crops are wheat, barley, alfalfa, clover, oats, rye, hay, flax, speltz and potatoes. Onions, beans, peas, pumpkins, squashes, tomatoes, cabbage, celery, sugar beets, apples, plums, currants, and berries also produce well.

The following are average crop values for the last ten years according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture:

CROP.	Average for Mont. Value at farm per acre	Average for Minn., Ill., Iowa, Mo. and Neb. Value at farm per acre
Wheat.....	\$17.71	\$ 8.68
Barley.....	19.61	9.52
Oats.....	15.98	7.68
Corn.....	14.77	9.74
Rye.....	13.72	9.02
Potatoes.....	78.46	35.68
Hay.....	27.50	8.90

MONTANA EXCEEDS THE OTHER STATES NAMED BY

Wheat, \$ 8.03 per acre or 83 p. c.
Barley, 10.09 per acre or 105 p. c.
Oats, 8.30 per acre or 108 p. c.
Corn, 5.03 per acre or 51 p. c.
Rye, 4.70 per acre or 91 p. c.
Potatoes, 32.78 per acre or 91 p. c.
Hay, 18.60 per acre or 208 p. c.

According to the same authority, Montana oats made an average yield of 41.2 bushels per acre for the ten year period, 1897 to 1906, inclusive.

For the same period oats in Illinois made an average of 32.6 bushels per acre, Iowa 31.6, Minnesota 33.2, Missouri 22.9, Nebraska 29.

Lean or Fat?

The query is often made: "Is it possible to regulate flesh by diet, and is medicine safe?"

These are questions for the family physician to decide, but it is safe to say that diet does, to a great extent, govern the accumulation of flesh. Sweets, of course, rather than acids, tend to increase weight, and drinking water is good for those inclined to thinness. Starchy foods, potatoes, rice, etc., make flesh, and much exercise tends to reduce it. Above all, perhaps, does temperament govern, and habit of life is a strong factor. For instance, the woman who lounges about all day, is going to have a hard time keeping her flesh within the prescribed fashionable limits.

For her whose object is flesh, the following lines must be followed negatively, but the lady of embonpoint will do well to treasure them, learn them by heart and take for daily guidance: If you wish to grow thinner

Diminish your dinner,
And take to light claret instead of pale ale.

Look down with an utter
Contempt upon butter.

And never touch bread till it's toasted
or stale.

JERSEY GIRL TELEGRAPH OPERATOR FOILS ROBBERS

HOLDS OFF TRIO OF BURGLARS WITH REVOLVER AND LATER CAUSES THEIR ARREST.

Newfield, N. J.—The heroine of the hour is Maude Corsiglia, the pretty 18-year-old telegraph operator at Buena, six miles from here, whose quick wit and cool nerve resulted in the arrest of three men who broke into the station and rifled the cash drawer of \$9.50 while she was temporarily out.

The men appeared about the station and their first move was to test Miss Corsiglia's nerve, by coming inside and asking her whether she was not afraid to be alone. The little operator boldly informed them she would shoot the first man who molested her.

This frightened the men off for awhile, but they returned and tried to



open the door of her telegraph office. The plucky little telegrapher reached for a revolver which she always has lying on her desk and would have fired on the intruders, but they made a hasty retreat. Fearing they would return, Miss Corsiglia ran up to Buena Vista hotel to request help. While she was gone the trio broke in and robbed the cash drawer.

Miss Corsiglia did not become frightened or nervous, but rushed to the telegraph key and called up Justice of the Peace Sims of Minnetola, giving him a description of the men and saying they had headed that way Sims, with the assistance of three others, captured the three men in the woods about nightfall, but they denied any knowledge of the robbery, and no money was found on them.

When Miss Corsiglia identified them, however, they confessed to the robbery and told where the money could be found hidden in the woods. All three men were then sent to jail in default of \$500 bail.

About two weeks previous to the above event the station was robbed during the night. Notwithstanding the two robberies Miss Corsiglia declares she will still hold her position. She is a practiced revolver shot.

HAM FROM HOME.



WHEN my wife goes to see her Ma,
She comes back, loaded
down
With everything—from
home-made bread
To doughnuts, golden
brown.

She has a glass of jelly,
or
A little pot of jam,
And, sometimes, in her
telescope
Is stowed a whole,
boiled ham.

They say that "absence
makes the heart
Grow fonder," day by
day,
And that is true, yet, I confess,
I often stop and say:

"Why doesn't wife come home?" and
when
The front door-bell starts ringing,
Although my "heart has fonder" grown,
I wonder what she's bringing?

When you and I went walking, dear,
Adown the path together,
'Twas always golden sunset then
And always June the weather.
The world had naught for us to fear,
And all the way was gladness;
The birds were lifting songs of love,
With n'er a note of sadness.

When you and I went walking, sweet,
In days now gone forever,
There were no ways but joyous ways—
No forking ways to sever.
The path unfolded 'neath our feet
And led to realms of glory
Where I might tell, and you might hear
The words of love's old story!

Ah, love that knows no truth but this—
The vows of youth and gladness—
No plighting but the one of spring,
Before the days of madness!
Ah, youth that knows the perfect bliss
That sets the heart to beating,
Before the world has struck its gong
Upon our love dreams fleeting!

When you and I went walking, dear,
Adown the path together,
'Twas always golden sunset then
And always June the weather!
Come back to me, O sweetheart fair,
From out the years of glory,
And let me whisper once again
The words of love's old story!

When mi Ma feeds thee Chickens
In thee Early Light of Morn,
they gobble up a peck or two
of pa's Expensive Corn—
but when it comes 2 selling Eggs,
ma carries them 2 town
and charges Pa with evry Cent
of trade she gits from Brown!

and when thee Nabors cum 2 call,
er folks frum out of Town,
ma gits her chicken book 2 set
a Few Moor figgers down,
and then she tells them what She's Made
and they say: "Mercy Me!"
Ma allus falls 2 figger what
thee Corn is costin'! Gee!

thee Prechur cum 2 dine with us
and Ma she cooks a chick.
He asks thee Blessing, and pa sees
fer him 2 Naim his pick!
he sez: "thee brest is allus good"
I git thee NECK fer mine—
and then mi Ma she TELLS HIM, &
and he sez: "Ain't that fine!"

then Pa he riggles in his chair,
but does not say a Word!
I eat mi neck and for a time
it seems I have not heard,
And then I tell thee Prechur,
seeing father so fowler,
that Pa wood make more dough than
that
a-Billing ma thee Cosal

PHONE 75 THE HIGHEST QUALITY AT THE PRICES OF INFERIOR GOODS PROMPT SERVICE

A FEW HOLIDAY SPECIALS

Sweet Sifted Peas

Richelieu small, sifted Early June Peas. Tender and delicious. 3 cans 50c for
Early June peas 2 cans 25c
Good June Peas per can 10c

Sugar Corn

Richelieu Maine corn 50c
3 cans for
Standard corn 3 cans 25c for

Seasonable Suggestions

Aunt Jemima pancake flour. Just the thing for griddle cakes, muffins and gems, 2 pkgs. for.... 25c

Maple and Cane syrup per 95c gallon 1-2 gallon 50c

Dr. Prices Wheat Flakes, the regular 2 for 25 sellers, 3 packager for 25c

Preserves

A full quart of pure fruit preserves for..... 35c

Two Gallon Fruit Specials

Select unpeeled peaches .35 per gallon
New York apples per 35c gallon

YOU will save 5 cents on every can by taking advantage of this offer.

Hiawatha Crawford

peaches, Bartlett pears, Royal Anne cherries in heavy syrup, full wt. 2 1-2 lbs. per can..... 30c

Nice, large mealy home grown potatoes per 100 pounds..... 75c

Washday Specials

Diamond C Soap 25 bars..... \$1.00

6 bars..... 25c
Masco Soap 33 Bars..... \$1.00

8 bars..... 25c
Silk Soap 30 Bars..... \$1.00

7 Bars..... 25c

"Snow White," a strong rich Dakota hard wheat flour, the most satisfactory that money can buy, per 49 lb. sack \$1.75 WE ALSO SELL OATS, HAY BRAN AND FALL WHEAT

Harlowton Grocery Co.



FOR A CHRISTMAS PRESENT GIVE THE CHILDREN

An Interest Bearing CERTIFICATE of DEPOSIT OR BANK BOOK ON

CHRISTMAS MORNING

Accounts Started with \$1 and over

IN THE

State Bank of Harlowton

BUS & TRANSFER HARRY COSGRIFF, Prop.

Bus and Transfer Bus Meets all Trains Harlowton, Montana Telephone No. 63.



A NEW AND COMPLETE LINE OF Christmas Goods

Don't Forget to see our line of Hand Painted China and Leather Goods also our line of Perfumes.

Howley & Farr

HARLOWTON DRUG CO.

The Druggists