

Beckwith Mercantile Co.

ST. IGNATIUS, MONTANA

We Carry Everything for the Homesteader

Lumber, Building Material, Hardware, Barbed Wire, Fencing, Wagons, Buggies, Pumps, Groceries, Grain, Feed, Provisions, Clothing, Dry Goods, Footwear, etc.

LUMBER

Yards at Ronan, Ravalli, St. Ignatius

Complete stock of everything in the builders' line. See us before buying.

We can sell cheapest, because we ship in carloads and have the shortest haul

THE First National Bank of Missoula, Mont.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS - \$400,000.00
EXCELLENT FACILITIES
OFFICERS:
E. S. Lusk, President
Frank H. Elmore, Vice President
E. A. Newton, Cashier
Harvey S. Holt, Asst. Cashier

Cabinet :: Work PICTURE FRAMING

I have opened a new shop and am prepared to do all kinds of cabinet work in a workmanlike manner and with dispatch. Also picture framing and all kinds of shop work. See me for anything in the building line.

S. A. RICE
Contractor and Builder

Ronan Cafe

New location
New furnishings
Everything first-class

Single Meals 35 Cents

SHORT ORDERS

Fresh bread and pastry of all kinds.

CHARLES DORRIS.

POLSON House Furnishing CO.

Undertakers, Embalmers

Modern Parlors for Funerals in Polson.

M. J. BENEDICT, Ronan Rep.

\$25.00 Reward

For the return of the following horses:
One black mare branded \square on left hip, blind left eye, wt. 1300.
One bay mare branded \square left hip, weight 1400.
One gray horse branded \square on right shoulder, weight 1100, had \square halter on.

Notify RAY A. COBBAN, Ronan, or W. F. COBBAN, Missoula.

\$100 Reward

For the return of one grey mare 4 years old weighing about 1500, branded W on left shoulder; one bald-faced bay mare, 3 white feet, 3 years old, weight 1300, branded same as above. Or will pay \$40 per head for return of one, or liberal pay for information that will lead to their return. Address

WILL HAGSLOTZ,
8-11 p Arlee, Mont.

Abe Meullier, Blacksmith and Repair SHOP

I have just installed a power trip-hammer, emory wheel and hand saw

and am prepared to turn out all work in quick time. Horseshoeing and wagon work trade especially solicited. Shop located on A street, 1st door east of M. J. Benedict's, RONAN, MONTANA



S. C. White and Black Orphingtons

My stock took several prizes at the Missoula State Poultry Show this winter and I offer for sale eggs for settings at following prices: 13 eggs, \$2.50; 25 eggs, \$4.50. Orders taken for fall delivery of stock.

SPRING CREEK RANCH,

W. H. Sabin, Prop. St. Ignatius, Mont.

Ronan Blacksmith Shop

SHOP JUST EAST OF POSTOFFICE

Having studied the anatomy and pathology of the foot, and having 19 years experience, am able to correct faulted action from stumbling, interfering, forging or over-reaching, scalping, cross-firing, mixed gate or treading. Repair work from a tin cup to a saw mill in connection.

HARRY BURLAND, PROP.

ROSEGG BROS.

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS
Ronan, Montana

We will build for you in town or country. Good work cheap, and quickly done. Will put up houses in any size or style and will be glad to give you our figures. Post office address, Ronan, Montana.

Celery Production.

By L. G. Schermerhorn, Montana Agricultural College.

J. P. M., Missoula, Mont., makes the following inquiry: "To what type of soil is celery adapted? How is this crop produced?"

Reply: Celery is a native of swamp lands of the seashore, and therefore requires careful growing in semi-arid regions. Probably the best soil for celery is found in reclaimed swamps. Celery soil should be naturally moist, and this condition is most commonly found upon river bottom lands. Such lands are usually rich and contain enough sand and vegetable matter so that they do not bake readily. Successful commercial celery growing can be carried on in the uplands, but generally more care is required in the fertilizing and cultivation of the crop. When plenty of stable manure is used and irrigation is practiced on high lands, the celery may be just as good as that grown in reclaimed marshes. If bottom land is not available, select a well drained, loose, sandy loam.

Seed for the celery crop may be sown in flats any time between the first and the middle of March. The flats may be placed in the window of a moderately warm room in the house, or, if early plants are grown on a larger scale, they may be placed in a hotbed or on a greenhouse bench. The seeds will germinate in two or three weeks, and care should be exercised that the plants do not become checked to any way. It is a good plan to transplant once or twice before setting the plants in the field where they are to mature. The first transplanting may be done in four to six weeks after the seed is sown. The advantage of transplanting the celery seedlings is in the fact that it breaks the tap root and causes a more fibrous root growth to be formed, thus lessening the shock which the plant receives when transplanted into the field. Seed for the late crop may be sown in the same manner as the early crop, about the 1st of April, and transplanted into the field when the plants are large enough and the weather permits. The plants of both the early and late varieties should be four or five inches high and stocky and hard when planted.

The plants are commonly set in single or double rows four feet apart, with the plants two or three inches apart in the row. Digging in rows allows horse manure or the use of a wheel hoe and banking is more easily done, thus lessening the cost of production. The planting should be done when the earth is moist and, if possible, a small ball of earth should be left upon the roots when the plants are set in the ground. When the plants are set and the soil has been pressed firmly around them, they should be a little below the level of the land.

Celery plants are blanched in three ways: First, by the use of boards; second, banking up with earth; third, blanching in pits or storage. Use boards one foot wide and an inch thick, and from twelve to fourteen feet long. These are set up on edge close to the plant and are held together by means of wooden cleats or wire hooks. The first boards are put on when the plants are about twelve to fourteen inches high. Celery may be blanched in two or three weeks, depending somewhat upon the temperature.

It is generally considered that blanching with earth gives a better quality and a finer flavor to the cel-

JULY FOURTH 1911

AT ST. IGNATIUS, MONTANA

The residents of St. Ignatius extend to one and all a most cordial invitation to be present. Bring your lunch baskets and help make this the biggest Fourth of July Celebration ever held on the Reservation.

PROGRAM OF THE DAY

Music during the day by the Mission Band.

- A. M.
10:00--Base ball. Mission Reds vs Moiese Valley team. \$25 to winner.
11:00--War dance. Members of the following tribes will take part in this spectacular dance: Flatheads, Pend d' Oreilles, Kootenias and Nez Perces.
P. M.
1:00--50 yard dash. Winner \$5; second \$2.
1:05--50 yard dash for boys 12 years of age and under. Winner \$1; second 50c.
1:10--50 yard sack race, open to all. Winner \$2; second \$1.
1:20--100 yard dash. Winner \$5; second \$3.
1:30--50 yard dash for girls under 15 years of age. Winner \$1; second 50c.
1:35--50 yard three-legged race. Winner \$4.
1:45--One-quarter mile race. Winner \$8; second \$4.
1:55--50 yard dash for all girls. Winner \$2; second \$1.
2:00--50 yard dash for boys under 15 years of age. Winner \$1; second 50c.
2:05--50 yard fat man race, weight must be over 220 lbs. Winner \$2; second \$1.
2:10--One mile relay race, each man one-fourth mile; four men teams. Winner \$20; no second prize.
2:15--Greased pole. Winner \$2.
2:30--War and squaw dances.
3:00--Band concert by the Mission band.

COMMITTEES

- GENERAL--P. C. Thompson, G. H. Beckwith, V. A. McCormack.
RACING--W. H. Meglasson, Rube Dishmon, Sol Lemery, David Dowd, Wm. Ducharme, D. Dorio.
BASE BALL--John Dishmon, George Ketchum, Peter Lucier, Sol Gobin, J. C. Hoffman, Arsene Beauvais.
WAR DANCE--Chief Ki-Ki-She, Chief Lomie Joseph, Chief C. Mullmon, Frank Ashley, A. B. Beckwith, Frank Ducharme.
JUDGES--H. H. Goble, George Lindsay, Joseph Michaud, Joe Deschamps, Chas. W. Donnally, Bert Lish, Gustave Dubrille.
STARTERS--George Ketchum, Ed. Deschamps, George Buckhous.
CLERK OF COURSE--Addison K. Lusk.

HORSE RACING

- Only horses belonging on the Reservation will be permitted to enter.
4:00--One-quarter mile running race for 2-yr olds. \$2.50 to enter; \$7.50 added. Winner two-thirds; second one-third.
4:15--One mile race, trot or pace, for green horses. First heat; best two in three heats. \$5 to enter, \$15 added. Winner two-thirds; second one-third. Second heat 4:45; third heat 5:45.
4:30--One-quarter mile race, open to Indian riders and horses. Winner \$5; second \$2.50.
4:35--One-quarter mile pony race, for boys under 16. Winner \$2.50; second \$1.50.
4:45--Second heat trotting race.
5:00--One-half mile running race. \$2.50 to enter, \$7.50 added. Winner two-thirds, second one third.
5:15--One mile cowboy race. One-half mile and return. Horses to be saddled by rider after signal to start has been given. Rider to hold own horse. No hook cinches to be used. Horses to be saddled at starting. Winner \$10; second \$5.
5:45--Third heat trotting race.
7:00--The Great Indian Stick Game. Flatheads and Pend d' Oreille vs Kootenia and Nez Perce.
7:30--Chanting Parade. The Indians will appear in full regalia and war paint.
9:00--The Historic Indian Parade, at the Indian Encampment grounds.

All prizes will be paid in cash immediately after each event.

All entries for contests must be handed in to V. A. McCormack, treasurer, before 10 a. m., morning of the Fourth. No contestant will be allowed to enter any race unless his entry has been received before 10 a. m., the day of the Fourth. Contestants in horse races must accompany their entry with fee.

All contestants will be notified in advance of their race and unless they are at starting point in time, race will be run without them.

Montana Agricultural College.



REGISTERING HORSES.

W. P., Great Falls, writes: "How many top crosses are necessary before a Percheron, Clydesdale, or Shire is eligible for registration in its respective stud book?"
Reply: Before a horse of any of the above breeds can be registered in its respective stud book, its sire and dam must be registered.--R. W. Clark, Montana Experiment Station.

Spraying Potatoes.

By O. B. Whipple, Horticulturist, Montana Agricultural College.

Mr. A. W. P. of Musselshell county asks the following: "Do potatoes need to be sprayed before being planted? If so, what should they be sprayed with and how should this spray be applied? What will it cost to spray the potato seed? Is it necessary to spray each year?"

Reply: Many of our Montana farmers have had experience in Eastern states and from these states they bring with them the idea that seed potatoes must be treated before planting. In the West, however, we find that very little benefit is derived from seed potato treatment. The fungus that causes the larger amount of our potato scab is different from the one that produces scabby potatoes in the East. In the West we find that the scab fungus lives over in the soil and that practically all of our soils are more or less inoculated with the fungus, so methods of culture and irrigation have much more influence upon the amount of scab in the crop than has the seed treatment.

If one is planting potatoes upon new ground it may be advisable to treat the seed, but I hardly know whether the benefits derived from the treatment would be enough to pay for the trouble in treating the seed. Most methods of seed treatment retard the sprouting of the potatoes, and in many cases it reduces the stand somewhat.

If the seed you expect to plant is found covered with small black spots, I would recommend treating it. By taking a few of the potatoes and washing them, these small spots will show up much more plainly. They are small black spots that will not be washed off in running water, but may be scraped off with the finger nail. These spots are the spores of the common Western scab fungus and may be killed by soaking the potatoes for an hour or an hour and a half in a solution of corrosive sublimate, using one ounce of the chemical to eight or nine gallons of water. The potatoes may be soaked by simply dipping the sacks containing the whole potatoes in a barrel of this solution. Rolling the cut seed in sulphur also proves a very good method of seed treatment.

THE BEST BREED OF HORSES

Always Select the Kind You Are Most Interested In.

During the past two months the writer has received a large number of inquiries regarding which breed of horses should be used. Not only was the question asked regarding horses, but it was asked regarding nearly all the classes of live stock. In reply to this inquiry we wish to state that there is no best breed of horses. We do not wish to be understood from this, however, as saying that all of the breeds are equal in their different merits, for they are not.

Whether a person should use a Clydesdale, a Shire, or a Percheron, will depend almost entirely upon the person. If the individual is especially



ONE TYPE OF DRAFT ANIMAL.

fond of the Clydesdale horse, that is the breed that he should use. If the Shire or Percheron has points that he emphasizes very strongly, then the Saure or Percheron horse should be selected. This is about the only advice that can be given in the selection of any of the different breeds of horses. Always select the breed that you are most interested in. If you are not interested in the stock that you have upon your farm, you will never have the best of success.--H. F. Patterson, Montana Agricultural College.

SPELT.

Can Be Grown on Any Land That Will Produce Wheat.

W. E. D., Sweet Grass county, writes: "Spelt is adapted to what type of land? To what use can this crop be put? When and how should it be seeded?"

Reply: Spelt is adapted to any land that will produce wheat. This crop is used almost entirely for feeding purposes. It makes a very valuable feed for hogs and some people desire it for feeding sheep and cattle. The grain is quite hard and for that reason it may pay the farmer to grind it before feeding. The method of growing this crop is about the same as that followed in raising common wheat. Usually the grain is seeded in the spring upon well prepared land. The amount of seed to sow varies with the different conditions, but from sixty to ninety pounds per acre will usually bring very good results.