

V. C. H. S. Quintet Well on Way to Basketball Championship

The Valley City high school basketball contingent took another long step along the road to the championship when they defeated Fargo high school at the Armory Friday evening. That it was some classy basketball game is indicated by the score of 23 to 12.

Fargo had not previously shown any such form as the boys disclosed here, but some of their veteran players had heretofore been out of the game because of ineligibility. It is evident that from this time on they are going to be among the leaders, although their early losses will be a serious handicap in the pennant race. Their inclination to play a rough, holding game will probably keep them in difficulties with referees.

Valley City's play was marked by beautiful teamwork, although Fred Bowen, at forward, starred by throwing five baskets. Nelson made five out of nine tries at free throws, which was not up to his usual form.

Cliff Anson, at guard, is doing work that is attracting attention, and his work in this game was up to his standard. He is the only man without previous experience which makes his game all the more remarkable.

Frank Helmes refereed and Elmer Cowdrey acted as umpire.

Green township did not show up particularly well in the preliminary game, which went to the V. C. H. S. by a 46 to 7 score. Their principal weakness was in teamwork, which will probably be remedied as the season progresses.

Neil Tracy refereed the preliminary.

The work of the boys so far this season gives high hopes for the Minot game next Friday. That school has not yet invaded this section, so the dope sheet is entirely blank. Minot has a large field from which to select, however, and has had a good team for some years past. Fans may rest assured that the game will be one of the best of the whole season, in which case they will not want to miss it. The fact that Minot nosed the local boys out of the championship last year will not detract from the spirit with which the boys enter the game.

DR. ZIMMERMAN SPEAKS BEFORE UPPER GRADES

In the third of a series of addresses on vocational subjects before the seventh and eighth grades of the Normal Training School, Dr. S. A. Zimmerman on Saturday morning spoke to the pupils from the standpoint of the medical profession. In opening his address, Dr. Zimmerman gave some arguments for and against the choosing of the medical profession. He stated that in this as in most other professions, the student must consider the number already engaged in it. There is in the United States in the large cities, one physician for every 300 people and in the smaller cities one for every 500. Barnes county, with a population of approximately 18,000, has 21 doctors. Competition is keen.

Students are also reminded of the long period of preparation required to meet the high standards set in this profession during the last few years. Students who now wish to fit themselves to be physicians and surgeons must complete the usual high school course, the college course, a medical course, and a period of hospital internship, requiring in all some 13 to 15 years beyond the eighth grade.

Work in the medical college is very heavy but extremely interesting. It is wonderful to learn what can be done upon a diseased human body. The young person seeking to qualify in the medical profession must also not be unmindful of a long period of waiting in the building up of a practice, the so-called "starvation period" in the life of a young physician.

Dr. Zimmerman spoke briefly of the change of the attitude of physicians as compared with that of a few years ago. The modern attitude removes the mystery that formerly surrounded the work of a doctor.

The three greatest professions, he said, from the standpoint of the responsibility they carry, are the teaching profession, medicine and that of preaching. The doctor has the responsibility of the life of his patients. He is entrusted with the patient's secrets. Physicians are always confronted with the necessity of doing many unpleasant things and for all of these things the average income of a physician in the United States is between \$600 and \$700 per annum.

Dr. Zimmerman's address was intensely interesting, being a frank discussion of the facts, the would-be physician must face and decide upon before entering the profession.

LAW ENFORCEMENT AT KENSAL

The enforcement of the state law regarding gambling and playing cards in public places, has stirred up considerable commotion in the town of Kensal. State's Attorney Carr, following instructions of the attorney general of the state, notified the town marshal in Kensal to prevent the violation of the state law regarding cards and Sunday observances, which was undertaken to be done. The pool hall proprietors were the first parties to raise objections, and the village trustees removed the town marshal from his job, and it is reported that the end is not yet. The state law is clear upon this matter, and unless it is amended to permit card playing, the probabilities are that the smaller towns of the state will have to get along without that diversion.

Minot News: Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Battey and their little son Calvin, who have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Bangs (Mrs. Battey's sister) left at noon today for Valley City, from where they will go to Bismarck, their home. Mr. Battey and Mr. Bangs spent the greater part of last week in Fargo, on business, returning to town on Saturday. During their absence Mrs. Battey remained at her sister's home.

COL. WILBUR F. STEELE DEAD

A dispatch from New York notes the death of Wilbur F. Steele last Thursday at his home in New York. He was the founder of the town of Steele, after whom the place was named.

He came to North Dakota in the early eighties and engaged in farming on a large scale. He built an elevator and projected numerous enterprises. He was a member of the territorial legislature, which convened in 1885, and was one of the members of the house. He was prominent in the early history of the state when it emerged from territorial conditions into statehood in 1889. Between Col. Steele and J. Dawson Thompson, after whom the town of Dawson was named, there was hot rivalry and each had great townsite ambitions. The rivalry has never ceased between the two towns. Col. Steele, Major Edwards, John Haggart and a number of other old timers and North Dakota boomers made the Northern Pacific country well known agriculturally and politically.

Colonel Steele built the "Steele waterworks," a brick tower which represented a large investment for eastern financial investors. He was also interested in banking and farming. He also built a fine farm residence near the town of Steele.

Early in the eighties he married Mrs. Etta Wyckoff of St. Paul, widow of Cyrus G. Wyckoff, long prominent in the affairs of the Southern Minnesota railroad company. Mrs. Steele, who survives her husband, is a sister of Mrs. Henry P. Uihum, St. Paul, and of the late J. C. and Henry C. Burbank, pioneer capitalists and merchants of New York. Mr. Steele left no children.

Mr. Steele moved to New York nearly 30 years ago. Col. Steele has resided there most of the time since. He was one of the members of the famous Harry K. Thaw jury, by whose verdict Thaw was acquitted in the famous trial.

SHEYENNE VALLEY

Feb. 5.—If you want to subscribe for the best paper, subscribe for the Weekly and Daily Times-Record.

Ole Stevens returned home from Valley City a couple of weeks ago after being there three weeks on jury duty.

Eddie Aas and sister, Ida, were visiting at Henrikson's home last Sunday afternoon.

Paul Fieldstad was busy last Monday hauling home straw.

There were services in the Sheyenne Valley church last Sunday afternoon.

Henry Hanson was a visitor with Helge Olson last Sunday evening.

Ole Stevens was in Kathryn last Monday after a load of coal.

John F. Henrikson was a visitor at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Fieldstad last Monday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Jens Rensby and Mads and Meylvin Rensby were visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Ole P. Olstad and family last Sunday evening.

Mrs. Marie Johnson and Mrs. Joseph Allain were daily shoppers last Tuesday.

Oscar E. Aas and John F. Henrikson were guests of Fred Anderson last Sunday afternoon.

Martin Olstad made a business trip to Daily last Monday.

Last Friday was Carl Hanson's birthday.

Jens Henrikson and Henry G. Aas were visitors with John F. Henrikson last Tuesday afternoon.

Iver Rudd was hauling home wood last Tuesday from Alfred Anderson's place.

Mr. and Mrs. Ole Stevens and family were visiting with Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Olson and family last Sunday.

There will be services in the Sheyenne Valley church Sunday, Feb. 11, at 11 o'clock.

Why haven't you subscribed for the Daily and Weekly Times-Record? They are good papers.

Henry G. Aas and Carl Hanson were transacting business in Kathryn last Monday afternoon.

John Saugestad is clerking at the Daily store while Ole P. Hjelde is sick.

Henry G. Aas was a visitor at the home of Jens Rensby one day last week.

Our mail carrier, John N. Brown, went out last Wednesday morning and while he encountered no roads at all managed to get back as far as Oscar Lahum's farm that evening, where he spent the night, going into town next morning.

Sidney Gregerson was a visitor with Stevens Stevenson last Friday afternoon.

There was no school last Wednesday and Thursday on account of the snow storm.

John F. Henrikson spent last Friday evening with Andrew and Sidney Gregerson.

W. H. Peters and Miss May McDonald, of the Agricultural college at Fargo, arrived here Monday evening to attend county meetings under the supervision of M. C. James. The meeting for Tuesday will be held at Eckelson.

T. X. Calnan, of Wimbledon, was also an arrival to attend these meetings and assist with the program. Wednesday a meeting will be held at Sanborn, and later Oriska will have one. Next week meetings will be held at Dazey, Rogers, Leal and Wimbledon.

Manager Wolfe, of the Thompson yards, has just returned from Mandan where the company will have their exhibit all this week. He states that the demand for silos this year is so great that they may be compelled to cancel a large number of orders.

Mrs. H. Reichow, who is visiting in the country with her daughter, Mrs. L. Lutz, was taken seriously ill Friday and medical aid was summoned from town. The Lutz place is ten miles out.

"Democracy and Education" Subject of Address by Hollis

A. P. Hollis, extension lecturer of the North Dakota Agricultural college, who was the lecturer at the Grand Theatre Series of Free Lectures at Fargo took for his subject recently "Democracy and Education" and on account of the fact that the subject is near and dear to the heart of every resident of North Dakota it is printed in full. Mr. Hollis said:

"The great problem of democracy is to equalize opportunities for the rich and the poor. Public education is the most efficient instrument so far found. It is democracy's sandpaper. It provides free tuition, free text books, free medical services, and in some cases free lunches and free clothing.

"While it is the best instrument we have as an equalizer of opportunities it is still a crude affair. In the cities, children of the poor have to quit at 14 to go to work. Reliable statistics show that in the United States practically all children finish the fifth grade. After that, through sickness and poverty, they begin to drop out in astonishing numbers. When the eighth grade is reached, only half the number that started remains—or 50 per cent; while only 10 per cent reach the high school.

"Wisconsin is the experiment ground of democracy—although after this year its prestige may pass to North Dakota. It is strange that America, the greatest democracy of the world, is the most timid to try out new experiments in government. European nations are 50 years ahead in government innovations. This is due to the American policy of adopting constitutions, and giving power to the courts to decree laws unconstitutional. It is not generally recognized that the ancient instruments are the main safeguards to protect two great interests—first, and very properly, the people from tyranny on the part of the government in power and second, the rights of property. Had our patriotic forefathers been infallible two hundred years ago, and could they have foreseen the enormous accumulations of capital and the consequent inequalities of opportunity, we may safely assume that these property articles would have been very differently drawn, and these ancient documents would not have become what they are today, the chief weapons in the hands of big business to keep the people from enacting laws in harmony with our economic evolution.

"The two foremost democrats in the United States today are W. J. Bryan, of Nebraska, and Robert M. LaFollette, of Wisconsin. I was invited last fall by the state superintendent of industrial education in Wisconsin, to take part in a conference of continuation school teachers at Milwaukee. On the program were the two leading continuation schools in America, Field of Boston, and Ash, of Philadelphia. I knew that I could learn a lot from such a program, and so I went. This is what I learned:

"In 1910, 5,000,000 children, short of an eighth grade education, were at work in shops and factories, with the door of education shut forever in their faces. Some of the cities of Wisconsin have become great manufacturing centers. Milwaukee alone has 122,000 factory operators. To give the youth in these factories another chance at the education that was their birth right, the Wisconsin vocational educational law was passed. Under its operation already 30,000 retarded boys and girls at work are getting a new baptism of knowledge. The law appropriates \$150,000 for these schools, to be met by other appropriations from the cities. Milwaukee alone meets its share of \$20,000 with an appropriation of \$200,000. Employers must permit their youthful operators to attend these schools a minimum of four hours a week. Some of them go a full day. Most of them without loss of wages. In addition to this there are evening school pupils, made up of the older workers, attending great evening schools in which are taught 30 different trades.

"Our own city of Fargo is to be congratulated on its great record this year in democratizing education for the masses. The papers reported at one time during the year 230 attending the evening schools offered by the board of education. Fargo has another interest in the Wisconsin law, as the state superintendent for the administration of the law is W. E. Hicks, formerly superintendent of the Fargo city schools.

"I said to Mr. Hicks, 'This is all splendid for the city children; where does the rural boy and girl come in? If there are five million city children without an eighth grade education at work in the factories of the United States, how many farm children are there at work who have not completed an eighth grade education, and what is being done for them?' Mr. Hicks replied that 30 cities in Wisconsin had taken all the state's appropriation available, and that there was nothing left for the rural schools. I intended, however, he said, 'to get a bill introduced at the next session of the legislature to provide for continuation schools for farm children, and I think these ought to be established in the consolidated schools out in the country. I fully expect to see at a very early date in Wisconsin a series of splendid agricultural schools erected out in the open country, manned by boys and girls who have to work on the farms during one-half of the year.'

"This movement is right in line with what our new state superintendent, N. C. Macdonald, and Governor Frazier have both announced as the leading educational policy of the new state administration.

"Here are ten planks in a platform that seeks a larger democracy in our educational system.

"1.—A vocational, calendar year for pupils of high school age only. Ten years ago Wh. Hayes in a government bulletin advocated a six months' term of school for country pupils of high school age, so that they might follow their vocations during the other half of the year. Recently President Ladd has taken an important step in this

direction by postponing the opening of school two weeks for the students in our farm husbandry courses, and it is announced that all courses next year will begin about two weeks later. This will permit hosts of farm boys and girls to help their parents during to weeks more of the most pressing period of farm work, and still attend school without loss of time. All pupils in the grades should attend school the full nine months of the school term, as that period of their lives should be devoted to learning rather than earning.

"2.—The industrial subjects, agriculture, manual training and domestic science, should be taught by specifically trained teachers only. Minnesota requires two years of advanced work in agriculture of every principle of a consolidated school, and also requires in these schools a hot lunch in the cold weather and an agricultural equipment including the Babcock milk test.

"No. 3.—No high school work should be attempted in these schools except with three teachers, and one of these should be a man.

"4.—The minimum qualifications for the teachers of these schools should be normal school graduation or two years of college work, with a course in education.

"5.—The buildings of these schools should be constructed for a social center as well as industrial work. Each should contain an auditorium, a gymnasium and make provision for a teachers' cottage and garden.

"6.—Courses should be established in all state institutions which would grant certificates the equivalent of the present normal school professional diplomas, to be given to all students preparing to teach, after two years of college work.

"7.—To help school boards in these consolidated schools, secure teachers of proper qualifications, a state teachers' employment bureau such as is established in Minnesota should be provided.

"8.—A sufficient amount of state aid should be given to these schools to cover the cost of transportation so that the local taxes can be applied more largely to the employment of better teachers and provision for better equipment. This aid, as suggested by State Superintendent N. C. Macdonald, should be distributed so that the poorer communities can share in its provisions as well as the more wealthy.

"9.—In connection with the industrial work of these schools, a series of projects should be undertaken, any of which could be carried out on the farm and in the home. Parents and teachers should combine in giving credit for this work.

"10.—The study of rural economics, including such vital problems as cooperative buying and selling, rural credits, the marketing of grain, etc., should be important study in every such school in order to secure trained leaders for the future."

Courtesy Gazette: The furniture which has been stored here since Mr. Cox left, has been shipped to Bismarck, where Mr. and Mrs. Cox have secured a cozy up-to-date bungalow and where they will be nicely settled as soon as their furniture arrives. Word from Ed is to the effect that he is well pleased with his new position and the capital city. The special nurse who was called here to care for Mrs. Bjerk was called to her home in Valley City last Friday, owing to the serious illness of a sister.

SPRING POULTRY WORK

Washington, Feb. 2.—The poultry raiser on farm or in city who wishes to produce fall and winter eggs with a by-product of spring "friers" should begin now to plan for the early setting of eggs, say poultry specialists of the U. S. department of agriculture.

In the states of the extreme south settings should be made from the first to the middle of February; in the central group of states, from the early part to the last of February; and in the northern tier of states, from the latter part of February to the early part of April. With settings timed on this schedule the chicks will hatch in ample time to allow their maturity before cold weather. The pullets from these broods should lay during the late fall or early winter when eggs are scarce.

The setting schedule outlined also will permit the development of early spring "friers." The young chicks will be developed to the point where they may be turned out on the ground by the time vegetation is out and so may augment their feed with green stuff. The smaller breeds of chickens can be hatched later than those which are larger and slower to develop.

One difficulty in setting eggs in spring at selected dates if the natural system of incubation is followed is in finding broody hens at the proper times. If natural incubation is depended upon exclusively it probably will be best for the poultry raiser to disregard dates and make settings whenever broody hens are available. A good nest for setting is made of wood, 15 inches square and about 15 inches high, with a top. The front is open except for a board six inches high. Three or four inches of damp earth should be placed in such a nest and on this straw, hay or chaff should be firmly packed. The hens should be dusted thoroughly with insect powder. It is a good plan, also, to sprinkle a little of the powder in the nests.

The suggested schedule can be followed exactly if an incubator is used. The machine should be operated in a warm room, preferably a cellar, as a protection against outside temperature changes. It should be disinfected thoroughly before being used, with a solution of a reliable coal-tar disinfectant. Instead of using such a solution a small receptacle containing one-half ounce of permanganate of potash on which one-half ounce of formalin has been poured may be shut up in the incubator. The resulting gas will thoroughly disinfect the machine. After disinfection the incubator should be run empty for several days to get it into good operating condition. After the eggs are in place the temperature should be held at from 101½ to 102 de-

grees Fahrenheit. The first week, 102 to 103 degrees the second week, and at 103 degrees the third week.

The eggs usually are turned for the first time at the end of the second day and twice daily through the eighteenth or nineteenth day. The eggs are cooled outside the hatching chamber only once daily after the seventh and up to the nineteenth day. Moisture should be furnished in artificial incubation in the south, in high altitudes and when the incubator room is dry. This may be done by sprinkling the egg with warm water or by placing a wet sponge or pan of water under the egg tray.

During the hatching period carefully fill the lamp and trim the wick each day. It is best to trim the wick by scraping off the burnt portion rather than by cutting the wick. The lamp should not be filled entirely. After the lamp is filled it should be closely observed for a time to make sure that the flame does not get too high.



The Big Silo Rush Will Soon Be On!

We sold 100 Silos in 1915. We sold 200 Silos in ONE DAY last year, breaking the world's record. It was an easy job at that, no one had to work hard to do it, because

No Other Silo Equals the Weyerhaeuser

With the world's greatest selling Silo and an introductory offer that no other Silo concern on earth ever dreamed of attempting to put out, our Silos are always sold out the first day

We erect the first 200 FREE—put them on your farm and let them pay for themselves ON EASY INSTALLMENTS. We furnish an expert Silo crew, cement for foundation, put in the foundation, furnish the paint and painter, in fact, leave it ready for filling.

No Expense for Building

All you do is to haul the material

If Your Silo Blows Down or Collapses We Erect It Free of Charge

The Weyerhaeuser Silo FREEZES less than any other Silo, and can be made FREEZE PROOF at a trifling cost.

Beware of freak Silos—buy the Weyerhaeuser—one that has been tried and tested for years in your state. No guess work about it.

We have on an average less than two Silos per yard to put up on the introductory basis. After 200 are sold our prices remain the same, but the customer erects the Silo at his own expense. No Silos sold after March 1th.

SEE OUR MANAGER TODAY

THOMPSON YARDS, Inc.

HOLDERS OF ALL SILO SELLING RECORDS
R. C. WOLFE, Manager, VALLEY CITY