

TREASURE STATE FARM AND LIVESTOCK

MONTANA TUBERS POPULAR IN EAST

CHOICE PRODUCT GOES TO THE LARGER HOSTELRIES OF EASTERN STATES

Great Falls Firm Ships 30 Carloads of Fancy Grades for First Class Hotel Trade; Chestnut Valley Potatoes Have Market Call and Sell at a Premium.

Montana and especially the northern part of the state, this year will provide the big baked potatoes for some of the finest hotels of the eastern cities, according to Oshey Devine of the firm of Devine & Asseltine, of Great Falls, which already has sold 30 carloads of fancy grades for this purpose.

The potatoes sold are a little better than the U. S. grade No. 1 and are the big bakers weighing from 10 to 18 ounces. The trade built up by this firm for this grade is the result of former sales, last year having found a market for about 15 carloads. The result of the satisfaction given by the former sales has doubled the calls. This year the quality offered is the best in the history of the trade and Devine said he expects a substantial increase in sales to follow next year.

Premium Is Paid

The fancy grades are bringing the Montana growers a substantial profit, netting the growers about 65 cents a bushel, as compared with 40 cents a bushel received by Idaho growers of U. S. No. 1.

A large part of the fancy potatoes are coming from the colony of Idaho growers who settled on the Chestnut valley project near Cascade this spring. Devine said the farmers are now being urged to grow as large an acreage as they desire next season and the firm will develop the market for them.

"The reason for the success of these settlers lies not only in the fact that they are using good seed but also in the fact that they are real potato men," said Devine. "They know how to grade potatoes and there is no fudging with them. I was up there the other day looking over the product, and I find that they are as scrupulously graded as though I were standing right by watching the operation. They are well put up in even weight bags and the result of that kind of service is going to be even greater demands from the market we are opening up. That group of settlers are going to play a big part in the development of this country. They will be followed by others and the care in growing and preparation for the market are going to make our market."

Graded in Field

"There is no great expense attached to grading out these fancy grades when the grader knows his business. One man is sent into the field with the pickers, taking only the fancy stuff, while the other pickers take what remain. Not only are we marketing the fancy product but we will handle all of the other potatoes from this settlement with the exception of 160 acres already contracted to a Chicago firm. We are on a par with Idaho growers on the Twin City market and we will get prices as the market warrants."

"Most of the cars we already have sold will be moving during this week, although the car situation is not so good. We expect additional sales as the hotel demand grows. Hotel men are looking for cheaper potatoes which they will no doubt get later, according to crop reports and market conditions."

"Our firm feels mighty well satisfied with the showing Montana fancy potatoes have made. There is one community in the state where we always have obtained a premium of from 20 to 30 cents on the market."

CHILDREN'S COLDS

Children have very delicate digestions, easily disturbed by too much "dosing." Treat croup and colds "externally" by using—

VICKS VAPORUB
Over 17 Million Jars Used Yearly

Raise the Type of Hogs the Market Demands

The hog market for the past two years has proven conclusively that the packers and the consuming public both want a hog of the meat type. The day to be for a hog which dresses out a superior quality of fine textured meat. Hampshires are the One and Only Meat Type Breed and Are Consistent Market Toppers.

They have won the Grand Championship over all breeds, all ages and all weights of hogs in the carload lots, at the International Livestock Show for the past four years in succession—1918, 1919, 1920, 1921—in the hands of average farmers. No experts needed to make Hampshires win. It is doubly important to raise the kind of hog which the market demands when that is the kind which will bring the most profit to the man who carries the swill pot.

Hampshires are the greatest of all forage hogs—making the highest priced pork out of the cheapest feeds on the farm. Active, vigorous and healthy, they raise exceptionally large litters. At the International, they have shown almost without exception, the heaviest spring pigs of any breed, carrying always the heavy high-killing lean meat type.

For free Hampshire information and for names of breeders in your neighborhood, address

DEPARTMENT (17)
AMERICAN HAMPSHIRE SWINE RECORD ASS'N.,
E. C. STONE, Secretary PEORIA, ILLINOIS

Planting Bulbs in the Fall

What bulbs to plant in this climate and how to produce good flowers are told by George W. Ascoug of the State Nursery & Seed company in connection with Bulb Planting week, which is being observed in the capital city under the direction of the home economics department of the Helena Woman's club. Ascoug's purpose is to instruct those who have never planted bulbs and to correct many mistaken ideas about bulb flowers. He says:

"Fall bulbs—the very name carries with it the tang of frost and thought that our brilliant summer flowers are about to take their departure for another season; that it is time to clean up for the winter and to plant both for outdoor spring flowering and for the late winter months for the house, these wonderful bulbs that can and do give so much pleasure long before any other flowers make their appearance."

"The list of bulbs is a long one—too long for any ordinary newspaper article, but hyacinths, tulips, narcissus (including daffodils and jonquils) as they are better known—and crocus, in their many varieties are the most useful and the best adapted to our climatic conditions."

"Hyacinths should not be planted outdoors in Montana unless in a sheltered spot and then well protected by a heavy mulch. The writer has grown them successfully on the north side of the house in this manner, in Helena. For the house, plant them in pots, singly or, say, three bulbs in a six-inch pot, place them in the cellar where it is dark and cool, until they have formed a good ball of roots, before bringing them to the light and warmth. This root growth is absolutely necessary to secure the best results with any of the so-called Dutch or French bulbs. Do not attempt to keep them too warm—a slower growth will result in better flowers. Hyacinths may also be grown well in water, in the so-called hyacinth glasses, care being taken to let only the 'root ring' at the bottom of the bulb come into contact with the water."

The Tulip Family

"Tulips can be treated in the same manner for early flowering in the house, but will not do well in water. They require good soil to get their best development. Outdoors they are unequalled for the wonderful early spring showing they make. The beds in Helena at the court house, in Hill park, this last spring, and also in many of the beautiful private grounds, notably those of Mr. C. B. Power, showed most conclusively that these beautiful and inexpensive spring flowers will do equally as well in Montana as in any section of the United States. The single early varieties are as their name indicates, the first class or type to come into flower, and as a rule are dwarf

in growth. The double early varieties come into flower about the same time, and like the single type are of a dwarf character. They are followed by the single late varieties and the tall Darwin types. The Darwins are by far the finest and showiest of the entire family, growing tall—often reaching two feet in height and with large well formed blooms, which are invaluable for cutting purposes. The beds of Darwins at the court house, in Hill park and in the grounds of C. B. Power called forth a host of admirers this last season, and there were many others."

"The narcissus family is a large one—and perhaps the best known is the easily grown paper white narcissus, which is, however, not hardy in this section. But as a winter plant for the house, doing equally well in rocks and water or in soil, treated as given for hyacinths for house culture, its results are sure, if good bulbs are procured. The Chinese Sacred Lily is another of this class of Narcissus, doing equally well in water or soil. But it is in the hardy narcissi (daffodils and jonquils) that Montana should specialize. These can be planted in clumps in the shrubbery, or in open spaces beneath trees, or in any likely spot, and allowed to remain for years, spreading and making masses of glorious color almost as soon as the snow has departed."

Narcissus Varieties

"Among the best varieties are Sir Watkin, often called the Chalice flower, with a butter yellow perianth and rich golden crown; Emperor, one of the largest in cultivation, entire flower of a rich yellow; Empress, with a large rich yellow trumpet, and perianth of pure white; Golden Spur, with deep yellow perianth and golden yellow trumpet; Von Sion, the well known double yellow daffodil; Victoria Bicolor, a splendid large flower for both indoor and outdoor use, with a yellow trumpet and creamy white perianth. In what is known as the Poetaz class of narcissi, also perfectly hardy, is Narcissus Poeticus Ornatus, a pure white with red cup. This variety should be one of those freely planted for naturalization anywhere in Montana. "Crocus—perhaps one of the earliest bulbs to flower in the spring, are invaluable for borders and edging, and also for planting right in the lawns, coming through and flowering before it is necessary to cut the grass."

"One vital thing to remember in purchasing bulbs of any kind is to secure them only from firms or people that know bulbs, as there are annually dumped on the American markets at whatever price they will bring, enormous quantities of second class and inferior bulbs of many kinds. The purchase of these can only result in disappointment to the purchaser, under any conditions."

For Better Beekeepers

Beekeeping in America is in a state of transition, passing from the small indifferent beekeeper into the hands of the trained specialist or commercial beekeeper, according to a paper by Dr. J. H. Merrill, state apiarist of Kansas, read at the sixth International Congress of Apiculture, at Marseilles, France, last month. The subject of Doctor Merrill's paper was "Education Along Beekeeping Lines in the United States." He was one of a small group of Americans honored by being requested to prepare a paper for the congress.

"With this awakening," the paper continues, "has come an increased demand for some method of procuring and disseminating information on beekeeping. In an effort to meet this demand, the agricultural colleges throughout the country are establishing courses on apiculture and the investigators in the various state experiment stations are devoting considerable time to research work in beekeeping."

Taught in High Schools
Doctor Merrill's paper, in part, follows:

"The subject of beekeeping is more or less briefly taught in many of the high schools. But it is not possible to do much more there than simply to arouse the pupils interest in beekeeping. The real teaching of apiculture properly falls on the agricultural colleges."

"In most of the colleges where beekeeping is taught, an effort is made to thoroughly instruct the students in a knowledge of bee behavior rather than apparatus and practices. This method of procedure is

based on the fact that man cannot change the nature of bees and the better he understands them and their responses to different stimuli the better beekeeper he will become. If he is acquainted with their habits then it will be an easy matter for him to devise apparatus and methods applicable to his needs. In those colleges where beekeeping is taught, apiaries are usually maintained where the student is enabled to secure actual practice in the manipulation of bees in conjunction with his classroom instruction."

Lack Trained Men

"Of the 48 states, 29 are at present conducting courses on the subject of beekeeping. In 10 colleges there is but one course given; in seven there are two; in three there are four, and in two eight courses are offered. Five other colleges are carrying on extension work, correspondence courses, or short courses for the benefit of apiculture. The courses vary in importance according to the amount of time allowed for presentation. The tendency is toward installing a greater number of courses which will provide for more thorough instruction in the subject."

"At present the colleges are hampered in the carrying out of this plan by the lack of well trained men. As students are constantly being graduated each year, this objection should soon be overcome. While the statistics given as to the number of courses devoted to apiculture apply to present conditions, they probably would not hold true a year from now, due to the increased demand for instruction in the subject of beekeeping. As it is the purpose of the colleges to train their students as specialists, they will be qualified to act as teachers, investigators, or to engage in commercial beekeeping."

Research Stressed

"The teaching of beekeeping in our colleges is very important, but the necessity for and the value of apicultural research in the experiment stations must not be overlooked. The research workers of today are proving the truth or falsity of old theories and adding new facts to our present knowledge of beekeeping. Of all the entomological projects in the experiment stations of the country, those devoted to beekeeping rank second in number, constituting nearly one-half of the problems devoted to entomology."

"Nineteen states are today availing themselves of the privilege of doing extension work in beekeeping. The extension workers are bee specialists engaged in conveying infor-

EATING POTATOES WOULD SAVE LIVES

SPUDS PLENTIFUL AND CHEAP, BESIDES BEING WHOLESOME, SAYS N. P. OFFICIAL

Agricultural Agent Declares Tubers Form World's Greatest and Most Beneficial Food Crop; Grows in Wild State in Rocky Mountain Region and in South America.

"People should eat more potatoes—for good health's sake, for lower living costs, for their own good and the good of the northwest," says F. Benz, agricultural agent for the Northern Pacific railroad.

"Today, in the northwest, potatoes are plentiful. They can be purchased at low cost. I believe it is sound advice for us to largely increase our use of potatoes not only at the present time but consistently and continually in the future."

"If the consumption of potatoes in the world were quadrupled, the result would be the saving of thousands of lives annually, and a comparatively less amount of suffering. The cost of living would be materially reduced, and everyone would be happier."

"The potato, the world's greatest and most beneficial food crop, is comparatively little known the world over and still less appreciated. It is a remarkable product of the soil. The known production reaches the enormous quantity of over five billion bushels."

"In its wild state, it grows in the United States in the region of the Rocky Mountains, and in South America in the Andes mountains."

History of the Spud

"The exact early date of its introduction into Spain and Italy from Peru is not known. In 1586 Sir Walter Raleigh introduced it into England. From thence it was distributed to Germany and all the countries along the North and Baltic seas."

"Potatoes comprise 25 to 40 per cent of the food of the Europeans, and especially of the English speaking people, with an average consumption of from eight to 20 bushels per capita. In the United States the average consumption reaches hardly three bushels per capita. This certainly might well be increased. The potato is a very easily digested food,

and a great deal more nutritive than is commonly known. One-fourth of its weight is food, 22 parts being starch, two parts very high-grade protein and one part alkaline salts. "According to my own studies and the best authorities I have available I estimate that the food value of one pound of ripe baked potatoes equals: "Five and seven-eighths ounces of boiled beef.

"One pound of chicken.

"Two and one-half pounds of oysters (solids).

"Seven ounces of whole wheat bread.

"Nine ounces of baked beans.

"One and three-quarters pints of wheat or corn meal mush.

"One pint of boiled rice.

"Eight eggs.

"Four pounds of boiled cabbage.

"Five pounds of boiled tomatoes.

"Five pounds of turnips.

"Six and one-half pounds of cucumbers."

Valued in Medicine

"Potatoes are valuable in the treatment of a large number of chronic diseases. The hardening of the arteries, gout, rheumatism, apoplexy, Bright's disease and other ailments can be largely avoided and cured by a liberal and proper use of potatoes."

"The Northern Pacific railway has always made it its policy to encourage the production of this wonderful product of the soil throughout its territory as well as to give impetus to the consumption thereof, by facilitating transportation to the markets and by giving it the proper place on its far famed dining cars."

"The best potato known, embodying the most desirable qualities, is the Burbank potato. The Netted Gem, used by the Northern Pacific railway, is a Burbank, plus the netted skin, which gives it, in addition to its other qualities, the quality of keeping in storage and shipping. This potato has been produced for years, under scientific methods of farming under irrigation, in the Ya-

To Have a Clear Sweet Skin. Touch pimples, redness, roughness or itching, if any, with Cuticura Ointment, then bathe with Cuticura Soap and hot water. Rinse, dry gently and dust on a little Cuticura Talcum to leave a fascinating fragrance on skin. Everywhere 25c each.—Adv.

kima valley, to the highest state of perfection. And the culminating climax of scientific agriculture in the production of potatoes in America, yea of the world, is found in the delicious 'Big Baked Potato' served on the dining cars of the Northern Pacific railway."

Steadily Growing

The importance of the South Saint Paul market is becoming recognized more every day. Men such as the Weillers and Frank Bair are bringing this about.

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