Big Hole Basin News

INTO WHICH IS MERGED THE BIG HOLE BREEZES

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Profit in Purebred Sires

Of the many reasons given in purebred sires campaigns in support of the purebred sire in preference to the scrub sire, the fact remains that nothing appeals more to the stockman than arguments calculated to show the superiority of the purebred animal from the standpoint of better gains in the feedlot or in the dairy barn or in other production lines. The man who is to be converted to the purebred sire idea wants to be convinced that the purchase of purebreds will pay him, whether he intends to sell purebred livestock or not.

Not long ago it was the privilege of the writer to talk with two Dodge county, Nebraska, livestock men both of whom are feeders of baby beeves. These men were located in dierent parts of the country. Both were breeders of Herefords. It is a significant fact that each of them when asked for some of the requirements in selecting calves for feeding said in substance that these animals must be well bred, in fact they preferred them to be calves from pure bred dams and sires. Asked the reason for this insistence on the matter of good breeding when feeding baby beeves, both men said that they were the most economical feeders, putting on the gains more rapidly than scrub or even grade calves and putting the gains where they should be put in order to sell well They stated that the typiness and uniformity, the result of the better breeding, commanded the high price on the market. These men were unwavering in their beliefs of the economical value of purebred cattle from the standpoint of cattle feeding

"Right bred animals have been so bred as to make them highly useful for a specific purpose," says Prof Good "Purebred beef cattle have been developed for centuries for the purpose of producing beef, and certain strains of the best beef breeds produce a good flow of milk as well A purbred bull is straighter at the top and bottom lines, deeper and broader of body, shorter of leg and carries a much deeper covering of flesh than does the scrub bull The characteristics of a purebred bull are fixed and he is able to transmit these characteristics to his offspring The offspring from the purebred beef bull will mature earlier than will a steer sired by a scrub.

"Steers sired by a scrub are usually coarser of bone, long of leg, shallow and narrow of body and late maturing. While such a steer may arrive at a weight when matured, he still lacks quality on account of his coarseness and will not sell for as high a price per hundred weight as will a steer sired by a purebred bull. The market now demands the small steer. To put a young small steer in good condition requires good breeding. The scrub steer when well fed will continue to grow and not atten. A purebred beef sire will easily pay for himself in one year if he gets as many as 40 calves. A steer from a purebred bull will be classed two grades higher than one from a scrub bull. As there is a difference of about 50 cents per hundredweight between each grade, it can be seen that when a high grade steer reaches a thousand pounds he is worth $10 more than a scrub steer. On this basis 40 grade steers would be worth $400 more than 40 scrubs, and the price would very much more than pay the price of a good purebred bull.

"When once a man begins to improve his livestock by grading up with a purebred sire he is so satisfied with the results that he often buys a few purebred females and thus he gradually builds up to a purebred herd of useful animals. Valuable statistics from the federal bureau of Animal Industry show that purebred livestock has about 40 per cent greater earning power than scrub stock."

These statements, coming from a man whose experience and training enable him to speak wit hauthority, should serve to drive home the fact that the purebred sire pays him big. —The Journal-Stockman, Omaha.

DR. COUE

An eminent French specialist is [illegible] 'll be in our midst directly. Dr. [illegible] 's the man who tells you that [illegible] isn't anything wrong with you, no matter w[illegible] is ailing you. [illegible] [illegible] you should [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the learned French doc[illegible] [illegible] would simply ask you to go out in the back yard and talk to yourself. First tell yourself that there isn't anything wrong with you and in a few minutes you tell yourself that you are feeling better. After you do this 50 or 100 times you begin to feel better.

Of course this might be a bit embarrassing if a fellow had a broken jaw or a stroke of paralysis. He might simply have to give the thought treatment. The fact is Dr. Coue is probably all right. In the circle of patients a celebrity draws there is naturally a lot of wealthy persons who are "babying" themselves with imaginary ills. It is very easy for the doctor to cure these and make them say they like it, and also pay for it.

As for the man with the broken leg or curvature of the spine who hasn't got anything, these do not get into the limelight at all.

If Dr. Coue's sytem works out why should it not apply to all other conditions as well as health? Why should there not be a financial physician? What the world needs is a Banker Coue, one who will tell a customer that he is not broke—that he only thinks he is broke. And that after that he says: "You are rich" for about a score of times the patient will discover that he has a large balance and a big credit It's a poor rule that doesn't work more ways than one

The medical and surgical fraternity is a long suffering body who give their best efforts to legitimate work Every once in awhile a faith cure fakir comes along and gets all the loose change.

A man with T B has got T B, and a man with a cancer of the stomach has got cancer of the stomach, and a man with a hob-nailed liver has the hob-nails to prove it; and all the French fakirs and mental scientists are not going to cure him.

These birds, to whom the newspapers give columns and columns, are very fine physicians to cure people who haven't anything wrong with them, and they may even gladden with hope those who are doomed to death within a few months. But it is high time the American public paid the debt it owes in money to its hard-working medical and surgical fraternity instead of throwing a shower of gold on every faith-healer from Kansas and medical scientist from Europe, who work only on the minds of the simple-minded rich.

Not infrequently some great chemical, medical or surgical discovery comes out of Europe, but it is not something that is a strictly commercial proposition nor peddled about and press-agented. American newspapers are due for a great deal of censure on account of their credulity in these matters. The press of America would do infinitely better did it warn sufferers against fakirs instead of boosting the fakers' game, which it has unhappily done for lo, these many years.—The Montana American.

CHURCH NOTES

Services next Sunday, January 7, at the Bowen school house at 3:00 p. m. The following Sunday at the West Fox school house at the same hour.

Protestant churches in the United States control 381 hospitals that give 10 million dollars yearly in free service and turn away 1,000 daily. Why? No room. They control 288 homes for the aged and reject as many as are received. Why? No room. They control 391 homes for children and turn away 10 for every child received. Why? oN room.

Wm. JOHNSON, Pastor.

TO TRACE OVERLAND TRAIL

A Des Moines dispatch states:

George A Jewett, pioneer Des Moines lumber dealer, will be one of a party of explorers that will go out next summer to trace from Council Bluffs westward across Nebraska the old overland tral of '49, traveled by gold seekers on their way to California. Arrangments for the expedition were made recently at a meeting in Omaha, attended by Mr. Jewett, Mrs. Ada Price of Stratton, Neb., and Cecil Matthews, editor of the Blue Hill, Neb., Leader.

Mr. Jewett's father was a member of the noted California expedition that departed from Red Rock, Ia., in 1849. During the journey he kept a diary, which is in Mr. Jewett's possession. This diary will be of material assistance in locating the old trail, physical evidence of which [illegible] very obliterated.

RUDE RURAL RHYMES

COAL STRIKES

We do not know how strikes may go, who loses or who wins, but when the winter breezes blow we shiver in our skins The laborer should have his hire, for that I'd always vote, but can't the miner get his share and not make us the goat? We should not mind if their disputes were settled once for all, but every year renews the strife in summer, spring or fall. Within our thick and bony domes this thought should penetrate: When capital and labor fight, the public pays the freight Within our minds this fact must sink, I hope it does not stun them; the state must either run the mines or boss the folks that run them. Who cuts o coal and thus purloins the comfort from my shack, he might as well come steal the shirt from off my gooseflesh back. Though you and I could freeze a lot in justice for our sins, the homes with little kids must have good coal within their bins. The opal is alive with light, the ruby flashes fire, but good black diamonds are the gems that people most admire. We feel the evils of the times and feign would vote to end 'em, yt know not how to do the job without a referendum. Whichever party is in power, that party gets the blame; but when we turn the rascals out all things remain the same. When capital and labor fight, whichever wins or slumps, the patiuet public pays the bills and also gets the bumps. Yea, some of us begin to think, although they fight like thunder they likely grin behind our backs and divvy up the plunder.

—BOB ADAMS

Wisdom Lodge A. F. & A. M. Has Installation

Many Friends of Masonry Permitted to Witness the Impressive Ceremonies and Given Glimpse of Tenets thro' Address of Chas. Quist

In the beautifully appointed hall of Wisdom lodge No. 61 A.F. & A.M. last Saturday night the newly elected officers of the lodge were installed by Past Master Ray Shaw as folows:

W M.—Don E Anson.
S W.—Jacob Neidt.
J W.—Frank Wilke.
Treasurer—Hans Jorgenson.
Secretary—Ray Shaw.
S D.—H R Capehart.
J D.—Chas. J Bell.
S. S.—Edward Miller
J. S.—Fred C Spannuth.
Tyler—A M Keas.
Marshal—J. C. Wharton.
Chaplain—Clair Quist.

The simple yet impressive ceremony, conducted so eloquently by Mr Shaw, was enjoyed by many outside the pale of Masonry, lodge members having been accorded the privilege of inviting a friend upon this special occasion.

In addition to the ritualistic work Past Master Shaw lectured upon the "seven steps" as shown in the staircase which was thrown upon the screen for the edification of the guests assembled.

Other slides were shown which had a local application and furnished many hearty laughs. A short musical program was also given as follows:

Piano Solo.....Mrs. Dresden Shields
Vocal Solo........Dewey McKevitt
Address..............Chas. Quist
Saxaphone Solo........Clair Quist

Mrs. Anson was accompanist for Mr. McKevitt and Mrs. Squire accompanied Mr. Quist. All the numbers were encored and with the exception of the lectures responses were indulged.

were indulged. At the close of the musical and literary entertainment a delicious hot luncheon was served a la cafateria and from the manner in which the members and guests disposed of the savory viands this part of the splendid affair was thoroughly enjoyed, too.

Following is the address of Chas. Quist:

Masonry has been, is now, and ever will be, interwoven with the progress of civiliation from the time of its origin in King Solomon's time through the many struggles of our forefathers at the making of this fair land of ours, up to the present time.

Masonry originates, does not copy; it has always been a builder, not of Masonic temples and lodges alone, but a builder of manhood and womanhood. First, our belief in Almighty God and in the brotherhood of man (religious liberty) that all men are created equal.

Masonry stands for the Christian religion, the practice of Christian virtues—that you and I may worship God according to our own conscience and be free from dictation by the authority of cliques or fanatical denominations. Living in a country where religious liberty is al[illegible] [illegible] but think again we would realiz the very right to believe that which satisfies us is in itself a priceless inheritance.

Religion, or the duty which we owe to our Creator, and the manner of discharging it, can be directed only by reason—not by force or violence—and therefore all men are equally entitled to the free exercise of religion according to the dictates of conscience, and that is the duty of all—to practice Christian forbearance, love, and charity towards each other

Let us now analyze what all this means to us. We have said that religious liberty was a principle which applied to every one of us. What does this principle mean to this country of ours? We find a long list of eminent Masons who have swayed the destinies of this nation at every crisis. We can point to Washington, Franklin, Hamilton, John Marshall, as our great men, all Masons, of their time, who wrote the Masonic doctrine of the brotherhood of man into our fundamental documents and interpreted the constitution—and was adapted in a practical way. We have Garfield, McKinley, Roosevelt, Taft, Harding; and we can find in their public speeches what they think of religious liberty and what it has meant to them in public life and as custodians of this great republic.

You and I must face one fact, and that is: Sectarian domination can crush even this great republic of ours. With us control is in the hands of the people themselves. Forbid the people to think for themselves and they are not fit to govern themselves. To think one must be educated; to be educated there must be no fetters upon his thought, must be no chains upon his conscience. That is why we must keep this doctrine of religious liberty alive. We must be our own government—we must work as a unit, realizing that in our hands lies full power to make the citizen of tomorrow. It is not alone that we are responsible for bringing children into the world—we are responsible for the ideas which are to fill the minds of these children. They must know what government is, and that it is founded upon religious liberty.

And every child must realize that equality in religion means religious liberty—that education means education without the chains of church control. And the big thought has been—and must ever be: Keep God [illegible]

Masonry presents equality before the law as one of the cardinal virtues. Equality is the foundation of Masonic institution. All Masons are taught that justice is the standard or boundary of right which enables us to render to every man his just due without distinction.

On the altar before us lies the Great Light of Masonry—the rule and guide of our conduct in all our transactions with mankind, giving us [illegible] the law of the Grand Architect of the Universe—the All-Seeing Eye Whom the sun, moon and stars obey, and under that Watchful Eye even the comets perform their evolutions.

Beore Almighty God all men are equal—the high and the low, the rich and the poor—all equal in the right to live their own lives, equal in the right to think their own thoughts, equal in the right to pursue their own happiness, equal in the right to maintain their liberty—and equally responsible for their own actions! Before His divine law we are all equal.

We as Masons are taught there are three virtues that go hand in hand with justice, and they are temperance, fortitude and prudence, the three principal rungs of the ladder which Jacob saw in his vision—faith, hope, charity—and, though veiled, we believe the eyes of justice are lighted by charity and that charity must be the controlling virtue in rendering to every man his just due without distinction or favor.

We can look back to ancient times and see some of the terrible conditions that existed—and the black pages of history (which were not overdrawn) where men, women and children were thrown into prison upon any kind of pretext and punishment dealt out as they saw fit and satisfaction to the ones in control of the law

In most European countries the weak were in the hands of the strong. Any person could be thrown in prison without being accused of a crime. Anyone might be kept in jail for years, being unable to furnish bail. Most cruel punishments were common Anyone could be sentenced without trial—and a good many other practices which are not printable prevailed. No man or woman was secure in his or her life, in his or her person or property We can readily see what eect this state must have upon the ambition, thrift and personal happiness of this people Naturally these conditions brought untold miseries and unhappiness among those oppressed, and finally resulted in radical reforms.

And at the landing of the Pilgrims who first came to this country he Bill of Rights was tried to be put in effect so they might enjoy personal liberty—justice for all mankind.

The years immediately following the Revolution constitute the most critical period in our history. We had our backs against the wall and we did not know what to do The whole country was in a turmoil; no one had confidence in congress, each state was jealous of the other—and by the way, there were only thirteen states at that time—each with their own form of government, but there was no head of government, no central authority, and it was commonly predicted both here and across the seas, that if left to ourselves our "so-called government" would not amount to anything, after all the struggle and work we had gone thru. In fact, we were sick at heart and discouraged, when up loomed a man—a Mason—Alexander Hamilton who suggested a convention to be called to ward off the approaching danger. And at his suggestion there met the most distinguished body of men that has ever assembled in America, which began its work of drafting a constitution which would unite the struggling thirteen governments in the greatest and foremost nation of the earth.

Masonry has a feeling of great pride when we know that we had such members of the Masonic fraternity who helped draft that wonderful document, the grandest that has ever been written, presided over by George Washington, the Father of his Country, and also Benjamin Franklin, John Hancock and John Quincy Adams.

What a sense of security you and I have, knowing that if we were to be arrested at this very moment (unjustly) of a crime, it would be our privilege to use any one or all of the many rights guaranteed by these amendments read into the constitution to secure our freedom; and the whole guarantee started, and still is in control to a large extent by the Masonic fraternity at large. And one thing is clear and certain in our own minds as long as the world shall stand, we as Masons will be to a large extent or measure, that the Masonic Institution is for the law, uphold the law, enforcement of the law of justice and for better laws in the future, so that my loved ones and your loved ones will always have the protection and justice, [illegible] right.

The school bond issue at Los Angeles: One certain religious denomination threatened that if it were not reduced from nine million to seven million it would be defeated—Masons carried it, 15 to 1.

The uprising at Seattle: Major Ole Hansen, backed up by the Masonic fraternity, put it down.

The police strike at Boston: Governor Coolidge, backed by the Masonic fraternity of the entire state of Massachusetts, was quelled.

Masonry stands for clean living, for moral thinking, for community welfare, for the better education of our children, for pure womanhood, for moral manhood, and last but not least for charity.

When it comes to the laying of corner stones for Y. M. C. A., W. C. T. U., public schools, government buildings, hospitals, etc., there you always find the Masonic fraternity in activity; and the greatest movement ever started is that of the Shrine hospital, where every crippled child, regardless of age, sex, color or religious training may, if he be in poverty, receive the best efforts of the medical and surgical fraternity without money and without price.

State Industrial Review

Cascade had 4,000 acres of corn this year; expects to have 5,000 acres next year.

Montana has produced and marketed 4,426,639 barrels crude oil this year, bringing into the state four million dollars.

Butte reports mining conditions steadily improving.

Montana taxes total $27,279,000; per capita tax for 1922 lower than for the two preceding years.

Sixty thousand motor vehicles are registered in the state.

Crude oil transmitted through the pipe lines from Cat Creek field to Winnett during the first 11 months of 1922 totaled two million barrels.

Montana Railway Co., with capital stock of five million dollars, incorporated to build railroad through Custer, Powder River, Rosebud and Big Horn counties.

Montana markets close to 200,000 cattle in 1922

Alfalfa seed crop will net farmers of Valley county $51,000.

One million dollars federal appropriation is asked for Montana reclamation irrigation program.

Boulder State institution for the feeble minded is to get four new buildings costing approximately $200,000

Ballantine ships carload of local grown grass seed

Armington Riceville section of the Belt Riceville road is to be built at a cost of $63 953

Lewistown, Building operations for 1922 total $200 000

Libby Brooks-Scanlon Lumber Co to start extensive logging operations, will build six miles railroad

Shelby is soon to have natural gas

Approximately 75,000 more cattle shipped out of Montana during first 10 months o the year than during a corresponding period in 1921

Great Falls Oil well is to be drilled within the city limits.

Judith Gap to get flour mill

Great Falls may get a large oil refinery.

Butte starts building of a million-dollar hotel

NEVER MISS A TRAIN

It is with no little satisfaction, and with pardonable pride, that Pendergast & Schneider, operating the Divide Wisdom stage line this winter, assert that they haven't missed a train "Nor will we," they say, "unless the railway changes time or the roads pile up worse than we've seen them "

Hugh Shea, driving opposite to Mr Pendergast, says "If I can reach Ralston's by noon, and something's got to go awfully wrong if I don't, I can sure make that Divide train I made it Saturday an hour and twenty-eight minutes to the good, and that's enough to cover almost any kind of an obstacle."

Pendergast & Schneider look well to the comfort of their passengers too. They have extra robes, both wool and fur, and plenty of foot-warmers.

We printed tickets for the sch[illegible] benefit at Coolidge next Wednesday. A number are planning to go from Wisdom, and we are told by one who knows that it will be the time of their lives.