

REGULATIONS AS TO SHOOTING OF DUCKS

STATE LAW WILL PREVAIL DURING FIRST MONTH OF SEASON.

Federal regulations for the protection of migratory birds, the most important of which prohibit the hunting of wildfowl from sunset to sunrise, will not take effect until after Oct. 1.

Twenty Ducks a Day.

This means Montana hunters will be required during September to conform only to the state law, which allows hunting night and day.

After Oct. 1, Montana hunters can shoot wildfowl only between sunrise and sunset. Because of the conflicting opinions held as to when sunrise and sunset occurred, the Record wrote the bureau of biological survey and was advised in reply that actual time governs and not standard time.

The text of the reply, written by T. S. Palmer, acting chief of the biological survey, follows:

What Will Govern.

"In reply to your letter of Aug. 13, addressed to Mr. H. W. Henshaw, chief of the biological survey, I beg to say that the provision in regard to night hunting under the regulations protecting migratory birds refers to local time, or sun time, and varies with different localities. In fair weather anyone can determine when the sun rises and sets and in cloudy weather the time can be obtained from the almanac or by making proper allowance for variation from standard time."

C.C. JEFFREY Manufacturer of and Dealer in HARNESS SADDLES TURF GOODS Etc. All Repairs Given Prompt Attention Sign of the Big Collar 109 Main St.

WANTED BEEF HIDES WOOL SHEEP-PELTS FURS THE OLD RELIABLE Lewistown Hide & Fur Co. 207 Fifth Ave. A. L. Hawkins, Mgr.

LEWISTOWN DENTAL PARLORS Health and Beauty Hinge on Good Teeth Let us inspect them and if they need our care, we will do the work SKILLFULLY and at a REASONABLE PRICE. DR. H. L. MILLS, ROOMS 7-8 EMPIRE BANK BLK LEWISTOWN, MONTANA TELEPHONE 730

MALINGERERS OUTWITTED.

Professed Deaf and Dumb Made to Talk.

London Globe: The treatment of malingerers is a somewhat rare incident in the work of a civil medical man. In the army this branch of medical diagnosis has always been well to the front.

Take the case of the professed deaf and dumb man. Of course, under ordinary circumstances, writes a surgeon-major, a soldier does not become deaf and dumb. To be aware of this fact, however, does not of necessity mean that the crime can be proved against the man in a moment.

Day by day the medical orderly brought nothing to the poor patient but milk. Each morning, in sympathetic voice, the officer inquired of the orderly, in front of the patient, whether each and every article of diet had been religiously provided.

Fully convinced that the orderly had been bagging the comforts for himself the patient could stand it no longer. "He's a liar, sir!" gasped he at last.

"I've had nothing but milk for a week." Result: Immediate discharge from hospital and a court-martial.

Then there is the deaf man who cannot withstand the temptation to turn his head when a coin is suddenly dropped upon the floor behind him.

A lusty officer took charge of the case. The door was opened. The guard, as usual, prepared for battle. "Hold!" commanded the officer.

"Leave him alone!" Walking boldly into the cell, he approached the patient unattended. "Now then, my man, what are you going to do?" asked he.

Pains in the back are generally supposed to puzzle the army surgeon most. But there are also wiser men who try more subtle ailments. A soldier with an incurable headache is none too easy an individual to tackle.

THE LABOR WORLD

There are more than 20,000,000 persons in the United States engaged in farming.

Linotype operators in Switzerland have a minimum wage of \$7.25 a week.

Adelaide, Australia, motor drivers demand \$13.50 a week.

Arizona, New Jersey and the Philippines require the licensing of chauffeurs.

Shoe workers pay the president of their international union \$5,500 a year.

New Mexico regulates the hours of work as to railroads by law.

In France minors may work ten hours a day or 60 hours a week.

Chinese painters at Darlin, Manchuria, are paid thirty-five cents a day.

International Electrical workers pay their president an annual salary of \$4,700.

In Germany the Coppersmiths' union has 100 locals, with a total membership of 5,266.

Massachusetts state printing is now done under the eight-hour law.

The maximum working day for women in Germany is now ten instead of eleven hours.

The Ohio constitution confers a general power on the legislature to fix the hours of employment.

More than 2,000 locksmiths in Vienna, Austria, have secured an increase in pay and a reduction in hours.

In Italy children may work eleven hours a day.

The headquarters of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, located at Indianapolis, Ind., cost \$73,000, with

estimated value at present time of \$100,000.

In France the minimum rate for milliners is 3 cents and rarely ever exceeds 7 cents per hour.

Five years ago the organized workers in Russia's woodmaking industries numbered less than 10,000.

Auto factories are said to be healthy places for workmen because of electricity employed.

Miners in the United Kingdom have worked, on the average during the last ten years, 5.24 days per week.

As the number of cotton mills increase in Lancashire, England, the miners find a great difficulty in getting operatives.

Plasterers in Switzerland have secured a reduction in hours and a minimum wage of 18 cents an hour.

Letter carriers in Russia are paid from \$12.50 to \$17.50 a month.

Employment bureaus have been provided for in the Philippines by the government.

A new form of protection for wages of contractors' employes is in force in Louisiana.

In the manufacture of corsets, artificial flowers, feathers and plumes and steel pens, more than 80 per cent of the wage earners are women.

The International Brewery Workers' union now has a membership of nearly 60,000 in the United States and Canada.

Thirty-two per cent of the 7,000,000 working women in this country are under age.

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

Husbandman: The admonition is to raise more hogs. This newspaper has been figuring out that it would pay to raise hogs for twenty and more years. We had a season that many years ago when soft wheat on the Gallatin valley went to 35 cents per bushel.

sourian never dreamed of anything but corn for hogs. In our boyhood days hogs ran at large and not unfrequently fattened on the nuts and acorns that fell from the forest trees.

A few people pastured hogs on red clover fields, but the hog only just lived on red clover. It took something better to make the hog fat. But, strange to say, alfalfa will fatten the Montana porker alright. It is better to mix in some grain, peas or something on the grain order, but it is possible to make alfalfa hay constitute at least two-thirds of the hog's ration during the feeding period, and the other third need not be more than half grain.

Why Don't the Horses Go?

"The passing of the horse" was duly announced in the public prints even before the pleasure automobile was a pronounced success. A few years later when motor cars became plenty, the horse again had a period of being "passed" and when the motor truck became a practical utility his obituary was once more read into the "Facts of the Family" sections of thousands of daily and weekly papers.

It will, however, be a surprise to anyone who takes the trouble to study into the matter to discover how slowly the horse is retreating from our large cities. In Chicago, for instance, there are now 72,939 horses employed, or only 287 less than one year ago.

In Boston there are only 50 horses less in use than 10 years ago; Baltimore shows a decrease of 873 in 7 years; Cincinnati reports only 153 less than 10 years ago, while Minneapolis has actually 158 and St. Louis 730 more than ten years ago.

It should be noted, however, that the city carriage horse has practically gone; in fact, the cartons are already picturing the occasional driving horse as a curiosity, and he is now relegated chiefly to omnibus and funeral work, in which he is gradually losing ground.

The Meat Problem.

Ten years ago the statement that the United States would ever become a beef-importing country would have been laughed at. Yet a ship load of "chilled beef" from Australia arrived at San Francisco the other day and was sold at prices lower than those of the local product.

Obviously our meat troubles lie much deeper than the packing houses. We must increase production or face a meat famine and a day of higher prices even than now. The open range is gone in most states and is going rapidly in all others. The beef problem lies in the hands of the small farmer who combines agriculture with stock raising. There is need for the raising of few cattle by many men, instead of many cattle by few men.

Lessons From Little Denmark.

It is a good thing for American farmers as well as other people in this new, growing, experimental country of ours, to get a perspective on themselves occasionally. As the old Scotch bard exclaimed: "Oh wad some day the gittle gie us, To see oursel as ithers see us; It wad frae mony a blunder frae us, And foolish notion."

It is from an address by the Hon. Maurice Francis Egan, minister from the United States to the court of Denmark.

approached exactly as if she were of steel or iron.

"The Danish farmer takes few chances. The unhappy chance he has to take is from the foot-and-mouth disease, against which he and his government use the most drastic measures. He complains that he can not control his German and Swedish neighbors, or that birds carry the contagion, or that occasionally there is a criminally foolish neighbor, like the one not far from Copenhagen who recently concealed the existence of this dreaded disease in his barns until after he had given a birthday party to half the countryside.

After a consideration of the present condition of this purely agricultural country, made largely by comparing the soil, not very good, and the climate, for seven months of the year very bad, with the wonderful results, I asked myself, 'What is the main cause of these results? and the first part of the answer was, 'The misfortunes of the Danes and their way of meeting these misfortunes.'

The next step, "I see that our leading bankers are trying to reform the currency. That shows progress."

"Yes. The next step will be to reform the leading bankers."—Life.

FOR SALE Slightly used Typewriter in excellent repair. Will sell at Factory Cost. Fergus County Democrat, Inc.

Let Your Money Work For You OPEN a savings account and you will be astonished how fast money will grow. We pay five per cent interest compounded semi-annually and accept accounts from one dollar up. A safety deposit box for twenty-one cents per month. Empire Bank and Trust Company Lewistown, Montana

MONTANA LIVESTOCK & CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY Helena, Montana Judith Gap, Mont., Aug. 12, 1913. Montana Livestock & Casualty Insurance Co., Helena, Mont. Gentlemen: I have just received your draft for one thousand dollars in full payment of my claim for the death of my Shire stallion, "Kinsal Lad," No. 7726, insured by you for that amount on May 24th. E. L. SHEPARD, District Manager LEWISTOWN, MONTANA