Farming and Products of Montana.

When many of the people came to Montana looking for gold, the food was very high priced. So some of the people started farming.

For a long time most all the farming was done around the mines and in the valley close to a river. But after a while people would go where farming could not be done and would place of homes.

There are many disadvantages to farming in some parts of Montana. Certain places farming can be done easily.

Some times there is alkali ground and in other places gumbo soil and then the hives, wind and grasshoppers and all different kinds of insects and sometimes not enough rain for the arrow. As the cattle can graze some and do not have to be fed all the time. In the summer when the crops look good and the warm winds come along it will dry down the mining camps and it was not long till all the river valleys should be irrigated. The first place where irrigation was carried on was around the Butte, Missouri, Yellowstone, Gallatin, and Deer Lodge valleys. Here at first the irrigated land was not very large but it began growing and growing till it became good sized. But when they were small the people would go in together until more land started to be irrigated. From these irrigation projects on the South Fork, Yellowstone, Milk River, and Sun River and these were called Reclamation projects. They included about half a million acres.
Farming and Products of Montana (Continued).

There are still three others, the Blackfoot, Flathead, and Fort Peck and these are called the Indian Service Project and include four hundred thousand acres. There are also six others which are called the Carey Act project. They are Valley in Pondera county and Teton in Teton county, Billings Bench some where around Billings in Yellowstone county, Big Timber in Sweet Grass county, Flatwillow in Fergus county. These five include 162,25 acres and about half of this land has been settled by people who wanted to be farmers. Montana has 86,000,000 acres of farm land and about 7,800,000 is irrigated land.

There is some dry farming going on where the land can not be irrigated.

Summer following helps to give the grain a start.

The principal crop of Montana are peas, wheat, barley, rye, oats.

The alfalfa can sometimes be cut three times.

The sugar beets are raised around Billings in Yellowstone county. The fruit is raised in Bitter Root county and the Rattlesnake valley and in Ravalli county. The fruit that is raised in the McIntosh Red apple and people always have to pay a high price for it.

Other places where fruit is raised are around Flathead Lake in Flathead county and around Billings and in the valley of the Clark Fork of the Yellowstone. The fruits that are raised are plums, apples, cherries and berries.
Farming and Products of Montana (Continued).

The National forests are good for grazing because there is good water and good grass as the stock are quite free from disease. When the people first came to Montana they would have to get their stock in when it would get cold but now they get them home in the winter and shut them in their hay meadows that they have cut hay from the people in the east who wanted horses, the horse markets were at Dillon in those days when Nevada, Montana had to be driven Ogden before they could be landed on. In some places the range are not growing very large but in other places they are growing very fast and there is more stock coming all the time. Some times hot weather makes the season real short but still the hay fields produce hay and feed cattle also. Sheep are very important and they bite so much closer than cattle that cattle would stand where sheep will thrive. Montana ranks among the first of all the states in production of wool, and in lumber parts where it will mature.

Montana also ranks high in mineral production, and in lumber, manganese, precious stones, oil and gas and there have been located in my other map.

(Co[n]cluded)
In 1920, the population of Montana was 818,000 people on an average.

This means that there are three hundred square miles in the Montana area.

In some large areas, there are less than one hundred square miles in the Montana area.

The length of Montana from east to west is 275 miles, and the north to south is about 150 miles.

In the third largest state in the United States, California, there are more people than in Montana.
Flathold

Little Rocky Mtn
Highwood Mtn

Little Belt Mtn
Big Belt Mtn

Cloud Peak

Red Sands

Bear Paw

Red Rock

Bear Butte

Rams River
Looking at the map, one might think the eastern part of the state level, but traveling across on the rail road he would find out it wasn't level.

The elevation of eastern Montana is in most places more than 2000 ft.

Over most of the level land, there are rocks some looking like temples and church steeples.

The highest mountains in Montana are the Beartooth Mountains in the western part of the state. They include Granite Peak whose elevation is 12,850 ft.

The bad land in the southeastern part of Montana has been eroded by action of water and wind until...
most of the mountainous sections of Montana have an

elevation of 5000 ft. or more though many valleys are lower.

In the eastern part of Montana north of the Missouri
River it is quite level. This land was at one time all covered
with snow and ice. But south of the river in the eastern
part of the state, the surface is more hilly.

It is said that the lowest land in Montana is in the
Kootenai valley (1800 ft) in Lincoln County.
There are many different mountains in Montana.
They are the Cabinet Mts, in the north western Montana,
Whitefish Range in the north western part, Mt Cleveland
in north western part of the state, Sweet Grass Hills
in the northern part.
some rocky mountains are in the north eastern part
Rearpaw mountains are in the north central part.
Tobacco Root mountains in south western part
Skink mountains in the south western part.
Granite Peak is in the south western part and is
a peak of the Beartooth Range, the Rosebud mountains in
south eastern part of Montana.
Wolf mountains southern part of the state
Ward Peak west central part of Montana.
Highwood mountains north of the central part.
Big Snowy mountains in about the central part of the
state.
Mountain sheek Bluffs in the east central part, Piney
Buttes in the north eastern part. Beartooth Range in south western
part of Montana. Beartooth Range not far from the central
part of Montana.
part of Montana, Little Belt mountains and Big Belt mts. are just west of the central part, Crazy mountains in south western part.

(Concluded)
The Continental divide separates the Atlantic and Pacific Ocean. The Missouri River starts at Three Forks and winds through the states of Montana, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, and Missouri. It flows southeast into the Mississippi River and empties into the Gulf of Mexico. The Rocky Mountains and Great Plains are visible from the top of Black Elk Peak. The Black Hills are sacred to the Lakota people and are part of the Black Hills National Forest.}

Over at Mount Rainier the Columbia River flows down into the Columbia River Gorge and then into the Pacific Ocean. The Columbia River is the longest river in the United States, stretching from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean. It is a vital waterway for fishing and transportation. The Columbia River is also a popular place for canoeing, kayaking, and rafting. The upper reaches of the Columbia River are part of the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area, which is a stunning natural landscape of waterfalls, mountains, and forests.
Drainage of Montana (Continued).

The Missouri River enters the state in the southwestern part. The Bearpaw River rises in southwestern Montana and flows northward where it joins the Big Hole River at Twin Bridges and the two together form the Jefferson River. Then the Jefferson, Madison and Gallatin rivers join at Three Forks and form the Missouri River.

The Clark Fork River leaves the state in the northeastern part of Montana close to where the Kootenai River goes out of the state. It drains western Montana and all three rivers, the Flathead, Cranberry, and Pend Oreille, all enter the state in the southern part. They all flow into Lake Montana.

The Little Missouri River enters the state in the southeastern part and goes out of the state in the eastern part. The Musselshell River rises near the beginning of the Little Missouri River and then flows into the Missouri River. The Bitterroot River rises in the western part of the state and flows into the Clark Fork River.
Rail Roads of Montana.

There are three important rail roads that run through Montana.

The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul rail road enters the state a little south of the east central part of Montana.

It uses electric power in some places and is much stronger because an engine with electric power and does about three times as much as a steam engine can beyond the western border of the state.

The northern Pacific enters the state in about the east central part of Montana and goes out of the state in the western part.

The Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy railroad comes into the state in the southern part of Montana and then runs on the same track. The N. P. or the Great Northern do and go out of the state in the north eastern part of the state.

These rail roads have to go up many very steep grades and so most of them have ferries on them and they also follow many rivers.

The rail roads follow rivers and sometimes one would think he was going in the wrong direction.

At Butte the Oregon Short Line comes down and connects the main lines with the Union Pacific.

When one is traveling over the mountains it is interesting because there is different kinds of scenery. One place where there is a sharp curve one can sometimes see the trains going on different tracks but close together.

(Concluded)
Cities of Montana.

Butte is one of the cities of Montana and it is noted for its mines. It is one of the largest copper mining camps in the world and is the largest city in Montana.

Sometimes when copper is low priced some of the mines shut down and just as soon as it is high again all the mines start up. Besides the mines at Butte, it is an important railroad center. The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul rail-road and the Northern Pacific rail-road runs through Butte so it is the greatest rail-road center of the state and the State School of Mines is at Butte.

Great Falls has got its name from the Great Falls of the Missouri River rail-road center in Northern Montana. It has great flour mills and packing and brick yards and wine yards. There are large coal fields near by.

Billings is another city and is noted for its manufacturing of beet sugar and has a great deal of irrigated land. It is also a railroad center.

Livingston is in Park County and has railroad shops and a place for tourists to stop that are going through to the Yellowstone Park.
Missoula is a rail road center and can ship grain for Flathead, Blackfoot, and Grass Valleys. There are two important rail-roads run through Missoula and make there way through the only gap that there is in the mountains. They are the Northern Pacific and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul lines. The State University is in another one of our important cities is Helena, it is the seat of government of Montana and the State Fair is at Helena and the Vocational school for girls.

Dear Lodge has many rail-road stations and the State Prison is here. This city has grazing region and some farming. Anaconda is a city of Montana and is the place where the copper is sent to the smelter and it is said the Washoe smelter is the largest in the world, much of the ore is sent here from Butte to be smelted because some falls located at Anaconda furnish water power and this city is only twenty-six miles from Twin Bridges is the place where the orphans Home is located. The new oil wells around there.
Cities of Montana (Continued).

The largest city in eastern Montana is Miles City. It can ship goods from one place to another and is a very great cattle market and also the Industrial school for boys is at Miles City.

Whitefish is another city and it is a place where many tourists stop and railroad men through it.

Kalispell has farming, grazing and lumbering industries and is the supply point for Flathead Valley.

Dillon is located in Beaverhead county and the State Normal School is at Dillon.

Another one of the important cities is Bozeman in Gallatin county and it is noted for the mills that are there and the State School of Agriculture and Mechanics.

Sweatson has a population of 6120 and is located in Fergus county and there is much grain grown there and some brick and tile are manufactured there and some important oil wells are near Sweatson.

Red Lodge is in Carbon county and is a coal mining center.

Concluded:
Public Institutions.

Missoula
Helena
Dillon
Bozeman

Dillon
Public Institutions and Education Of Montana.

In education, Montana holds a very high rank. There are nineteen high schools and it does not make any difference if the schools are in the cities or in the county. Most of these school houses are built well and are very comfortable. In some schools there are not as many as five children in all. In other places there are districts all joining and making one school but the roads are bad. In some places in Montana or plead in the second and third grade.

Montana furnishes higher education than just the high schools. There are the following public institutions: The State University at Missoula, State and State Normal College at Great Falls, State school of mines at Butte. There is a school for incorrigible boys at Miles City and one for incorrigible girls at Helena; the Deaf, Dumb and Blind school at Butte; the Orphan Home at Billings; the insane Hospital at Warm Springs and the State Tuberculosis Sanitarium at Helena, and the State Prison at Deer Lodge.
Public Institutions and Education of Montana (Concluded).

In 1920, Montana ranked first among all the states of the Union in expenditures for education and sixth for results in education.
National Forests of Montana.
Most of the forest are where the mountains are.
The best timber is west of the Continental Divide and about four fifths of the timber is around Missoula and Kalispell.
On the eastern part of the Rocky mountains there is some timber but it does not produce as much as the other places do and it is not so good.
Our forests are being taken care of by forest rangers who are appointed by the Government.
They watch out for forest fires and rent the land to people for grazing and see that none of it is wasted. They also keep the logs and all different kind of debris away when the trees start to get them or they cut down trees and take them and burn them so the rest don't get the bugs in.
Where the timber is most productive there are thirteen million acres and one half of that is covered with good timber and the other half with young trees. About three tenths of the forest is owned by the federal government and the rest is divided between the Indian reservations and the state.
A great deal of the forest is owned by the federal government. There are many different kinds of trees. They are pine, larch, spruce, hemlock, and cedar and about 14,000,000 acres are under the control of the federal government.
Forests of Montana (Concluded).

where there is land all right for farming it is free to any body that wants to settle down and live on it. And in other places land has plenty of water for irrigation. The National Forest is good for grazing and in some places there are quite a few cattle in the timber.

(Concluded)
Indian Reservations (Concluded)

He always rode a good horse and so he struck out and ran and his horse jumped ditches and brush and when they reached home his horse fell dead. When the people went to get Edward's body the Indians had scalped him and killed eight of the others. These Indian troubles led the people to believe that there would be more peace if the Indians were provided for. There are five different Indian reservations in the south central part of the state, Tongue River northern Fort Belknap, Indian reservation in the northern part and the Blackfeet Indian Reservation in the northern part of Montana.
Minerals of Montana

After gold had been discovered in California in 1848 the people started to
look for it in Montana and the found some at Bannack in Beaverhead County, Virginia
City in Madison County and after ward around Helena in Lewis and Clark county.

We do not know how much gold was taken from any of these places but it is said to
have been $118,000,000 and $120,000,000 from Virginia City and Alder Gulch.

At first gravel did not produce any more than five to fifteen cents worth of
gold to every cubic yard.

Long ago there was hot water in the ground that mixed the minerals and
made gravel so valuable.

Cold water can not hold as many of the minerals together.

Most of the important mines are at Butte and it is in Silver Bow
County.

At first Butte had gold mines but after a while the people found out
that silver was more important, also copper was there but of all the metals
silver is the most important.

Third in copper and zinc.

These places there are two or three of them on the side being from one
to two hundred feet long, and these are connected by
other smaller passages. In one mine all the passages

Together cover seven hundred miles so that is a big mine.
Minerals of Montana (Continued).

In the mines the ore is first loosened by blasting and a lot of waste rock always comes with it. Smelting and refining always separates the waste rock from the minerals and one of the products that produces is sulphide of copper. The place where the silver is smelted is at Anaconda and is only twenty-six miles from Butte. They placed it there because it was about the closest and had good water power and there was a hill close so they built all mines are first run through a machine called a concentrator and that breaks it all up. After it is put through a concentrator it is then put in a roaster that melts it and then it comes out and forty or fifty per cent of it is now copper.

Blister copper is sent out to a refining place at Great Falls in Cascade County where there is good water power for electric refining and when it comes from there about twenty oze of it is silver and one fourth of gold. The first one that was ever mined in Montana had to be sent to a place called Swansea in Wales and not until in 1892 was there a place to refine copper.

It takes a lot of good men that know about such things to take care of the concentrators and refiners.
Minerals Of Montana (Concluded).

Another one of the products is zinc it is like that of copper for a long time it had to be sent to Oklahoma.

Manganese is another product that is important and tellurium.

Sulphuric acid is a by product and is used for fertilizer.

Silver is mined at Butte and in Beaverhead, Broadwater, Cascade and Powell counties.

Montana has a great amount of oil too, most being in the northern and eastern part.

There is coal produced at Roundup, Red Lodge and Bearpawland.

Oil fields are at Oil Creek Basin and in 1917, 100,000 barrels were produced. And in 1922 there was one hundred oil wells that were producing oil.

There are some oil wells at Cat Creek, Kelvin and Sunburst.

Bakery.

Precious stones are found, sapphires mostly in Granite, Lewis and Clark and Deer Lodge counties. Most of the sapphires have been picked up with other stones.

(Concluded)
To A Waterfowl

Whither, midst falling dew,
While glow the heavens with the last smile of day,
Far through their rosy depths doth thou pursue
Thy solitary way?

Vainly the fowler's eye
Might mark thy distant flight to do thee wrong,
As darkly painted on the crimson sky,
Thy figure floats along.

He who from zone to zone
Guides through the boundless sky thy certain flight,
In the long way that I must tread alone.
will lead my steps aight.
Dear Ivan,

Needless to say, I was greatly surprised to hear from you. I am not surprised, however, at your scholastic progress and ambitions. I judged you from one year as a coach but remember you as the most persistent football player I have worked with.

Consider me and my home at your disposal any time you get over this way. I will only be in Anaconda until the 16th of July, as I will be attending Arizona State University for a year's program sponsored by the Federal Govt.

I don't know if I can be considered a resource to you in writing of Montana, but may be some help as far as helping you find keys to some locked doors.

We are looking forward to seeing you sometime this summer.

Sincerely,

Jerry McCarthy
**ENTRANCE STANDINGS**

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**SUMMARY OF NUMBER OF CREDITS RECEIVED EACH SEMESTER**

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Miss Berneta Ringer
Ringling
Mont

Best 16 4
April 24, 1929
1 mat 1 kid 1 bell
2 hate 2 singing 2 king
3 look 3 my 3 tip 3 went
4 bite 4 cape 4 nine 4 fell
5 seeing 5 hop 5 dip 5 sing
6 hat 6 hide 6 mine 6 sent
7 have 7 sing 7 lip 7 tell
8 see 8 fly 8 line 8 ring
9 bit 9 cap 9 rip 9 tell
10 mate 10 hope 10 ride 10 bring

fill 1 took 1 end 1 sheep
2 fill 2 and 2 now 2 made
3 till 3 cook 3 her 3 peep
4 hill 4 cow 4 sit 4 fix
5 bill 5 band 5 send 5 deep
6 fill 6 hand 6 how 6 is
7 kill 7 book 7 men 7 keep
8 will 8 sand 8 bow 8 fade
9 mill 9 look 9 mend 9 mix
10 bent 10 hook 10 den 10 wade
ship, wish, way, am
jump, wade, good, gate
has, say, hot, mad
his, dish, toy, cane
fish, made, wood, ham
sheep, lay, got, late
on, day, play, mad
fly, fish, shoot, can
she, boy, cot, jam
bit, fit, may, joy, mate
fall, six, hide
far, make, pine
cap, ring, bit
hate, fix, mine
jar, take, hope
tall, bring, hid
car, pin, nine
fall, mix, bite
tape, rake, line
hat, wing, shop
1 and 1 book 1 one
2 must 2 sing 2 she
3 and 3 catch 3 two
4 sick 4 see 4 sheep
5 band 5 match 5 three
6 rust 6 kite 6 ship
7 mend 7 his 7 dish
8 dust 8 gold 8 jump
9 sand 9 good 9 wish
10 send 10 has 10 fish
1 chop 1 egg 1 lap 1 thing
2 chip 2 still 2 rag 2 cut
3 nest 3 boat 3 till 3 jump
4 play 4 little 4 let 4 lump
5 tree 5 tail 5 goat 5 trap
6 girl 6 your 6 wet 6 but
7 boy 7 coat 7 clap 7 pump
8 moon 8 drum 8 drag 8 trap
9 deep 9 bail 9 still 9 ring
10 clock 10 frog 10 get 10 lump
spin 1  wood 1  tar 1  boat
snap 2 date 2 three 2 your
stop 3 box 3 cart 3 met
shut 4 one 4 part 4 belt
pin 5 ox 5 two 5 coat
pot 6 gate 6 chart 6 set
map 7 hood 7 car 7 felt
top 8 fox 8 this 8 goat
hut 9 hate 9 with 9 yet
shot 10 good 10 tart 10 melt
leg 1 hate 1 tack 1 white
clap 2 park 2 west 2 mate
they 3 sent 3 or 3 what
back 4 mark 4 plenty 4 tar
chop 5 not 5 black 5 bit
tree 6 went 6 chest 6 late
stop 7 shot 7 horse 7 star
nest 8 sent 8 clock 8 ate
rope 9 trot 9 best 9 this
dark 10 hark 10 for 10 bite
1 ship 1 nine 1 take
2 wish 2 eyes 2 name
3 nose 3 ear 3 has
4 ship 4 rose 4 year
5 dish 5 eight 5 same
6 she 6 hear 6 cake
7 rose 7 those 7 near
8 she 8 eye 8 as
9 fish 9 seven 9 ear
10 ship 10 near 10 came

1 send 1 match 1 core
2 wake 2 then 2 your
3 this 3 nice 3 slow
4 with 4 catch 4 light
5 that 5 hen 5 house
6 leg 6 ice 6 horn
7 them 7 way 7 you
8 end 8 patch 8 low
9 those 9 when 9 seven
10 them 10 mice 10 mouse
Sheep my live arm farm deep father farmer lives chest

car page full come shell card tie

blind dark soft skip those find yes seven

hark bent hearing

book ear same

horse what

melt eye wake

yet flag near

blind smell playing

finding star rose
1. make 1. what 1. who
2. cook 2. barking 2. love
3. jar 3. light 3. pie
4. must 4. sailing 4. some
5. bake 5. night 5. cookie
6. cookie 6. march 6. horse
7. jug 7. bringing 7. mother
8. trust 8. sight 8. bake
9. jam 9. looking 9. shock
10. dust 10. bright 10. mamma

90. brother 1. cage 1. dog
2. far 2. near 2. apple
3. tall 3. long 3. love
4. any 4. sister 4. cookie
5. other 5. things 5. any
6. large 6. baby 6. full
7. small 7. ear 7. come
8. many 8. bird 8. many
9. mother 9. song 9. frost
10. us 10. sing 10. are
1. down, 1. bird, 1. window
2. green, 2. black, 2. grow
3. winter, 3. mice, 3. dress
4. near, 4. baby, 4. blow
5. much, 5. crows, 5. shoes
6. summer, 6. draw, 6. bake
7. grass, 7. March, 7. mitten
8. corn, 8. asleep, 8. glad
9. been, 9. cost, 9. hair
10. fur, 10. give, 10. drink

1. night, 1. desk, 1. what
2. boat, 2. dark, 2. home
3. away, 3. mouse, 3. barn
4. strong, 4. goat, 4. mouth
5. water, 5. does, 5. go
6. nose, 6. count, 6. broom
7. head, 7. bright, 7. horn
8. mother, 8. led, 8. eighteen
9. gloves, 9. bread, 9. bring
10. dark, 10. ear, 10. open
29. read  30. kitten

31. close  32. egg  33. flag
34. pound  35. coat  36. where
37. clock  38. four  39. coat
40. love  41. poor  42. from
43. long  44. large  45. girl
46. candy  47. plate  48. cloud
49. pencil  50. school  51. were
52. cloud  53. years  54. carry
55. little  56. sweet  57. five
58. round  59. feed  60. three
1. come
2. mice
3. mother
4. mouth
5. writer
6. widow
7. might
8. eighteen
9. asleep
10. eleven

1. flower song
2. sleep again
3. table 2 over
4. last 4 most
5. pretty saw
6. kei they says
7. one 7 long
8. who 8 sister
9. rose 9 september
10. cart 9 clover

1. pole 1 thin 1 tea
2. made 2. clover 2 skate 2 brust
3. bird 3. teachers 3 moon 3 raw
4. busy 4. peach 4 cork 4 see
5. come 5. fork 5 chint wash
6. fees 6. hole 6 late soap
7. grader 7. soon 7 bee
8. against 8 teach 8 in 8 paw
9. some 9 each 9 ate 9 run
10. for 10. spoon ked
1. three
2. face
3. hands
4. clean
5. bath
6. lesson
7. easy
8. brush
9. bright
10. tree

1. Miss King has a blue dress.
2. Mine
3. fell
4. mine
5. spell
6. vine
7. sting
8. He has a low crib.
1. Will you comb your hair?
2. Walk
3. Ring
4. They
5. Talk
6. Them
7. That
8. Chalk
9. Then
10. I walk a mile.

1. It is wrong to steal
2. More
3. Roll
4. Swing
5. Acorn
6. Stone
7. Root
8. Corn
9. Branch
10. Thing
1. Paint
2. Speak
3. Out
4. Throw
5. Strike
6. Move
7. Blow
8. Move
9. Shout
10. Draw

1. Rope
2. Bed
3. Slow
4. Besides
5. Class
6. Hope
7. Happy
8. Pillow
9. South
10. Pass

1. Clout
2. Sour
3. Row
4. Third
5. Scream
6. Busy
7. Straw
8. North
9. Spend
10. Beach

1. Do you see their eyes?
2. Anything
3. Lead
4. Front
5. Send
6. Strap
7. Scold
8. Rake
9. Red
10. Look at their feet.
1. This is a high fence.
2. Sharp
3. Queen
4. Hard
5. Quack
6. Soft
7. Huck
8. Cold
9. Dull
10. The dog has a sharp tooth.

1. I have a short pencil.
2. Sailboat
3. Moonlight
4. Long
5. Something
6. Pack
7. Armchair
8. Anywhere
9. Whenever
10. Necktie
11. Short
12. Warm
1. Cast 1. Did you spend a cent?
2. Feast 2. Kiss
4. Chop 4. Creek
5. Stop 5. Drive
6. Shop 6. Miss
7. Shop 7. Bill
8. Car 8. Keep
10. Far 10. Let me buy some meat.

1. Do you see a rose bush?
2. Shop
3. I push a cart.
4. This is a hot fire.
5. Did you use the apples?
6. Begin
7. Give
8. Lives
9. Loves
10. Gloves
thirteen
eight
arm
bake
twelve
sixteen
two
fourteen
eleven
nineteen
harm
swimming
small
afternoon
swim
morning
fall
after
thirteen
story
fifty
twenty
stick
dear
wolf
about
tick
path
hurry
basket
Cakes
afraid
door
catch
1. Did you see the core of an apple?
2. Bell
3. Wool
4. Miss King has a new skirt.
5. Shell
6. Cake
7. Paul has a sore hand.
8. Turn
9. Tell
10. Is it a pretty sight?
I never drank such good milk, green, toe, sailor, wading, wade, stocking, shore, paddle, orange, country, nearly, beach, camp, rough, drop, shovel, sand, apples, Thursday.

1. I never drank such good milk.
2. green
3. wade
4. stock
5. yellow
6. wade
7. black
8. color
9. white
10. Mary gave me half an orange.

1. Wednesday
2. Country
3. Nearly
4. Beach
5. Camp
6. Sand
7. Shovel
8. Apple
9. See the fine apples.
10. Thursday.
1. Visit
2. Christmas
3. Santa Claus
4. Sled
5. Slide
6. Store
7. Rattle
8. Field
9. Cattle
10. Smell

11. Mud
12. Sun
13. Again
14. Teacher
15. Muddy
16. Laugh
17. Curl
18. Sunny
19. Skate
20. Spent

1. Dirty
2. I see a car on the road.
3. Rosy
4. Have you seen a black spider?
5. Curly
6. We have a country lane.
7. Spider
8. Done
9. Dirt
10. Rose
1. peach 2. fork 7. cork
1. Clover 2. raise 8. food
3. letter 3. eating 9. beets
4. spoon 4. thin 10. grapes
5. over 5. vines
6. better 6. beans
7. garden
8. This is a better way to go.
9. I saw three books.
10. Mamma is very busy.

1. The dirt blew away.
2. Grade
3. First
4. Third
5. Teach
6. Round
7. Beach
8. The birds flew away.
9. Cheer
10. Did you do their work?
### USEFUL INFORMATION

#### NUMERATION.

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#### FEDERAL MONEY.

- 10 cents make 1 dime.
- 10 dimes = 1 dollar
- 10 dollars = 1 eagle

#### ENGLISH MONEY.

- 4 farthings = 1 penny
- 12 pence = 1 shilling
- 20 shillings = 1 pound
- 21 " = 1 guinea

#### FRENCH MONEY.

- 100 centimes = 1 franc

#### GERMAN MONEY.

- 100 pfennig = 1 mark

#### TROY WEIGHT.

- 24 grains (gr.) = 1 pennyweight, marked dwt.
- 20 pennyweights = 1 ounce, oz.
- 12 ounces = 1 pound, lb.

#### AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.

- 16 drams (dr.) = 1 ounce, oz.
- 16 ounces = 1 pound, lb.
- 23 pounds = 1 quarter, qr.
- 4 quarters or 100 lb. = 1 hundredweight, cwt.
- 20 hundredweight = 1 ton, T.

#### APOTHECARIES' WEIGHT.

- 20 grains (gr.) = 1 scruple, scr.
- 3 scruples = 1 dram, dr.
- 8 drams = 1 ounce, oz.
- 12 ounces = 1 pound, lb.

#### LONG MEASURE.

- 12 inches = 1 foot
- 3 feet = 1 yard
- 5 1/2 yards = 1 fathom
- 40 poles = 1 furlong
- 8 furlongs = 1 mile
- 5 miles = 1 league
- 640 acres = 1 square mile

#### SQUARE MEASURE.

- 144 square inches = 1 square foot
- 9 " feet = 1 " yard
- 30 " yards = 1 " pole
- 40 " poles = 1 " fathom
- 400 " square = 1 " acre
- 640 acres = 1 " square mile

#### DRY MEASURE.

- 2 pints (pt.) = 1 quart
- 8 quarts (qt.) = 1 peck
- 4 pecks (pk.) = 1 bushel
- 35 bushels (bu.) = 1 chaldron (ch.)

#### LIQUID MEASURE.

- 4 gills = 1 pint
- 2 pints = 1 quart
- 4 quarts = 1 gallon
- 311/2 gallons = 1 barrel
- 2 bbl. or 88 gals. = 1 hogshead (hhd.)

#### TIME MEASURE.

- 60 seconds = 1 minute
- 60 minutes = 1 hour
- 24 hours = 1 day
- 7 days = 1 week
- 365 1/4 days = 1 common year
- 366 days = 1 leap year
- 100 years = 1 century

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

- 12 units = 1 dozen
- 12 dozen = 1 gross
- 20 units = 1 score
- 56 lbs. = 1 cwt.
- 100 lbs. = 1 quintal
- 100 lbs. = 1 quintal of salt fish
- 100 lbs. = 1 cask of raisins
- 196 lbs. = 1 barrel of flour

#### DENOMINATIONS.

- 200 lbs. = 1 barrel of beef, pork, or fish
- 280 lbs. = 1 barrel of salt at the N.Y. State Salt Works
- 28 lbs. = 1 bushel of oats
- 48 lbs. = 1 bushel of wheat
Northeastern States

Dominion of Canada.

Scale of Miles:
1/25 50 100 150 200
August 16, 1984

Dear Mr. Doig,

I enjoyed reading your book, *This House of Sky*, some time ago. I enjoyed your descriptions of Montana and of the relationships of your parents and your grandmother. I was pleased and surprised while attending a graduation of a friend of mine at MSU this spring to see that you had been awarded an honorary doctorate. Congratulations! Enclosed is an article from the Bozeman Daily Chronicle related to your doctorate.

Sometime after I read your book, I was going through our records and I passed along a little information that was not in your book that you may have, and you may not know, so I offer it to you for what it is worth. On May 29, 1934, your parents were married in St. Andrew’s Episcopal Church. Charles C. Doig was 33 at the time and he was from Sixteen, MT and your mother, Bernita Ringer was 20 and from Ringling, MT. His parents were listed as Peter Doig and Annie Campbell, and her parents were listed as Thomas Ringer and Bessie Glun. The witnesses were Paul Ringer and Anna E. Doig. They were married by the Rev. Louis D. Smith. Louis D. Smith was the Episcopal priest at St. Andrew’s during the thirties, and was remembered as a loving and good priest.

Best wishes to you in your future work.

Faithfully yours,

Michael Morgan

The Rev. Michael Morgan
Dear Rev. Morgan—

Thanks so much for passing along the information about my folks. I hadn't known St. Andrew's was where they were married. You might be interested to know the paths of fate their two witnesses followed. My mother's brother, Paul Ringer, was in an Army band in the South Pacific throughout WWII, married an Australian nurse, and ever since has lived in Rockhampton, Queensland. He made his first visit back to this country a year ago, and it was boggling to see and hear him, thoroughly Aussiefied, side by side with his Montana brother who was the highway maintenance man in Deep Creek Canyon between White Sulphur and Townsend. And my dad's only sister, Anna, married a Nebraskan, lived on a farm back there until he died a couple of years ago; she came back to Montana for a visit, met again a man named Lloyd Essex, who'd been her boyfriend in the Sixteen country 50 years before. They married, and she now lives in Livingston.

Montana continues to hold me in its spell. I'm writing a trilogy of novels that will go across Montana's 100 years of statehood by 1989—the first one will be published in a few weeks—and so I come back to the state to look and see and listen, fairly often. When I'm next in Livingston, I'll have to come by St. Andrew's. Meanwhile, my genuine appreciation, and best wishes.

Sincerely,

[Signature]