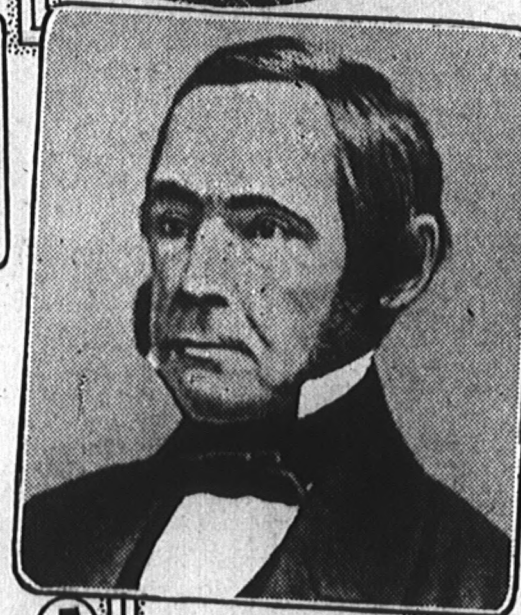
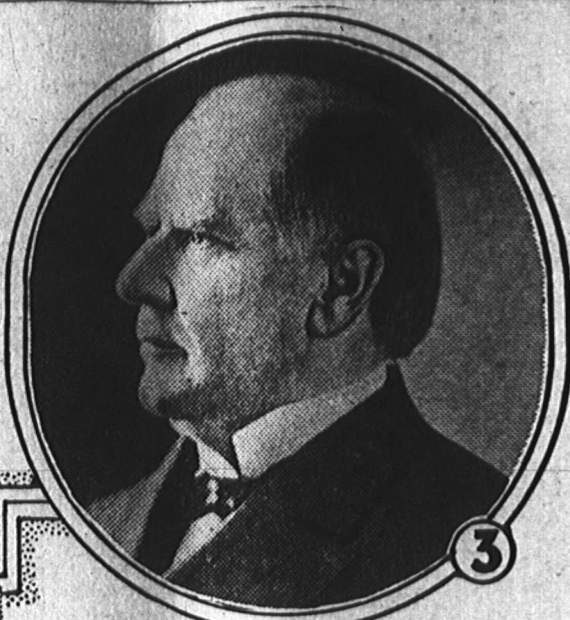
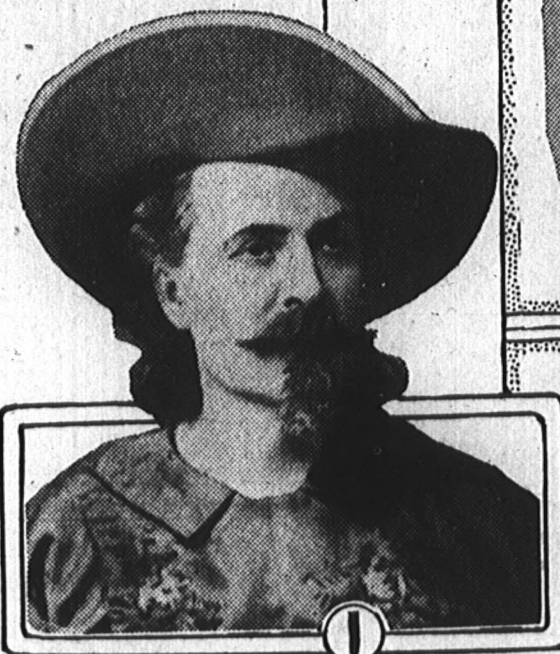


OUR MOUNTAINS BEAR THEIR NAMES

Do you know
who they
are?



By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

RECENTLY the announcement was made that the United States geographic board had approved of the names which had been selected for three hitherto unnamed peaks in the Absaroka range on the boundary between Yellowstone National park and the Shoshone National forest in Wyoming. So Arthur peak, Cody peak and Plenty Coos peak, perpetuating the names of a President of the United States, a famous scout, Indian fighter and showman and a noted chief of the Crow Indians, join the list of mountains that serve as everlasting monuments to individuals.

These names were suggested by the Cody club of Cody, Wyo., the national park service and the national forest service, in response to a request made by William R. Bandy of Helena, cadastral engineer of the United States public survey office, that these peaks be named. Mr. Bandy has had charge of the boundary survey between the park and the forest, which has been in progress during the past year and he discovered three prominent unnamed peaks.

Cody peak, with an elevation of 10,500 feet, was named in honor of Col. William F. Cody, ("Buffalo Bill"). It is located near Pahaska Tepee, which was the hunting lodge built by Colonel Cody at the junction of Middle creek and the North Fork of the Shoshone river, many years ago. Here "Buffalo Bill" entertained many distinguished visitors whom he took on hunting trips through this region. The peak can be seen from the Cody road leading through the Shoshone national forest into the Yellowstone national park.

Arthur peak, having an elevation of 10,426 feet, was named in honor of President Chester A. Arthur who was the first President to enter the Yellowstone park in 1883. The peak is located south of Reservation peak on the divide between Middle and Canfield creeks.

The highest peak of these three was named in honor of Chief Plenty Coos, for many years chief of the Crow Indians. It has an elevation of 10,935 feet, and is located between Arthur and Atkins peaks. Plenty Coos died on March 4, this year, at his home at Pryor, not knowing that this honor had been conferred on him by the United States government.

Plenty Coos is the Anglicized version of the Crow Indian name Aleek-chea-ahooah, meaning "many achievements" or "plenty coups" (coup being the French word for "stroke" or "blow"). Though he was the son of a chief, Plenty Coos did not inherit his title but won it on the field of battle, for during his career as a warrior against the tribal enemies of the Crows he "counted coup" no less than 80 times. During the Sioux war of 1876-77, he led the Crow allies of Gen. George Crook and performed valorous service at the Battle of the Rosebud on June 17, 1876, when Chief Crazy Horse of the Sioux fought Crook to a standstill and then retreated to the big Indian camp on the Little Big Horn river where the Sioux Chief was the leading figure in overwhelming Custer's Seventh cavalry.

After the Indian wars were over Plenty Coos led his people in following "the white man's road." He was the first of the Crows to take up farming and he became a successful cattle raiser. The outstanding leader of the Crows, he represented his people at many councils in Washington and on November 11, 1921, he was the leading representative of the red race at the burial of the Unknown Soldier in Arlington. At the time of his death Plenty Coos was the last of the really great chiefs so that it is singularly appropriate that a mountain peak in the range which bears the name of his people (the Absarokas or Absarokes, the "Sparrow Hawk people" or Crows) should perpetuate his fame for future Americans, both white and red.

But Plenty Coos is not the only Indian chief whose name is preserved in the name of a mountain. In the White mountains of New Hampshire there are peaks named for Osceola, the Seminole who gave the United States government so much trouble about a century ago, and for Tecumseh, the great Shawnee leader, whose resistance to the white race ended only with his death at the Battle of the Thames during the War of 1812. Colorado has a mountain named Red Cloud to recall the name of the great Sioux war chief and the Washakie Needles in Wyoming is a perpetual monument to noble old Chief Washakie of the Shoshones, who, like Plenty Coos, fought on the side of the white man in General Crook's army against the Sioux and Cheyennes in 1876-77. And down in the Great Smoky mountains of North Carolina they are talking of naming a 6,000-foot peak Sequoy-

ah in honor of the "Cadmus of the Cherokees," Sequoyah or George Guess, the Indian artist who devised an alphabet for his people.

It is said that New Hampshire leads all other American states in the number of mountains named for famous persons. Although her peaks are not as high as those in other states, she makes up for this in the numbers and in the dignity of the names. She has a Presidential range composed of peaks, all of them more than 5,000 feet high, which bear the names of five of our early Chief Executives—Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe—and elsewhere in the state mountains honoring two other Presidents—Jackson and Lincoln. Then there are two honoring men who nearly became President—Clay and Webster, one in honor of a famous foreigner who was a friend of the young republic, Lafayette, and another which is a perpetual reminder of that "most versatile American," Benjamin Franklin. Other historic names on peaks in the White mountain state are Hancock, Field, Clinton, Willey, Starr King and Crawford.

Other states which have named their mountain peaks for Presidents are Washington which has a Mt. Adams, Oregon which has a Mt. Washington and a Mt. Jefferson, Colorado which has a Lincoln, a Wilson and a U. S. Grant, Montana which has a Cleveland, Nevada which has a Grant and Utah which has a Wilson. And in Alaska in the lofty grandeur of its 20,300 feet, the highest mountain in North America, stands Mt. McKinley, named in 1896, in honor of William McKinley, so soon to become one of our "martyr Presidents." Alaska also has a Quincy Adams to recall the fame of the second of that line who served in the White House.

Statesmen, generals, explorers, scientists and a great variety of other notables who left their imprint upon our history have also left their imprint upon our geography in mountains named for them. Harney peak, the highest in South Dakota, is named for Gen. W. S. Harney, Mexican and Civil war veteran and famous Indian fighter. Fremont peak in Wyoming recalls Gen. John C. Fremont, "the Pathfinder," Western explorer, Civil war general and Presidential candidate, and Colorado has a Mt. Sherman,

named in honor of Grant's right-hand man in the Civil war, and commander of the army when it was engaged in subduing the Indians in the West, Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman.

Some time ago Idaho honored her famous senator, William E. Borah by naming the highest point in the state after him (Borah peak, 12,655 feet) and Alaska has peaks named after three other famous senators—Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, Joseph Benson Foraker of Ohio and Elihu Root of New York. Also it might be mentioned that Alaska has a peak named for a man upon whom American boyhood looks with the deepest affection—Daniel Carter Beard, the pioneer in the Boy Scout movement.

The list of scientists who have left their names on our high places is a long one. Perhaps the outstanding one is Louis Agassiz, the Swiss naturalist who became a teacher in this country and whose name is preserved in mountain peaks in Arizona, California and Utah. California also has honored in the same way Joseph R. Whitney, American geologist; John Muir, the Scotch naturalist who won his greatest fame in this country; Samuel P. Langley, the American astronomer and pioneer in aviation; John Tyndall, the British physicist; John Leconte, the American entomologist; Charles Darwin, the English naturalist, immortal for his theory of evolution; Alexander Winchell, American geologist; and John Ericsson, the Swedish inventor and designer of the craft that revolutionized naval warfare, the "Monitor" of Civil war fame. Utah has a peak which bears the name of Ferdinand V. Hayden, American geologist and explorer.

To Colorado goes the distinction of having perhaps the best known mountain peak in the United States—Pikes peak, named for Zebulon Montgomery Pike, a native of New Jersey, whose fame as an explorer came to a tragic end during the War of 1812. Pike's explorations in the West included an expedition to trace the Mississippi river to its source in 1805-06 and an exploration of the newly-acquired Louisiana territory in 1806-07. It was during the latter expedition that he "discovered" the peak which now bears his name, although it is pretty certain that he was not the first American to gaze upon that lofty summit. That had been done several years before by an American adventurer, named James Pursey or Purcell of Kentucky. More than that, Pike himself never reached the summit of this mountain, that honor falling to the lot of a later explorer, Edwin James, the botanist and geologist who accompanied the exploring expedition of Maj. Stephen H. Long to the Rocky mountains in 1818-20. In recognition of his feat of climbing the mountain, Long named it James' peak but in later years that was changed to honor the name of its "discoverer" and became Pikes peak.

Not the least of the fame of this mountain lies in the fact that an expression coined during the gold rush to Colorado in the late fifties has become a symbol of American determination. On the canvas tops of the prairie schooners which wound their way across the prairies of the Great West were painted these words "Pikes Peak or Bust!" and that expression is still frequently heard when an American declares his firm purpose to reach his goal no matter what difficulties lie before him.

Not only was a member of the Long expedition the first to climb Pikes peak but it also climbed another peak which today bears the name of Stephen H. Long and Longs peak in the Rocky Mountain National park is second only in fame to its sister mountain in Colorado. Recently Colorado has added another to its list of mountains which honor famous men by giving a peak the name of that fearless explorer of the air, Col. Charles Lindbergh.

Not all of the peaks in the United States which bear the names of men pay tribute to Americans alone for two famous mountains on the Pacific coast are named for British naval officers. In Oregon Mount Hood raises its hoary head high above the surrounding country and looks down from the height of 11,000 feet upon the Columbia river. This mountain was first discovered by white men in 1792. No one knows just which member of Vancouver's expedition first saw it and gave it a name in honor of Admiral Samuel Hood of his majesty's navy.

People in Washington have had a long dispute over one of their most famous peaks. Is it proper to say Mount Tacoma or Mount Rainier? Seattle insists upon honoring the name of Rear Admiral Rainier of the British navy rather than that of Tacoma, a rival city.

Here's the Answer!

If you are unable to identify the men whose pictures are shown above, they are the following:

1. Col. W. F. Cody (Buffalo Bill)—Cody peak in Wyoming; elevation, 10,500 feet.
2. Gen. Zebulon Montgomery Pike—Pikes peak in Colorado; elevation, 14,110 feet.
3. President William McKinley—Mt. McKinley in Alaska; elevation, 20,300 feet.
4. Chief Plenty Coos—Plenty Coos peak in Wyoming; elevation, 10,935 feet.
5. Gen. Stephen H. Long—Longs peak in Colorado; elevation, 14,255 feet.
6. President Chester A. Arthur—Arthur peak in Wyoming; elevation, 10,426 feet.

How Sheep Breeder Can Reduce Outlay

Ohio Specialist Urges Use of Home-Grown Feeds.

By L. A. KAUFFMAN, Department of Animal Husbandry, Ohio State University, WNU Service.

Savings in the cost of producing sheep may often be made by feeding home-grown protein. Feed represents the largest single item of expense in sheep production. Under average Ohio conditions, 60 to 70 per cent of the total cost of raising the flock may be charged to feed and pasture.

High quality legume hays supply both protein and minerals. They are unexcelled for meat and wool production, keep the digestive tract in good condition, and permit the use of larger amounts of other farm-grown roughages such as corn fodder and silage.

With a high quality legume hay wider use of home-grown grains can be made. Less protein supplements are necessary. If it is impossible to grow alfalfa, clover, or sweet clover, I would suggest that soybeans be raised for hay. They are a splendid emergency legume hay crop and are especially high in protein if cut when the beans are just forming on the pod.

Fly Repellants That Are Recommended by Experts

The Nebraska College of Agriculture suggests three formulae for making fly repellants. A mixture of one gallon of used crank case oil and one pint of oil of tar or coal tar stock dip will be effective in repelling flies from live stock and will serve to repel the flies from ten cows for 90 days.

One application daily of the following formula is said to be effective: One gallon fish oil, one-half gallon oil of tar, and one ounce crude carbolic acid.

Another formula consists of 3 bars laundry soap, 4 1/2 quarts coal tar dip, 4 1/2 quarts fish oil, 3 quarts kerosene, 2 quarts whale oil, and 1 1/2 quarts oil of tar.

If these preparations are applied very lightly they will not injure the animals or discolor the hair.—Missouri Farmer.

Browse Plants Numerous

The browse plants, of tremendous value to stock raisers who find grazing scarce, are of wide variety. The Department of Agriculture has made a study of at least 500 different types ranging from weeds to small trees. The term browse is applied to tender shoots, sprouts or twigs upon which animals, both domestic and wild, can feed. It is estimated that there are 300,000,000 acres of pure browse land in the West and experiments have indicated that a use equally as important as animal feeding may develop from a study of the plants. Some of the plants have been found to be a possible source of latex for manufacture of rubber.

Feed Bred Ewes

"Bred ewes should be so fed that they make a constant gain from the time of breeding until lambing time," states D. J. Griswold, professor of animal husbandry at North Dakota Agricultural college. How much this gain should be will depend upon the condition of the ewes at breeding time. "If the ewes are thin when bred, the gain should be greater than if they are already in strong condition," he says. "Ewes that are in good condition in the fall should gain at least as much as the weight of the lamb and the increase in the weight of the wool. This will usually mean a gain of ten to twelve pounds or more per head in about five months."

Agricultural Hints

How can war on the flies be successfully waged? Clean up, spray, and kill the flies.

The estimated income from Ohio farm products for the last year was 17 per cent under the 1910 to 1914 level.

Early market hogs can be produced most economically in areas where there is an abundance of alfalfa or other succulent pasture.

Flag smut, a serious wheat disease in Australia, was reported by the Department of Agriculture to be spreading persistently in Illinois, Missouri and Kansas.

When spraying fruit trees with arsenate of lead, put a thick coat of vaseline on face and exposed skin. This keeps the spray from burning and it will also wash off much easier.

The price of a pound of grain is about the same as the price of a pound of milk. If an additional pound or two of grain makes a cow give an additional two or four pounds of milk, it pays to feed the grain.

"Spray early," say the agricultural experts at Cornell university, "and do not let pests get started."

Beans germinate best in a warm, mellow soil and when planted just deep enough to get the seed into moist soil. Plant in hills or in a row one or two inches deep.

A mineral mixture containing steamed bone meal, air-slaked lime or ground limestone and 20 per cent salt should be kept before pigs all the time.

WHEAT WILL BEAT 1924-1928 AVERAGE

August Estimate Four Times Greater Than 1931 Output—Eight Crops Continue Above Average.

Helena.—Although reduced about 20 per cent by heat damage in July, Montana's wheat crop still promises to exceed the average production of 1924-1928, according to the August 1 survey of the state-federal crop reporting service. The present estimate of 59,694,000 bushels compares with 14,684,000 bushels harvested in 1931 and the 1924-1928 average production of 58,197,000.

Corn: Although August conditions are slightly below the 10-year average for corn the crop has not been hurt by July heat beyond a point where improvement can occur with favorable August weather.

Sugar Beets: Expanding acreage in recent years has resulted in a rather strong upward trend in sugar beet production in Montana as is indicated by the present outlook of 684,000 tons compared with the five-year average production of 329,000 tons.

Flaxseed: Heat and dry weather, damage in eastern Montana where the bulk of the state's flax acreage is located have reduced the flax crop yield prospects to 56 per cent of a normal.

Barley: The yield per acre prospect for barley is slightly above the 10-year average for August, but due to acreage expansion the production outlook is about 16 per cent better than the average production of 1924-28.

Oats: An oats crop a little above average is indicated by the August condition compared with the 10-year average.

Apples: Apple prospects were discounted rather strongly by reporters on August 1 compared with their estimates of July 1. However, a crop about 26 per cent larger than that of 1931 is still indicated.

Potatoes: Early July frost damage in parts of western and south central Montana hurt the potato crop as did also heat and dry weather during the last half of the month.

Beans: Crop reporters indicate a better prospect for beans on August 1 than a month ago.

Hay: A hay crop nearly 75 per cent larger than the short 1931 production and about 11 per cent above the 1924-28 average production.

Other Crops: A rye crop moderately under the five-year average production; a cherry crop about 25 per cent larger and a seed pea crop about equal to the five-year average are indicated by the August estimates. The alfalfa seed crop has been injured by worms and heat damage and will not yield much more per acre than in 1931 although the acreage cut will be materially larger.

Montana Briefs

Montana coal mining, at a standstill for six weeks, is swinging back into the pace of operation which prevailed before termination of the former working agreement, July 1.

Prince Frederick, fourth son of the former Crown Prince Wilhelm of Germany, is in Yellowstone national park for a three-day visit. The 20-year-old prince is traveling alone. He intends to return to Detroit and obtain employment in the automotive industry for a short time to learn American methods. His brother is employed now in an automobile manufacturing plant.

With the recent announcement of authorization of sufficient funds to complete the section of the Going-to-the-Sun, or Transmontain highway in Glacier park between St. Mary's junction and Going-to-the-Sun, prospects are that the entire road from Belton to St. Mary will be finished this year. The road, however, will not be open for tourist travel before sometime next summer.

At a recent meeting of the board of trustees of the Sidney school district it was decided to lower the tuition charge for the elementary school from \$70 to \$60 per pupil for the term. This charge has remained stationary at \$70 since 1929 but educational costs have been reduced the last year or two so it was agreed that the lower rate might now go into effect.

An actual saving in expenditures in Wheatland county funds of \$19,686.34 was made from July 1, 1931, to June 30, 1932, according to figures given out by Nellie T. Good, county treasurer. This figure does not include the savings in schools, which was considerable. In addition to the almost \$22,000 saving, county indebtedness during the same dates was reduced \$28,551.91, making a total saving of \$48,238.25.

C. A. Evans, 86, of Living Springs, Wheatland county, had the distinction of being awarded the medal for being the oldest Montana pioneer in attendance at the pioneers' convention recently held in Missoula. Mr. Evans has been a resident of Montana since 1857, a period of 65 years.

Prospects of developing a producing oil well on acreage near Big Timber owned by Dr. C. F. Watkins have been enhanced materially by showings of crude and gas in the past few days, according to I. Kreiner of the Shoshone Consolidated Oil company, which is drilling the test.