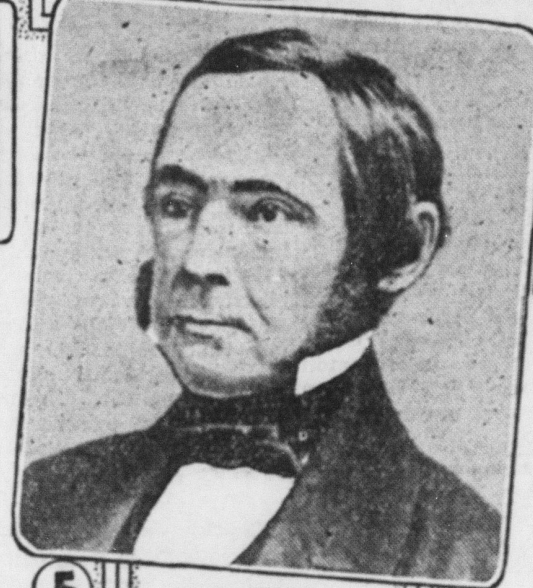


# OUR MOUNTAINS BEAR THEIR NAMES

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-ahooosh, 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 fame 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 Ellihu 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 Purshley 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.

## Flag Smut Found in Winter Wheat

Its Presence Is Reported in Three States by Federal Experts.

Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture—WNU Service.

Flag smut, a serious wheat disease in Australia, and one now found in Illinois, Missouri, and Kansas in this country, is spreading persistently, although it has not reached dangerous proportions.

Department authorities fear flag smut may get into semiarid winter-wheat regions in the West, under growth conditions more like those in Australia, where the disease is a serious problem, and for that reason they are doing everything possible to check it in its present stage.

In Illinois the plant disease men found flag smut in one county, Macon, where it had not been found before. Counties in which it had been found before and was present this year were: Logan, Hancock, Green, Madison, and St. Clair.

In Missouri they found the flag smut in St. Louis county. It was found in Leavenworth county, Kansas, where it had previously been reported, and the scouts also discovered it in four fields south of Wallula in Wyandotte county.

Harvest Queen wheat continues more susceptible than other varieties to flag smut. Michigan Wonder is somewhat more resistant than Harvest Queen, while many of the standard varieties have proven very resistant in experimental tests at Leavenworth, Kan. The government men visited Kay and Noble counties in Oklahoma, as that is a Harvest Queen area, and they feared a new infection there. No flag smut has been reported from Oklahoma.

Flag smut is a disease in the stem and leaves of the wheat which robs the plant of its food and prevents it from heading. Treating the seed prevents the smut except where the disease is in the soil, when the use of seed of resistant varieties is the best preventive. The department, in cooperation with the Kansas State agricultural college, is testing about 250 varieties and selections at Leavenworth, Kan., in the winter-wheat belt to develop wheat resistant to flag smut.

## Great Vitality of Seeds

Proved by Experiments

Here's weed news for the farmer, but it's bad.

Seeds of wild morning glory, buried for 30 years, sprouted almost at once after being unearthed and planted, the United States Department of Agriculture reports.

The seeds were buried as part of an experiment to discover how long seeds may lie in the soil and still grow, and to discover how long seeds must be buried to be killed.

The morning glory will be given further opportunity to prove its "staying power," as some seeds buried 30 years ago are still in the ground and will not be removed for ten more years.

## Fertilizer Boosts Profit

George B. Harreld, Grant county, Indiana, has found that there is more profit in tomatoes and roasting ears than in field crops. Last year he raised 155 tons of tomatoes on 10 acres. The crop brought \$2,170. He also raised 30 acres of sweet corn. Although it was a dry year the corn averaged three tons an acre.

"I must give a lot of the credit for my good tomato yield to fertilizer," said Mr. Harreld. "I used 200 pounds an acre of 2-8-4. I wouldn't try now to raise tomatoes without fertilizer."—Capper's Farmer.

## Hardwoods Improve Pines

Quality of lumber in second-growth southern pine stands is improved by the presence of a substantial mixture of second-growth of hardwoods of the same age, recent United States forest service studies show. The shorter, broad-leaved trees help materially in shading out and causing natural pruning of the lower branches of the pines, promoting earlier formation of clear lumber in the growing pine trunks. Best results were found where the stand included approximately 20 per cent of well-distributed hardwoods.

## Rations for Brood Sow

In feeding brood sows just before they farrow, one of the principal points is to keep the bowels open. Very little grain should be fed. A slop made of milk or water and mill-run is the best feed. Rolled oats may be used in place of the mill-run. Keep the sow a little hungry. If the bowels are not in proper condition either before or after farrowing, feed about one teaspoonful of crystal oil or one tablespoonful of Glauber salts in the slop once daily for several days.—Idaho Farmer.

## Shade for Hogs

Hogs need shade during the hot summer days. With the advent of the swine sanitation system many hogs are raised in fields away from any natural cover. These hogs should be provided with a temporary shade, which is easily made by setting a few posts and building a frame which can be covered with short pieces of wire netting, and this then covered with a foot of straw. When the hogs are moved in the fall the entire shade can be dismantled.—Prairie Farmer.

## 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 Repellents That Are Recommended by Experts

The Nebraska College of Agriculture suggests three formulae for making fly repellents. A mixture of one gallon of used crank case oil and one pint 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, 4½ quarts coal tar dip, 4½ quarts fish oil, 3 quarts kerosene, 2 quarts whale oil, and 1½ 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.

### 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.