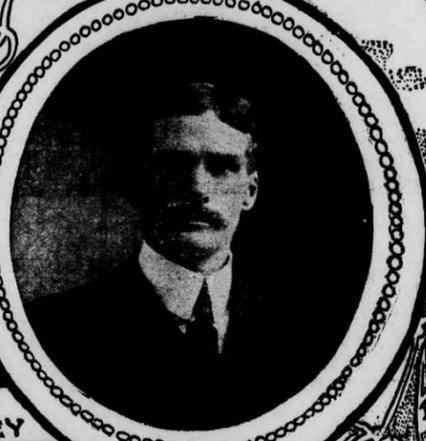


# INTER MOUNTAIN

## Saturday Supplement

NOV. 30  
1901



PROF. R. A. GOOLEY



J. W. BLANKINSHIP



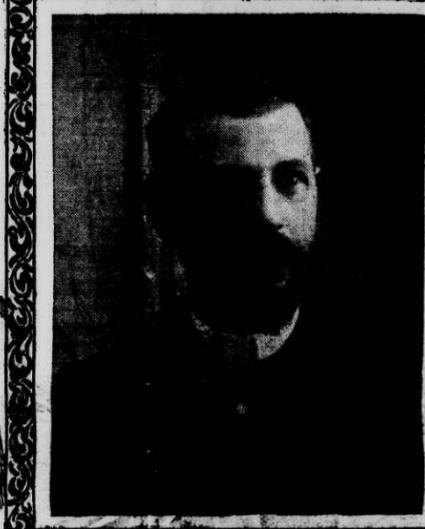
PROF. ROBERT SHAW



H. G. GARDINER



DR. F. W. TRAPHAGEN



SAMUEL FORTIER

### THE FARMERS INSTITUTE OF MONTANA

(Special to Inter Mountain.)  
Bozeman, Nov. 30.—Farming is an honorable profession. Men who till the soil and reap the harvests of the earth follow more closely the pursuit which Providence intended them to than any other class of people on this mundane sphere. When it comes to independence there is not another profession in existence to compare with it.  
The farmer follows the seasons—in the spring his thoughts turn towards the plow and the seed with which to sow his land; in the summer he watches the young shoots of wheat, oats, barley or other cereal or grasses slowly but surely pass from their infancy to maturity; and in the fall he gathers in the golden harvest and prepares to transport his crop to market; and, lastly, in the winter, he feeds his stock for the spring market and plans the next year's work.  
And so a farmer's life is not a lazy one, but is one continuous round of seasons which bring with them hopes and wishes, disappointments and despair, successes and failures the same as in any other calling in life.  
**An Inborn Instinct.**  
Not every man can be a farmer, for like other professions there must be that inborn instinct that directs the thoughts in the right direction so that the body may work in unison with the mind. Any man can hold a plow and drive a team after a fashion, but if he does not care for his "job" he will not make a very good plowman or teamster.  
In the West, where the virgin soil produced so abundantly, very little knowledge of the profession of farming has been brought into practice, but as the country grows older and more thickly settled it is becoming more and more apparent that the science of husbandry must be learned in order that the best results may be obtained and that at a minimum expenditure of labor or cash.

It is for the purpose of teaching the farmers the most modern methods of husbandry that the farmers' institutes have become a state institution. The institutes are regular schools of farming for the practical man who believes in keeping abreast of the times, and it was for this reason that the last legislature of Montana appropriated the sum of \$200,000 per year to carry on the good work, a small, insignificant sum, it is true, but a step in the right direction.  
Winter is the time the farmer feeds his stock and lays his plans for the next year's work, and it is during this season that he finds time to attend "school" or farmers' institutes.  
During the summer months he is so busy that he could not take time to attend and it is the intention of the Montana Farmers' Institute board, which by the way is another product of the last legislature, to hold as many meetings as possible during the months of December, January and February of each year.  
On the 25th and 26th of this month an institute will be held in Helena and towards the close of the month another one will take place in Miles City, and institutes will be held in every county during the winter months.  
Nearly every state and territory in the Union has farmers' institute organizations and the Southern people take an especial interest in the work and farmers attend very largely in some parts of Mississippi and Southern Atlantic states.  
Minnesota now appropriates something like \$16,000 annually to carry on the work, and in addition publishes an annual, giving the most important portions of all the addresses, papers and discussions delivered at the various institutes, and the annual comprises several hundred pages of closely printed matter.  
The farmers' institutes in Montana

are as yet new and the appropriation as yet too small to admit of the employment of a superintendent. However, the board has placed the direction of the institutes in charge of the staff of the experiment station, the members of which will carry on the work without compensation.  
Each institute will have morning, afternoon and evening sessions, the two former being devoted to regular farm topics and the latter to lectures of a more popular character to the general public.  
The stereopticon will be used extensively to illustrate the addresses and experiments and the station lantern is now undergoing repairs preparatory to the winter's work, and various charts, models and maps will play an important part in the sessions, for it is possible to convey the needed information more readily by these means than in any other way.  
Montana being of immense area may be designated as a diversified state. It has several distinct climates and no hard and fast rule can be applied to more than one section—methods which will apply to one part of the state will be entirely unsuited to another.  
**Variety of Products.**  
This is also true as to the variety and adaptability of the products.  
At the institutes held on the West Side fruit raising and diversified farming will be the principal topics, while in the three counties of Teton, Choteau and Valley, irrigation and the production of alfalfa and other forage crops, the raising of sheep and cattle and their kindred industries.  
Stock raising and the cultivation of

alfalfa will also be discussed in Eastern Montana, and for the purpose of aiding the stockmen to diagnose disease their treatment and prevention, the board has been fortunate in securing the services of Dr. Knowles, state veterinarian, and his deputies.  
In the central portion of the state, the Gallatin valley, for instance, grain raising, stock feeding and small fruits will form topics for discussion and investigation.  
**Lectures and Addresses.**  
Following in the steps of Minnesota, the Montana Farmers' Institute board will expend a large part of the annual appropriation in gathering and printing an annual containing lectures, addresses, etc., and enough will be printed so that nearly every farmer in the state may secure a copy, that in providing the appropriation will allow of this generosity.  
The first institute to be held since Governor Toole appointed, under authority granted by the legislature, Messrs. T. C. Powers of Helena, P. T. Brown of Miles City, A. L. Stone, president of the State Horticultural association, and Director Fortier of the experiment station, as the Montana Farmers' Institute board, was held during the present month at Kalispell, in Flathead county.  
Previous to that there had been a few institutes held from time to time in various parts of the state. At first the sessions were not well attended but the more progressive farmers saw that the institutes were productive of many good hints to the farmer.  
Prof. Shaw on his return from Kalispell, said that the Flathead county farmers came from all over the county

and took an enthusiastic interest, discussing the various ways of making the most of soils, economic irrigation and other topics pertaining to horticulture and agriculture.  
**Give Farmers the Benefit.**  
As stated above the staff of the experiment station will attend the various institutes and give the farmers the benefit of their studies along the special lines embraced in their respective professions.  
Director Fortier, who is one of the most widely known engineers in the West, will devote the greater portion of his lectures and addresses to irrigation.  
There is probably no better posted man in Montana, or even in the arid states, than Mr. Fortier on irrigation, and as nearly every farmer, be he grain, fruit, cattle, sheep or diversified rancher depends more or less on irrigation to grow his grain and fruit, or raise hay to feed his stock, it is important he should learn all that he possibly can in this respect.  
Dr. Traphagen has spent a great deal of time the past summer and fall gathering together samples of the various soils of the state for the purpose of examining them to determine whether sugar beets will prosper and pay for their raising, and also what can be done with alkali lands. He will, of course, take up other important subjects which he has investigated as chemist of the Agricultural college.  
Dr. Blankenship has spent much time during the summer vacation in investigating the poisonous plants of the state, and especially those which have proved fatal to sheep and other stock. He will also talk on new varieties of grasses

and their adaptability to the soils of Montana.  
Mr. Gardiner will handle a subject which will probably interest the wives of the farmers to a greater degree than the farmers themselves. He knows a good chicken when he sees it and can tell an audience how poultry should be raised, what kind of breed and what they are good for after they have been raised.  
And last Prof. Shaw, who has charge of the experiment station farm, will give the institutes the benefit of his experience along the line of stock breeding, grain raising, grasses, vegetables and soil culture.  
Prof. Shaw always make his remarks very interesting and his subjects, being along lines of vital interest to every stockman and farmer in the state, always provides food for thought and experiment by the Montana farmer.  
**Benefactors to the State.**  
In short, it may be said, the farmers' institutes of Montana will soon be deemed a necessity, and the staff of the experiment station at Bozeman, will be regarded as having been benefactors of the state not only as the instructors of the coming generations of farmers, but the teachers of the matured and experienced husbandmen of today.

**SHIPMENTS OF GOLD BREAK ALL RECORDS.**  
On the steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse of the North German Lloyd company, which sails from this port tomorrow, will be shipped \$7,050,000 of gold by American firms. This will be the largest consignment of gold in one ship in the financial history of the country. The shipment is remarkable in many ways and particularly in the fact that this great output will be shipped to Europe with only \$5,000,000 of it covered by insurance, so that if any accident should happen to the steamer in her journey across the Atlantic over \$2,000,000 of it will turn out a dead loss.  
None of the insurance companies of this city will undertake a risk of more than \$5,000,000 of money going out of the country. The foreign exchange bankers, in their eagerness to get it across the Atlantic to the continental financial centers, where just now there is an enormous demand for gold, have thrown all restrictions aside and assumed the responsibility for over one-third of the immense amount that will be shipped tomorrow.  
The big firms of Wall street have been shipping gold from this country to Europe for the last two weeks, and each shipment has been showing steady gains. The demands for gold from the other side have been proportionately increasing, and they were met as quickly and as fully as they could be.  
Of the firms that are interested in the gold shipment Lazard Freres have a consignment of \$2,500,000; H. S. Bloch, Ickelheimer & Co., \$1,500,000; Goldman, Sachs & Co., \$1,000,000; Kidder, Peabody & Co., \$750,000 and the National City Bank, \$1,300,000, making a total of \$7,050,000. The total gold exports this fall have been \$17,000,000 in round numbers.  
Assuming that the shipment is \$7,050,000, it means, should the shipment be in the usual form, eagles, the entire shipment would weigh 180,898,000 grains, each eagle weighing 258 grains. In avoirdupois, the shipment would weigh 25,699 pounds, or nearly 13 tons. Given to men to carry, each man being supposed to take 100 pounds, it would require 256 men, with a boy to carry the balance that would be left over. It would be a load for a freight car or for seven trucks. Expressed in cubic inches, the shipments contain 7,402,390 cubic inches.—Chicago Record-Herald.