

# ROSEBUD COUNTY NEWS.

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NO. 50



## TIME CARD OF TRAINS. FORSYTH

WEST-BOUND	ARRIVE	DEPART
No. 1, North Coast Limited	8:16 am	.....
No. 3 Express	10:45 pm	.....
No. 53 Freight	5:05 am	.....
EAST-BOUND	ARRIVE	DEPART
No. 2, North Coast Limited	12:01 pm	.....
No. 4 Express	2:30 am	.....
No. 54 Freight	9:20 am	.....

Get Permit at Ticket Office for Freight Trains

## PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

**D. A. C. WILSON,**  
—PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON—  
Office in Drug Store Building.  
Forsyth, Montana.

**D. HARRY J. HUENE,**  
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.  
Office rooms over Peter Droese's  
Drug Store.  
Office Hours—9:00 a. m. to 12:00 m.  
—1:00 p. m. to 4:00 p. m. and 7:00 to  
8:30 p. m.

**SYDNEY SANNER,**  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,  
Miles City, Montana.

**GEORGE W. FARR,**  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,  
Miles City, Montana.

**V. H. COLLINS**  
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**E. HILBERT**  
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**GEORGE A. HORKAN**  
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Practice before all State Courts,  
United States Courts and United States  
Land Office.  
FORSYTH, MONTANA.

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**AMERICAN HOTEL.**  
A. R. SICKLER, Prop.  
**Newly Renovated**  
The only first-class hotel in  
Forsyth—in fact one of the  
best in eastern Montana. . .  
A select and fresh line of  
**Wines, Liquors and Cigars** will  
be found at the Hotel Bar  
We maintain in connection  
**Billiard and Pool Tables and**  
**Spacious Sample Room**  
Prompt service and courteous  
treatment is our guarantee  
—The—  
**N. P. Lunch Room**  
Is under the same manage-  
ment, at which place you will  
receive courteous treatment  
and the best short-order ser-  
vice in the city.

**Home Bakery**  
Mrs. James Wylder, Prop.  
12 Bread Tickets \$1.00  
Bread, per loaf 10 cents  
Buns, per doz. 15 cents  
Cookies, " 10 & 15 cents  
Pies, each 20 & 30 cents  
Layer cake, 50 cents  
Loaf cake, 40 cents  
Baked beans,  
per quart 25 cents  
**Catering**  
First door west of News office

## Concerning Land Inoculation.

During the year 1904 the Department of Agriculture developed, tested, and patented a process by which nitrogen gathering germs may be transferred from one part of the country to another, and supplied to soils in which they may be deficient. Since that time numerous inoculation enquiries have reached the Experiment Station, and it is in the hope that farmers may gain a clearer understanding of this phase of soil bacteria situation, that a short explanation is offered at this time.

Soil inoculation, or the addition of nitrogen gathering germs to the soil is practised only when a leguminous crop is to be grown. These leguminous crops, such as clover alfalfa, peas, etc. require a large amount of nitrogen for growth. Since this element does not exist naturally in the soil, but has to be added from the atmosphere, the legumes experience difficulty in getting a sufficient supply for growth. To overcome this disadvantage they have associated with them certain organisms having homes on their roots. These organisms or germs build up their bodies from the atmospheric nitrogen, and as they multiply and decay rapidly much nitrogen is added to the soil for use by the growing plants.

Investigations reveal the fact that nitrogen gathering germs are not present in all soil. When absent, legumes are deprived of the nitrogen supply which comes from the decaying germs and usually succumb for lack of this food element. It is in such soil that inoculation may prove of value.

Since bacteria are small plants which multiply when placed under favorable conditions, the method of preparing the inoculation material is to secure the desired bacteria from the roots of legumes where they are growing, and grow them under conditions where they may be fully controlled. From these growths or "culture" solutions of water and nitrogen free chemicals are then started. After two or three days the liquid which has a milky appearance from the rapid multiplication of the germs, which is to saturate absorbent cotton and the cotton is rapidly dried. This cotton is then done up in packages. These, with certain packages of chemicals are sent to the "inoculation material applicant." In following the directions he simply restores the dormant bacteria to active growth; allows them to multiply, and gets them into his soil by soaking the seed before sowing. If the soil conditions are favorable, the germs multiply rapidly and spread over an entire field.

After having demonstrated the feasibility of this method of distributing bacteria, the Department of Agriculture discontinued sending out the packages in 1905. Immediately a number of companies were organized for the purpose of supplying the farmer with this great aid to agriculture. Of these, the National Nitro-Culture Company is the largest firm doing business at the present time. This company advertises to supply inoculation material for the different legumes at a price not exceeding \$2.00 per acre in each case.

The New York Experiment Station has recently published a bulletin in which is reported the results of tests conducted to determine the value of soil inoculation packages as sold during 1905. The results are from tests carried on in the laboratories of five different experiment stations and are consequently quite reliable. They show that many of the packages sold during 1905 gave no results even when directions were followed most carefully. This is not necessarily due to dishonesty on the part of the manufacturer, as the same difficulty was noted in the packages prepared by the Department of Agriculture.

The trouble seems to lie in the method of preparing the material and putting up the packages. As put up at present, they are not protected against sudden changes of heat and cold, and as a consequence the germs die or lose vitality, so that they do not develop satisfactorily when used as indicated by the directions.

In the same bulletin results are given which show that these bacteria when laboratory prepared lose their vitality very rapidly. This indicates that with the present methods of pre-

paration, the age of the cultures is one of the important factors. In summing up his conclusions, the author of the above mentioned publication says "the principle of inoculation remains unchanged." There can be no doubt that the introduction of bacteria where lacking and under proper conditions for growth will benefit legumes.

But it is certain that the commercial packages of cotton as distributed in 1905 are not reliable agencies to secure such inoculation.

A simple and inexpensive way of inoculating for any degree legume is to secure some soil from a field where the desired is growing and add it to the field just being sown. A sack of soil from the surface foot of a field on which the desired crop nourishes, indicating the presence of bacteria, distributed over higher places of the field we desire to inoculate will bring about this result very effectively. By putting it on the elevations, the tendency of the soil to wash down the sides distributes it somewhat, and as the bacteria multiply rapidly they will soon be found over the entire area where the legume is growing.

It is essential that we procure soil from a field of the same crop as that which we hope to grow, otherwise we may expect no increased returns. For instance; soil from an alfalfa field would be of no value if we desire to inoculate for common red clover, as the organism are in each case peculiar to the plant. This is true in all legumes with the possible exception of alfalfa and sweet clover which may have identical nitrogen gathering germs.

Since the announcement of the preparation of nitrogen inoculation cultures by the Department of Agriculture, many of the failures to get clover and alfalfa started have been attributed to the lack of the necessary bacteria in the soil. While this may be the case in some sections of the central west, experience seems to indicate that for most Montana soils there is little need of inoculation.

The chief cause of failure along this line throughout the west are; the insufficient preparation of the seed bed; too much alkali; or the presence of hard impervious layer of subsoil through which the roots cannot penetrate. Then seeding alfalfa, in fact any of the clovers, where the seeds are small, it is important that the seed bed be thoroughly prepared in order that the young plant may find favorable conditions when it is weakest.

In case of the presence of too much alkali drainage of this out of the soil seems to be about the only permanent cure.

When the soil is underlaid by a hard impervious layer, it may be difficult to get some of the deep rooted plants started for a time. The experience in this connection has been, that after irrigation has been followed for a time this layer becomes broken down and the difficulty is entirely set aside.

Fortunately for the Northwestern States, the above mentioned and a few other unfavorable conditions for the legumes are the exception, so that most farmers may have the full aid of these great fertilizers maintainers.

## A Fish Story.



Cholly—Yes, I once went up in a balloon. It collapsed, and I fell 200 feet and was caught in a net.  
The Kids—A net? Sounds like a fish story.—Browning's Magazine.

Mr. Staylate—You used to say I was the light of your life.  
Miss Pert—Yes, but papa says all lights must be put out at 10 o'clock.—New York World.

## Just A Reminder

Much comment is being made on the article, written by Miss Tarbell for McClure, based on the Italian Machiavelli's "The Prince." The Great Falls Tribune comments on it in a most unbiased and fair manner and says in part: "In 'The Prince' Machiavelli set forth his theory that the duty of every ruler was to promote the welfare of himself and his kingdom in any manner that might suggest itself. Treachery, cruelty, falsehood and all sorts of crimes were justifiable, nay commendable, if the end sought was the aggrandizement of the government and country."

She finds, and there are many evidences of the correctness of her findings, that success is the paramount duty of the commercial world. It can be attained in the highest degree only by force. At times it requires violence, cruelty, falsehood, perjury, treachery. But the creed of the current commercialism does not hesitate at these practices. The only thing is to be sure that they are necessary for the good of the business, and to be careful to insist upon them always as wise and commendable and that they work together for the greatest good of the greatest number.

Commendable also is it that these things should be done with charm of manner, public benevolence and private charity. "Probably," says Miss Tarbell, "at no period of the world's history where the Machiavellian formula has been the chief working one of a great social institution has its crowning principle—to give the whole fabric the color of charity—been so universally practised as it is today by our captains of industry. Today there is hardly to be found in American industry a leader, however Machiavellian in practice, who does not seek to justify himself in the eyes of the public by some form of benefit to society. They see it pays to be known as public benefactors. That such a reputation will keep the public silent longer than any other. That a great gift may often head off legislative investigation. It is an application of Napoleon's wisdom: When the people are restive, "gild a dome."

Is this criticism true of American commercial life?  
And if it is true of the big fellows is it not true also of the smaller fry, who are limited only by their ability and their opportunity?

With most of us, is honor and righteousness the main thing; or is success, whether that success be measured by a dollar or a million, first and most thought of?

That is the question that every man asks himself if he would do his part to bring about the change.

It does no good to decry the iniquities of a Rockefeller if you yourself are trying to get the better of your fellow men in a small way just as Rockefeller is trying in a larger way. To be sure, he does more harm, because his opportunities for harm are greater.

But do not make the mistake of imagining that you are less blameworthy because your opportunities are smaller.

It is the intent, not the result that should be the measure of crime.

Miss Tarbell is perhaps for the most part correct in her rancorous criticism of the great leaders of finance, but she fails to make note of the "commercial Machiavellism" among the small fish. What's sauce for the fat corporation fed goose, is sauce for the under-fed work a day gander. The Tribune Article closes by saying "If all the men in this country who have declaimed against the oil men, and the steel men, the insurance men during the last few months, would purge themselves thoroughly, and keep themselves purged, Machiavellianism in our commercial life would soon become almost unknown."

## KIRBY

Kirby, March 12, 1906

S. O'Dell is taking advantage of the snow and working a large crew of men in the logging camp.

V. M. Holmes has forbidden hunting or fishing on his land, and will, he says, prosecute any violations of this to the limit.

Andrew Redmond, who was riding a pretty foxy horse last week, showed his skill as a horseman by sticking to the saddle when the animal bucked furiously.

Tom Person made a flying trip to Lodge Grass one day last week.

On the 17th of this month there will be a big dance at the Kirby hall. The affair is being managed by the Davis brothers and is sure to be a great success. Music will be furnished by the Sheridan band and a free lunch will be served at 12 o'clock. Come and tellyour neighbor to come. Everyone is welcome to the big dance.

There is a Kirby girl who has had so many fellows that they have decided to hold a reunion. Time and place to be announced later.

W. M. Holmes has just completed a large reservoir in which water will be stored for the future watering of a 200 acre tract of land. Kirby people are firm believers in the great possibilities of irrigation.

Dame Rumor has it that the wedding bells will soon be ringug at Kirby.

The Colmer brothers have been putting in a busy winter getting out logs.

The saw mill will be started up about the first of May. It would be advisable for anyone in need of lumber to get in an early order.

Despite the fact that there has been a good deal of snow on the Rosebud, we have had a very mild winter.

To work or not to work; that is the question:

Whether 'tis better to sit thee down and view the pile of filth and garbage—ancient tomato cans and the like,

Sown in dire confusion around the yard,

Or to arise and with the aid of rake and strong right arm

To make of this confusion place most clean,

And fit part wherein man may dwell.

To sleep, to dream, and stretch our lazy length and see

No more the painful eyesore of our yard unkept

And piled fence high with empty cans

And in this state to think our happiness doth lie.

To rest, to take our ease,

And when we wake to view once more,

The horrid presence of those empty cans,

Ay there's the rub—

For in the waking moments of our days we're sure to see with great distress this gruesome thing.

It makes us sore to see the warm spring sun light up this place,

And gentle breezes waft an odor rancous and most foul to our keen nostril—

Ah! but for this the spade and rake and other implements of spring,

Would rust and rot away.

Who would attempt in spring to clean the yard,

But that the dread of summer days, and singing birds, and flowers,

Set off by such as this, would spur him on.

Thus springtime doth make workers of us all,

And thus our otherwise dull selves are forced to meet and conquer with a giant strength,

Our back yard foe.

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**CRESCENT CREAMERY BUTTER**  
THE CRESCENT CREAMERY CO.  
ST. PAUL, MINN.  
ASK YOUR DEALER FOR IT

**SEEDS TREES**  
**CORN** 23rd ANNUAL Catalog of  
EARLIEST AND HARDEST OF EVERYTHING ON EARTH.  
Every person who tills a foot of land needs it. Send for it now.  
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