



Rocky Mountain Husbandman

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

TERMS, \$4.00 Per Year.

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The ROCKY MOUNTAIN HUSBANDMAN is designed to be, as the name indicates, a husbandman in every sense of the term...

ADVERTISING RATES.

Table with 10 columns (1-10) and 6 rows (1 week to 1 year) showing advertising rates.

Transient advertisements payable in advance. Regular advertisements payable quarterly.

Remittances by registered letter, post-office order or draft at our risk; but not at our expense.

Agricultural.

PLENTY of water is essential to every growing crop.

IRRIGATE your gardens three as often as you do your fields.

FARMERS generally pay too little attention to their gardens.

The best success is made in gardening by irrigating lightly every day.

MEADOWS should be irrigated twice as often and be made twice as wet as grain fields.

NEARLY forty-six per cent. of the whole surface of the kingdom of Spain is still uncultivated.

There are upwards of 1,000,000 agricultural land owners in Germany possessing each less than 3 1/2 acres.

FIELDS have not yet commenced to get very dry, and the growing crop is not very thirsty, but it is well to water dry bench lands.

IRRIGATING is quite a science. The farmer should take care not to wash his soil away, and should never allow his crops to suffer a day from drouth.

OATS sown at this time often mature, and even if they do not are quite as valuable to most farmers, if cut a little green, for hay.

Of the wheat crop in the East Indies one peculiar feature is that it is never a failure. Nine-tenths of the rainfall is during four months of the year, ending about the 20th of October, and the wheat is sown at the close of this period.

If you want to have delicious radishes, don't pile on a lot of coarse stable manure, but go to your chip pile, clear off the unrotted chips on top, and then put a wagon load or more of the soft rich soil made by the well rotted chips on your radish bed.

FORMERLY it was thought that education was not necessary for a farmer—ability to swing an axe, hold a plow, handle a hoe and swing a scythe being all that was required in a good farmer.

ONE of the ancient grist-mills of Pompeii which has been unearthed has four run of stones, conical shaped, with a stone hopper receiving the grain, turned by the upper stone, which was the runner.

ONE of the many elements of success in farming is in keeping posted up with the times. This in a great measure may be obtained by reading our best agricultural journals, and he who is a close student can learn much that he can use to his own advantage and at small cost.

THE OUTLOOK FOR WHEAT.

On Wednesday we met a friend in Fenchurch street whom we thought to be in India. "I have been and am just back," was his reply to our question, "and have only time to tell you that a good crop of wheat will be grown this season, especially in the Punjab districts."

Australia has but an irregular wheat crop, poor in one colony and only very middling for quantity elsewhere. The first transactions, therefore, after harvest, seem likely to be the lowest.

Egypt is enjoying a fine season and is likely, in May to have an average surplus of wheat and beans for export.

California has had an unusual rainfall for March, and farmers are jubilant with enlarged expectations.

The Western United States do not send definite estimates of prospects, but generally the season promises an average harvest, outside the reach of the flooded districts.

France and Europe, including Russia, acknowledge good prospects, present expectations being, however, mixed with fears that the good season may have reverses in store.

FARM LUXURIES.

It is something to be wondered at, that so many farmers' families are so blind to, or, rather, so willfully neglectful of, their opportunities to have and enjoy many of the physical luxuries of life.

This is not as it should be. Every farmer's home should have a garden and that a good one. I have worked in the garden, and observed the results to be obtained from it, enough to be satisfied that at least one-third of the living for an ordinary family can be raised from a garden of half an acre.

TO grow them in perfection all the nourishment in the soil must be given them. When you come to think out the list of vegetables that you can raise you will begin to understand how much variety a garden can give to your bill of fare.

Every farmer should grow fruit for home use—strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, currants, gooseberries, grapes, cherries and apples; quite a list, you see, and most people esteem the fruits of which it is made up as luxuries.

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The Poultry Yard.

POULTRY keeping is a healthy and engrossing pursuit.

It will pay to grow fowls as long as half grown birds are worth \$3 per dozen, and they are seldom worth less than \$6 per dozen.

THERE is no business in Montana that a man can carry on successfully with a small capital that will pay better than raising poultry.

It is noticeable that successful fanciers, who make chicken raising a paying business always have pure water and grass runs for their fowls.

DRY earth sprinkled plentifully under the roosting-perches daily cannot be too highly recommended. It acts as a deodorizer—preserves and increases the value of the manure made.

Ducks are profitable, and will yield a great many feathers if properly attended to. Ducks are so easily raised; are shifty, though there is no other fowl that will eat more if placed before it.

If feathered stock is rightly managed diseases of fowls will be comparatively rare. Breeding "in-and-in," or breeding "close" even, is productive of more delicacies of constitution than most poultry keepers are aware of.

THE farmers of Montana are becoming aroused upon the subject of improving their fowls, and if poultry fanciers would advertise in these columns, they would find sale for both eggs and birds of pure breed.

ROUP.

Roup, or malignant catarrh is one of the most prevalent and dangerous of poultry diseases. It is usually caused by lack of proper care and shelter for the fowls. Damp, ill-ventilated and filthy hen houses are the most prolific causes of this disease.

An experienced poultry fancier gives the following receipt for the cure of this disease: Wash the eyes in warm water, in which a small pinch of sulphate of zinc is dissolved.

POULTRY DISEASES.

Canker in fowls should not be neglected, for it is often a forerunner of roup in its worst form. We have found chlorate of potash an effectual remedy for all except the very worst cases.

Bumble-foot is a wart, a lump on the bottom of the foot, and is usually caused by jumping from a high perch on to a hard floor. When the lump appears to contain matter, cut it open; press the matter out, wash the foot with warm castile soap suds, and keep the fowl in a separate coop on a bed of straw until the foot is well.

CROP-BOUND.

When you see one of your fowls going around with a crop that looks twice as big as it ought to, catch her, and if the crop is hard and swollen, you may conclude that there is some obstruction in the passage from the crop to the stomach.

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EGG-BOUND.

When a hen mopes around with drooping wings, appears in distress, and goes often to the nest, but does not lay, she is egg-bound, and the first treatment should be a large dose, say two tablespoonfuls, of castor oil.

The Household.

Beef Rissoles.—Mince and season cold beef, and flavor it with mushroom or walnut catsup. Make of beef dripping a very thin paste, roll it out in thin pieces, about four inches square; inclose in each piece some of the mince, in the same way as for puffs, cutting each neatly all around; fry them in dripping of a very light brown.

Drop Ginger Cake.—One cupful of butter or lard, one cupful of white sugar, one pint of molasses, three eggs, one cupful of hot water with two tablespoonfuls of soda dissolved in it, one tablespoonful of ginger, and flour enough to make a tolerably stiff batter drop with a spoon into a long pan.

Raised Biscuit.—One quart of flour, one quart of milk warmed, one-half cup yeast, a piece of melted butter the size of an egg, one tablespoonful of sugar, salt; stir up and let it rise, then knead and let it rise again, then put in the pans and let it rise an hour; cut them out with a large coffee cup, butter the edges.

Beef Cake in the World.—Take one pound of white sugar, one cupful of butter, one cupful of sweet milk, four cupfuls of flour, six eggs, two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar and one tablespoonful of soda, or two teaspoonfuls of baking powder.

Lemon Cake.—Take five eggs, one cup of butter, one and a half cups of sugar, two cups of flour, four teaspoonfuls of sweet milk, and two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Jelly for it is made of one large cupful of sugar, two eggs, two tablespoonfuls of butter, and the juice of two lemons.

French Cream Cake.—Take three eggs, one and a half cupfuls of flour, a teaspoonful of baking powder, one cupful of sugar, and one tablespoonful of water. Make and bake as usual. When the cake is done split it while warm, and spread with cream.

Cleaning Silver.—Nothing is better to clean silver with than alcohol and ammonia. After rubbing with this, take a little whitening on a soft cloth and polish; in this way even frosted silver, which is so difficult to clean, may be easily made clear and bright.

Molasses Cake.—One cup of butter-milk, one egg, one cup of molasses, half a cup of sugar, two-thirds of a cup of shortening, two even teaspoonfuls of soda dissolved in a little water, one teaspoonful of salt two of ground cinnamon, a very tiny bit of cloves, one even teaspoonful of ginger, one-third of a small nutmeg, and flour sufficient to make middling stiff. This will make two small loaves or one quite large one.

White Cake.—Take the whites of ten eggs, one cupful of butter, two cupfuls of sugar, three and a half cupfuls of flour, with two teaspoonfuls of baking powder sifted in it, and one-half cupful of sweet milk. Flavor to taste.

Ham Toast.—Mince finely a quarter of a pound of cooked ham with an anchovy sauce; add a little cayenne and pounded mace. Beat up two eggs, mix with the mince, and add just sufficient milk to keep it moist; make it quite hot and serve on small rounds of toast or fried bread.

To Cure Warts.—Take five cents worth of muriat of ammonia and wet a crystal in water and apply several times a day. This is a safe and sure cure.