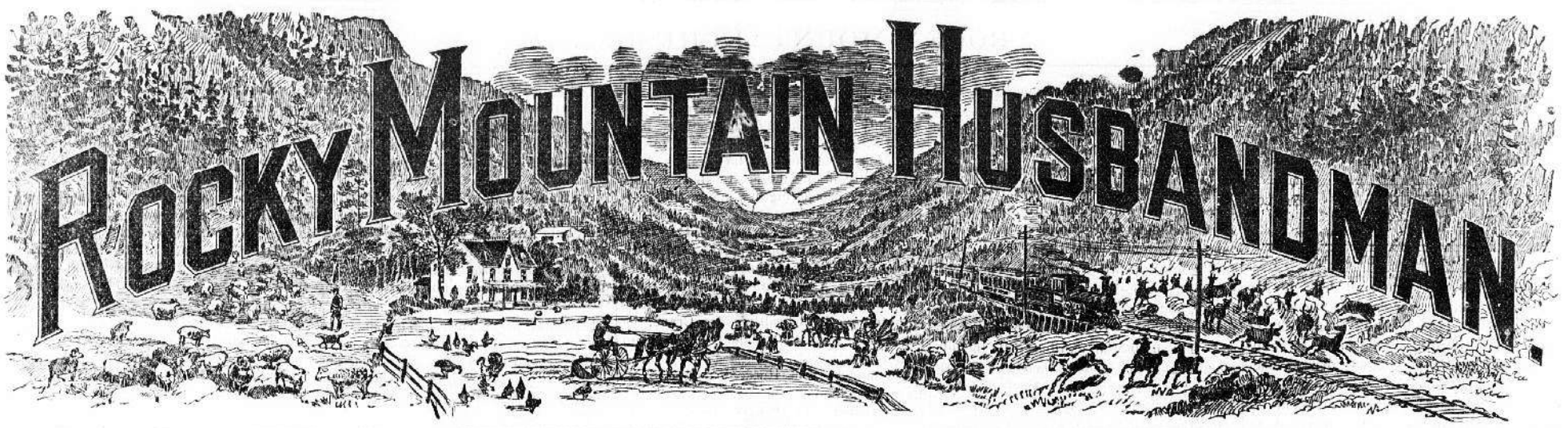


VOL. 8. WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, MONTANA TERRITORY JULY 5, 1883. No. 34

Rocky Mountain Husbandman.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

TERMS, - - - $4.00 Per Year.

R. N. SUTHERLIN, - Editor

W. H. SUTHERLIN, - - Associate Editor.

The ROCKY MOUNTAIN HUSBANDMAN is designed to be, as the name indicates, a husbandman in every sense of the term, embracing in its columns every department of Agriculture, Stock-raising, Horticulture, Social and Domestic Economy.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	1 inch	1 col.	½ pg.	⅓ pg.	¼ pg.	½ pg.	⅔ pg.	1 pg.
1 week	$ 2	$ 3	$ 5	$ 7	$ 9	$ 11	$ 20	$ 30
2 weeks	3	4	7	10	12	15	28	40
1 month	5	8	12	15	19	21	40	60
3 months	10	16	24	30	36	42	80	120
6 months	18	25	36	45	54	65	120	200
1 year	30	40	60	75	90	105	180	250

Transient advertisements payable in advance.

Regular advertisements payable quarterly.

Twenty-five per cent. added for special advertisements.

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

Any one failing to receive his paper regularly should notify us promptly by postal card.

A subscriber desiring to change the post-office direction of his paper must communicate to us the name of the post-office to which it has previously been sent, otherwise we may be unable to comply with his request.

Agricultural.

GRAIN fields are looking splendidly.

IT will not do to be sparing with water in either garden or field.

TO THE farmer who supplies a sufficiency of water now the harvest is assured.

There are a number of varieties of small fruit that succeed a great deal better here than in any of the States.

WATER is a great fertilizer, and the waste from ditches could be utilized to a good advantage by turning it over the uncultivated portion of the farm.

THE past winter was the severest on fruit trees Montana has yet known, yet the damage is not more than one-half as great as was supposed early in the season.

THOSE who heeded our warning not to depend on the rain but to continue to irrigate can now see the wisdom of such a course, and good yield at harvest will compensate their labors.

BUT a few years ago as much as 200 acres in a vineyard in California was considered a big thing, but now it is no uncommon thing to see 500 to 600 acre vineyards, and one near Los Angeles contains 1600 acres.

ALTHOUGH the area of the State of Massachusetts is only about one-seventh that of Georgia, the value of farms in the former exceed that of those in the latter, and the value of farm products is 35 per cent more.

WE believe the Russian plan of planting fruit trees in groves would be a success here. Who will make the experiment? Let some one sow a fourth of an acre in apple seed and graft choice fruit in the inner trees. The plan succeeds well in Russia and there is no reason why it would not here.

THE Montana farmer has to pay $45 per month for his labor against $20 and $25 paid by the Minnesota and Dakota farmers, but the advantage of irrigation will make up the difference, as the Montana farmer can make the season to suit himself and thereby compel success, while our neighbors must depend upon the fickle and uncertain skies and are often cut short by drouth.

BARBED wire is now delivered in the Tertory cheaper than ever before and when the reduction of the royalty paid by manufacturers to the Washburn & Moen Co. takes effect should still decline. The royalty amounted to $15 per mile for a three-strand wire fence. The decision of the Missouri court is not final, but there is little danger of its ever being reversed, and even though it should be it will be several years yet before it can be brought about. This will secure cheap fencing, for these years at least, which will be duly appreciated by the western farmer.

WE shall never mulch bearing beds of strawberries with straw again. Though a good winter protection it cannot be made free from grain and weed seeds, and to thus reseed soil made clean by long culture is vexatious. Aside from this he mulch is made the breeding place of insects. We found thousands of small worms had hatched under the straw before the frost was fairly out of the soil. It is suspected that the damage done to Parker Earle's, Cobden, Illinois, plantation by an insect eating into the berries is owing to the straw mulch, as when no mulch was applied no injury was done.—*Green's Fruit Grower.*

THE WILSON STRAWBERSY.

At a meeting of the Mississippi Valley Horticultural Association, Mr. Galusha stated that the Wilson plant was not so robust as many other varieties of the strawberry, such as the Cresent, Piper, Cumberland Triumph, Kentucky, and many others of like constitutional vigor. The Wilson, and some other varieties of strawberries, upon the same, or adjoining and similar soil, where fifteen years since vines of Wilson were healthy and productive, are now feeble, make but few plants, and give but one-fourth, at most, the fruit they formerly gave and this too where the best plants are used in planting, the ground enriched with manure, and good care taken in cultivation. Mr. Galusha then cited several instances where large raisers of the Wilson had abandoned that strawberry on account of its great deterioration by time. There were exceptions to this rule, however; the Wilson in some localities in Wisconsin, Western Michigan, and Southern Illinois being vigorous and healthy. The Wilson strawberry, when allowed to ripen upon the vine, became a rich fruit; but the Bidwell, Captain Jack, the Sucker State, and the Piper, when shipped to large distances, arrived in about as good order, and were much superior in taste.

PERENNIAL VEGETABLES.

The first in the short list, taken alphabetically, is asparagus. Every farmer should have an asparagus bed in some out of the way place in his garden. A few years ago it was the common impression that there must be a long list of requisites in growing asparagus, and this much retarded the general culture of one of the finest early spring crops of the vegetable garden. It requires no more skill to grow asparagus successfully than it does to grow tomatoes or straw berries successfully.

Horseradish is a perennial that furnishes a spicy adjunct to meats and vegetables. The roots may be dug and prepared as desired for the table. Market gardeners obtain a superior quality by putting the roots or sets in the garden, which after being treated as a hoed crop, are dug in the fall. In this way horseradish is removed from the perennial class. Though commonly grown in a patch, each plant lies over from year to year.

A third perennial of the garden is rhubarb or pie-plant. The large, juicy leaf stalks are particularly relished, coming as they do early in the spring, before most of the crops of the garden are ready for the table. A row of rhubarb may well occupy the north side of a garden that is bounded by a tight board fence. In this way the plants are warmed by the sun into an early growth, and are also out of the way of the plow and other implements of culture. A plant may be forced by placing a barrel, with heads removed, over the crown in early spring, and packing coarse fermenting manure around the outside of the barrel.

The last perennial to be mentioned is the watercress, the young and crisp stems and leaves of which are much used as a green relish in the early spring time. This is an aquatic plant, and can only be grown where water is convenient. Under proper conditions it may be grown at a very trifling expense. If there is a brook or pond at hand, an abundance of watercress may be grown.—*Exchange.*

GUIDE TO POULTRY KEEPING.

It is not easy to fix an absolute scale of feeding, either as to quantity or quality, for almost every poultryman has a formula and way of his own which he practices with more or less satisfaction and success, and say as we will, some will give that kind of food which comes handiest at the time, whether it is adapted for the young fowls or not.

The practice of feeding liberally once in a while and then again stinting the growth of chickens is much in vogue, not only by the farming class, but also a great many others who think it economy to save a meal a day from the fowls. If there is one error more apparent than another it is this foolish idea. Young or old fowls require just enough of nutritious food to keep them in good condition. The object of feeding well the growing birds is to increase the size as rapidly as possible and to furnish the material for eggs

With young fowls their rapid growth of bone, flesh, and feathers is a great drain, and to supply these and push the birds along as fast as is consistent with good growth and a strong constitution, we must have recourse to a supply of food during certain periods of growth and the season we wish to produce the greatest number of eggs.

The warm days and nights of summer demand of the poultry keeper greater watchfulness and diligence in attending to the wants of the young and old birds. The henneries and coops should now have more ventilation, and the places where they roost should be frequently cleaned to insure health and thrift.

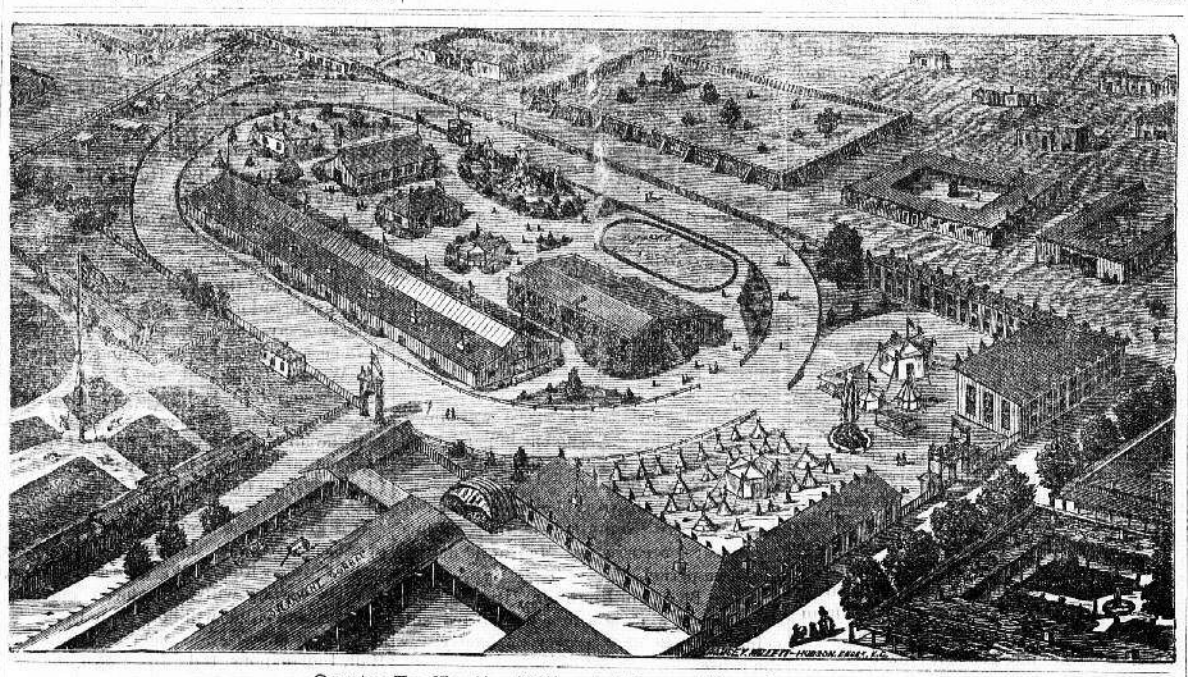
Warmth in winter and the cold days and nights of early spring was needed for the time being, but ventilation in summer is absolutely necessary for the well-being of the birds. Fowls warmly clad will swelter during the sultry nights unless there are numerous avenues to admit fresh air, and would be better off if allowed to perch in an open shed or in the open air than within quarters constructed on injudicious principles.

It is a wise practice to place the newly-hatched broods in the garden, orchard, or where there is plenty of shrubbery that the old fowls do not have access to. Confine the mother in a coop under the shade of a tree, and allow the younglings to pick up the insects and larva which infest the flowers, vegetables, and shrubs. As chicks require soft and delicate food when young, it is difficult to feed them when their coops are placed within the range of the flock, for they are sure at times to be robbed of the mess prepared for them.

There is no danger that the young chicks will do any harm in the garen, their little bodies and feet will not even crush a plant or tiny flower, nor leave an impression on the soil, they do not scratch or injure roots or fibers, seem never dissatisfied in such places, but find pleasure only in the pursuit of food or of basking in a warm corner in the sun's rays. While in this stage of infantile innocence the little creatures can, in the garden or orchard, perform a vast amount of good to every plant, shrub, or flower, and do an incalculable amount of good to themselves at the same time. Their little eyes spy out, and little bills gather, myriads of insects that are not easily visible to the human eye and that are more or less destructive to vegetation.—*American Poultry Journal.*

CLEAN UP.

The hatching season well over, it is a good time to give the chicken quarters a thorough cleansing. To neglect this important duty is to endanger the health and life of your feathered stock, and to render your success as a poultry breeder, to say the least, very doubtful. Nothing is more disagreeable or disgusting than a filthy poultry house, and worse than all, it is the fruitful source of cholera and other diseases that annually sweep off millions of chickens in this country. Don't fail, as you value the life and health of your feathered pets, to give their quarters a good cleaning. A coat of whitewash on the inside will not only add to the appearance of the quarters, but will help to kill lice and other vermin that so often infest our poultry houses. Do not use it sparingly; cover the roosts well with it; lime is a good disinfectant, and its use should be encouraged. Nest-boxes should be taken out, whitewashed, and refilled with clean hay or straw. A few hours' labor expended in this way will pay. Try it!—*Kansas Agriculturist.*



Santa Fe Tertio-Millenial Exposition Grounds.

The Poultry Yard.

IF you have plenty of milk, divide with the fowls. It is good for both young and old.

FOR young chicks, prepare food mixtures but a few minutes before feeding, to avoid fermentation. Feed five or six times a day.

IF the poulterer feeds too many onions the eggs will taste of them. Fed moderately and chopped up fine, nothing is better for laying fowls.

THE Plymouth Rocks of medium size; plumage blue-gray, each feather barred with dark blue stripes, colors distinct; hackle of cock abundant, and wings covered at bows and points by breast and saddle feathers; tail small; thighs large and well feathered; carriage easy and agreeable.

THERE is no need of hens or chickens being destroyed by lice; an occasional washing of the roosts in kerosene, early in the day, so that it will not be too strong when the hens go to roost at night, a little sulphur in the nests of either sitting hens or layers, or a few onion skins, and an occasional feed of chopped onions to the young chicks, or the hens that are sitting, are all good protection against vermin. Do not feed onions to laying fowls unless you like the flavor of onions in your eggs, not even if you produce eggs to send to market, as other people may not like it.

The Household.

Rhubarb Pie—To make the best rhubarb pie bake the under crust first, then chip up the plant and spread over it, covering with enough sugar to make a syrup. Cover and bake. Never cook the rhubarb first.

Bread—Beat two eggs very light, mix alternately with them one pint of sour milk and one pint of corn meal, one tablespoonful of butter and add to the mixture one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in a small portion of the milk. Beat well and bake in a quick oven.

Cake—One cup sugar, one cup fresh butter, two-thirds teaspoonful of soda, one-half cup buttermilk, and three eggs. Beat all together and then stir in enough flour to make the usual thickness for cake. Bake in common deep cake-pan, well greased. Let the oven be hot enough to bake bread.

Yeast that will keep Two Months.—Pare three or four medium sized potatoes and boil until perfectly soft; at the same time boil a handful of hops in a seperate dish. Mash the potatoes, strain the hops water and put in with a large teaspoonful of salt and two teaspoonfuls of sugar. When nearly cold add half a cup of home made yeast. Put in bottles or stone jar, cover free from air, and set in a cool place. Half a cupful will raise a large loaf.

Pie-Crust—Take one pound of good cold sweet lard and flour enough to make, say, six pies; mix the lard with the hands thoroughly into the flour, and let the mixture be such that a portion of the same lightly pressed in the hand will be just crisp enough to stick together very slighty, after which stir in only enough water to make a stiff dough. Do not work the dough, as for bread. Roll out enough for one pie at a time. After the pies are all prepared, bake in an oven well heated.

A Cake Sponge—As currants and raspberries will soon be ripe, I offer the following sponge which can be made from them, and is a very palatable sort of cake: One pound of loaf sugar, five eggs, one pint of raspberries, one pint of currants, two oz. of gelatine. Soak the gelatine in half a pint of water, and then stir it over the fire until perfectly dissolved; make a syrup of the sugar with a very little water, bruize the fruit and let it boil in this syrup until it will squeeze through a jelly bag. Strain through the bag into a large bowl. Strain the gelatine into another bowl through a sieve. When both are cold mix together for half an hour, and stand on ice two hours before serving. Eat with cream.