

Rocky Mountain Husbandman.

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IN TRAVELING through the Territory we find that sheep-growers have more fear of scab than any other disease. It seems they have tried all sorts of remedies, and in many instances, have failed to effect a cure; hence a few of them are becoming discouraged, and claim that it is incurable. But the majority are too well informed to come to any such irrational conclusion. Upon inquiring of those who have treated the disease, we find that they have dipped their sheep and turned them back on the same range, and kept them in the same corrals, without allowing any time for such of the parasites as may be sticking around on the particles of wool about the corrals or bushes where they feed, have had time to perish. Under this mode of treatment it is very natural that the disease should break out again after treatment, and of course is incurable. But we know of a number of flocks that have been cured easily, simply by dipping thoroughly and changing the range. Unless the sheep are changed onto a new range and new corrals built to put them in at night, a cure is impossible. But where this is done, there is no reason why the disease may not be effectually cured in every instance.

The general complaint has been that the dip used was not good, but it matters not what is used, a cure will rarely ever be effected unless the sheep are moved to new grazing grounds and have new quarters for night. We believe that nearly any one of the remedies we have heard mentioned, will have the desired effect if due diligence is used.

Of the many remedies that have been tried, we believe that tobacco is the cheapest and best, and would recommend to our sheep men generally, that they try it. We can cite instances of permanent cure caused by the use of tobacco alone, and therefore regard the use of other compounds with it as entirely unnecessary. Tobacco for this purpose can be laid down here for eight cents per pound.

We would suggest, however, that some of our wool-growers give us a correct estimate of the cost of dipping, how often, etc., to cure up a flock that is seriously afflicted with the scab. The coming season promises to be brisk among sheep men, and all the information that experience can furnish will be of great benefit to beginners.

Although wool-growing is among the most prominent industries of the present day; although we find from history, that the shepherd and his flocks have played a prominent part in all ages of the world, and scab is the most prevalent disease, we have no account how long the parasite which produces this disease will live when removed from the sheep, and therefore, we cannot tell what length of time is necessary to vacate a range, corrals, etc., for them to die. The experiment of one of the prominent wool-growers of Meagher county, of which we made mention last week, is liable to develop some important facts in connection with this branch of industry.

WEDNESDAY, April 19th, was the time set for the opening of the Centennial, but it has been postponed until May 10th. On that eventful morning at precisely half-past ten o'clock, the invited guests having taken their places in regular order, the orchestra consisting of 150 persons, conducted by Theo. Thomas, having played the National airs of all nations of the earth, Governor Hartranft, accompanied by such a military escort as may be deemed best fitted for the Government, will escort the President of the United States to the grounds, entering at the north door of the Memorial Hall, will pass through to a platform where he will be greeted by soul stirring music. The grand march, written by Richard Wagner especially for the occasion, will then be rendered. The blessing of God will next be invoked upon the event, upon the nation, and upon all the nations of this terrestrial sphere. An original hymn by John G. Whittier, an original cantata, occupying about twelve minutes, the words being by Sydney Lanier, of Georgia, and music by Dudley Buck, of Cornell.

the Centennial Commissioners reporting the exhibition to the President of the United States. The President will then declare the Exhibition opened. Simultaneously with this, declaration flags unfurled will bat their silken fold out upon the wind; artillery will belch forth their deafening salute; the chimes in the tower, and other great bells on the ground, will ring out the glad tidings wild and clear, while the chorus of 300 voices will render Handels great "Hallelujah." The foreign commissioners will move to their respective assignments in the Main building. The President escorted by the commissioners and the board of finance, and their chiefs of departments, architects, engineers, etc., invited guests will enter the north doors of the Main building, and move first to the East and then to the West, along the great avenue, passing in their way by each national commission, while strains of music from grand organs reverberate throughout the magnificent structure. The procession will cross the machinery hall, pass down the main avenue to the center; at a signal from the President of the United States, the enormous engine and its thirteen acres of machinery will be put in motion, and the American Centennial, the grandest of the grand of human exhibitions will be open to all the world.

THERE seems to have arisen a spirit of opposition to the farmers of Montana because they have, within the last few years, sought to transact their own business; because they have manifested a desire to free themselves from remorseless speculators, and obtain for their products a fair compensation. Yet in this, every imaginable obstacle is thrown in their way. Last season they endeavored to better their condition by taking contracts for grain. In some instances, they failed to fill them, but in others, the terms of the contract were complied with to the letter. For some unexplainable reason, however, no money was paid upon these contracts which were filled as required, until a short time since. And then it was brought about in the following manner: The contractor for furnishing grain at Camp Baker, who is a farmer on the Missouri valley, addressed a letter to the Quartermaster at Fort Ellis, stating that he had that day written to Washington to know whether he was required to furnish grain to the Government on six months' time, or whether it was understood to be a cash transaction. Three weeks later he received a check from the Quartermaster, for the amount due, bearing even date with the letters written to him and to Washington. Now, it is a little singular that a letter would be three weeks between Bozeman and Centerville, a distance of about sixty miles. It looks as though there were some dark frauds being perpetrated in these matters; or else the opposition, fearing the farmers would make a success of contracting, thereby dispensing with middle men, have been using their influence to prevent the Government officials paying the vouchers. It is understood that the Government pays cash, and it is a hardship for contractors to be compelled to wait six months to have their vouchers cashed. If there has been foul play in this business, the sooner it is known the better.

THE CENTENNIAL FOURTH OF JULY.

The ceremonies at the opening of the Centennial Exhibition are pretty nearly determined upon. The President of the United States attended by the heads of departments, distinguished guests, representatives of foreign Governments, Judges of the Supreme Court, members of the Senate and the House of Representatives, representatives of the several States and Territories, the Centennial Commissioners and foreign Commissioners—all will participate.

But the most stupendous "time" will be had on the Fourth of July. According to the written assurance of a gentleman concerned in the preparations, the ceremonies on that day "will be of a grander, more imposing character than those which attended any event of modern times, either in Europe or America." They will consist in part of a musical performance, the assemblage of the military and civic organization of the country and the unveiling of appropriate statues.

The morning will be announced from the old State House by the great Bell of Peace, the gift of a citizen of Philadelphia, for the occasion. The bell, now casting will weigh

13,000 pounds, and is inscribed with the words:

"Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, and to the inhabitants thereof."

"Glory to God in the Highest! Peace on Earth, and Good Will to Men."

The musical performance will be directed by Theodore Thomas.

The military display will be superintended by high officers of the General Government. The Philadelphia Park Commission has furnished free camping ground for a portion of the volunteers to be assembled from different sections of the Union. Barracks will be erected, furnishing cheap and comfortable lodgement for the soldiers. Already official notification has been received of the attendance of more than 18,000 equipped men.

William M. Evarts will deliver the Fourth of July oration, and the Declaration of Independence will be read by Richard Henry Lee.

The statues to be unveiled at various parts of the grounds will, some of them, be of considerable interest. The organizations which have them and other memorial works in progress are the Humboldt (German) Association, Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, the B'nai B'rith (Hebrew) Order, the Presbyterian Denomination, the National Commemoration Monument Association, etc.

The Centennial Fountain is the most pretentious work of this series, and from the description I have received of it, it must be an extraordinary affair. It will consist of a central figure, dominating four surrounding figures, and will be thirty-five feet high. The central, topmost figure represents Moses as having stricken the rock. The staff resting in his hand touches below a fissure, whence issues a stream of water, which flowing into channels of the strata of the rock, entirely encircles it and falls into the basin below. The figures grouped beneath are those of Archbishop Carroll, who was Commissioner with Franklin to Canada at the opening of the Revolution; Commodore John Barry, the father of the American Navy, Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, and Father Theobald Mathew.

FACTS ABOUT THE FORESTS OF THE WORLD.

The forests of Europe are estimated as being 500,000,000 acres in extent, or about twenty per cent. of the whole area of the Continent. In North America it is reckoned that 1,400,000,000 acres are covered with trees, of which area 900,000,000 are in British North America. In South America forests occupy 700,000,000 acres. The total amount for the two continents of the New World and Europe gives 3,600,000 geographical miles. The proportion of forest land to the whole area of Europe, as above stated, is computed at twenty per cent.; in America twenty-one per cent. Supposing, therefore, twenty per cent. to be the proportion in Asia, Africa, and Australia, the grand total of the world covers a space of 7,734,000 geographical miles. The areas of State forests and woodlands are estimated at the following figures in the following European countries: Prussia, 6,200,000 acres; Bavaria 3,264,000; France, 2,700,000; Austria, 2,230,000; Hanover, 600,000; Wurtemberg, 469,939; Saxony, 394,000; England, 112,376. The range in height of trees varies from the miniature alpine willow of a few inches in height to the stupendous Wellingtonia, which grows to a height of 350 feet, although indeed it is stated that one of the eucalypti often reaches a height of 420 feet, in Victoria. In Slavonia a tree called the sapin attains a height of 274 feet, and the umbrella pines, of Italy 200 feet. The destruction of woods and forests, however, is enormous and in the majority of instances no attempts are being made for their reproduction. In South Africa, we are told, millions of acres are destroyed and made waste annually. In New Zealand the thirty per cent. of forest existing in 1830 had sunk to twenty-eight in 1868, and to eighteen in 1873, which rate of diminution, if continued, would result in the total destruction of the New Zealand forests by 1889. In America, in the United States especially, the consumption of timber is enormous, and although public attention has been called to the matter, and the United States Statute of March, 1875, imposes a fine of \$500, or a year's imprisonment, for wanton injury or destruction of trees, and also a fine of \$200, or six

month's imprisonment, for allowing cattle to injure trees "on National grounds," the yearly consumption and improvident use of timber is almost incredible. Although says the *Scientific American*, there are no available statistics to show the exact rate of speed with which they are using up the wood supply, it is easy to see that it is being done with great rapidity. Taking the legitimate use of lumber alone, industries based on its manufacture constitute the second in point of magnitude in America, and are only exceeded by the iron interest. About 150,000 persons are stated to be employed in producing sawed lumber alone; \$143,500,000 are invested therein, "and 1,295,000 laths, 265,000,000 shingles, 19,756,000,000 feet of timber are yearly manufactured." On the secondaries based on the use of lumber as a raw material, carpentry, cabinet-making, ship-building etc., millions of people are employed. According to Prof. Brewer's assertion, wood forms the fuel of two-thirds the population, and the partial fuel of nine-tenths of the remaining third; add this to the former estimate and some general idea will be obtained of the enormous drain upon American forests that is constantly in progress. As a fact, it is well known that in 1871 as many as 10,000 acres of forest were stripped of their timber, to supply Chicago with fuel, and yet no attempt is made to reproduce.—*Land and Water.*

TERRITORIAL NEWS.

We condense the following news items from the *Helena Herald*.

The store of Mr. Silverman was entered by a robber on the night of the 23rd ult., and three or four hundred dollars worth of watches and other merchandise, was stolen.

Well-grounded reports are rife at Buford that four companies of the 7th Infantry there stationed will go up the Yellowstone on the first boats. They will guard supplies intended for the commands of Custer and Gibbon. It is thought that they will form the nucleus of a large force of troops to be stationed in the Yellowstone country. The party of Indians sent out from Peck to find Sitting Bull had not returned. This chief is supposed to be up in the mountains on Powder river. The Yanton camp left the Little Rockies and are now at Fort Peck. Carroll is quiet. The river is fifteen inches above low water mark.

W. A. Chessman's flume in Last Chance Gulch, is being put in readiness for work. Mr. C. is the owner of two water ditches, and expects to turn in the water sometime this week. He has purchased Mr. O'Donnell's ranch for dumping purposes, and will probably add 3,000 feet to the head of this flume, and 1,000 to the lower end this season.

We summarise the following county locals, from the *Bozeman Times*.

Nelson Story contemplates moving his family to one of the Eastern States. He has disposed of a large lot of property, and desires to sell the rest, among which are 2,500 head of stock.

The Eastern Montana Mining Company has been organized. J. D. McCammon, president, J. G. Dow treasurer, and A. J. Malin secretary. The capital stock consists of 300 shares at \$25.00 each. The work will commence immediately. The mines to be worked are located on Clark's Fork, of the Yellowstone. Some of these mines that have been tested, assay very rich.

Water has been coming down most of the week with a head big enough to do ground-sluicing to some advantage. A few of the flumes in Alder Gulch are in operation, and within a week most of them will be running day and night shifts. The prospect for a large or long supply of water this season is not very good at present, and miners will employ every inch while it lasts.—*Madisonian*.

From the *New North-West*, we see that Nick Berry, an old time miner of this gulch, has built a bridge across Rock Creek.

From the first to the fifteenth of May there will be fifty-eight companies at work in the vicinity of Blackfoot for the mining season, with a total of 219 men and fourteen China companies with a total of seventy-seven Chinamen.

Mr. H. T. Brown, Foreman of the *Butte Miner*, came in last evening for a brief stay, pending the detention of type in transit.—*New North-West*.