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Rocky Mountain Husbandman

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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.

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2 weeks	3	4	5	7	10	12	15	18	40
1 month	5	8	12	15	19	21	24	30	60
3 months	10	16	24	30	36	42	48	60	120
6 months	18	25	35	45	54	63	72	90	200
1 year	30	40	60	75	90	105	120	150	300

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Agricultural.

SPRUCE and pine fence posts last longest in damp ground. We have noticed posts, set in ditches and sloughs, that stood five years and were still good.

THE amount of grain in store at Chicago and about—that is in the holds of vessels—aggregates 22,481,946 bushels—nearly one-half of the visible supply on the North American continent.

CELLARS containing potatoes, cabbage, etc., should be well ventilated. The e should be two pipes or windows, so arranged that there will be a draft of air through the room. They need only be opened at short intervals during very cold weather.

If our farmers undertake the raising of more hogs (and we think they should) they will have to do considerable more fencing. Pastures enclosing swamp grass lands will be best. Close fences should be made so as to keep them inside during summer.

A PROMINENT mill man of Gallatin county has published an article in the Independent, in which he recommends that the farmers raise harder wheat, and we infer from it that he attributes the want of a good variety of wheat to the production of so much poor flour. He is a well posted miller, and we have no doubt that if all the mills of the Territory had such machinery as his own, the next greatest thing necessary to the making of as good flour as the Minnesota brands would be hard wheat.

The Finley variety of wheat has been tested here for two seasons, and found to be remarkably early and productive. Last year at the Ohio Experimental Station it was grown with 20 of the most prominent old and new varieties and proved to be the earliest, heaviest and most productive of the lot. It produced at the rate of 42 bushels per acre, weighed 63 pounds per bushel, and ripened five days before Fultz, which was the next earliest variety. It was brought from Dakota in 1880, where it is regarded as the most valuable variety. It has short, stiff straw, and its general appearance resembles Fultz.

We have no doubt but that the wild cammas which grows in the low lands of Western Montana might be transplanted and grown in other sections with good results. It is a most excellent food for hogs, and if it can be generally grown and used for that purpose it will fill the place of acorns and small roots upon which hogs subsist in the western and middle States. The cammas is adapted to this climate, and when once well started it will not kill out, but will continue to increase. Wherever the roots are broken, instead of the small end dying out, it puts forth an independent plant. When dried, the root has a taste similar to the Irish potato. The Indian tribes in the districts where the cammas grows eat great quantities of it as a substitute for bread.

OATS in Helena are now worth \$1.85 per hundred weight, which is an advance of about 85 cents in the past week; and potatoes are worth \$1, which is an advance of ten cents in the same period.

PLANT grape vines very deep, putting all of the old wood under ground. Plant raspberry tips very shallow, not more than two or three inches deep, much a little. Thousands of grape vines and raspberries are lost annually by a violation of these rules.

THE poultry raiser who gets spring chickens into market this year in any decent kind of season will be sure to reap his reward in the shape of a well-filled pocket-book, and we advise all who have a market for early chickens, and a place to raise them, to get out as many as they can care for. If you do not care to raise early chickens for market, it will surely pay to hatch a few early pullets for hays next winter.—Ex.

CROPS of cabbages have been grown in this country from the stacks of the previous year. The heads were cut off in the fall, and stalks and roots left standing. These were covered during winter with hay and brush from the stable. The ground was irrigated in the fall and remained frozen. In the spring the covering was removed and the cabbages began to grow early. The birds came on from the stacks so thick that they were a pest. Two stalks were left in the ground, and the stalks were cut with a scythe, and were a nuisance earlier than the cabbage of the same variety grown from seed.

am sorry that I did not plant a few of my old stock by the side of the new, just to see the near difference.—*Corr. Country Gentleman.*

BARLEY.

This used to be a staple crop, and was valuable in many ways. There is no better grain for the hens or hogs. It is the very best to grind and feed to sows when suckling pigs. It is superior food to give cows to produce milk. It is the best grain to mix with oats for horses either for driving or work. It gives them strength and at the same time is not so heating as rye or corn. Last, but not least, it is excellent to make into flour or griddle-cakes. The barley "bannocks" have been an inspiration to the pen of the Scottish bard. It makes griddle-cakes much more healthful than buckwheat, as they do not affect the skin or cause dyspepsia. Barley is not so improving as the soil as oats, and is as good a crop to seed with as wheat. Forty years ago barley was one of the most extensively grown profitable crops. About thirty-five years ago it began to fail, or as the farmers said, "run out." Like wheat, the soil under constant culture of it became depleted of the constituents required to make a good crop of barley. A rest of over thirty years has renewed the soil, and now barley is hereabouts one of the most reliable and remunerative crops. It finds a ready sale at good prices, and may be utilized on the farm, going further than oats, and being better suited for all kinds of stock. It is more valuable than rye. The

"Lantern" of the vegetable world! How constantly it has passed before us since the introduction of Crescent, Cumberland, Triumph, Champion, Captain Jack and Kentucky, without being able to take the place of any of them. Merit might be desirable, but it is not necessary to the introduction of a new variety. An exhibition of a carefully nursed bed of the prodigy to some prominent, good-natured horticulturist, a drawing by an artist who can excel nature, whose work, in the brightest colors, is reproduced in innumerable catalogues, magazines and newspapers, accompanied by flattering descriptions, persistently presented, are the ingredients of a well organized "boom," and rarely fail to deceive even the very elect. But despite all this we will continue to buy, fearing, if we do not, we possibly may exclude perfection from our patches.

The Poultry Yard.

THE POULTRY.

Look at the price and scarcity of eggs. Is it any wonder that farmers' wives complain when prices of eggs are high, they cannot get the eggs to sell? How they would like to get two or three dozen eggs each, from their large flocks of "owls," instead of only an occasional egg "once in a while." Did it ever strike the owners of these flocks that much of the scarcity of hen fruit is due far more to improper or lax management than to the fowls themselves being unable to lay

or in the stock or mining exchanges; but ask any old, successful business man what luck is, and how much of his success he owes to mere luck, and his reply will convince you that luck consists in steady application, hard work, persistent and well directed endeavor, ever held together by economy in the administration of business in all departments. This is an insight into luck which young persons seldom get. They look at certain success, not realizing the very many hardships and obstacles which had to be overcome to attain them, and then call it "luck."

Luck belongs to fairyland, and is very nice for the nurses to beguile the children with, but the lucky man usually dies in infancy—if we may be permitted to use the Irish bull—and the sooner beginners in life realize the fact that success is the result of well directed and hard, persistent work, the sooner he will achieve that reward for his labors which the visionary ones are pleased to call Mr. So and So's luck, calling him a favored, fortunate man and grumbling because luck frowned on them so sternly.

We have seen rich men envied by their poorer neighbors, the latter being so lazy that they would not if offered the wealth that excited their envy if they had to work as hard to get it as the rich man himself did.

Mr. Jones is called lucky because he has raised so many fine chicks, and because so many of them are choice specimens, the commentators not caring to acquaint themselves with the fact that knowledge and work together produced the desirable and flattering results. Mr. Brown gets good prices for his surplus stock, sells them off quickly and reaps a very comfortable profit from his pure bred poultry, and lookers-on claim that he has been lucky in doing this, when it was merely a judicious use of printers' ink which secured him customers for the fine stock which care and labor produced.

A combination of fortuitous circumstances is called luck, and yet this combination has almost invariably been brought about by judgment, knowledge and labor, either of hand or head, or both. If we will trace back almost all the cases of seeming luck, we will find it leads sooner or later to brains, from whence it had its origin and direction, yet too many persons are prone to view the successful results without taking into consideration the causes which directed and accomplished them, and thus lose sight of the very essence of so-called luck. There is a cute proverb which speaks of "the luck which happens to good players" at cards.—*Poultry World.*

The Household.

A charming way to flavor custards is to beat fruit jelly with the whites of the eggs; red raspberry jelly and quince jelly are especially nice for this.

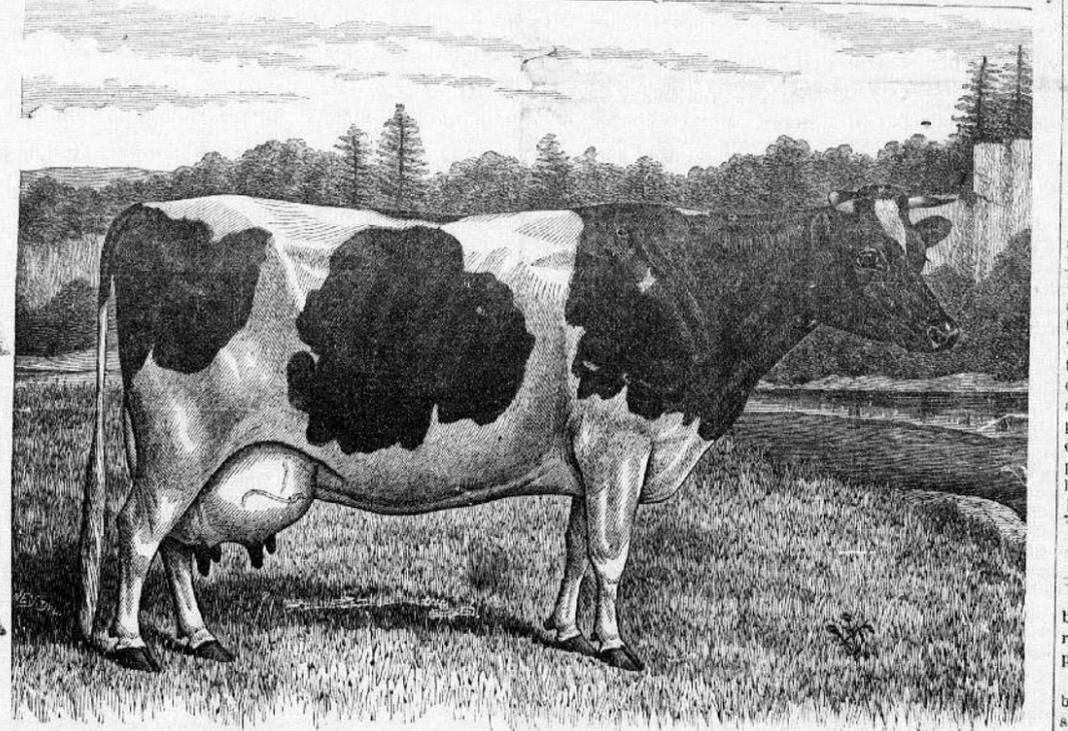
Fruit Pudding Sauce.—Half a cupful of butter, two and a half cupfuls of sugar, one spoonful of cornstarch, wet in a little cold milk, juice of one lemon and half the grated peel, two cupfuls of boiling water. Cream the butter and sugar well, pour the cornstarch into the boiling water and stir over the fire until it has thickened. Put all together in a bowl and beat several minutes, return to the sauce pan, heat almost to boiling and serve.

Cooked Dried Beef.—Put chipped or sliced beef into sufficient hot water to cover it well, and let it boil five or ten minutes. If the beef is very salt drain off the water, add fresh water and boil five minutes more. Drain this off and add a cup of rich milk or cream, a piece of butter, one spoonful of flour made smooth with a little cold milk and stirred in when boiling. Season to taste with salt and pepper. One or two beaten eggs stirred in are thought by some to be an improvement. Good for breakfast or supper with baked potatoes.

Plain Sauce.—Half a cupful of sugar in one quart of water; boil together and thicken with a spoonful of cornstarch, mixed in a little cold water. Add a piece of butter half the size of an egg. Flavor with nutmeg, and stir in a tablespoonful of vinegar.

Sweet Sauce.—Two eggs, one and three-fourths cups of sugar, four tablespoonfuls of boiling milk. Beat the eggs to a froth and add the sugar. Beat again thoroughly and stir in the boiling milk. Remove the teakettle lid, set the bowl in its place and let it stand a few moments. Stir constantly. Serve hot.

In using beef or mutton dripping for pastry, beat it to a cream, with a little baking powder and a squeeze of lemon.



HOLSTEIN COW.—See 4th Page.

As Minnesota flour is being shipped to Montana at a profit, it occurs to us that it would prove a profitable business for some capitalist to ship a few car loads of hard Fife wheat to Montana for seed. As much of the wheat raised last year was frosted, many of our farmers will have to buy seed in the spring. They will prefer to sow the hard wheat if it can be had.

POTATOES DEGENERATING.

I think Mr. Terry and others are right when they tell us farmers to use good sized potatoes for seed. I wish to tell my brother farmers a little of my experience. About ten years ago I planted some Early rose potatoes, which did well, and I had a fine crop. I sold the best and kept the small potatoes for seed, and did so every year for eight years running, and they were about "run out." I thought I would change my seed, but in the spring potatoes went up to \$1.50 per bushel, and I could not afford to pay such a price, as I had plenty. I planted small potatoes again; in fact, I had none but small potatoes to eat. The result was a complete failure, and last year I had to buy potatoes both to eat and to plant. I then got fresh seed, planting seven different kinds. One sort was small potatoes—Early Rose from a farm only half a mile away—yet I had a splendid lot of fine potatoes. This shows plainly that I had run out my Early Rose by planting small ones every time. I

straw is excellent for fodder, cattle preferring it to every other kind, and it ranks at the head of the list for making growth. There is no other grain which fits in so generally for the spring rotation, and especially for seeding with clover or grass seed, since spring wheat is far more uncertain, and yields only about a fourth as much per acre.

Barley will produce as well as oats, if not better, and may be sown later in the season, which relieves the rush of work in the spring and allows the farmer to prepare his ground better, which is also an important consideration. On this account moist ground may be utilized which could not be well sown with oats, and to which barley is especially suited.—*Rural New Yorker.*

RURAL NOTES.

The following notes from the *Indiana Farmer*, are worth reading: Last season a wild goose plum tree near my dwelling produced a full crop of beautiful and perfect fruit. Previous to that time it bloomed regularly, but its fruit was invariably destroyed by the curculio. Last spring I scattered a half peck or more of salt on the ground beneath it, and while I am not altogether satisfied that such a remedy should produce such a result, I feel sufficiently encouraged to repeat the experiment next spring.

How constantly it comes, how seldom it remains! So elusive, it seems to be the "Jack

at such seasons of the year? Nearly all well bred, well fed fowls are capable, under proper management, of furnishing a moderate amount of eggs during the winter months, and will do it, too, if they have a chance. If they do not do it, it is almost invariably the breeder's fault and not the fault of the fowls. We do not consider it necessary to have artificial heat in the poultry house during the winter, but we do think that all who breed and rear poultry should give their birds a warm, comfortable house, one which will keep out the bleak winds and the cold. This should be well aired during the day and not be entirely devoid of ventilation at night. There should be a good, large sash on the south or southeastern side or exposure, not merely to admit light, but to materially assist in warming up the house. Warm the food given to the birds, night and morning, and keep the birds housed early in the morning and house them early in the evening, permitting them only a couple of hours exercise out of doors during the warmest, finest part of each winter day. On bad days, keep them housed, well fed and regularly watered, with a cabbage to peck at when they wish, and you will not find a very great scarcity of eggs during the cold weather.—*Breeder and Sportsman.*

LUCK.

Is there such a thing as luck? There may be with gamblers, whether it be with cards