



Rocky Mountain Husbandman.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.
R. N. SUTHERLIN, - Editor
 W. H. SUTHERLIN, - Associate Editor.
TERMS, - - - \$4.00 Per Year

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.

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th
1 week	\$2	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1
2 weeks	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
1 month	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
3 months	10	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
6 months	18	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
1 year	30	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25

Transient advertisements payable in advance.
 Regular advertisements payable quarterly.
 Twenty-five per cent. added for special advertisements.

Agricultural.

WM. HARDENBROOK, of Deer Lodge valley, grew fifteen acres of oats the past season, which yielded seventy bushels per acre.

SEVERAL trees in **John M. Robinson's** farm in Gallatin county bore fruit this year. In a few years they will grow considerable quantity of it.

JOE REMINGTON, of Deer Lodge valley, has a patch of oats of three or four acres on very rich land which yielded eighty bushels per acre. The best crop so far as heard from this year.

SEVERAL farmers in the Judith valley have sown small fields of winter wheat which has come up and looks nice. Next year will test the adaptability of much of that valley to the growing of winter wheat.

A HALF an acre of wheat grown by **James Fergus**, of Armels creek, yielded over forty bushels,—an evidence that that region is bound to become the wheat producing region of Montana.

FARMERS are interested in the development of the country and have fostered our mining interest in its infancy without a murmur; but now they do not believe in making the exemption perpetual, as is sought by the new constitution.

DO NOT be deluded into voting for the new constitution on the grounds that mines may be a market for produce, for Montana farmers must now compete with Dakota, Oregon, Washington, and Utah, and our farmers can hardly afford to foster mining in order to make a market for the people beyond our border.

FUNGUS growths on the surface are the chief and probable cause of scab in potatoes. If coarse manure is used, its rapid decomposition in the soil is liable to make the potatoes scabby and unsalable. A better quality of potatoes can be produced by liberal use of mineral fertilizers, especially those containing potash.

There is no season so favorable as autumn for making general improvements in the flower garden. Dig up and put in order every vacant bed, as it will not only facilitate spring work but do the soil good and have a neater appearance than if left rough and weedy. Rake off all stones and brush, and cover the beds wanted for spring flowers with fine old manure, and a little sand if you have it handy.

JOHN A. SMITH, of the Missouri Valley, has presented us with a sample of the hard life wheat raised by him this year. The grain is small but plump and has a better appearance than the seed from which it was raised, being better, larger, and more smooth. The color of the grain is not quite so deep a red as the seed. Mr. Smith has not threshed, but estimates a heavy yield. The only serious objection he finds to the wheat is that it shatters very badly.

JAMES FERGUS & SON, of Armels creek, got an average of sixty bushels of oats per acre this season, and it is estimated that theirs was an average crop of that region. James Fergus's potato crop averaged 400 bushels per acre this season; and the average of the Maginnis country, and in fact the entire Judith and its tributaries, will run over 300 hundred bushels.

DUKE RAMSEY, of the Missouri Valley, has raised very fine crops of vegetables as well as cereals this year, and should realize a handsome income from his labor. Two cabbage heads sent us last week were decidedly the finest we have seen this year. They are very solid and large weighing sixteen pounds each. They are of the Drum-head variety.

HARNESS should never be kept in stables which are not entirely free from manure. The ammonia thus produced is rapidly absorbed by the leather, and the result is said to be the same as if it were saturated with strong lye. It has the effect of rotting the leather, and the harness thus exposed will consequently remain sound a comparatively brief time.

THE *London Economist* presents a very cheerful view as to the prospects of the bread supplies in Great Britain, claiming increased acreage in wheat over last year, and that a less supply from abroad will be required, not less however than was imported in 1883, but less than an average in recent years. It places the yield from twenty eight to thirty bushels per acre, and most of it in good condition.

IOWA sounds by its farmers. The last General Assembly appropriated \$5,000 to assist the Farmers' Protective Association in their litigation with the barb wire companies. The Merchants' Union sued out a writ of injunction to restrain the State Auditor from drawing the warrant on the ground that the act was unconstitutional. The Supreme Court has just decided that it was constitutional, and has refused to sustain the injunction.

FOR large hanging baskets the Madeira vine is very satisfactory. It is best to not give it a very rich soil; its growth will not be so strong, but the leaves will be closer together and more attractive. Pinch it back mercilessly till the basket is covered with foliage. After that let a few vines grow, allowing some to droop, and others train up along the chains suspending the basket. Keep the glossy leaves clean, and we can assure you from our own experience that you will have a charming plant.

FRUITS, says Dr. Cameron, are used as a staple food in many warm countries, but in most parts of Europe, as in the United States, they are regarded chiefly in the light of luxuries. Deprived of their stones or seeds, they contain not often more than five per cent of solid matter. They are very poor in albuminoids; but they are usually rich in sugar, and many of them contain much acid. There is the greatest variation in the relative amounts of sugar and acid in edible fruits.

ALL lovers of flowers should remember that one blossom allowed to mature or go to seed injures the plant more than a dozen new buds. Cut your flowers, all of them, before they begin to fade. Adorn your rooms with them; put them on your tables; send bouquets to your friends who have no flowers, or exchange favors with those who have. You will find that the more you cut off the more you will have. All roses, after they have ceased to bloom, should be cut back that the strength of the root may go to forming new roots for next year.

AS FINE a collection of vegetables as we have seen that were grown on one field were exhibited by **James Whalen** and **Alex. Bronson**, at our office a few days ago. They were grown on the bench lying along the south side of the Judith valley, and against the Snowy range of mountains. There were five varieties of potatoes,—the Early Rose, Snow Flake, Momatti Pearl, Neshaic and "Magnambour" (?). They were grown from seeds, planted on the first day of June, in new sod land, and but little cultivation was given them. The sod land was simply turned over and the seeds dropped in every alternate furrow and covered with sod. As the gentlemen had no ditches on their new farms they could not irrigate them. From the large size of the vegetables there was a sufficiency of moisture in the ground. The beets and turnips exhibited were also very fine.

By the frequent use of the harrow much labor can be saved. On many soils the young grass and weeds spring up very quickly, and it allowed to grow to a moderate height require the cultivator, but if the harrow be passed over such fields as soon as the grass begins to appear the ground can more easily be kept clean. Every seed that germinates and is then destroyed is so much out of the way, and if the land be kept fine and loose by frequent harrowing the benefit imparted by destruction of weeds and grass will also be increased by the good condition of the soil for crops.

PRESERVING VEGETABLE ROOTS.

Few persons, except market gardeners understand the best method of keeping vegetables through the winter. It is a leading branch of the business of these to supply at all times these vegetables, which as the winter advances command increasing prices. They can afford, by the extent of the crops they raise, to provide suitable buildings, or rather cellars, to keep these crops, and have a sufficient supply at all times to meet the market demand, and realize the high prices which are usually commanded late in the winter and early in the spring. But the small growers of these vegetables, though many in number, cannot incur the expense of providing structures in which to preserve these roots for their own use, and have, therefore, to shift the best way they can in locating the roots to their limited herds of cattle. Heat and moisture are the two agents which, more than others, are hurtful to vegetable roots in general. Keep them dry and as near the freezing point as possible, without positively freezing.

But, as a rule, we regard the keeping of these vegetables buried, or protected, out-of-doors, to be preferred to any other method. Turnips of all kinds, celery, cabbage, carrots, etc., by being carefully buried, not very deep yet sufficiently so to protect them from the rains and consequent freezing, will be longest preserved. Celery, cabbage, carrots, etc., are not injured by what may be called dry freezing; in fact, we consider celery to be benefited by it. It must be understood, however, that no roots should be buried in large bodies, because they will of themselves produce heat, and, as a matter of course, decay. Better to be placed in small heaps, or in rows or ridges, covered with straw or cornstodder, with apertures leading to the body of them, stuffed with straw, which will admit of evaporation and naturally of the escape of the heated, or more properly of the impure air. We have found, however, by repeated trials that by covering these bodies of vegetables with boards, so placed as to shed the water, and the whole on an inclined surface thus preserving the vegetables in a dry condition, they will be protected against decaying better than in any other way. We have kept celery and cabbage to the end of April in a good state.

On some farms the cellars underneath dwellings, which are generally the extent of the building, are used for this purpose; but we do not recommend them. From the warmth of cellars, vegetables will soon decay, and very frequently produce serious illness as well as causing an offensive odor. It would do no harm, however, to deposit there a small quantity of some of these vegetables for immediate use in the early part of winter; but all else should be placed in the open grounds, after the manner suggested.—*German town Telegraph.*

PLANT THE BULBS EARLY.

The lover of flowers can receive no more ample return for the money expended, the *American Agriculturist* says, than for that which he lays out in Holland bulbs. In autumn he buys and plants a lot of "onions", as the French call them, and in early spring is rewarded by a magnificent display of flowers. The principal bulbs included under the name of "Holland" or "Dutch Bulbs", are Hyacinths, Tulips, Varcissuses of many kinds, and Crocuses. There are others, but these are the leading kinds. We are glad to observe that a new interest is awakened in these charming flowers, especially in the species and the many varieties of the Narcissus. In the spring of the present year, flower fashion set strongly in favor of the Narcissus; a neighbor of the writer, having planted largely Narcissus bulbs left over from last fall's sale, cut the flowers and sent them to market. His returns for the flowers were greater than he could have received had he sold the bulbs, while these, having a year's growth, will give a fuller

crop of flowers next spring. To have the best success with Holland bulbs, they should be planted early. The time for planting in this country must of course depend upon the date at which they were imported and offered for sale by the dealers. As soon as the bulbs can be procured, they should go into the ground. A safe rule is to plant the bulbs their own depth below the surface, and to set them twice their width apart. Planted early, the bulbs have ample time to form abundant roots, which will later be of service in promoting a vigorous growth of foliage, and bloom. Bulbs are admirable window plants and are easily managed. Keep the pots at a low temperature and in the dark, to cause the roots to form before the leaves begin to develop, a condition necessary to success. All who propose to plant Holland bulbs, whether in the open ground or in pots, etc., for house blooming, should procure them as early as they are offered for sale by the dealers, and plant at once.

A BIG WHEAT FARM.

The *Milling World* has the following regarding the great Dalrymple farm. Mr. Dalrymple, although he lives in St. Paul, Minn., continues his farming operations to Dakota, where in Cass and Trail counties he has two-thirds interest in 75,000 acres of as fine wheat land as the sun ever shone upon. Nine years ago when this land was bought for from forty cents to \$5 an acre there was not the habitation of man within 250 miles north or south. Now one cannot in the same distance in those directions lose sight of the roofs of houses or barns. There has been almost as great a change in the value of the land as its surroundings, for the value has increased to \$20 and \$25 per acre. For the nine years that Mr. Dalrymple has operated these lands he has year by year put more acres under cultivation until this year 30,000 acres were sown to wheat. The product, as indicated by that so far threshed, will be about 600,000 bushels. Mr. Dalrymple employs in his farming operations 10,000 men, 800 horses and mules, 200 self-binding reapers, and thirty steam threshers.

The Poultry Yard.

WOMEN AS POULTRY KEEPERS.

We wish particularly to call the attention of American women to the business of poultry raising. Thousands of their sisters "over the water" pursue it as a vocation through life—not merely to furnish eggs, ducks, geese and chickens for the family table and the inevitable feather bed with feathers, but they go into it as an occupation, a means of support, or even as a source comparative wealth.

In this country, far more than in Europe, women in the middle and lower classes, as well of course as those in the higher or richer classes, depend on the income, or on the daily earnings of the husband and father; and they "abound or suffer need" in proportion as the masculine purse is well filled or scantily supplied. But they do not, when the latter is the case, in regard to the family funds, attempt, as a general thing, to supply the deficiency by some effort of their own at money making, as a French, German or English woman would do under like circumstances. When loss of work or loss of health lays aside the legitimate "bread-winner" of the house, the American wife and mother is compelled to turn over various schemes by which she can, herself, support the family. If she had money she could open a little shop, and, by the sale of small, needed articles, keep the wolf from the door; but she has no funds, and that idea must be abandoned. Washing might be obtained, but she has neither strength nor conveniences for that laborious occupation. She might do sewing, but the pittance she would earn would do little more than buy the extra wood and light which such work would demand; and so one thing after another is suggested and abandoned, till the sad conclusion is reached that "there is nothing a woman can do!" Let all such women (and the advice applies to every female who needs an addition to her income) try poultry raising. The outlay in the beginning may be small, the accommodations may be rude, the grounds very limited; but, with the instruction to be gained from poultry books and publications no one need fail to in the undertaking. A woman's thrift and gentleness, her instructive fondness for the thing of which she has the care, make her the best possible at-

tendant in the poultry yard. Fowls are easily terrified, and a boy or man's quick, heavy step, his loud voice, and his rough seizure, when any of the flock require to be handled, frighten them half out of their small wits. They run to the nearest shelter and cower and hide long after the danger is past; and if the egg, due the next day, "comes up missing," it must be charged to the half eaten or half digested supper, the late settling on the roost, the disturbed circulation and the feverish habit, induced by yesterday's scare. A woman, on the contrary, with her quiet, compassionate ways, her faithful devotion, her disposition to learn the best methods, her pleasure in the constant, if small, receipts, fit her particularly for this work and for success in it; and it is our most earnest wish that thousands of our country women, who need this exercise, this out-of-door care, and the money to be gained from it, may be induced to give the business a thorough, persistent and intelligent trial. Even aside from the profits the keeping of fine poultry is entered into by many English ladies, as adding much to the interest of country life, and to the attractiveness of country homes; and there seems to be no good reason why the fashion should not be adopted in our own rural and suburban homes for the same reasons.

A CHEAP POULTRY HOUSE.

I have seen a great many plans for chicken houses, most of which were too expensive for most people. I have used one of my own make which gives good satisfaction. Select an east or south slope, if convenient. Dig a basement seven feet deep, sixteen feet long by twelve feet wide, on the east side of which make lath pens, four feet one way by two feet the other way, which will give you sixteen pens, in which to set your hens. In a basement like this you can set hens very easy, and in the summer can hatch to better advantage, as the temperature is more even at all times. One window will furnish all the light the hens will need. If you wish to set more than sixteen hens you can make double tiers of nests, one above the other. By having the coops four feet on each side it leaves a four foot walk between. The front of the coop should be made of lath, in the shape of sliding doors. I brick up the side walls, and put in two or three inches of tin chips, and cover over with dirt or sand for a floor, board over the top, and cover with tin chips and sand, thus making a rat proof cellar and one not liable to freeze. On top of this build a chicken house of barn boards with single roof for the roosting purposes. Attach a run fifty feet long, eight feet wide and four feet high. Cover all over with hay or straw except on the south side, which is made of glass. With such a run the hens will not suffer from the cold, and will lay all winter.

In conclusion, I would advise the keeping of only one breed of fowls. I think the time is not far off when the breeder who sticks to one breed will be the one who will come out ahead, as it is difficult to keep more than one breed at a time without having some accidents.—*Fanciers Gazette.*

The Household.

Potato Yeast.—Peel and boil six potatoes in two quarts of water until they break. Then take them out, and leaving the water on the fire, mash the potatoes, adding two tablespoonfuls of flour and two of white sugar, then pour the water on this. When it is lukewarm add a gill of good yeast and place the whole of it in a warm place to ferment, when cool bottle and place in the ice box.

Chocolate Custard.—Take one quart of milk; one ounce of Baker's best French chocolate; eight eggs; two teaspoonfuls of vanilla; eight teaspoonfuls of white sugar. Beat the eight yolks and the two white of the eggs until they are light. Boil the milk; when boiling stir the chocolate and the sugar into it, and then put it into a clean pitcher. Place this in a pot of boiling water; stir one way gently all the time until it becomes a thick cream; when cold strain it and add the vanilla; place it in cups; beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth, and add the sugar to them; beat well, and place some of this frosting on top of each custard.

Roll Jelly Cake.—Take four eggs, one cup of sugar, one cup of flour, one and one-half teaspoonfuls of baking powder; a pinch of salt. This will make two cakes. Spread thin on long jelly tins. As soon as baked, turn from the tins, flavor your jelly and spread over the cake and roll up immediately.