

## STOCK RAISING.

## SHEEP IN SOUTH AMERICA.

The monthly report of the Department of Agriculture, for December, gives the wool export of South America for 1868 at 234,916 bales, most of which was Buenos Ayres. Since then this upward movement has been stationary, the export of 1874 being 237,458, or less than 3,000 bales increase in six years. In 1862 the port of Buenos Ayres shipped abroad over 58,000,000 pounds of wool; in 1856 this aggregate was doubled, and in 1873 the figures of 1863 were increased fifty per cent. The official statement of 1866 shows that the Argentine Republic had 67,800,000 sheep. At present the number is 70,000,000, of which 60,000,000 are in the province of Buenos Ayres.

The same authority states that the European demand is likely to stimulate the sheep husbandry of Uruguay and the Argentine Republic to still further expansion. The wool-growers of those localities, however, seem to have begun to realize that something more than the mere indiscriminate increase of numbers is necessary to secure control of the wool markets of the world. More attention to improvement of fleece and carcass is manifested in the introduction of cultivated grasses. The item of meat is for the first time attracting attention. The trade in mutton, which is packed in boxes and shipped to England where it sells for twelve cents a pound, brings visions of speedy fortune before the eyes of the hitherto contented ranchero, and he talks of the most extravagant achievements of supplementing the traditional roast beef of old England with their South American mutton.—*Western Rural*.

## HORSES FOR MARKET.

A writer residing in Vermont when alluding to the best breed of horses for service of all sorts, says that the horse that answers most nearly the wants of farmers is the "horse of all work," as he will have all kinds of work to perform. Such horses must be medium in size, courageous but kindly in disposition, with speed enough to make good roadsters, with early maturity and hardiness to enable them to perform the work of the farm while maturing and being fitted for market. They must have style, beauty, substance and speed enough to make good driving horses for gentlemen. The more nearly they come up to all these requisites the more they will bring and the more they will remunerate the raiser and breaker. The reason Vermont horses have been so popular is because they furnish more and better of this class of horses than any others.

As it costs so much to keep a span of horses, a great many men besides farmers do not feel able to incur the expense of keeping one or two horses to perform the work of the farm, and another horse or two designed especially for the carriage. One needs a vast deal of carriage use for a horse, or for a span of horses that are used for nothing else but to draw a carriage.—*Western Rural*.

## SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Shorthorn sales are becoming almost as "sensational" as those of thoroughbred yearlings were a short time since, and it is no uncommon thing for an animal of the Bates or Book blood, each of which strains has its respected admirers and even champions, to be sold for a price equal to that which a Derby winner would have realized a few years ago. From comparative tables of the results of these sales during the past year in Great Britain and America, which are published in the almanac of the *Agricultural Gazette*, it appears that the total amounts realized at these sales were almost the same for both countries. The returns refer only to the sales of "pedigree shorthorns"—that is to say, of animals inscribed in the herd book, which is for cattle what the stud book is for the turf. From them we learn that, while the sixty-five sales held in Great Britain yielded a total of £228,088 16s. 6d., the fifty-seven sales in America amounted to £204,793 6s. 10d. Each of the American sales amounted, upon an average, to £3,593, as against £3,509 for each of the English sales; but the advantage does not in reality remain with the American breeders, for though eight fewer sales were held there, the number of animals disposed of

was within ten of those sold by the English. The 2,589 shorthorns sold in America averaged £79 each, and the 2,599 sold in Great Britain averaged £87 each. The largest total realized at any one sale was £42,919 16s. for which eighty-four animals belonging to the late Mr. Torr, a Lincolnshire farmer, were disposed of in September. The highest price given at this sale 2,160 guineas, and the average for the whole lot was £550 19s. Still more remarkable was a sale held in Scotland a week previously, when thirty-nine animals, the property of Lord Dunmore, brought £26,223 15s. This gives an average of £672 8s. for each animal, one of which went for 4,500 guineas. At a third sale thirty-four animals brought more than £10,000 and several others took place at which the total was over £7,000 and the average over £200. The most successful sale held in America was that at which eighty-three shorthorns brought £402 19s. 9d. for the whole number, one of them reaching £3,225. At two other sales in America totals of rather more than £10,000 for lots of thirty-five and thirty-three, and the average in the two cases being slightly over and under £300. These figures may be left to speak for themselves, but it is impossible to avoid the suspicion that purchasers will not, in the long run, be apt to get the best of these expensive bargains.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

## BREEDING BERKSHIRES.

Dr. Traer hit the nail on the head, at the Iowa Breeders' Convention, when he said that the "greatest drawback in the breeding of hogs was breeding to some set whim, as a short nose, or spots of white or black in particular places. An inch shorter or longer in the nose made but very little difference in the hog, if he was all right in other respects."

For a long time this breed has been regarded as among the very best of the pure races. Then why should we imperil this excellence in the Berkshire by insisting upon such tests as have no reference to useful qualities?

The other day, a breeder of imported stock of fashionable families (for the fashionable families are now talked of among swine breeders), in pricing a sow to us that was by a distinguished sire, out of an equally distinguished dam, observed that the only objection he had to her was, that she had only a few white hairs in her face! For this reason, she was not held at the top figure for a fashionable Berkshire, whose marking was correct!

Of course a long and coarse nose is objectionable, as it is mere offal, but it is very rare indeed that a nose, objectionable in this respect, can be found in a Berkshire, or other improved breed. When men are breeding pigeons, or fancy fowls of any sort, where the main object is to gratify the taste and caprice of the amateur, and where utility is little thought of, this thing of "breeding to the feather" is all legitimate and proper enough. But, surely, such freaks of fancy should never be permitted to dictate the tests in breeding stock for use on the farm.

And yet it must be confessed that, in many quarters, the fashionable marking is insisted upon, not only as material in the Berkshire pig trade, but as being of more importance than many points which are essential to the thrifty and profitable carcass.

The markings which some of the fanciers seem to be insisting upon, recently, are: Four white feet, a strip of white in the face, of the approved form and pattern, with the end of the tail white, and, as we understand it, with no white anywhere else! Now, any breeder knows that, in the best and purest bred sorts, we have markings varying from this fancy standard—such as splashes of white on the jowl, arm, thigh or other parts of the body. And since these markings do not indicate impure blood, and do not in any possible way impair the usefulness or excellence of the animal, is it not absurd that they should be made a ground of objection?—*Live-Stock Journal*.

**SHEEP.**—A full stomach is as great a luxury to a sheep as it is to a man or any other animal.

When sheep are in poor condition in autumn it is all up-hill work until new grass comes.

The general appearance and condition of the flock will always tell the kind of a shepherd they have.

## DAIRY DEPARTMENT.

## HOLSTEIN COW.

The Holstein breed of cows are now attracting much attention in various parts of this continent from their wonderful milking qualities. They are natives of the North of Germany, large, heavy cattle, of compact form, making, when fattened, excellent beef and being also good workers. They have been grown for generations in Holland with special regard to their milking qualities. In that country they are black and white, but in their native Duchy they are of various colors.

The quality of the milk of the Holstein is such as fits it well for the cheese-maker, the globules being small and uniform in size. The skim-milk is of a blue tinge. Butter from the cream possesses great lasting qualities.

Several instances are on record, and are well authenticated, where cows of this breed have given large quantities of milk. One cow is certified to have yielded an average of eighteen quarts a day for nine months. A heifer owned in Chemung county, N. Y., gave, after her first calf, fifteen quarts a day for nine months. An instance is also recorded where a Holstein gave 74 pounds, for ten consecutive days, of milk that yielded 22.70 of cream. The record of a heifer belonging to a stock-breeders' association in New York State, shows that, after her first calf, she gave for twelve days, 40.65 pounds; for the next month, May, 43.17 pounds; June, 62.18 pounds; July, 51.58 pounds; August, 50.12 pounds; September, 41.00 pounds; October, 33.17 pounds; November, 27.70 pounds, being an average per day for the seven months and a half of close upon 45 pounds. Her feed was, for the first month, simply hay with three pecks of turnips daily, and afterward pasture and two quarts of corn meal. After October 1, four quarts of a mixture of oats, corn and shorts, and one-half bushel of roots were fed.—*Canada Farmer*.

## DAIRY MACHINERY.

I cannot agree with one of your correspondents in her great admiration for the "Blanchard" churn. My advice to any person who has a dash churn, and knows how to use it, is to let good enough alone. The "Blanchard" costs three or four times as much as a dash churn of the same capacity. There is altogether too much pine wood about it, and I do not like a paddle churn—it whips the cream too much. As to the reverse motion, for working the butter, it may be possible to use it for working the butter from a native cow, if about the consistency of lard; but I found it impossible to work Jersey butter with it—could have wrenched the handle off first. Butter should be carefully pressed, not slid over as the floats do. No patent churn can make better (if as good) butter than the old-fashioned dash. If a dairy-woman cannot make good butter with that the fault lies somewhere else—not in the churn.

I went past a farmer's the other day, and heard the churn-dasher go at the rate of about 120 strokes a minute. At the very next farm, the dairy-woman showed me her last roll of butter, and said, in a boasting way, "I churned that butter in seven minutes by the watch." I did not dare say what I thought, but the butter was white and cheesy-looking. Neither of these persons could make good butter in any churn, because they churned too fast. If asked why their butter was so white, they would probably have blamed the churn, or the weather, or the moon. In my first essays at butter-making, I was greatly disturbed by the white streaks, and asked a dairy woman of considerable experience, what made butter "streaked." "Well," she said, "I've noticed that some butter-bowls will make streaked butter anyhow.—*W. V. S. Beekman in Country Gentleman*."

The Dutch or Holstein cow gives milk of smaller and fewer cream globules than the Ayrshire. The cream rises slowly, and leaves a blue skim milk. The butter comes slowly, and is of a pale yellow color. The flow of milk is large and uniform, and the Dutch cow is, for this reason if no other, particularly well adapted to the city milk trade.—*Son of the Soil*.

HON. HORATIO SEYMOUR has been appointed treasurer for the Dairy-men's Centennial fund.

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B. F. MARSH,

U. S. DEPUTY MINERAL SURVEYOR,

HELENA, - - - - - MONTANA.

WALTER W. DeLACY,

U. S. DEPUTY MINERAL SURVEYOR

HELENA, - - - - - MONTANA.

## NOTICE TO MINERS.

United States Land Office, }  
Helena, Montana, February 12, 1876. }  
George Siggs, whose post office address is Canton, Meagher county, Montana, has this day filed his application to enter as agricultural land, under the final homestead laws, the north half of the south-west quarter of section twenty-eight and north half of south-east quarter, section twenty-nine, in township number eight north, range number two east, which land is suspended from entry. Notice is hereby given, that a hearing will be had at this office, on the twenty-first day of March, A. D. 1876, at ten o'clock a. m., to determine as to the mineral or non-mineral character of said land, and testimony to be used upon said hearing will be taken before the T. E. Collins, County Clerk, Meagher County, on the eighteenth day of March, A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock a. m. It is alleged that there are no known miners, nor mining improvements, upon said land.  
J. H. MOE, Register.

February 16, 1876-flw.

## APPLICATION FOR PATENT.

No. 440.

U. S. Land Office, Helena, M. T. }

February 10, 1876. }

Notice is hereby published, that Andrew Dusold, Francis M. Hauck, and Wesley Basye, whose post office address is Canyon Ferry, Meagher County, Montana Territory, have this day filed application for patent, under the mining laws of Congress, for their placer mining claim, situated in Ayalanche gulch mining district, Meagher county, Montana, designated as lot No. 33, in T. 11 N. R. 2 E., which claim is not recorded, and described in the official plat and field notes on file in this office as follows: Beginning at a granite stone 18x16x1 in., marked 1 M C 38, from which the North-east corner of lot No. 37, 1 1/2 n r 2 e bears s 36 deg 42 min w 144.38 chains distant, and running thence s 56 deg e 2.10 chains; thence s 80 deg e 7.50 chains; thence s 68 deg e 7.50 chains; thence n 27 deg e 1.70 chains; thence n 65 deg w 14 chains; thence n 23 deg e 10 chains; thence n 7.50 chains; thence n 15 deg 30 min w 34 chains; thence s 46 deg 30 min e 2.05 chains; thence n 35 deg e 44.50 chains; thence n 61 deg e 29 chains; thence n 29 deg w 4.50 chains; thence s 80 deg w 6 chains; thence s 52 deg 30 min w 21.43 chains; thence s 39 deg 15 min w 44.50 chains; thence n 36 deg w 11.50 chains; thence n 49 deg 45 min w 20 chains; thence n 33 deg 30 min w 16.53 chains; thence s 77 deg w 6.38 chains; thence s 43 deg 15 min e 19.65 chains; thence s 44 deg 15 min e 19.13 chains; thence s 23 deg 15 min e 11 chains; thence s 27 deg e 25.80 chains; thence s 8 deg 45 min e 10.30 chains; thence s 11 deg 15 min e 8.70 chains; thence s 29 deg 30 min w 12.27 chains to the place of beginning, embracing 73.67 acres. A notice of said application, together with a plat of the premises claimed, was posted thereon on the 11th day of November, 1875, according to law.

The adjoining claimants to these premises are W. Basye and A. Dusold on the south, and Blackwell & Co. on the north-west, placer claims.

Any and all persons claiming adversely any portion of the mining claim above described, are hereby notified that unless their adverse claims are duly filed according to law, within the sixty days' period of publication hereof, with the Register of the U. S. Land Office, at Helena, Montana Territory, they will be barred by virtue of the provisions of the statute.  
J. H. MOE, Register.

B. F. MARSH, U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor.  
February 16-1876-5w.

## SUMMONS.

In the District Court of the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Montana, in and for the County of Meagher.

W. H. Sutherland, Plaintiff, }  
against }  
W. C. Daws, Defendant. } Summons.

The people of the Territory of Montana send greeting to William C. Daws, defendant. You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the District Court of the third Judicial District of the Territory of Montana, in and for the County of Meagher, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons—if served within this county; or, if served out of this county, but in this district, within twenty days; otherwise, within forty days—or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said complaint. The said action is brought to recover of you the sum of one hundred and twenty-nine dollars and fifty cents, with interest as stated in said complaint, for money loaned and for goods sold and delivered to you. And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, the said plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and twenty-nine dollars and fifty cents, and costs of suit.

Given under my hand and the seal of the }  
L. S. } District Court of the third Judicial Dis-  
trict of the Territory of Montana, in and }  
for the County of Meagher, this nineteenth }  
day of February, A. D. 1876. }  
Diamond City, Feb. 24th, 1876-n14-4w.  
H. B. BARNES, Clerk.