

## LIVE STOCK.

## THE CATTLE DISEASE.

EDITOR HUSBANDMAN:

By request for the benefit of stockmen in localities that have not been visited with the present cattle disease that is raging in this section of the territory, and from present indications will keep spreading. I will give the little information that I have gained, both from experience and heresay, as to its first appearance in the territory, also symptoms of animals from first to last after the attack; also condition of animal after death. I have been told that a few head of calves died on Red rock over a year ago, but no conclusion was arrived at at the time as to the cause of their death, but since I hear they have come to the conclusion that it was the same disease now raging among the young stock in this vicinity, from the fact that they commenced dying there again as near as I can learn in July last. The herds of Red rock are the first cattle after crossing the divide on the stage road coming north. It gradually made its way down the Beaverhead valley, Poindexter & Orr being the heaviest losers on the upper Beaverhead. For sometime after cattle were dying among the herds of the valley, the herds ranging along the foothills and watering from mountain streams, were not affected, and it was thought by many that it was confined altogether to the low lands; but a month or more ago the disease seemed to abate on the valley, and they commenced dying off rapidly along the mountains, and for some time there was only an occasional one died on the valley; but eight or ten days ago we had three to die in our enclosure in that many days. When the disease first broke out here we tried many things both as a cure and preventive, but with no good result. The animals when attacked, as far as were noticed, showed much the same symptoms. At first the majority of them are lame in one leg, and in a short time, in most cases, that limb will become very much enlarged; their ears will droop, eyes sink into their sockets, and the animal becomes very stupid and indifferent. Many of them will die in an hour or two after being attacked, and in every case after death the blood will ooze from the eyes and nose. I examined two after death by cutting them up, and found them much the same. After taking the hide off I found in one that the blood had concentrated in one shoulder, the lower part of the belly and neck, and in those parts every vein seemed to have been ruptured, and blood mingled with flesh. On opening the animal I found heavy deposits of blood along the windpipe, also the caul and leaf-fat impregnated with blood, and the cavities of both lungs and heart clogged with blood, and in the inclosure of the heart. I found a deposit of yellowish green matter which showed an overflow of the gall. The within described disease is called by veterinarians the same disease as is commonly termed "black-leg." It is true I do not think that disease has been thoroughly understood by them as they claim it is caused from too good keep. That theory won't do, as I know of quite a number of skim-milked calves that have died. One man, a neighbor of mine, had six skim-milk calves shut up in a pen all summer, and I think I am safe in saying that they did not get a bite of green grass during the summer, and he lost five out of the six. Another neighbor has lost twelve or fifteen skim-milk calves.

J. W. BROOK.

Beaverhead Valley, Dec. 17.

## TROTGING AND RUNNING HORSES.

Horses descended from fast trotting sires and dams want to go fast at the trotting gait. It is as natural for them to trot fast as it is for a duck to swim. They have inherited the trotting propensity, and this propensity is stronger or weaker in proportion to the length of the line of descendants and the intensity in which it existed in the parents. If the parents had been much exercised at the trotting gait, the propensity in the offspring would be stronger than if it had not been exercised. If the dam while carrying her foal had been exercised regularly at the trotting gait, and occasionally at her highest rate of speed at that gait, the colt would have a still stronger tendency to trot fast. With the race horse the same law applies. His galloping propensities have

been developed. He wants to go fast on the gallop. If a horse goes to pass him, he will run and not trot like the trotting-bred horse. Those who want to breed trotters should have trotting dams and sires. They can't get them from running sires and dams for the inclination to trot has never been developed in them.—*Rural World*.

## COLORADO CATTLE GROWING ASSOCIATION.

On January 13th, 1879, the ninth annual meeting of the Colorado Cattle Growers' association will be held in this city, and judging from the great interest that the cattle men are now taking in their business there will be a large gathering from all parts of the state.

There will be also in attendance at the same time a large number of representative cattle men of Wyoming, Nebraska, Kansas and New Mexico, as it is proposed to effect an organization of all the cattle men interested in stock-raising west of the Missouri for the purpose of self-protection and the advancement of their business. The necessity of such an organization has long been apparent to our stockmen, as the cattle belonging to parties located in this state and those adjoining intermingle, and while the stock know no boundaries, the laws governing the same differ in each state. Such a meeting of the cattle men will be of great benefit, as an organization can be effected that will put an effectual end to a great amount of stealing, and enable them to become personally acquainted with the wants and drawbacks of each particular section; and, if the occasion calls for it, accomplish anything reasonable that they may want to effect. The various railroads leading to Denver have signified their willingness to permit special rates to parties desiring to attend, and our hotel facilities are such that all can be accommodated.—*Democrat*.

## EDUCATING YOUNG HORSES.

Rev. W. H. Murray gives, in the *Golden Rule*, the following directions for educating or, as it used to be called, "breaking in" young horses:

If you have a colt to teach, and have the habit of speaking sharply and loudly, correct yourself of it at once. Colts are timid, high-spirited things, if they are worth anything, and he who manages them, should be of quiet habits, and have a low, pleasant-toned voice. The trainer that yells, stands in the same category as the driver in the public race who screams and whoops like a Comanche Indian when coming down the home-stretch; the one should be banished from the track, and the other turned out of the gentleman's stables. Our method of educating a colt to the harness and wagon, is to educate him singly, by himself; and this education should begin very early. When the colt is 12 or 14 months old, begin to put the harness on him. In a few weeks he is accustomed to it and ready for the shafts. But in doing this, do not be in a hurry. Give the youngster time to get thoroughly acquainted with every strap and buckle, as it were. Let him see everything and smell everything. The senses of sight, smell and touch are the great avenues of knowledge to the horse, especially the last two. The ear and eye give the alarm. These two organs stand, as it were, on picket for the animal's safety. But if your horse is frightened at anything, let him smell and touch it, and he will fear no longer. If your colt is afraid of the harness as it comes rustling out of the harness-room, let him touch it with his nose, and smell of it a few times, and he will soon understand that it will not hurt him. If he is inclined to kick or jump if the breeching-band or any strap hits his hams or legs, by gently rubbing them against the sensitive places, he will soon become indifferent to them. By the time the colt is two years of age, or even less, he should be educated to go between the shafts, either forward or backward, and be thoroughly familiar with the harness and vehicle, and ordinary road service.

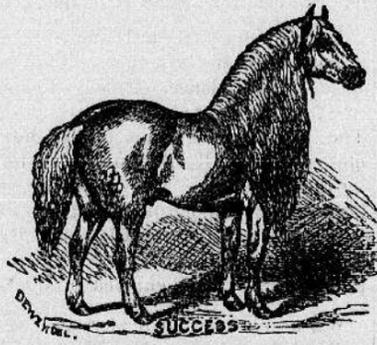
The distance for the English Chester Cup has been reduced from two miles and a quarter to about a mile and three-quarters.

Julius Cæsar, the English race horse, has to be muzzled and blindfolded before saddling on account of his horrible temper.

Horses are said to be dying with the blind staggers in several of the southeast counties of Missouri.

At the Oakland track, San Francisco, Cal., a ten mile race between Controller and Red Cross, record 27:23; Red Cross, 22:35.

## BREEDER'S DIRECTORY.



JAMES MAULDIN,

BREEDER OF

PERCHERON-NORMAN HORSES.

Stallions and Mares for sale.

Correspondence solicited. Address, Watson Beaverhead County, Montana. 6-4m.

BENNETT &amp; GOODALE,

Importers and breeders of Thoroughbred

## COTSWOLD



AND

Spanish Merino Sheep.

Are now prepared to supply the wool-growers of the Territory with pure-bloods of either sex. Inspection invited. P. O. address: Camp Baker, Montana. sep-43-3m

C. &amp; H. EDWARDS,

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IMPROVED AMERICAN MERINOS.

A FEW CHOICE RAMS FOR SALE.

Elk Grove Ranch, 7 miles west of Bozeman. P. O. Address, Bozeman, M. T. 34-6m

SEDMAN &amp; MCGREGORY,

BREEDERS OF GRADE AND

THOROUGHbred SHORT-HORN CATTLE.



Range—Upper Ruby valley, Madison county, and the Sweet Grass and Yellowstone, Gallatin county. P. O.—Adobetown, M. T.

JAMES E. CALLAWAY,

BREEDER OF

GRADE AND THOROUGHbred DURHAM CATTLE.

Breeding to milk strains a specialty. Young stock for sale.



Range—Upper Ruby valley, from Fuller's Springs to Home Park ranch, Madison county. P. O.—Virginia City, Montana. Mark—Over-bit in each ear, and pendant metal tag in right ear.

Brand—Triangel C on left shoulder (changed from left side). Vent as appears in above cut.



JONAS HIGGINS.

Range—Muscleshell Valley.

Address—F. Gaugler, Martinsdale, M. T.



BROOK &amp; MOWERY.

Range—Beaverhead valley, between Ruby river and McKlissner creek.

P. O.—Salisbury, Montana.



JAMES MAYNE.

Range—Missouri valley, vicinity of Canyon Ferry; also, on Smith river valley.

P. O.—Canyon Ferry

Also 200 branded on the right side and under the tail.

J. G. SARTER.

Range—Smith river valley, from White Tail to Newlan creek.

P. O. Address—Camp Baker.



S. MARKS &amp; BRO.

Range—Smith River valley, from Camp Baker to Rim Rock.

Address, Diamond City, Montana.



A. BRUCKERT, Jr.

Range—Smith River, vicinity of Thompson gulch.

P. O.—Camp Baker, M. T.



P. J. MOORE &amp; BRO.

Range—Smith river and Muscleshell Valleys.

Post Office—Martinsdale, M. T.

MARK—Half crop in left ear, and wattle on each jaw.



THOMAS COONEY.

Range—Missouri Valley, from Confederate to Cave gulch.

Post Office—Canyon Ferry, M. T.



JOHN T. MOORE.

Range—Smith river Valley, from Camp Baker to the canyon.

Post Office—Camp Baker, M. T.

MARK—Swallowfork in left ear, and wattle on right jaw.



THOS. F. KEENE.

Range—On Missouri valley, vicinity Duck creek.

P. O.—Canton.

Brand same both sides.



J. V. STAFFORD.

Range—Missouri valley, from Canyon Ferry to Duck creek.

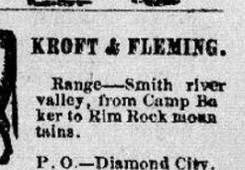
Post office—Canyon Ferry.



KROFT &amp; FLEMING.

Range—Smith river valley, from Camp Baker to Rim Rock mountains.

P. O.—Diamond City.

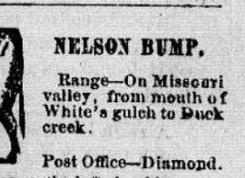


NELSON BUMP.

Range—On Missouri valley, from mouth of White's gulch to Duck creek.

Post Office—Diamond.

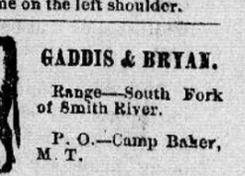
Horse Brand: the same on the left shoulder.



GADDIS &amp; BRYAN.

Range—South Fork of Smith River.

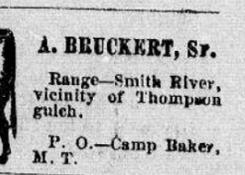
P. O.—Camp Baker, M. T.



A. BRUCKERT, Sr.

Range—Smith River, vicinity of Thompson gulch.

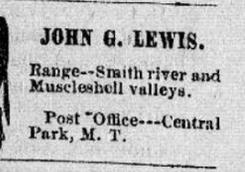
P. O.—Camp Baker, M. T.



JOHN G. LEWIS.

Range—Smith river and Muscleshell valleys.

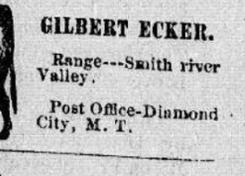
Post Office—Central Park, M. T.



GILBERT ECKER.

Range—Smith river Valley.

Post Office—Diamond City, M. T.



G. L. LEWIS.

Range—Smith river Valley, from Camp Baker to the canyon.

Post Office—Camp Baker, M. T.

MARK—Dulap. Crop off of right ear and a hole in left.

