

LIVE STOCK.

STEWART says, in the *Shepherd's Manual*, that the Cotswold-Merino cross makes a fine sheep. They are without horns, with bare faces resembling Cotswolds, but with the pink noses of the Merino. The wool is much finer than in the Cotswold, very bright, with good curl, thickly set on the skin, and well filled with liquid yellow oil, but free from solid yolk or gum. The fleece is better closed than that of the Cotswold and is easily kept free from dirt and dust. The flesh is firmer than that of the Cotswold and thicker than in the Merino, both back and ribs being well covered. The wool is scant below the knee and hock. This is the character of the first cross. When inbred without further crossing, this character is well maintained. The cross bred animals and their produce are of strong constitution, mature quickly, becoming prime fat at 12 to 14 months old, and weigh alive, at that age, 140 to 148 pounds.

Turf, Field and Farm, speaks of the shipment of a fine lot of cattle, the past year, from "Elkhorn county, Illinois." Try again. You're just a "little off" in your geography.—*Prairie Farmer*.

The same article was anything but complimentary to Montana beef growers. It regarded Colorado beeves as better fitted for the rifle of the huntsman than the knife of the butcher, and said that Montana cattle were more ungainly still. If our contemporary was a "little off" in his geography in regard to Illinois beeves, it is fair to presume he was considerably off in regard to Montana cattle. It either mixes it in geography or he is no judge of stock. Four-year-old steers that dress 900 pounds in the month of April when driven from the range where they have neither had hay nor shelter the entire winter, as Montana beeves often do, must be pretty well shaped animals. The chances are that the *Turf, Field and Farm* man was thinking of Texas.

SHORT-HORNS.

Serious inquiries are made by the novice, how far back in history can the distinct class of cattle called Short-horns be traced. As this is cattle week in Iowa, for fine stock breeders, the common reader may begin to inquire for first principles. L. F. Allen, in this country, is about as good and reliable authority in cattle history or cattle breeding as any other, and we learn from him that the first efforts of any improvement in stock was about 1720, or about 158 years ago. Shortly after that period history speaks of improved Durham stock as existing near the river Tees. They evidently descended or were bred from some large cattle imported from Holstein, Denmark, and northwestern Europe. At that time the Durhams, or the cattle that the Short-horns were bred from, were large size, coarse heads, with short, stubbed horns, heavy necks, high, coarse shoulders, and flat sides. These were the foundations, and they were good ones for the true breeders to build upon and improve. They were strong and healthy stock and good feeders. At that time their flesh was coarse-grained, and late in maturity. Their history is mixed with uncertainty and conjecture, until about 1737, when we find the first animal named, and which is admitted to the English Herd Book. It is the "Studley Bull," born in 1737, and from him descended probably the best stock which has heretofore or now exists. He was of the Millbank stock who obtained considerable celebrity as a breeder in those days. From 1737 to 1780, many eminent breeders are mentioned in cattle history, and rapid advancement was made. The next most noted bull in the gradual progress through the eighteenth century is James Brown's red bull, about 1765 or 1770. Ten years later came in Robert and James Colling, particularly distinguished in Short-horn history. From their day all readers of agricultural literature have a tolerably correct idea of Short-horns. Previous to 1770, when the Collings seemed to engross almost the entire class of blue bloods, the Short-horns were spoken of as the cows being large in size, and strong milkers, and superior feeders. But the Collings seemed to have bred principally for form, early maturity and fineness of meat, and greater credit is given these breeders

than to any others down to the present time. It is asserted that they were the real and chief improvers of the Short-horn race, and its merit and glory, as well as its distinguished history, dates from them. This was ninety-eight years ago, so that for about a century their distinct and peerless excellence has been universally acknowledged. Nearly all Short-horn stock, which is claimed to be thoroughbred, have to run their pedigrees back to that date and those breeders; as we propose in these articles only to give the rise and early history of the of the several breeds of cattle, we leave the reader to gather their later record from other sources.

The Short-horn's traits and merits, which give them pre-eminence, are hard to be excelled. They are docility of character, early maturity, large size, and choice quality of beef. No other class can claim so many qualities.—*Iowa State Register*.

THE YAK.

The yak, called grunting ox, is to the mountaineers of Thibet what the horse, the ass, the cow and sheep are to America and Europe. The yak furnishes food to the inhabitants, in its flesh and its milk; it carries heavy burdens, takes to the yoke easy, and serves for agricultural work. From its long and abundant fleece is obtained a silky wool, which serves to make warm and strong clothing. The furry coat of the young animals is curly and woolly, resembling that known as Astrachan, obtained from a breed of sheep. Very fecund and hardy, they resist the most vigorous cold and brave the most stormy seasons. The inhabitants of Thibet have the same respect for the yak which the Brahmans have for the zebra.

MEXICAN SHEEP.

Dr. Collier informs us that in the valley between the Cucharas and the Apishapa, a strip twenty miles wide, there are from 30,000 to 40,000 Mexican sheep that would not sell for more than sixty-five or seventy cents on an average, and yet they eat as much as sheep worth \$2 or \$3 a head.

There is certainly no profit in such stock; but the same is true of Texas cattle, of scrub stock generally. As suggested elsewhere, our stockmen must turn over a new leaf, get better stock, take better care of them, or suffer the consequences.—*Pueblo Democrat*.

BREEDING OF FINE STOCK.

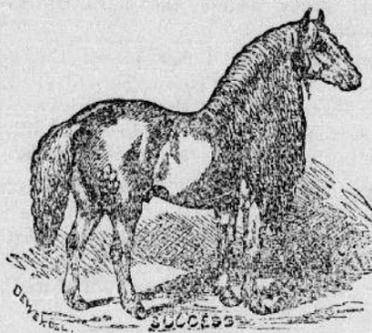
The following from the *Mark Lane Express* is the right sort of breeding doctrine to preach. After recommending that the beginning should, if possible, be made at home by purchases from neighbors, the writer continues: Strengthen what has thus been obtained, by an infusion of what blood you find, on study, to suit best; or, if you be imaginative, calculate a cross for yourself. Keep pairing, within a narrow circle, so long as no symptoms of physical infirmity show themselves. Select continually the best specimens developed, and keep weeding out the weak; so with ordinary luck, you will do as all other distinguished improvers of stock have done before you, you will justly win a name, you will supply the market with new stuff, and you will fill up your pockets with money—at least, if you cannot thus, you will in no other way. But, in the first instance, do not go too far afield; to begin with, get as high as you can upon the shoulders of the generation before you. Then be plucky, persevering and prudent.

CURIOUS CROSS-BREEDING.

As an indication of one of the curiosities of cross-breeding, the *London Agricultural Gazette* relates the following:

A sow of the small black Suffolk breed, having had two litters to a pure boar of her own race and color, was put to a large white boar of the form and strain exhibited in the large breed classes. When in farrow, divers speculations as to the color of her produce would be were ventured upon by her owner and his herdsman. A neighbor was strong on the certainty of particular colored pigs. The actual result is a litter of twelve, of which six are entirely white; not a spot mars the uniformity of either hue. It is not often that the opposing claims of father's and mother's family to determine the character of the children are so equitably adjusted.

BREEDER'S DIRECTORY.



JAMES MAULDIN,

BREEDER OF

PERCHERON-NORMAN HORSES.

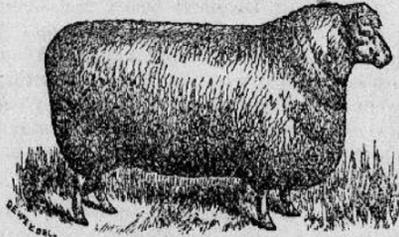
Stallions and Mares for sale.

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

BENNETT & 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. & H. EDWARDS,

Importers and Breeders of

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 & 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 Puller's Springs to Home Park ranch, Madison county, Montana.

P. O.—Virginia City, Montana.

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



JOHN LINK.

Range—On Missouri valley, from Duck creek to Cave gulch.

Post office—Diamond City.



JONAS HIGGINS.

Range—Muscleshell Valley.

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



BROOK & MOWERY.

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

P. O.—Salisbury, Montana.



JAMES MAYNE.

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

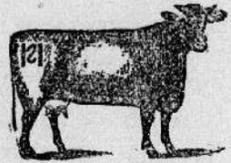
P. O.—Canyon Ferry

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

J. G. SARTER.

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

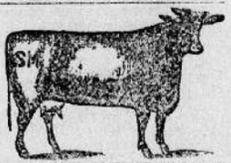
P. O. Address—Camp Baker.



S. MARKS & BRO.

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

Address, Diamond City, Montana.



A. BRUCKERT, Jr.

Range—Smith River, vicinity of Thompson gulch.

P. O.—Camp Baker, M. T.



P. J. MOORE & 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.

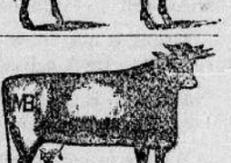


JOHN T. MOORE.

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

Post Office—Camp Baker, M. T.

MARK.—Swallowtork 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 & FLEMING.

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

P. O.—Diamond City.



NELSON BUMP.

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

Post Office—Diamond.



GADDIS & 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.