

LIVE STOCK.

It will be remembered by our stock-growers that it is the design of the Stock-Growers' Association, organized at Helena last winter temporarily, to enter into a permanent organization this fall. The membership is to be composed of representatives from the subordinate associations of the different sections of the territory. The rules and regulations adopted last winter may not be the best in the world, but when a permanent organization is affected representing the several districts of the territory, the laws may be amended so as to conform to the wishes of the several sub-organizations. The importance of such an association is apparent to any stock-grower who has ever given the subject his attention. The stock-growers of Montana should be one brotherhood; their interests are one, being mutually dependent upon each other. And they should be organized so as to have a thorough understanding on all general subjects.

The time set for the fall meeting is during the Helena fair, and we hope there will be a general representation on hand, fully supplied with credentials from local associations. There are a number of these already formed and there is ample time for the formation of others. Every round-up in the territory should be represented.

BREEDING FROM SHOW HERDS DANGEROUS.

We cannot too often warn our readers against purchasing breeding stock at public sales and elsewhere that have been fed and pampered for the show yard. In the height of the Short-horn speculation it did not make much difference; then barren show cows were carried from place to place, and appeared first in one breeder's catalogue and then another, until they finally drifted out of the current and were stranded high and dry in the hands of some unsophisticated outsider, where they were never again heard from. Experienced persons steer clear of these show yard animals, or at least will not buy them without a distinct and specific warranty that they are breeders; and it will be well for all who buy at public sales, made up mainly of old show herds, to follow their example. If these cattle fail to breed, they are worth simply what they will bring for beef, and no more; and the purchaser should have a distinct understanding to that effect before he makes a bid upon an animal old enough to breed, that does not show for itself. Breeders who offer stock that has been, in the main, bred and raised by themselves on their own farm, are not much troubled with barrenness in their cows, and when such cases occur they are usually sent to the shambles at once; but show-yard animals, and those that have again and again been fitted up for the auction block, are so frequently made barren by the high feeding and forcing to which they have been subjected, as to put every experienced man on his guard when such animals are offered.—*Live Stock Journal*.

BLACK LEG.

This disease is a very acute one and generally proves fatal therefore treatment will be of no avail unless resorted to in the very beginning of the disease. In fat and plethoric animals it is proper to bleed; but if this is not done in the beginning of the disease, it only tends to hasten death. Frequently showering the body with cold water is beneficial. The following physic may be given in one dose: One pound of Epsom salts, ten ounces of solution of aloes made by dissolving an ounce each of Barbadoes aloes and common soda in eight ounces of boiling water, one ounce of spirits of turpentine, and half a gallon of thin, warm gruel. Shake this well together before drenching. Thereafter, give, every two hours, half a drachm each of nitric acid, mixed together with a pint of cold water. The animal may have all the pure cold water it will drink. A seton should be inserted in the dewlap. In fact, as a preventive measure, when this disease appears among a herd of cattle, it will be of great service to put a seton in the dewlap of all the young stock up to two years of age, and to give each one from two drachms to a half an ounce of saltpetre, once daily, during the week. It will also be proper to remove the animals to a separate pasture some distance from the one on which the disease occurred.—*Farmer's Advocate*.

HOW TO TREAT WORK HORSES.

A vast deal has been written about the proper manner of treating work horses, but I have never read a lecture that did not contain a great deal of tomfoolery.

All new and inexperienced horsemen should consult common sense. Study the nature and habits of the horse, and do not vary from them one iota. Never strike a horse for any other purpose than to get his attention. If he is afraid of an object and you whip him past it, you only increase his fright. Show him that the object he is afraid of will not hurt him, and he will walk up to it as fearlessly as if it was a peck of oats. If he balks and won't pull at the traces, you must remember that he also balks and won't pull at the halter. The treatment that taught him to refuse to pull backwards, is the same treatment which induces him to refuse to pull forwards. Teach him to break a weak halter, and he will pull with all his might whenever fastened in that way. Teach him to pull a light load by the traces, and he will do his best at a heavy one—and when he does his best you ought to be satisfied. Give him clean, sound feed, and a warm soft bed to lie on in winter, even if it costs you your parlor furniture to do so. It is better to have a knot of wood for a seat and your horse bedded with clean straw, than to have a twenty-dollar cushion chair and your faithful work animal dozing on his legs in a filthy stall. In the former case your horse will earn you enough to buy a fine mahogany chair, but in the latter your fine furniture will be sold for debt, and you will be poor as well as your horse.

Farm horses should, whenever the day is warm enough to bring out sweat, be allowed to wallow and scratch their sides and backs on the ground. They will get much more comfort in this way than you can give them with the curry-comb. Many rely on the curry-comb to keep their horse in order. It is the greatest nonsense one can practice. Clean, sweet hay and grain, and a clean, soft bed to sleep on, with a proper place to wallow, will insure a fine coat of hair and a strong muscular body. Nothing else can. As a general rule, those not tutored in the management of horses, will do well to consult the horse and treat him accordingly.—*Cor. Rural World*.

THE LAMPAS.

This is a very common trouble in the mouth of horses and colts. It is where the gums or bars rise to a level with, and sometimes beyond the edge of the teeth. They are evidently painful, as the animal will frequently suffer for food before he will eat. The common term for it is lampers—but it is spelled lampas. It is from various causes, inflammation of the gums, shedding of teeth, from a febrile tending in the constitution, or from the change of green pasture to dry food. Of it Youatt says: "A few slight incisions across the bars with a lancet or pen-knife, will remove the inflammation and cause the swelling to subside; indeed this scarrification of the bars in lampas will seldom do harm, although it is far from being so necessary as supposed. The brutal custom of the farrier who sears and burns down the bars with a red hot iron is most objectionable. It is torturing the horse to no purpose and rendering that part callous, on the delicate sensibility of which all the pleasure of riding and driving depend. It may be prudent, in case of lampas, to examine the grinders, and more particularly the tushes, in order to ascertain whether either of them is making its way through the gums. If it is so, two incisions across each other should be made on the tooth, and the horse will experience immediate relief."—*Et.*

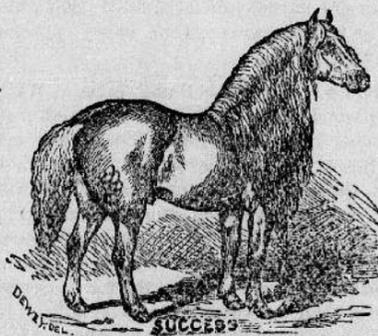
TO TREAT SCRATCHES.

Scratches is a disease which affects the heels of horses, and is often called grease in the heels, or mud fever. It is a disease of the skin, caused originally by wet or filth, and the absorption of diseased matter in time produces a diseased condition of the blood which renders cure very difficult. If it is not very serious, it may be successfully treated by frequent washing with warm water and soap, after which apply the following: Melt together two ounces of bees-wax, two ounces of resin, eight ounces of fresh lard; and to this four ounces of turpentine, and stir until nearly cold; then stir in one ounce of finely powdered acetate

of copper, and mix well until cold. The heels should be bandaged to preserve them from irritating matter, mud, sand or filth. If the disease is unusually virulent, medicine should be given. This may be a free saline laxative, as twelve to sixteen ounces of salts, and the usual antiseptic, hydrosulphite of soda in small doses, repeated daily until the disease is overcome. If purging occurs, reduce the quantity to half-ounce doses.

FROM a report in last week's *Commercial Indicator*, we learn that black leg is troubling Kansas farmers in several counties. It appears to be confined to young stock, often proves fatal and no certain or probably successful remedy appears to be known. One or two counties report scab to a limited extent, and others a seemingly contagious disease among horses. Out of seventy counties reported fifty-two report an entire immunity from disease of any kind. Our reporter of black leg says it arises from drinking stagnant water.—*Journal of Agriculture and Farmer*.

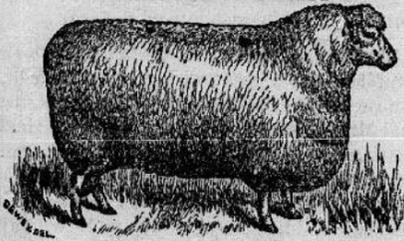
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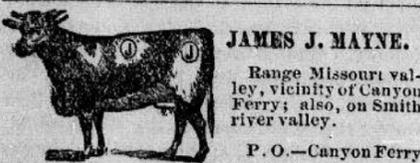
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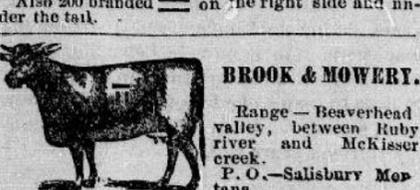
Range—Upper Ruby valley, Madison county, and the Sweet Grass and Yellowstone, Gallatin county.

P. O.—Adobetown, M. T.



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

P. O.—Canyon Ferry



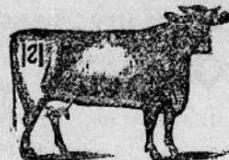
BROOK & MOWERY.

Range—Beaverhead valley, between Ruby river and McKissic creek.
P. O.—Salisbury Montana.

J. G. SARTER.

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

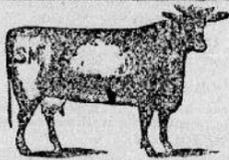
P. O. Address—Camp Baker.



S. MARKS & BRO.

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

Address, Diamond City, Montana.

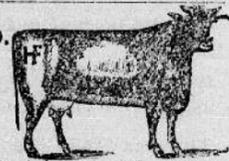


P. J. MOORE & BRO.

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



J. V. STAFFORD.

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

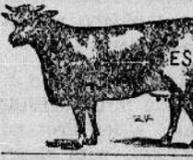
Post office—Canyon Ferry.



JOHN LINK.

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

Post office—Diamond City.



JONAS HIGGINS.

Range—Muscleshell Valley.

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



KROFT & 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 & BRYAN.

Range—South Fork of Smith River.

P. O.—Camp Baker, M. T.



GILBERT ECKER.

Range—Smith river Valley.

Post Office—Diamond City, M. T.

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Range—Upper Ruby valley, from Puller's Springs to Home Park ranch, Madison county.

P. O.—Virginia City, Montana.

Mark—Over-bit in each ear, and pendant metallic tag in either ear.



Brand—Triangle C on left hip as in above cut.

G. L. LEWIS.

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

Post office—Camp Baker, Montana.

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