

Live Stock.

This horse business is lively and transactions are numerous. There is a demand for stock horses, as well as for animals broke to harness and saddle.

At a sale of imported Jersey cattle made at Philadelphia July 19th, the attendance was large and the bidding spirited. There were in all eighty-two head disposed of—sixty cows and twenty-two calves.

A MONTREAL special of the 8th says: The Allan steamship Buenos Ayres has brought out 110 Clyde-dale Cleveland bay horses and Shetland ponies. They were selected from the studs of the principal breeders in Scotland by the Messrs. Bullock & Harding, of Indiana; the Messrs. Power Bros., of Jamesville, Wis., and others.

It occurs to us that the capitalist could find good investment in sheep this fall. The mania now seems to be for horses and cattle, and when this is the case it is generally good to invest in some industry that is losing favor.

THE HORSE'S HOOF—HOW TO PRESERVE IT.

The horse's hoof necessarily sees the hardest service of any portion of his structure; and is the only part that can be mutilated by cutting and burning, as is the common practice, by men calling themselves shoers, and by nails made too large and driven too deep.

It is within the power of the farmer to breed horses with properly formed hoofs, and equally in his power to preserve these in proper form, by seeing that they are kept in the shape that Nature gave them.

A properly formed hoof on the well-bred colt, is straight from the top downwards, and has exactly the circular form that should be maintained; the shoe in every case being fitted to the foot, and not, as is the practice with the average smith, who cuts and rasps the hoof to fit the shoe.

The forward portion of the hoof is firm and somewhat thick, as compared to the lamina at the heel, and cuts much harder. Hence it is easier for the smith to pare down the heel at the bottom of the foot than to cut away the toe in like manner.

The directions should be to cut, with a sharp buttress from the bottom of the hoof, till it is of the right depth from top downwards. At this stage of the cutting the hoof will assume the circular form, and to this form the shoe should be accurately fitted—so accurately that no rim of hoof will project beyond the shoe—at any rate, not more than an eighth of an inch, except where, as is often the case, a point of hoof on one side projects further than the opposite side, in which case the foot requires to be made true.

The nails for a well-bred horse, having a tough hoof, should be considerably less in size than are proper to be used on a draft horse; and in the case of the former they should not extend upwards into the hoof more than five-eighths of an inch.

or filed, neither should any smith be allowed to hold a hot shoe to the bottom of the foot. The surface remains, as in the unshod colt, elastic, through the oil and moisture furnished to it. But when rasped, this escapes, and the foot becomes brittle and liable to fever. The burning of the bottom of the hoof is barbarous, and destructive to the tissues.

The concussion to which the foot is subjected and the weight which it bears up makes it necessary that the structures be very firm in texture, and closely adjusted. Hence, when any inflammatory action is set up in the foot, the pain is intense, and the chances for complete recovery and future immunity are not good.

The Dairy.

THE SEASON now drawing to a close has been an excellent one for dairying, and one that has been well improved.

THE TIME will soon be at hand for the dairyman who has been packing butter during the summer to market his product and receive his reward.

THE DAIRY product of this summer will exceed that of last year nearly one-third, yet it will not be sufficient to supply the demand until spring.

THE OLEOMARGARINE factories of New York have a producing capacity of 116,000,000 pounds annually, while the production of dairy butter in the State is only 111,000,000 pounds.

WHOLESOME milk cannot be made from unwholesome water—that he who compels his stock to shake their thirst out of pool-festering with typhoid and other diseases is more criminal, when he sends the milk of such cows to the consumer, than he who skims and dilutes his milk with pure water—since the first tamps with health and life, whilst the latter only touches pocket.

THE PRICE of butter this winter will be governed to a great extent by what butter is laid down here for from the States. The Utah product will be the cheapest article in the market, but it is so unreliable that it does not command as good a price as reliable States brands, and the best of these will not command by from ten to twenty cents per pound what our home-made product does.

A CHAPTER FOR BUTTER MAKERS.

THE QUANTITY and quality of cows' milk, while largely determined by the individual character of the animal, are also greatly influenced by the character of the food supplied. A liberal diet is essential for a full supply of milk. Green fodder is favorable to a large produce, so also are brewers' grains. The quality of milk is influenced by the richness of the diet. The milk is poorer when the quantity produced is large or the diet insufficient; and richer when these conditions are reserved. A cow is generally in full milk from the second to the seventh week after calving; after this the milk gradually diminishes in quantity, but increases in richness.

THE QUANTITY of butter is influenced by the character of the food, some foods producing a hard and others a soft butter. Rape cake, oats, wheat, bran and barley combined with straw chaff, hay and roots are recommended as producers of excellent butter in abundance. During the winter season turnips flavor milk and butter, and therefore mangels are a better food. Cows in full milk require a tolerably nitrogenous diet; this diet is naturally provided when cows are fed on grass and clover; when hay, straw and roots from the bulk of the food it is imperative that oilcake or grain be also employed if an abundance of milk is desired.

When milk leaves the cow it will have a temperature of about ninety degrees Fahrenheit; when set for cream it should be cooled as quickly as possible, as changes in composition occur at a high temperature. The cream obtained from milk set in shallow vessels contains various strongly flavored products of decomposition that deteriorate the quality of the butter. This is due to the large surface of milk exposed to the influence of air and the length of time required for the separation of the cream. The cream from milk set in deep vessels and surrounded by ice (or pure, cold spring or well water) is free from curd and sweet, as is the cream that is separated by subjecting the milk to rapid revolutions in a centrifugal machine.

An excellent quality of butter can be obtained by churning at a favorable temperature. If the temperature be too low the butter will be long in coming, and will be hard in texture. If the temperature is too high the butter will come very speedily, but the product will be greasy and deficient in quantity. No temperature can be fixed as the best at which churning should always

take place. The proportion of the solid and the fluid fats in the milk vary somewhat with the diet of the cows, and this necessitates a change in the temperature. A somewhat higher temperature will be required in winter than summer. The temperature must also be higher for sour cream than for sweet cream. Generally speaking, perfectly sweet cream should be placed in the churn at fifty-two degrees Fahrenheit, and sour cream at from fifty-two to sixty degrees. When sour milk is churned for butter, the temperature must be about sixty-five degrees.

Churning ought always to be stopped as soon as the butter comes out, as overchurning spoils the texture of the butter. The butter is then separated from the buttermilk, worked with cold water, and after straining to solidity is carefully worked and pressed to expel all watery matter; overworking at this stage will also spoil the grain and make the butter greasy. Butter made from perfectly sweet cream keeps for a longer time in butter made from sour cream, as the buttermilk acts as a preservative, and prevents change. Salt is generally added to butter to the keeping quality of it. —N. Y. World

E. J. & H. L. KEENE.

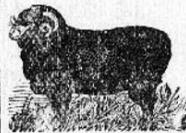
IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF



Thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle.

Young Stock for Sale.

P. O.—CANTON, M. T.



WOOL GROWERS

OF MONTANA.

We have for sale 150 pure bred Merino rams, bought of Geo. Cameron of Western Star, Vt., a d selected by us with special reference to the climate of Montana, they being almost entirely free from faults or wrinkles, and having all sufficient for breeding sound wool. They are almost the exact type of the Merino sheep bred by Australian wool-growers—seven-fifths of these rams were shipped from Vermont last year, and none are more than two years old this spring. We also have for sale a few Shropshire sheep, bought of Mr. M. H. Cochrane, of Cambridge, Canada, the largest importer of fine stock in America. These sheep are a fine and two years old, and some of them were prize winners in England last year. The shropshire are of the best of the head of all the English mutton sheep, but he produces a heavy fleec of compact medium wool. These sheep are as hardy and prolific as the S. shropshire, and are as quiet in grazing as the Merino.

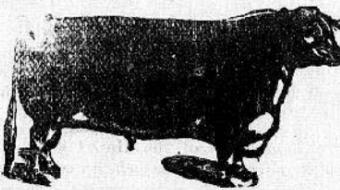
In buying pure-bred sheep we set up the theory that the only safe way is to deal with well-known breeders. We have wool-growers to examine our sheep, and the testimonials of their breeders. Prices reasonable.

PARIS GIBSON & SON, 26

Fort Benton, Montana.

GADDIS & BRYAN,

BREEDERS OF



Thoroughbred and Grade Herefords.

YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE.

Brand—Quarter circle U on left side. Same for horses, on left thigh. Ranch, five miles south of White Sulphur Springs. P. O. Address—Fort Logan or White Sulphur Springs.

WOOL! WOOL!!

I am prepared to pay the highest market price for

MONTANA WOOL,

delivered at the different shipping points in the Territory.

Mr. W. T. Eldridge, of Boston,

will be associated with me in wool-buying, and will give his personal attention to the business in Western Montana. Letters will reach him if mailed to him at Helena. My post office address will be Fort Benton. PARIS GIBSON

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of Mann & Wilson doing business at Maiden, Meagher county, Montana, is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved. The business will be continued by Fred M. Mann who assumes all the assets and liabilities of said firm. FRED M. MANN, CHAS. WILSON.

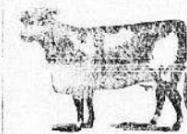
June 17, 1882

Diamond City Hotel,

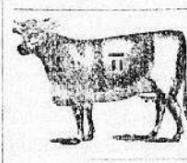
G. A. HAMPTON, Proprietor.

Ample accommodations for both man and beast. Stock well cared for and

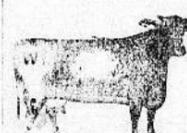
CHARGES REASONABLE.



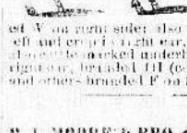
T. J. FLEMING.



BROOK & HOWERY.



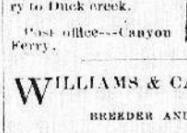
WM. WALLACE.



P. J. MOORE & BRO.



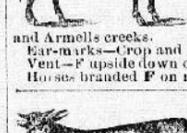
J. V. STAFFORD.



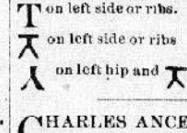
WILLIAMS & CALLAWAY.



JAMES FERGUS & SON.



MONTANA CATTLE CO.



CHARLES ANCENY.

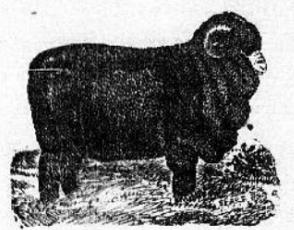


GOODALE BROS.



Sheep for Sale.

2,300 Stock sheep for sale, all natives of this Territory. They are free from scab or any disease. None of them over four years old, mostly ewes. They can be seen at the Joe Gans ranch on the Jefferson river, opposite the mouth of the North Boulder river, Madison county. In care of Fred Brownback. Will be sold to deliver Sept. 14, only to C. C. THURSTON & SON, Butte City, Montana.



A. G. WHITE, S. M. SNYDER, of Phil. Slater & Sons, Hunkley, Ill. Fort Logan, M. T.

American Merino RAMS.

We have for sale a few acclimated Rams brought from Northern Illinois last season, and are now shipping two hundred more and are prepared to supply a portion of the wool-growers of the Territory with good rams. For terms, call on or address WHITE & SNIDER, Fort Logan, Mont.

WOOL WOOL!

The undersigned desires to inform the Wool Growers of Montana Territory that he is prepared to pay the

Highest Market Price

for WOOL delivered at the nearest shipping point.

Offices at Gans & Klein's in Helena and Fort Benton.

All letters will receive prompt attention, 29 St. L. GANS, JR.

FOR SALE.



Short-Horn Cattle

SOUTHDOWN SHEEP

TROTTING STUDS.

We offer for sale 100 head of Choice Pedigreed Short-horn Bulls, age from 6 months to 3 years; color, mostly red. Cow and heifers of the most Popular Families. Fifty Southdown Rams and a number of ewes, Strictly Choice. Two well bred trotting stallions, both beautiful bays, one 8 years old this spring, 16 hams high and an extra foal-getter. The other 1-3 years old this spring, will make a larger horse than the first mentioned. These stallions are not excelled by any in the Territory for docility, spirit and action. Correspondents solicited. Address: W. E. TURNER & SON, Sun River, M. T.

FOR SALE.

The undersigned desires to announce that he has for sale, 25 head of mares, horses, two-year-olds and yearlings at very reasonable figures. Terms cash, or notes with approved security. CHAS. H. KEATON, Centreville, Montana 39-51

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of Nason & Judd is this day dissolved by mutual consent of the parties, George Judd retiring, the interest of George Judd being purchased by and transferred to William L. Nason. All debts contracted by said firm prior to August 4th, 1882, and now due will be paid by the said W. L. Nason, and all the personal debts and liabilities of the said George Judd will be paid in full by the said Nason to the amount of the purchase price of said interest (contracted during the partnership existence) less the amount of the said Judd's firm liabilities. WILLIAM L. NASON, GEORGE JUDD.

Notice.

My wife Eliza Fife, having left my bed and board without cause or provocation, I hereby give notice that I will not be responsible for a y debts contracted by her. EUZEB FIFE, 38

WINTER RANCH.

I want stock to winter, horses or cattle or both, as I have plenty of hay, water and shelter. Will take them on easy terms. Call on or address JOHN TOOMBS, Reedsfort, Montana.

W. J. STEVENSON,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, M. T.

Will practice in all courts of record in the Territory, will make abstracts of title, buy and sell real estate of every description.

All business entrusted to me will receive Prompt Attention.

G. W. HARDING, A. E. HARDING, J. I. HUTCHINSON, H. M. MARTIN, E. H. HARDING.

HARDING, MARTIN & CO.

WOOL,

61, 63, 65 & 67 Pearl St., Cor. Franklin, BOSTON, Mass.

Give special attention to handling Montana Wools, 29-31