

Live Stock.

THE track being heavy, very slow time was made at the races of the Helena Fair, which concluded last week.

BEN. LOMOND still holds the honors of being king of the Montana turf—record 2:28—the fastest stallion record of any Montana horse.

NOAH ARMSTRONG'S fine trotters and runners were the winners of several purses, aggregating a considerable sum, at the recent Territorial Fair.

W. H. RAYMOND'S team of four horses, mentioned in last week's paper, carried a number of blue ribbons away from the Fair grounds, and his trotters won several purses.

A cow in county Carlow, Ireland, has produced four heifer calves in ten months. The cow was calved April 4, 1881, had her two first calves on July 25, last year, and two more on the 25th of May, this year.

In England it is not uncommon to raise more lambs of the mutton breeds than there are mothers. Sometimes as high as 20 per cent. more are raised, that is, 120 lambs to 100 ewes. The Hampshire down ewes are remarkable for bringing twins.

ACCORDING to Bradstreet's report, Australia's production of wheat and wool has been greatly curtailed during the season just past by a terrible drouth. It is estimated that not less than eight million sheep have perished, and that the losses in other stock are proportional.

A TEAM of black stallions, owned by R. T. Kinyon, of Smith River, and driven by him about the Fair Grounds, was the subject of general admiration. They were hitched to a fine, new top-buggy, and looked about as handsome as any team we have seen.

ALEX. WORK, of Chestnut valley, was the only resident of Meagher county who won a purse at the late Territorial Fair. His Glenite, a chestnut colt, came out second in the Derby stakes for three-year-olds, and Ida Glen won the Pioneer stakes for two-year-olds. This success made Alex. smile.

BEN. LOMOND was entered for the \$1,000 stallion race at the Helena Fair, but being out of condition, he was not started. We think his owners, Messrs. Huntley & Clark, acted wisely in this, since the race was a slow one, the track being in such bad condition that it would have been impossible for Ben. to have trotted up to his former record of 2:28. A horse cannot be expected to trot unless he feels well.

A TOUR through the woolen mills in the State of Maine, and part of New Hampshire, finds them about all running, some not quite to their full capacity, but expecting soon to start all their machinery. Most of them have their goods well sold up. Occasionally there is one who has a large stock on hand, but the goods were manufactured at an extremely low cost, and they feel that there is not much risk in carrying them until the market is favorable.—Western Rural.

IN the \$1,000 stallion race at the Helena Fair, September 11th, Rancho made excellent trotting time, but the condition of the track was not good. It being wet and slippery, he broke several times, which is the only reason he didn't win the race. In the second heat of that race he broke three times, and it is fairly estimated that he lost 16 seconds time in regaining his position. Everybody wanted to see him win, and it is generally conceded that his trotting time exceeded his record of 2:28 1/2.

MAMBRINO DIAMOND stood in his stable during Fair week, unmolested except by his attentive groomsmen, who is giving him every possible care. Nearly ever visitor went to see him, and scarcely one of them left without expressing his regret that this fine trotter was not in condition to start in the races. The horse is looking well except that he is unable to bear but little weight on his left fore foot. We are informed, however, that he is improving, and that veterinarians claim that he will fully recover from his injuries in a few months. The horse trotted a mile privately in 2:24 1/2 just before his mishap, which disabled him, and it is believed that had he been in good condition, he would have lowered his public record even below 2:24.

AS pretty a team of yearling fillies as we have ever seen hitched up in harness were shown by Messrs. Huntley & Clark, of Riverside Stock Farm. They were River Side Maid, s. f., one year, by Kentucky Volunteer, dam Black Hawk Maid; Marie Wilkes, dam Marie, by Long Island Patchen. They were hitched to a new, light driving-wagon, and were greeted with admiration by all who saw them. To make their show of stock still more interesting, these gentlemen exhibited another pair of yearling colts in harness, viz.: Ethel West, blk f, one year, by Adallah West, dam Ethel, by Contractor. Riverside Patchen, blk c, one year, by Mambrino Patchen, dam Belle Dair, by Ward's Flying Cloud. They were driven about the grounds, working as evenly as any aged animals. Not only were these pairs of colts pretty in appearance, but they showed that they were steppers of the best type. Their action in harness was applauded by many admirers of fine trotting horses.

GOVERNOR CROSBY'S stable of trotters and other stock at the Fair grounds week before last was much admired by the many visitors from all parts of the country. His

hogs and cattle were exceptionally fine, and while a number of premiums were awarded to them, we think the judges erred in not giving him the first premium on his fine young bull, Duke of Anoka. The greatest error, however, was in arrangement of the list, which placed this bull in the contest against a bull seven years old, large and fully developed. We can never have a good stock exhibition until animals are classed and premiums awarded for the several ages. The judges failed, it seems, to take into consideration the age of Anoka and what four more years of growth and development would add to him. His competitor was equally as finely bred and a most handsome animal in all respects, but the beauty of form and fine appearance of Anoka is plainly convincing that four more years of growth will make him far superior to the animal that carried off the blue ribbon.

Sheep adapt themselves to a wider range of latitude than any domesticated animal except the dog, says the Journal of Agriculture. For more than a thousand years they have been raised with profit in Iceland, where the climate is so cold that few cultivated crops can be produced. They are also raised with profit in all the countries of Europe and Asia that border on the North Sea. Sheep raising has lately been undertaken in Patagonia, with excellent promise of success. South Africa and all the islands in the Indian ocean are found to be well adapted to the raising of sheep. Spain and Asiatic Turkey have long produced most excellent wool, although the climate of these countries is very warm. Sheep do well in every State and Territory in this country, and are better adapted to poor land than any other domesticated animal except the goat. They utilize the feed that grows on hills and mountains that are too steep for horses and cattle to climb. They will eat more kinds of forage than any animal except goats. There is economy in keeping a few sheep in pastures that are chiefly devoted to other animals for the reason that the former will eat many kinds of weeds and grasses that the latter will leave.

CALIFORNIA COLT RACE.

Antevalo, br. c., by Electioneer, dam Columbine, a two-year-old owned by Joseph Crain Simpson, editor of the Breeder and Sportsman, in his first race at the California State Fair September 11th, the opening day, trotted two heats and won the race; time, 2:20 1/2 and 2:31 1/2. This is remarkable for a two-year-old. Mr. Simpson is unquestionably a good judge of horses, and if he succeeds as well in training and bringing his colt to the front as he has in publishing a good paper, his Antevalo will in a few years be the brightest star of the Golden West, the society of which our Eastern friends will be glad to keep company with. Mr. Simpson does his own training and driving, and the fact that he has entered his colt for contests at Stockton and San Jose, indicates that he means to carry home considerable stake money. His winnings at the State Fair on the 11th were a gold cup worth \$400 and \$1,175 stake money.

RACING AT HELENA.

HELENA, Sept. 17, 1884. Running race for two-year-olds, half mile; handicap. Purse, \$200. Noah Armstrong's Grey Cloud..... 1 Huntley & Prentiss's Kalata..... 2 Noah Armstrong's Lavina..... 3 Time, 1:19 1/2. Running race—mile heats, best two in three; handicap. Purse, \$1,000. Huntley & Prentiss's Red Boy; 118 lbs..... 1 1/2 Noah Armstrong's Monarch; 110 lbs..... 2 1/2 H. R. Baker's Retort; 105 lbs..... 3 1/2 Time, 1:47-1:49. Trotting—Montana stakes for three-year-olds and under; \$50 each, half forfeit, \$150 added; to the colt making the best time under 2:50 \$100 extra; mile heats. W. H. Raymond's Edison..... 1 1/2 S. E. Larabee's President..... 2 1/2 Time, 2:47 1/2-2:48 1/2-2:44 1/2.

HELENA, Sept. 18, 1884. Running race—three-quarters of a mile; handicap. Purse, \$250. Noah Armstrong's Hermine..... 1 Huntley & Prentiss's Kalata..... 2 H. R. Baker's Retort..... 3 Time, 1:18 1/2. Trotting—free for all, best three in five, for citizen's purse of \$1,000. Chas. Russell's Tempest..... 1 1/2 V. B. DeLashmatt's Dexter..... 3 1/2 Jot Travis's Frank L..... 2 1/2 Noah Armstrong's Lotta Thora..... 4 1/2 Sam Scott's Ranchero..... dist. Time, 2:30 1/2-2:31 1/2-2:30-2:31.

THE JERSEY BREEDERS.

In the midst of the hurricane of excitement which the cattle commission and the journals that report their sayings and doings have created in connection with pleuropneumonia, the breeders of Jersey cattle have suffered a serious and irritating injustice. The natural conclusion to be arrived at from what has been said is that Jersey cattle are more liable to the disease than other breeds. There is scarcely a feature about this matter that does not make a sensible man mad clean through, but there is no worse one than this terrible injustice which has been done Jersey cattle and their owners. Some of the journals that have contributed to this result have seen the effect of it upon themselves, and are cautioning the public against forming an opinion which they not only aided in making possible, but inevitable. The horse is stolen, and it is all tomfoolery to lock the stable door now. There was no need of making the fact that the outbreak was among Jersey cattle so conspicuous. It was quite enough to say that the disease was among us, and to urge watchfulness. There was no need to say more, for with that information the public would be cautious until all possible

danger had passed. Any breed is as liable to the disease as the Jersey is. Any cow that is exposed will be liable to contract the disease. Everybody knows that, but the Jersey will feel the effect of the virtual slander upon her long after there is no suspicion at all of any other breed. At present all expect that the cattle business will be dull. People will not buy, and nobody will lose anything in the end. There will be just as many cattle change hands in the next two years—if the disease is stamped out, and it will be unless those who are interested in propagating it neglect to do their duty—as there would have been, if there never had been an outbreak. All that will be necessary is to wait patiently and advertise as persistently as if nothing had happened. No one thing will do more to allay the excitement than for our breeders to pursue the even tenor of their ways, keeping their advertisements steadily before the people and acting generally as if they were not aware that there was any trouble or cause of excitement. When the danger is passed, the people will begin to buy, and buy only the most vigorous.—Western Rural.

ONE REASON FOR BREEDING GOOD HORSES.

While in a large city—one noted for its good horses—not long since, I was sitting at a hotel idling away an hour or two waiting for a train. Sitting near two or three gentlemen I plainly overheard their conversation, and being compelled to listen to them I soon discovered that they were large horse buyers. They were evidently viewing the field over, preparatory to making trips into different parts of the country to invest in as good horses as they could find for heavy hauling and light driving purposes. Each one seemed to understand his business thoroughly, and during their conversation it was plain to be seen that they all knew where the best of each class of horses were to be found. One asserted that he would pay \$50 more for a horse coming from a certain district than for one coming from any other point, for he knew that for the past ten or fifteen years there had been several noted stallions used on the stud in that district. The argument being produced by another that all the horses were not likely to be descendants of these horses, he admitted that fact, but contended that there was not a young horse in all that country but what was better on account of these horses doing service there. He claimed that the farmers who had not used the horses he referred to were influenced by their good work, and that they all took more pride in their horse stock in consequence of it. Another asserted that he had three points in the country which he visited annually, and semi-annually, and at which places he paid out each year thousands and thousands of dollars for horses, that he supposed he never would have visited in the world if it had not been for the influence of a good stallion or two that had been in service at these different places for several years past. These remarks set me to thinking, and I have not thought of the breeding and raising of horses since without recurring to this. It our city buyers and horse buyers in general watch the matter thus closely, then why not attract their attention at once by introducing good horses. If we can find a profitable market for our good horses the stock of poor horses will in time wear out, and it need not be long until we can have an improved set of horses with out any exceptions. The fact that we can get good prices for our horses is no reason why we should sell them all, but we can get more money out of them and still retain a part for breeding purposes, than if we were to sell a larger proportion of scrubs. This is a matter of importance, and affects every one more or less who owns a horse. I hope to see the day when horse buyers will not have to study the field over so carefully, and select a few points out of a district which ought to furnish enough first-class horses for all the cities in the United States.—Fillsburg Stockman.

The Dairy.

ACTUAL performance is the measure by which the dairy value of each cow should be tested. There are certain general principles on which a herd may be built up, but those who would have the best must make the individual animal sponsor to its own ability. The herd selected in this way ought, by every principle of common sense, to be the very best and most profitable herd to be obtained. That "the proof of the pudding is in the eating" is as true of dairying as of anything else.

Most English farmers who have used ensilage as food for cows declare that the result has been either an increased production of milk or superior richness of cream, or both. All, however, use some dry food with ensilage, and some use roots also. One gentleman fed two bullocks last year on silage and clover hay, beginning with seven pounds of the former to six of the latter per day to each beast, and increasing the supply of silage to forty-nine pounds without altering the quantity of hay. The animals were fattened on this food without cakes or roots.

A WELL-INFORMED dairyman estimates that fully ninety percent. of the cows of the country drop their calves between the first of February and the last of May; This leaves the supply of good butter quite limited during the winter, with prices correspondingly high. Winter dairying, which is so rapidly becoming the habit of our larger dairymen, will do much to remedy this.

But there is more than better markets and higher prices to commend this system. One strong argument in its favor is the leisure the farmer has to devote to dairying during the winter. This system equalizes his year's labors, the summer being given to crops, the winter to his stock and dairy.—Western Rural.

\$100 PREMIUM.

OFFICE DELAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR } Co. 32 Park Row. NEW YORK, September 1, 1884. The De Laval Cream Separator Co. will pay a special premium of One Hundred Dollars to the exhibitor of the best Butter at the St. Louis Fair, which is to be held in St. Louis, October 6-11, 1884. This, as is well known, is the greatest Fair held in America, and special attention has always been given to dairy products. This year extraordinary accommodations have been provided by the management, including Refrigerator room for 50,000 pounds of Butter, and we are assured that every pair will be taken for the protection of the exhibitors. This premium of One Hundred Dollars is to be paid to the exhibitor of the best Butter, regardless of the process by which it is made, but we hope one of our Separator friends will secure it, by showing the best Butter. The rules of the Fair Association require competitors for this premium to exhibit especially for it, one tub of not less than fifty pounds. We hope every maker of good Butter, whether creamery or dairy, will compete, and take every pains to show the best article he can produce, in a good, strong, neat package, and to get it forward promptly in time by express. Entries should be made before September 20, to the Secretary, FOSTER S. WADE, Esq., 718 Chestnut Street, St. Louis, and goods should be shipped so as to arrive by October 1. Apply to the Secretary for premium list, as there are other classes in which you may desire to exhibit. Yours truly, JOSEPH REALL, President.



JAMES FERGUS & SON.

P. O. Address—Fort Maginnia.

Range—Box Elder, and Armells creeks.

Ear-marks—Crop and under, bit from right ear. Vent—F upside down over bar. Horses branded F on right shoulder.

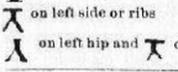


MONTANA CATTLE CO.

Range—American Fork Musselshell valley.

Post-office address—Morningside, Meagher county, Montana, and Helena, Montana.

Also, owners of cattle bearing the following brands, and owners of the brands: T on left side or ribs. A on left side or ribs. L on left hip and X on left side.



WM. WALLACE.

Range—Musselshell.

P. O. Address—New Chicago.

Walter on each jaw of main herd; also owner of cattle branded W on right side; also cattle marked under bit in left and crop in right ear, branded J on right hip; also cattle marked under bit in left and crop of right ear, branded JH (combined) on hip and side; and others branded F on left hip and shoulder.

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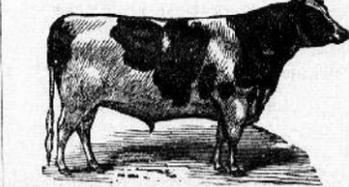
Range—Upper Ruby valley, between the canyon.

P. O.—Virginia City and Fuller Springs.

Mark—Over-bit in each ear, and pendant metal tag in either ear. on left side, over ribs, on hip.

Holstein Stock Farm.

(Four miles west of White Sulphur Springs.)



PURE-BLOOD HOLSTEINS.

Bulls in service to a limited number of cows for the season.

WALTER SCOTT, 3d (1396.) OTHO, (517.)

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(Situated ten Miles from Helena.)



Standard-Bred Trotting Stock, Short-Horn and Jersey Cattle, and Registered Berkshire Hogs.

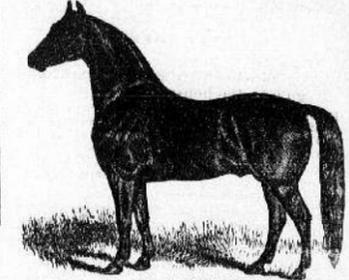
The following Stallions for service during the season of 1884-5:

Mambrino Diamond, (1988) Public Record, 2:30; Private Record, one mile, 2:21 1/2; Half mile, 1:38 1/2. by Mambrino Patchen (full brother to Lady Thorne, 2:18.) Dam by Cassius M. Clay.

Northward, (2750) by Volunteer Star, by Volunteer, by Eysdyk's Hambletonian; Dam, Lady Duroc, by Pilot Duroc, sire of Pilot Jr., sire of dam of Maud S. and Jay-Eye-See.

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