

STOCK GROWERS.

COLORADO TEXAS
ARIZONA MEXICO NEW MEXICO

Live Stock, Feed Farming and Commerce.

Fifth Year, No. 23

LAS VEGAS, NEW MEXICO, SEPTEMBER 15, 1888.

Weekly, \$3 a Year

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CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP, HORSES AND MULES.
 They are planked throughout, no yards are better watered, and in none is there a better system of drainage.

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Of Good, Serviceable Ages.

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700 1-year old Steers.

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All New Mexico Raised and IN GOOD CONDITION.

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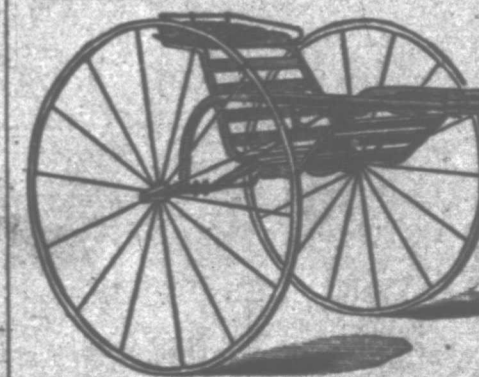
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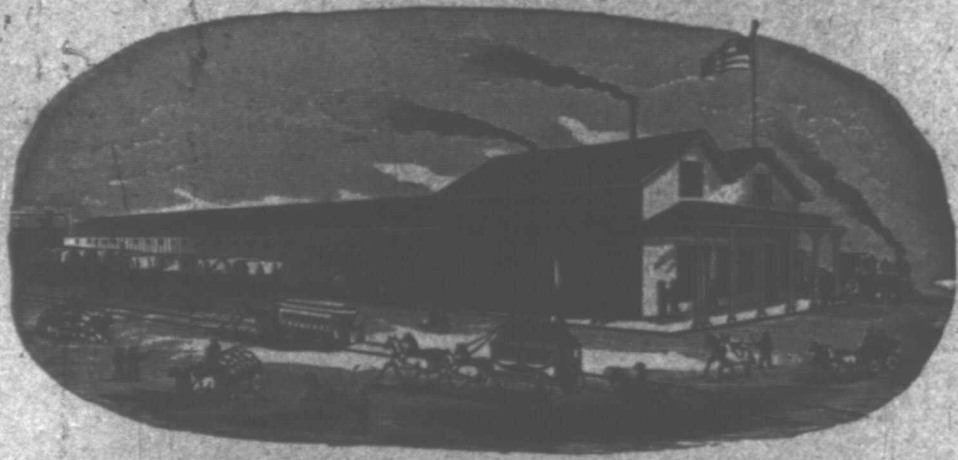


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KETCHUM WAGON CO., Marshalltown, Iowa.

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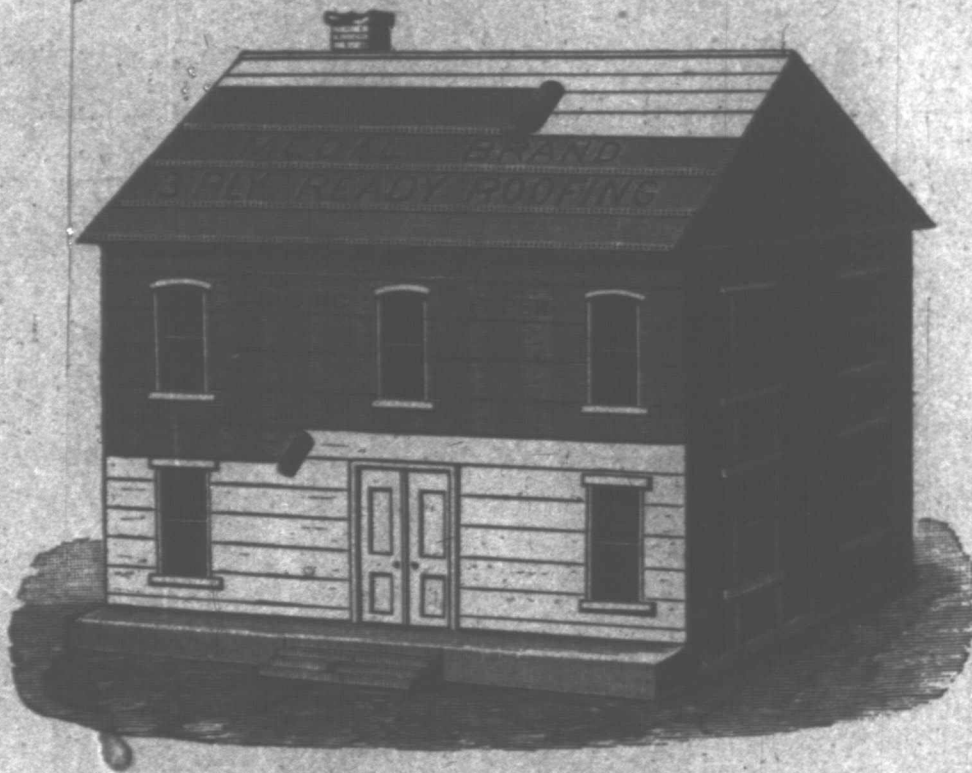


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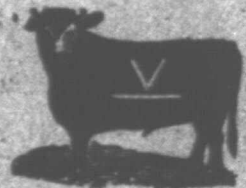
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Different ear marks.



Crop left and under half right.



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Grub the left.



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Crop left and crop and under-half crop right.



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Hereford Cattle.

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I am prepared to furnish, at any time, thoroughbred or grade bulls, guaranteed of the best strains, and, being Colorado raised, ready for immediate service. The cattle from my herds, at the Albuquerque fair, won all first prizes. Correspondence solicited and inspection of herds invited. Full particulars and pedigrees furnished.

I will Contract now for Spring Delivery.

Car-load Lots a Specialty.

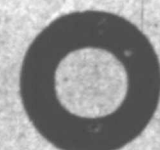
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A. D. HUDNALL, Manager
For John W. Prowers, Jr.,
WEST LAS ANIMAS, COLO.



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STOCK GROWER

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Live Stock, Feed Farming and Commerce.

Fifth Year, No. 2.

LAS VEGAS, NEW MEXICO, SEPTEMBER 15, 1888.

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THE Hammond Meat company, one of the great quartet, with a capital stock of \$2,100,000, declared a dividend this week of 30 per cent., it being net earnings for the past year. The stockholders are dissatisfied because the dividends are not larger, and threaten to relieve the management of further control of the business. A 30 per cent. dividend is an extraordinary yearly return from invested capital nowadays. The grower of beef can probably see in this short item what becomes of the difference between 2 cent beef on the range and 25 cent meat on the table of the consumer when it passes through the hands of the great combine. They take everything in sight, and yell for more plunder.

MR. J. A. LARUE, chairman of the executive committee of the Cattle and Horse Growers' association, of New Mexico, in another column, follows up the call made by the International Range and National Butchers' associations for a conference at St. Louis on November 20th, by a strong appeal to the cattlemen of New Mexico to unite with the elements which will compose that meeting and help along the cause of protection to the cattle interests from the malignant powers that are now destroying it. Mr. LaRue's call aptly says that the cattle raisers of this territory have always been found in the past where a duty was to be performed. He, therefore, has no doubt of their position in this matter.

It is credibly reported to the STOCK GROWER that one of the leading live stock commission firms doing business in the eastern stock yards, is offering a special rebate of \$6 per car to the heavy range cattle shippers. This is a reduction from established rates of 25 cents per head. Why not make the rebate general? Small shippers will appreciate courtesies of this kind as thoroughly as

anyone. The generous hearted firm allege that they are enabled to make the reduction because they are doing no advertising this year, are keeping no agents at range shipping points, and believe that it is all the heavy shippers can afford to pay. The STOCK GROWER will be happy to give the firm making so liberal a concession all the advertising in this matter they wish free gratis.

OUR friends in Montana, Wyoming and Colorado, who have had foolish doubts as to the health of the steer stock of New Mexico, will kindly notice that, when complete tests had been made in the Chicago stock yards as to the effect of Texas fever upon native cattle, and Governor Oglesby, of Illinois, issued his proclamation against certain sections of the country prohibiting the importation of cattle into that state from March 1st to November 1st, New Mexico was not one of the proscribed districts. Following are the localities quarantined against: All of the Indian Territory; that portion of the state of Texas lying south and east of Farmer, Castro, Swisher, Briscoe, Hall, Childress and Greer counties; the states of Arkansas, Louisiana, Tennessee, North Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina and Florida. This is a graceful compliment to the effectiveness of proper sanitary cattle laws and as well to those who have been delegated to carry the law into effect in this territory.

GETTING DOWN TO BUSINESS.

The call for a meeting of all the interests connected with cattle raising, which will be found elsewhere in this issue, has been jointly made by the International Range and Butchers' National Protective associations. The purpose of the meeting called for November 20th at St. Louis is to take measures of relief (not by passing a few resolutions, we are glad to say,) from the unnatural conditions which now surround the cattle grower's business. The senate committee will begin the investigation of the beef question in that city upon the adjournment of congress. This committee is directly charged with the duty of finding out to what extent the big four have injuriously affected the cattle growing industry. The conference of allied industries, as we can properly call the St. Louis meeting, wherein the cattlemen, butchers, cattle feeders and bankers will sit together, has for its purpose the getting together of information, such as the senate committee requires to show where the \$10 to \$20 on each steer marketed the past three

years has gone to. Under the intelligent direction of the senate committee and the combined wisdom of the conference, the dressed beef concerns will probably have occasion to believe before long that forces are in operation which will have some effect upon their methods of doing business. The butchers are also determined to see that the promiscuous sale of unwholesome meats by the dressed beef combines shall hereafter be placed under proper regulation. The procession moves.

THE New Mexico steer takes a two year's course of dieting on the Montana range and is shipped thence to market as a native, selling from \$50 to \$60 when four years old. We are proud of this fact and that a high classification is given him in the markets of slaughter. He is worthy of it, for no finer steers are raised in the southern range country for "topping out" purposes on the northern grasses than the half-bred New Mexico animal. He is not alone of fine blood, good form and stylish appearance, but he is always in excellent health. He maintains a vigorous constitution on the high table lands of his native range and is kept in prime condition by the most careful attention to all his surroundings. Guarded on all sides as New Mexico is from the approach even of the insidious and deadly diseases which are common to Texas cattle in many parts of the state, our bovine stock, with that of Arizona, will be prized by the northern maturers and eastern feeders more and more as the years come and go.

LIVE STOCK INSPECTION.

Some of the western stock papers are making a great hue and cry over the dressed beef business, asserting that stock is used that is entirely unfit for food. This is a mistake, as at Chicago and Kansas City, two of the largest dressed beef shipping points, there are inspectors whose duty it is to see that nothing is sold on the yards that is in unfit condition for slaughtering. That the dressed beef business has cut into the trade of the retail butchers we do not dispute but the benefits derived by the new method are highly beneficial to the consumer. With the concentration of the slaughtering at a few points it is readily held under inspection, where if every retail butcher bought and killed his own stock thorough inspection would be entirely out of the range of possibility. Taking this view we are sure the consumer is more liable to secure nothing but wholesome stock and at lower prices than if the dressed beef business was hindered or abolished.—Kansas City Live Stock Record.

This is all very nicely put. But the facts of the case are quite different from what our near-sighted contemporaries lays down as gospel truth relative to the methods of inspection of cattle sheep and hogs, where the dressed beef men buy their live stock. Mr. Armour has his own inspectors, who are responsible to no one for their actions except to the great beef killer. The same condition of affairs is common to all the

members of the combine. The argument used by the Live Stock Record to sustain the miserable inspection service forced upon the stock yards by Mr. Armour and his friends, would better have been left unsaid.

THE GREAT EVIL.

A staff correspondent of the Pittsburgh Commercial-Gazette recently went to Chicago and quietly made an investigation of the quality of dressed meat shipped from that city. The expose is a paralyzer and startles the most skeptical. It took two columns of the Commercial-Gazette in which to tell all of the methods by which the dressed beef concerns cut up and send into their markets the filthy product of diseased cattle, sheep and hogs. "Lump-jawed cattle, scrofulous animals, steers afflicted with blood poisoning, cancer of the stomach, and other diseases," says the correspondent, "are killed and shipped all over the country." He declares that there is no inspection at the yards worthy to be called such. Armour claims to have in his employ three inspectors to which he pays \$5000 a year each. Naturally enough the Armour inspection suits Mr. Armour. The local papers are up in arms against the work of the correspondent who dared to enter the den of lions and tell the world just how they are poisoning the health of the people by their damnable practices. The good work promised by the St. Louis conference, in helping to shape up legislation that will correct the gigantic evils the big four are guilty of in connection with our meat supplies, will come none too soon. The cattle industry lies prostrate at the feet of the Chicago fellows, and for the almighty dollar they knowingly and deliberately send abroad from their abattoirs the germs of disease and death. The consumers of meat as well as the producers of beef have a mighty complaint to enter against the great beef combine.

A STOCK RAISING QUESTION.

We refer the subjoined editorial taken from the Chicago Tribune having reference to Congressman Mills' position on free wool, to our esteemed contemporaries, the Texas Stockman and Farmer and the Texas Live Stock Journal for further treatment of the subject. The Texas cattlemen deserve to be exonerated from the grave charges made against them by the Tribune. We know that some of our Texas cattle friends entertain peculiar notions as to the existence of Texas fever among their cattle and the expediency of quarantine laws being enacted by their neighbors, and little mat-

ters of this nature; but to have it openly charged that they are conspiring against the interests of the sheepmen, is baseness indeed!

Surprise has been expressed that Mills and the other democratic congressmen from Texas should vote to put fine wool on the free list in view of the great extent to which the fine wool industry has been developed in that state. Such persons wholly fail to understand the local situation. Sheep growing, although a considerable industry in Texas, is much weaker than the cattle raising interest, and it appears that the two are in conflict and making a fight for the possession of the grazing districts of the state. As the middle portion of the state is being fenced in and put under cultivation the herds of cattle are pushed west and into the more arid districts where little rain falls, heretofore largely occupied by the sheep growers. Sheep are then feeders and crop the grass so close to the roots that they leave nothing for the cattle. The teeth of cattle are so formed that they cannot crop grass close to the ground and will fail to find subsistence on grazing land over which great flocks of sheep have passed. Consequently the cattlemen in Texas are trying to drive out the wool growers or make them dispose of their sheep and invest in cattle. Their idea is that if the 10 cents a pound tariff on fine wool were repealed the sheep growers in Texas could make no profit and would have to go out of the business and give up the entire grazing district of 100,000 square miles to the cattle herders. As they look at it, nothing would help them so much in their contest with the sheep growers as a repeal of the high protective duties on wool. The cattlemen are in a large majority in numbers and influence, and have more votes and capital and greater influence in Texas than the sheep growers—far more. Mills and his colleagues from Texas clearly understand on which side their bread is buttered, and hence play into the hands of the cattlemen, who have many more votes to cast at nominating conventions as well as at elections. It is owing to these cattle peculiarities in the local situation that the democratic congressmen from Texas advocate putting wool on the free list and running out the flock masters.

To the Cattlemen of New Mexico.

OFFICE NEW MEXICO CATTLE AND HORSE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION
Las Vegas, N. M., September 15, 1888.

To the Cattlemen of New Mexico:

There is a wide spread interest among the cattle growers of the west and those engaged in industries allied to beef production, in the measures which have been recently adopted with a view of correcting some of the evils from which the cattle raisers in particular are now suffering.

The depression in cattle values has existed for many months and has seriously affected the business of beef production, not only in our own territory but throughout the United States.

Aside from certain natural causes which have affected our interests as beef producers unfavorably, and which were, perhaps, inseparable from the business, there is a well founded belief that the leading cause whereby the producer of beef as well as the consumer of meat has been unjustly dealt with, lies in the methods of trade which the dressed beef concerns have engrafted upon the meat industry, in the relation which they sustain to it as handlers and distributors of the major part of the beef product of our farms and ranches.

It is not alone by their relation to our industry that evils innumerable have come to the producer and consumer, but by the extraordinary exercise of powers which are the natural result of monopolistic tendencies and actions, they have practically ruined that large class of meat cutters, known as the butchers, thereby closing all avenues of competition—the unfavorable reactionary effects of which are felt in every market in the country where the steer product is offered for sale at retail.

It is not a question at this time whether we can all plainly see just how the dressed beef combine has laid violent hands upon the cattle raiser's industry and is using it for its own aggrandizement; it is not the detail system by which their power to repress the expansive forces which should have been in operation ere this, bringing prosperity to the cattleman, that we have to do with just now. All these questions will be settled in due time. We are now confronted by an unnatural condition of affairs. We should seek to correct whatever is harmful to our interests by the best remedies.

To this end has Congress set for us an example by the appointment of the Senate Committee, having full power to inquire into the methods by which the dressed beef men have risen to extraordinary financial heights, while a dependent industry has sunk to its lowest level; from which inquiry such laws will result as the necessities of the case may require. The butchers of the country also are fully organized under a national association and are energetically working to secure the enactment of such laws as will protect the health of the people, by requiring that only sound and wholesome meats shall be offered for sale in the retail shops. The men of every industry allied to cattle raising are putting their shoulders to the wheel in the mighty effort to circumvent a common enemy.

November 20th, of this year, has been named as the day upon which all who are interested in the promotion and protection of the cattle raising industry are asked by the International Range association, the Butchers' National Protective association of the United States, and committees of cattle feeders, bankers, etc., to meet at St. Louis, Mo., where, in conference and by information, the Senate Committee may be assisted in their labors, so that as a result of the combined efforts such action will be taken by congress, state legislatures and otherwise as will remove the incubus of monopoly.

You are therefore earnestly requested to meet with the gentlemen who will compose the St. Louis conference, and thereby testify once more to the well known fact that the cattle growers of New Mexico are always to be found where a duty is to be performed, the consequences of which, in this instance at least, it is hoped will be for the enhancement of your interests and for the welfare of the people of the United States.

J. A. LARUE,
Chairman of the Ex. Com.

The Call for the St. Louis Conference.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 10, 1888.

To the Cattle Raisers, Cattle Feeders and Butchers of the United States:

By authority of the directors of the International Range association and the Butchers' National Protective association, we hereby call upon the cattle raisers, feeders and slaughterers of the United States, to assemble together in convention in the city of St. Louis on the 20th day of November, 1888, for the purpose of meeting a committee of the United States senate having in charge the investigation of the beef trade, and at the same time to confer together to devise measures which shall result in re-establishing competition in the purchase and sale of beef cattle in the markets of the United States, thus securing to both producers and consumers prices based on the laws of supply and demand. Also to recommend such sanitary measures in the handling of our beef supply as will raise the product above all suspicion of disease. The securing of wholesome meat at fair prices, based upon the natural laws of trade is a matter of national importance affecting every man, woman and child in the United States. Such wise measures as may be inaugurated by a national convention of beef growers and butchers tending to secure beneficial results will certainly receive the hearty support of the masses of the people and be soon placed in successful operation. At the present time the entire producing interest is having a price set upon cattle by a few large dressed beef companies which also dictate terms and prices to the consumers, and by the combined force and power of money are steadily destroying the retail slaughtering trade of

the country and establishing instead a gigantic monopoly which is fast reducing cattle raisers to poverty by reason of low prices paid for cattle, while the consumers are required to pay prices for wholesome beef above the means of the masses of the people. Believing that the meeting will result favorably to the general interests of the people of the entire country, all cattle raisers and feeders are especially urged to attend, and also all butchers who desire to perpetuate the system of legitimate competition in all markets. Special announcement will be made latter of reduced rates of transportation for parties attending the convention.

T. T. D. ANDREWS,

President of the International Range Association.

CHARLES JAMES,

President Butchers' National Protective Association.

Information About Cattle Wanted.

DENVER, COLORADO, Sept. 12, 1888.

To Western Cattlemen:

For the information of the executive committee of the International Range association, I desire to obtain accurate information as to the actual number of cattle and their market value in the states and territories west of the Mississippi river for the years 1881 to 1888 inclusive. I have in my possession official reports of the number of cattle and their value in the territory named that were rendered for taxation for the years stated, but as these renditions in some cases have been imperfectly made would respectfully ask cattlemen to write me to Denver, Colorado, informing me as to whether or not the actual number of cattle and their value, in the counties where they have cattle, were correctly stated in the assessment rolls, and if incorrect, I desire information as to the proportion of cattle and their value that was either less or greater than the numbers and value as officially reported. If cattlemen will promptly furnish me the information asked for, I will be able to obtain facts which will prove of great benefit to the cattle industry.

H. M. TAYLOR,
Secretary International Range Association.

The Arizona Kicker.—Prof. Loupem, the big four butcher, who drifted into town last winter with a cleaver and skinning knife, and who says we can buy no beef here unless we take it from his block, notwithstanding he is bucking against a home industry, does not like our way of dealing with him. Because we suggested that his choice (?) meats bahl might have come from a tubercled cow or fever-sore steer, and that the handlers of such doubtful tissue ought to be jailed as well as the grinding monopolists he serves, he is around town calling us a fugitive from justice and asking why the police don't do something. We will say to the loped professor of the big four bacilli-box that when we left Kalamazoo, Mich., the sheriff patted us on the back and lent us half a dollar. We are the only man in town who doesn't turn pale when the stage comes in, and the only one who doesn't break for the sage brush when it is announced that the United States marshal is here. We are not rich nor pretty, but we are good, and the professor of cholera sausage and rotted beef is barking up the wrong tree. We don't bear him any malice, but the professor from the Chicago abattoirs must retract his statements about us or we'll drop a line to Pinkerton asking if Jaundice Jim, alias Professor (?) Loupem, is wanted somewhere.

BOSQUE BONITA ALFALFA AND GRAIN FARM, 500 acres highly improved. 150 acres seeded to alfalfa. Two miles from San Marcial, N. M. Price very reasonable. Address G. L. Brooks, manager, Albuquerque, N. M.

Arizona Cattle Raisers Looking to Los Angeles.

Some days ago the *Times* referred to a project on foot among a number of extensive cattle-raisers in Arizona, to establish a wholesale butchering establishment in Los Angeles. It is understood that the ranchmen believe that there is too much margin between the prices paid them for meat on the hoof and the retail prices realized here. They believe that Los Angeles offers an excellent market, and they may as well dispense with some of the middlemen and take in a good share of the profits themselves.

Yesterday a *Times* reporter encountered L. H. Gormley, the prime mover in the new project, and questioned him at length concerning his venture. Mr. Gormley acknowledged that his intentions are to open a large wholesale butchering establishment, but he said he would not dabble with the retail trade unless he was obliged to do so to place his meats in the hands of consumers. When asked whether other cattlemen of southern Arizona were with him in the movement, he said they were.

"About how many cattle will your syndicate represent?"

"I cannot say exactly, but probably from 70,000 to 80,000 head."

"How many beef steers will a herd of that size furnish a year?"

"From 7000 to 8000."

"Do you have fat cattle all the year in your country?"

"No. In ordinary years we have good beef for five or six months. Of course, if we start in this business we expect to keep up our supply the year round. We shall probably feed from 2000 to 3000 head on alfalfa for the winter and spring markets."

"Where will you do your slaughtering?"

"At some place west of town. We have not secured our location yet."

In answer to a question, Mr. Gormley said that W. L. Vall, the largest individual cattle raiser in Arizona, joins ranches with him and may go into the project, though he has not yet fully decided to do so.

The new enterprise will mean cheaper and probably better beef for Los Angeles, and a new business which will put lots of money in circulation.—*L. A. Times*.

Take Ayer's Pills and be cured. Misery is a mild word to describe the sufferings of body and mind, caused by habitual constipation. A moderate use of Ayer's Pills will invariably regulate the bowels.

Precaution Against Texas Fever.

The Texas fever tests at the Chicago yards are already bearing fruit in the way of additional protection to northern herds from the southern scourge. Following close upon the heels of the gratifying announcement by the Union Stock Yards and Transit company that special isolated pens were to be set aside for the yarding of Texas cattle—as announced in our last—comes a proclamation from the state authorities at Springfield requiring railway companies to set aside certain chutes and pens at all stations where Texan cattle in transit through the state are unloaded to be fed and watered; and calling for the disinfection of the cars in which such cattle have been transported. Since our last issue the disease has carried off the fourth of the five natives fed upon litter left by Texan cattle passing through the yards; so that but one remains to tell the tale of their exposure, and he himself has passed through a sickness that he is not apt to forget very soon.—*Breeder's Gazette*.

A Prominent Dry Goods Merchant.

Having obtained great benefit from using Wilhelm's Nasaline, I cordially recommend it to all persons afflicted with catarrh, or any of the many different complaints which commonly pass under the name of catarrh.

J. H. MEINHARDT,

Dry Goods Merchant, Denver, Colo.
Wilhelm's Nasaline is sold by druggists.
Price 50c.

LAND LAW.

The New Act Relating to the Public Lands.

There is now pending in congress a bill entitled, "An act to secure to actual settlers the public lands adapted to agriculture, to protect the forests on the public domain, and for other purposes."

This bill appears to have been carefully elaborated with the view to embody therein all the provisions of existing legislation for the disposal of the public lands deemed worthy of being perpetuated, with such additions and modifications as experience and reflection have suggested. The different statutes bearing on this subject were enacted from time to time by congress as attention was directed to the needs of the people relating to the various descriptions of classes of lands constituting the public domain, without much regard to the relations of the enactments to one another, to the coherence of the parts, or the methodical adjustment thereof into a harmonious system. The pending bill proposes to classify the public lands according to their several characteristics or conditions as agricultural, timber, mineral, desert, and reserved, and to permit of their being disposed of according to its provisions and in no other manner, repealing all conflicting statutes or parts of statutes.

The pre-emption laws, originating early in the century, and continued with modifications to the present time, it proposes to do away with, and to retain the homestead system, originating in the act of May 20, 1862, as the sole method of disposing of the agricultural public lands, eliminating therefrom, however, the commutation or pre-emption feature of the eighth section of that act, since embodied in section 2301 of the revised statutes of the United States. In consequence of this change, should the bill become a law, it will not be practicable for the settler to purchase the land settled upon by him, or otherwise to acquire title than by actual and continuous residence thereon, with cultivation for a period beginning within six months from date of entry and continuing for five years from that date. The practice of offering the public lands in masses for sale to the highest bidder, and of holding such as remain unsold for entry thereafter at ordinary private sale for cash, which succeeded what was known as the credit system of previous laws, and has come down from 1820, is to be discontinued, so that none of the agricultural lands will be subject to sale, the bill being designed as its title says "to secure to actual settlers the public lands adapted to agriculture." This bill, while abolishing the allowing of pre-emption sales and public and private sales of agricultural lands, also abolishes the timber culture laws by which persons were permitted to acquire title to 160 acres or less of agricultural lands on the condition of cultivating a portion thereof in trees. This also is in pursuance of the purpose of securing to actual settlers the public lands adapted to agriculture.

These are the more important changes proposed in existing statutes. With regard to lands unfit for cultivation and chiefly valuable for timber, the statute of June 3, 1878, of local application, by which in California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory, parties were enabled to purchase such lands in quantities not exceeding 160 acres, is to be abolished, and general provision is made for ascertaining and setting apart tracts containing timber, and for the appraisal and sale of the timber to the highest bidder, but at not less than the appraised value thereof, the title to the land to be retained by the United States, and the timber to be removed by the purchaser within five years from the date of purchase. In connection with this subject, there is a provision, new in the land system, by which the president may set apart and have protected from waste or injury any part of the public lands, bearing forests, as public reservations.

With regard to the class of mineral lands, the existing laws are permitted to remain substantially unchanged, with the

exception, in relation to all lands hereafter sold, that the United States expressly reserves from sale all coal deposits therein, but allowing the purchaser to mine and dispose of the coal until such time as congress shall, by general law, take the control of any such coal deposits, for the purpose only of protecting the same from monopoly and securing the product thereof at reasonable prices to the people; which is to that extent a change in the existing laws, by which absolute title to the coal in the public lands may be obtained by purchase.

The provisions of the existing law for the sale of desert lands, allowing the sale thereof in certain states and territories to the extent of one section or 640 acres at \$1.25 per acre or \$2.50 per acre, as the case may be (act of March 3, 1877), are so modified as to limit the quantity that may be entered by any one person to 320 acres, and also substituting certain fees and twenty-five cents per acre for the price mentioned, and to restrict entries to bona fide residents of the state or territory in which the land is situate. It is required to be shown before patent issues that agricultural products of commercial value have been raised by irrigation upon at least one-eighth of the entered land.

The bill provides for the survey and disposal of abandoned reservations at public sale for cash, according to existing laws, with the provision, however, that the secretary of the interior may, in his discretion, have such lands disposed of as homesteads to actual settlers, or any portions thereof within the limits of an incorporated city may be reserved by order of the president for public purposes.

Among the provisions of a general nature contained in the bill is one dedicating for public highways a strip of land of the width of two rods on each side of the section lines on the public lands, with the qualification that the same may be opened or vacated in the manner provided for establishing public roads by the state or territorial legislature; and that until opened, or if opened and afterwards vacated, it shall be considered a part of said sections respectively, and shall pass to and vest in the owners of said sections, subject only to the right of highway as aforesaid. This provision is expected to have an important influence against the tendency to the acquisition of large bodies of land in the hands of a few persons, and in favor of "small holdings," in the new states and territories to be affected thereby.

Another such provision gives an important assistance to settlers on small tracts under the public land laws, in defending their titles against land grant corporations, or persons holding grants from foreign governments, or claimants under such corporations or persons, by permitting the settlers in such cases to raise and interpose as a defence any mistake, error or mistaken construction of an act of congress by the interior or executive department, in making certification or patent of said land, and to raise any question which the United States might raise, and with the same effect as if raised by the attorney-general in a suit in equity to set aside such patent or certificate.

This important bill is understood to have originated with the Hon. Mr. Holman, whose position as chairman of the house committee on public lands is a guarantee, if any were needed, of his eminent fitness for such a duty. In its main feature it is in harmony with the recommendations of the general land office and the interior department. This is especially true as to the repeal of the pre-emption, timber culture and stone and timber land acts, as well as the desert land act and the commutation feature of the homestead law; the repeal of all which has been repeatedly urged by the general land office, upon the grounds that great frauds were being perpetrated under each.—S. M. Stockslager, Commissioner of General Land Office.

FOR SALE AT REASONABLE PRICES
4,000 two, three, four and five year old steers, all in one brand, located in Eastern New Mexico. Address G. L. Brooks, Manager, Albuquerque, N. M.

Need For a Pure Food Law.

We called attention editorially last week to the monstrous impositions that are practiced upon the American people in the matter of their food supplies, and advocated the imperative necessity of special legislation to crush the scoundrels who resort to adulteration. We are glad

to see that Congressman Laird, of the committee on agriculture, has prepared a report on the pure-food bill, which provides for the inspection of all slaughtered live stock intended for human consumption in any state or territory other than that in which slaughtered, or for exportation to foreign countries; prohibits the introduction of adulterated or mis-branded food or drugs into any state or territory, and provides the necessary administrative machinery for its enforcement. The carrying out of the law is assigned to the department of agriculture.

As illustrating gigantic fraud to which the public has been subjected, the evidence in regard to lard before the congressional investigating committee recently showed that in 1886 there were produced in Chicago 149,000,000 pounds of lard, received from other sources, 88,000,000 pounds, aggregating 237,000,000 pounds; while there were shipped from this city in the same year 310,000,000 pounds, or 70,000,000 pounds more than the total amount of lard produced and purchased at that point. This surplus of 70,000,000 pounds is made up by the aid of cotton-seed oil, beef stearine, and other articles that can be readily used in the adulteration of lard. This, it is pointed out, means a loss of 32 cents on each hog sold in Chicago during 1886, or an aggregate sum of from \$13,000,000 to \$15,000,000, which amount is equal to three times the value of the entire cotton-seed oil crop. The value of the hog product is consequently diminished by the same amount; great loss and damage entailed upon the honest producer and consumer, and the foreign market for American meat products, which represents for lard alone from \$30,000,000 to \$40,000,000 greatly imperiled.

The average compound placed on the market as refined lard is said to contain about 90 per cent. of lard, while other samples contain from 19 to 35 per cent. of water. A gross injustice is hereby done to the farmer who raises hogs at from 3 to 5 cents a pound, and there is surely an urgent necessity that he should be legally protected against those who sell as "refined lard," a compound of water and lard for which they demand 8 to 9 cents a pound.

The decline in our exports of bacon and hams of 340,000,000 pounds—about 45 per cent.—and the growing decline in the export of lard, are very largely due to the want of confidence in the purity of such American products. As regards lard, it is but fair to say that the falling-off in 1887 of 53,000,000 pounds in the export took place without direct knowledge of any general system of adulteration of that product. But, since the recent investigation has revealed to Europe the imposition to which it has been subjected, Denmark has taken the initiative by closing her ports to all American lard, except what is said to be "refined." As Denmark, in 1887, purchased more than 16,000,000 pounds of American lard, the loss to our commerce is obvious.

Since the investigation, too, England has taken "the bull by the horns" by prosecuting to conviction under her pure food laws numbers of her tradesmen for selling adulterated American lard, which was branded as "refined." The result, it is said, has been that the sale of American lard has fallen from about 5,000 to 200 cans a week.

This state of affairs forcibly shows the necessity for the enactment of a pure food law with such provisions as those in the bill on which Congressman Laird has reported. In the interest of our national reputation for honesty, in the name of the farmers and dairymen who suffer from the avarice of the dishonest manufacturer, and in common justice to the people at large, it behooves congress speedily to put in operation a law that will stamp out of existence those rascally manufacturers and merchants, who are robbing the people and disgracing the name of American abroad.—*Prairie Farmer.*

A Future for Cattle.

A gentleman who possesses unusual facilities for acquiring accurate information touching the range cattle interest remarked in our hearing a few days ago that from the best data he had been able to gather he was satisfied that the production

of cattle on the range—that is the actual raising of calves—had fallen off at least sixty per cent. within the past three years. He remarked in this connection that the reason why this great reduction in the product of the range country had not already seriously affected the market for beef was found in the fact that the supply of three-year-old steers had not been very greatly lessened; it was when the range product—the calves of this and the preceding two years—began to come in to the market that the reduced supply would be felt. And then he began to speculate on the probable effect of this reduced range supply upon the general cattle interest of the country. Our friend argued that the production of cattle on a large scale on free ranges was practically a thing of the past, and that henceforth both food and shelter must be provided, excepting in a few especially favored localities. He added that alfalfa, produced by means of irrigation in the valleys, must be the chief source of winter food, but that when it came to this most of the advantages which these cattlemen had hitherto enjoyed over those of Illinois, Iowa and Missouri would be gone. It seemed to be his settled opinion that the country would wake up to the fact in a year or two more that little short of a beef famine was upon us, and that ultimately the production of beef would be relegated to the great corn and grass producing regions of the central west as the place where beef will be permanently produced more cheaply than in any other part of the United States.

It appears to us that there is a good deal of solid truth and hard common sense in our friend's suggestion, and that the farmers of our country who have become so discouraged over the competition of the free ranges during the past years as to practically give up the business of raising and feeding steers may again embark in it with every prospect of remunerative prices in the very near future. It seems to be generally conceded that the raising of cattle in any considerable numbers without a winter food supply of some sort can no longer be carried on successfully, and this state of things points to the fact that the cattle industry must be reconstructed to meet the changed conditions.

There is also a silver lining to the dark cloud that has for a year or two past hung over the breeders of the best strains of pedigreed cattle. While cattle breeding was languishing among general farmers on account of competition from the free ranges, the latter furnished a strong market for all the well-bred bulls that could be produced, albeit the purchasers were not always as discriminating as they should have been as to purity of blood and individual merit. That market has largely fallen off, but a revival of the business of raising and feeding steers by the general farmers of our country will cause a large home demand for bulls of the best blood, and these home buyers will as a rule be much more discriminating in their purchases than were the proprietors of the immense western ranges.—*Breeder's Gazette.*

Animal Food and Popular Health.

The desirableness of health in live stock is usually looked at from a financial standpoint, the question of profit and loss being urged as the ground of moving to prevent or eradicate disease. This is all right as far as it goes, but when the matter comes to be sifted to the bottom it is discovered after all that this is not the great consideration. The first and foremost point to be taken into the count is the direct bearing which the quality and condition of the flesh and milk consumed have upon the health of the human family. Medical experts unite in saying that the consumption of unsound meats is one of the most prolific sources of diseases of the blood and other maladies, while the milk of diseased cows is deadly compound, often slow in its consequences, though absolute and inevitable. Not a few of the diseases of live stock—as, for instance, tuberculosis in cattle and glanders in horses—are directly communicable to the human family. If there was not a dollar at stake in any way there is still more than ample ground for a great deal more care and zeal in keeping our herds healthy than has ever yet been displayed by the American people. And keeping them healthy does not mean doctoring them so much as it does surrounding them with healthy conditions and managing them with discriminating common sense.—*National Stockman.*

FROM ALL POINTS.

Live Stock Notes Carefully Collected from Every Source.

According to the estimate of the Northwestern Live Stock Journal only 41,636 head of cattle have gone into Montana this year from the southern ranges.

The net supply of cattle marketed at all points week before last, says the Cincinnati Price Current, was 57,000 head, against 66,000 head the same week in 1887.

A. S. Nicholson, of Fort Worth, has been in town this week looking after cattle trades. He bought 400 head of steers, 2s and 3s, from Long Bros. at \$18, and 250 cows at \$10.50.—Colorado (Tex.) Clipper.

A train of beeves recently shipped to Chicago by James H. Cook, netted him \$47 per head.—The New Hampshire Cattle Co. will feed 600 steers at its Nebraska factory the coming winter.—Cheyenne Journal.

American live cattle are dull abroad, commanding 12 1/4 @ 13c per pound estimated dressed weight. Dressed beef is quoted at 9 1/4 @ 10c. These are outside prices as compared with recent date, but the feeling is seldom duller.

Every section of the country seems to be in favor of local live stock inspectors, and the prospects that this measure for securing to the public pure, wholesome food are very bright, the big four to the contrary notwithstanding.—Butcher's Advocate.

C. C. Slaughter had a lot of Big Springs, Texas, cows here, which sold at \$2.45.—The Western Ranches, Limited, sold here Thursday 274 head of 1277-lb Dakota-Texas cattle at \$5.00.—B. W. Jones had in 264 New Mexican sheep that were sold for \$3.40. They averaged 80 lbs.—Drover's Journal.

The Montana Live Stock Journal says: "The clatter of the mower is heard in the land, and out on the wild ranges the inquiring coyote sits on the neighboring buttes and watches the haymakers with a curious interest, seeming to inquire, 'What the d—i is coming next to stir up the animals?'"

Improved stock cars are coming into general use for beef and stock shipments. Clay & Forrest, of Wyoming, and several other companies are using them exclusively. The time is coming when they will be furnished by the different roads at the same price as common cars. The C., B. & Q. road has already made this move.

One of the oldest and shrewdest and most successful ex-range cattlemen, one who got in when Texas cattle were worth \$10 a head all around, with calves thrown in, and who got out of the business when he could sell at \$22.50 per head for everything, counting calves, says the range cattle business is now in good shape to make money for legitimate investors.—Drover's Journal.

At last the managers of the Chicago stock yards are convinced that there is such a thing as Texas fever, that it may be communicated to our own native stock and is very fatal. This at least is one good point gained but it is very questionable if the Drover's Journal will admit it. That paper will in all probability charge it to the veterinarians.—The Rural World.

The receipts of cattle at Chicago for August, 1888, show a decrease of 18,529, compared with August, 1887, hogs a decrease of 42,673 and sheep an increase of 24,478. For the first eight months of 1888 compared with the same period of 1887, cattle show an increase of 115,235, hogs an increase of 156,300, and sheep a decrease of 28,309.

Among recent cattle deals may be mentioned that of the Texas Land and Cattle company—that company selling 5,000 three-year-old steers to George R. Barse, of Kansas City, at \$16 per head. These are cattle moved from the Laurel Leaf ranch and double wintered in the Panhandle. Also the sale by Sam Lazarus, of Sherman, of a lot of about 1,300 cows to Mr. Landers, of Kiowa, Kansas, at about \$13 per head. They went from his Panhandle ranch.

A cattleman who has just made a trip west says that there is an immense amount of grain, sorghum and in fact all manner of cattle feed in the west, as nearly all the ranchmen farmed to a greater or less extent this year. It is therefore no longer necessary to bring steers to the feed strip,

Brazos bottoms, or Indian Territory in order to fatten them. They can be fed at home, and a large number will be fed on the ranches this winter. The gentleman says the herds of the west have been pretty well picked over, and it is a little difficult to get good cattle. But he thinks there will be neither peace nor money for the cattlemen until the big four is done up.—Dallas News.

Mr. D. A. Corey, treasurer of the Snow Cattle company, is in the city, and assisted by Mr. M. M. Mason, general manager, is as usual looking sharply after the interests of the company. In the first judicial district court, now in session here, in the case of the Snow Cattle Co. vs. the Lowe Cattle Co., an action brought by the Snow company to recover \$14,900 and interest from the Lowe company for services rendered in caring for their property in 1886-7, judgment was rendered the Snow company for the full amount of their claim and interests at 12 per cent. The cross petition filed by the Lowe company against the Snow company, for \$22,000 was withdrawn.—Northwestern Live Stock Journal.

The Waco Cattle company, ranching in Greer, have sold their yearlings and two-year-olds at \$8.50 and \$12.50.—A report from Amarillo says that Colonel C. C. Slaughter will ship 5000 beeves or steer cattle from that point.—One of the heavy weight western cattlemen who lives at Colorado City, has about concluded a trade to deliver 10,000 steers in the Nation next spring.—Mr. W. P. H. McFaddin, of Beaumont, Jefferson county, has sold to Harris, of Gainesville, 2200 two and three-year-old steers, now ranging in Greer county, for \$12.50 around.—John F. Camp recently bought 10,000 head of steers of Manuel Guerra, of Starr county. They are to be delivered in his pasture in Wilson county, and, while the prices are not official, report puts them at \$7.50, \$11.50 and \$13.50 for twos, threes and fours.—Mr. C. C. French, who has been half sick during the past week at Lampasas, says that yearlings and two-year-olds in that country are quotable at \$7 to \$10, respectively, but the stock interests of the Lampasas district are not so heavy as they were several years ago.—Texas Live Stock Journal.

Some of the south western roads are complaining, says the Chicago Times, that the Atchison is not "toting fair" in its competition for live stock traffic. It is claimed that this road has for several months past been pursuing a course not justified by any precedent, whereby it is enabled to cut its competitors out of a good deal of business that might otherwise accrue to them. The scheme attributed to the Atchison is the hauling of cattle from Texas into the Indian Territory, letting them feed there from three to six months, and then forwarding them to Chicago at the rough rate, plus \$10 a car, which is paid for the grazing-in-transit privilege. If the rate from a particular point in Texas to Chicago is \$100 a car and the rate from Hunnewell, I. T., is \$90 a car, it is said that the Atchison will take the car to Hunnewell for \$47.50 and turn the cattle over to the owner. When the latter is ready to ship his marketable cattle the rate will be the balance of the \$100 plus the \$10, or \$62.50, as against the \$90 rate nominally in force. Since discovering the Atchison's scheme it is said that the other roads are adopting the same tactics and duplicating these transit rates from leading points.

F. Mayers, the McKavett merchant, formerly of San Angelo, recently bought the Dodson stock of cattle, about 2500 head, for \$16,000. Mr. Williamson, a merchant of Menardville, sold about 1500 stock cattle to Wilhelm, the sheepman, at \$8.75. M. Z. Smitsien last week received 2000 yearling steers from Clay Mann, at McKavett, at \$7 per head. R. R. Wade, of North Concho, has purchased all the steer cattle in the T-O-L and W-P brands from John W. Canon, at \$7.50 for yearlings, \$10.50 for twos, and \$15 for threes and up. R. R. Wade and J. C. Pesse recently bought 400 steers, ones and twos, from the Malloy Cattle company, of Concho county, for \$7.50 and \$10.50 per head. They also bought 35 head of ones and twos at the same figures, from Herbert Boeme. J. W. Rainey, of the firm of J. B. Holt & Co., owners of the X-Q-Z brand, observing the advertisement in last week's Standard, "100 steer wanted," sold last Saturday 300 ones and twos for \$7 and \$11, and 600 threes, fours and fives at \$16, to W. H. Godair of the V-P ranch. Capt.

S. E. Sterrett sold this week to Charles Schauer a one-third interest in his—S cattle for \$4100. J. B. Wilson will take about 800 of the R. F. Tankersley cattle at \$20.—San Angelo (Tex.) Standard.

300 LARGE MERINO RAMS, well bred and raised in New Mexico, for sale at \$12 per head, delivered at Albuquerque, N. M. Address G. L. Brooks, Manager, Albuquerque, N. M.

Protecting the Banks of Irrigation Canals.

In an arid section like Colorado, where all crops are raised by the artificial application of water, it is necessary to have canals to take the water from the natural water courses out into the adjoining territory, as high up as the level of the streams will admit, and from these canals, ditches and laterals are constructed to distribute the water upon the farms lying under them. While water is the great source of crop-raising, and while the ditches are, as well, a great source of success in agriculture, they are often a source of trouble and expense in disseminating noxious weed seeds in the water as it spreads out upon the land. Laws have been enacted to regulate this evil, but like many others they have become inoperative and the weeds grow on more rampant than ever. Not only do they find lodgment upon our land but on the ditch banks to such an extent that the water is clogged and irrigation greatly retarded. "What shall be sown upon the ditches to remedy these evils," asks a subscriber to the American Agriculturist, from Canyon City, Colorado, and "what can be put there to make the banks strong?"

There is no shrub, weed or wild grass that will answer the purpose and no tame grass or plant that will not fall over into and clog the water in the ditches. But the best to sow and those that will come nearest making the banks strong, and keep out of the water, and at the same time become a source of utility, are common red clover and timothy. They make a most luxuriant growth, two and sometimes three cuttings a year, and produce much more hay than on any other parts of the farm. The only expense and trouble attending the cultivation of these on the ditch banks are the mowing and raking by hand. Not only are they a source of profit and utility in keeping the ditches in good order but they keep out all weeds and noxious weed seeds. Red top, blue grass, alfalfa and other tame grasses and clovers grow too rank and rapidly for this purpose. Timothy, being stiff and coarse (and so with orchard grass) holds the clover up, and both make an excellent bank, fine crops, and are attended with as little trouble as any others—much less in fact than any, so far as they have been tested. There seems to be no "small grass" or short growing variety, as the correspondent wishes, that will remain short when brought in contact with a ditch, except perhaps the native buffalo grass (*Buchloe dactyloides*), which by the way will not flourish with or too near water.—Prof. A. E. Blount, in American Agriculturist.



LOG CABINS are neither fashionable nor in demand, but they were more healthy than are many modern dwellings. Warner's Log Cabin Hops & Buchu is a reproduction of one of the best of the simple remedies with which Log Cabin dwellers of old days kept them selves well. Did you ever try "Tippecanoe"?

Contagious Texas Fever.

The much-discussed question, "Is Texas fever contagious?" has at last been settled in the affirmative. Only July 13th native cattle were put in a stock yards pen which had been occupied by Texas cattle. No signs of sickness were discovered in the natives until Aug. 9th, when they began to show symptoms of Texas fever. The next day one of the creatures died and another was killed in the throes of death. To-day the other three are dying. A post-mortem examination was held yesterday on one of the dead steers and indisputable signs of the disease discovered. The bladder was

found filled with bloody virus, the kidneys were highly discolored and inflamed, and gangrene had set in. The stomach and spleen were much enlarged and diseased. On July 20th some native cattle were put in a pen with ten Texas cattle. The Texans were taken out after a week and put with five natives out to grass, where they remained for a week, the plan being to discover whether a week's contact is sufficient to contract the disease.

The result is awaited with interest. The present completed experiment will no doubt cause a change in the method of penning the cattle, so that Texas cattle may be kept apart from others and their pens used by them alone. A peculiarity of the disease is that it never affects the Texas cattle themselves unless they are sent back home after a stay of six months or so north, when they die. While here, however, it is impossible to discover any outward symptoms of the fever. The present completed experiment shows that a month is required for the disease to manifest itself, so that fat cattle occupying pens formerly occupied by Texans may contract the disease and be killed before any symptoms are shown. Great danger also exists in the native stock cattle, which are put in Texan pens, contracting it, and upon being sold and sent to the country, not only die themselves, but give the disease to other cattle.—Chicago Evening Journal.

Canker humors of every description, whether in the mouth, throat, or stomach, are expelled from the system by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. No other remedy can compare with this, as a cure for all disease originating in impure or impoverished blood.

Wolves Increasing.

It is the universal opinion of all the stockmen we have talked with on the subject, that wolves are on the increase throughout the range country—both the prairie wolf, or coyote, and the big grey or buffalo wolf. There is no possible way of getting a correct estimate of the losses sustained by their ravages this season, but that the losses have been very great is well known, both among colts and calves. The loss among colts can be more nearly arrived at than among the calves, as the horses are generally more closely looked after than the cattle, and the absence of colts more readily noticed. It is known by every horseman that his losses in colts destroyed by the wolves are great; but the cattlemen cannot arrive at anything like a safe guess only when they make a general round-up; at these times they may make a safe estimate as to the number of calves they should have, but upon getting the cows together they find that even a modest estimate of the number due them is in most cases far beyond the number actually in existence; and yet, by the great number of cows found by appearances to have had calves, and yet have no calves with them, they see that the ravages of the wolves, in the most cases, have been something tremendous.

All the stockmen with whom we have conversed are quite "put out" at their ill-luck in this matter, and are solidly in favor of a county law that will be sufficiently liberal and comprehensive to warrant a general onslaught upon the wolves and other animals that are so rapidly becoming a menace to our stock interests. Unless the matter is taken hold of promptly by our next legislature the county will soon be swarming with the ravenous beasts, and young horses and cattle will be destroyed by thousands. The bounty has got to be a liberal one—one that will prove an inducement to wolf-hunters to bestir themselves and go into the destruction of the animals by wholesale, until the country becomes practically rid of them. It is surely high time something effective was done by our law-makers for the protection of our stock interests in this matter. The thing has become serious.—Miles City Journal.

6,000 ONE AND TWO-YEAR-OLD high-grade Matador heifers, smooth and in good condition, for sale at extremely low prices and delivery made at any point east of the Rio Grande and south of Springer, N. M. Address, G. L. Brooks, manager, Albuquerque, N. M.

A Warning Knell for Trusts.

We rejoice to note that the supreme court of the state of Tennessee has rendered a decision, which gives forth no uncertain sound on the illegality of trusts. The monopolistic "combine," which engaged the court's attention, was the cotton-seed oil trust of Memphis, which, though differing in some respects from the Standard Oil trust, was, to all intents and purposes, a trust. This trust was a combination of the cotton-seed oil companies of Memphis, to which all the property of each individual company was surrendered for the beneficial use of the whole, though the absolute membership thereof was not formally conveyed. The contract of the members of the "combine" was, the court held, "both technically and in its essential character, a partnership, in so far as it is possible for corporations to form such an association."

After showing that a corporation has no power to enter into such an arrangement, and that doing so is a violation of its charter, the court says:

Such a contract is wholly inconsistent with the scope and tenor of the powers expressly conferred and the duties expressly enjoined upon a corporation, whether it be a strictly business and private corporation or one owing duties to the public, such as a common carrier.

The whole policy of the law creating and regulating corporations looks to the exclusive management of the affairs of each corporation by the officers provided for or authorized by its charter. This management must be separate and exclusive, and any arrangement by which the control of the affairs of the corporation should be taken from its stockholders and the authorized officers and agents of the corporation would be hostile to the policy of our general incorporation acts.

The litigation which drew forth this decision came not from the outside, but was a fight between the "combine" and one of its constituent corporations. The point at issue was whether the individual corporation could be kept in the trust against its will; and the opinion of the court plainly shows that it was perfectly legal for the corporation to quit the "combine" and repudiate its contract—in fact that the corporation was acting in violation of its charter in ever being a party to the trust contract of co-partners at all.

There is a good, sound ring about the language of the court's decision, that must be very unpalatable to the voracious monopolists, against whose audacious plundering of the people the *Prairie Farmer* has raised and will continue to raise its voice of protest. This particular decision clearly establishes inferentially the illegality of all trusts, and sounds a warning knell to the avaricious compacts of monopoly. Great nations ere now have perished from internal dissensions. It would be curious, though entirely fitting, if such a fate should overtake that vicious excrescence on modern commerce—the trust. The old saw may be again verified: "When rogues fall out, honest men get their own."—*Prairie Farmer*.

10,000 NEW MEXICO RAISED one and two-year-old steers for sale in bunches to suit purchasers at low prices. Address, G. L. Brooks, manager, Albuquerque, N. M.

A Blessing in Disguise.

The terrible season of drouth which now effects this state is the severest that has ever visited Nevada since its first settlement by the whites. From all points of the state come the same reports. The valley streams have been sucked up by the heat of the sun, which now, instead of gleaming on cool pools and dancing cascades, beats down on the dry, brown rocks of the river bed. The rills which babbled down the sides of the mountains are silent the green meadows have turned into an expanse of shriveled yellow and the cattle drag their gaunt bodies from place to place in search of food and drink, and when they find mud holes here and there, spend their last strength fighting for a chance to lap the stagnant alkali water.

The Carson *Appeal* hopes that the bel-lows of these poor beasts will reach the ears of the short-sighted members of

the last legislature who fought the irrigation, artesian well and water appropriation bills at the last session, and in one sense is glad that this is a particularly dry season; that cattle are perishing from hunger and thirst, and that farmers are seeing the terrible effects of a summer drouth on their crops. It will bring the folly of the past home to them in a practical way, and they will insist this year that men be sent to the legislature who will be pledged on these questions before they are placed on the ticket.

The state should see that the water laws are so revised that there will be an inducement to men of enterprise and capital to invest in water storage schemes. Under the existing laws of this state there is no protection to a man who spends money in water storage, provided he wants to utilize a natural channel or ravine that some hog has taken up to the exclusion of all his neighbors.

The *Appeal* would like to see an expert mental artesian well at least 1,000 feet deep, and 2,000 if necessary, sunk in every county in this state at the state's expense.

The *Appeal* would like to see dams constructed in this state for the storage of water, that the wealth which is wantonly allowed to run to waste every winter may benefit our agriculture in seasons like the present.

But we are convinced that nothing but extraordinary emergency will ever wake the people from their lethargy, and so we hope that the drouth will continue far into the fall and that everybody in the state will get a good dose of it, and that when the legislature meet next winter the loss will be fresh in their minds.

Let Storey county take the lesson to itself. The men they send down to legislate on the water question seem never to have had enough sense to know that it is the lack of storage reservoirs in the Carson river that has stopped the mills running and thrown 800 Comstock miners out of employment. We hope the Comstock miners this year will ascertain if their legislative nominees propose to do anything in this matter this winter before they cast a vote for them.—*Reno (Nev.) Gazette*.

700 YEARLING STEERS, 500 yearling heifers and 300 two and three year old steers, delivered at Deming, at \$8. and \$12. per head. These cattle must be sold within two weeks. Address G. L. BROOKS, Manager, Albuquerque, N. M.

The Effect of a Sneezing Weed on Sheep.

An old-time cattlemen in conversation with a *News* reporter recently stated that there is a weed which seems to be very rare, and which is, perhaps confined exclusively to the foot of the mountains in Utah, at least he has never seen or heard of it anywhere else. It is a very ordinary looking weed and has an unattractive flower on it. But it does not go upon its shape or looks. It gets in its work by means of its odor, which is not a balm of Gilead by a large and enthusiastic majority. When a sheep comes within a few yards of the weed he begins to evince symptoms of sneezing, and on a nearer approach he is seized with a violent fit of sneezing, which increases in violence and frequency until the poor animal gets to rearing and pitching and trying its best to burst its sides. It doesn't burst its sides, but it bursts things loose inside of it and the blood spurts out of the mouth, nose and ears, and the sheep tumbles over dead, having sneezed itself to death and broken its neck besides. If a sheep doesn't happen to get very close to the weed and turns away as soon as it gets to sneezing it will sometimes recover, but it will look shabby for a very long time afterwards, and feel so bad it will wish it had died. Sometimes a number of sheep will come within range of the plant at the same time and then there is a sneezing match to the finish. They flounder about and jump over each other like so many chickens with their head recently wrung off, and sneeze in a manner that is frightful to behold. The weed doesn't appear to affect horses or cows, and a person can handle it with impunity. It seems to make a specialty of sheep.—*Dallas News*.

THE BEST RANCH IN EASTERN SOCORRO COUNTY, known as the "Puerta Alta", will be sold at a low figure, with or without 800 head of improved cattle. Address G. L. Brooks, Manager, Albuquerque N. M.

The Cattle Business Improving.

The cattle trade is improving and is safely returning to a dividend-paying basis in Texas. The high road to prosperity is open and some have been fortunate enough by having early fat beeves to get on to it. The majority of the rank and file who have stock cattle only and no beeves to speak of, have yet to find the road, but some have found it by sales of young steers. Any way, we are in a position to assert that the decline in the numbers of cattle, commencing nearly two years ago, is beginning to show on the markets, although several months may elapse before the actual deficiency in choice beef will cause any serious thought in the country. The Chicago and Kansas City receipts of cattle are largely in excess of numbers received during some of the previous years, but do not represent any increase in production on the part of farmers or ranchmen. Much of the cattle stock shipped into these great markets represents cattle sold heretofore on local markets now about closed up by the competition of the dressed beef operators. Heretofore these cattle were consumed without appearing on any market report receipts, but how far the concentration of such cattle affects the supplies of these large markets is unknown. We do know that the ordinary shipments by stockmen are not sufficient to assure the packers of continued receipts of good beef. New York buyers are invading western territory, and Chicago buyers are shipping cattle westward in order to reach that market. We know further that the Pacific coast invasion for beef is getting deeper and deeper into the range country. As we look upon the country that represents the beef surplus of the United States we are not so sure that there is a surplus. Every range appears to be short on beef not excepting the magnificent Cherokee country or the famous grass ranges of Montana. We have known four of the great Panhandle ranges to turn off more beef cattle in one season before that country was stocked than the entire Panhandle territory will put forth during the present year, and in August and September have seen constant streams of cattle passing off the Texas Pacific road where now there is but an occasional train load. In truth the ranges are short of the usual quantities of all classes of cattle, and despite the opinions and expressions of cattle buyers put forth in their own interest, cattle are a property having that great element scarcity behind it to bring back the old eighty-two and eighty-three prices in due time.

The *Journal* does not believe that the prospect for cattle is a particle worse than the prospect for sheep or swine. The old markets were active whenever the British markets were quoted high, and Liverpool control of cotton and corn was no less marked or real than on the price of beef. Now, independent of foreign shipments (but without stopping them) the cattle supply is not in excess of the wants of our own people. A little time longer to smooth the surface of the cattle trade and the bare fact will be patent to all as it is now to us, that the cattle supply is not quite equal to the cattle demand.—*Texas Live Stock Journal*.

A. B. MARTIN. F. J. MARTIN.
MARTIN BROTHERS,
AGENTS FOR THE BRUNSWICK AND
BALKE COLLENDER CO.

Billiard Supplies, Etc.
Dealers in Kentucky Bourbon and Rye Whiskies
and Distillers' Agents.
CALIFORNIA WINES AND BRANDIES.
Martin Building, near the bridge,
LAS VEGAS, NEW MEXICO.

J. S. ELSTON,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Wall Paper, Paints, Oils,
BRUSHES AND GLASS.
WINDOW SHADES AND FIXTURES
Also, House and Sign Painting, Paper Hanging.
Country Orders Solicited.
Sixth St., opp. San Miguel National Bank,
Las Vegas.

DRS. BETTS & BETTS

Corner Champa and Seventeenth Streets,
DENVER, COLO.



NERVOUS Debility, Spermatorrhoea, Semina-
Losses, Night Emissions, Loss of
Vital Powers, Sleeplessness, Despondency, Loss
of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Lassitude, Gloom-
iness, Depression of Spirits, Aversion to Society,
Easily Discouraged, Lack of Confidence, Dull,
Listless, Unfit for Study or Business, and finds
life a burden. SAFELY, PERMANENTLY and
PRIVATELY CURED.

BLOOD AND SKIN Diseases, Syphilis, a
disease most horrible
in its results, completely eradicated without the
use of mercury. Scrofula, Erysipelas, Fever
Sores, Blisters, Pimples, Ulcers, Pains in the
Head and Bones, Syphilitic Sore Throat, Mouth
and Tongue, Catarrh, etc. PERMANENTLY
CURED WHEN OTHERS HAVE FAILED.

URINARY Kidney and Bladder Troubles,
Weak Back, Burning Urine, Fre-
quency of Urinating, Urine high colored or with
milky sediment on standing, Gonorrhoea, Gleet,
Cystitis, etc., promptly and safely cured. Charges
reasonable.

To Young Men and Middle-Aged Men.
A SURE CURE The awful effects of early
weakness, destroying both mind and body, with
all its dreadful ills, permanently cured.

URETHRAL STRICTURE Permanently
cured! Re-
moval complete; neither knife, caustic or dilata-
tion; without pain or injury. Proof indisputable.

DRS. BETTS Addresses those who have im-
paired themselves by improper
indulgences and solitary habits, which ruin both
body and mind, unfitting them for business, study
or marriage.

MARRIED MEN, or those entering on that
happy life, aware of physical debility, quickly
assisted.

OUR SUCCESS
Is based upon facts. First—Practical Experience.
Second—Every case is especially studied, thus
starting aright. Third—Medicines are prepared
in our laboratory exactly to suit each case, thus
effecting cures without injury.

Send 6 cents postage for celebrated works
on Chronic, Nervous and Delicate Diseases.
Thousands cured. A friendly letter or call
may save you future suffering and shame and add
golden years to life. No letters answered
unless accompanied by 4 cents in stamps.

Address or call on
DRS. BETTS & BETTS,
Corner Champa and Seventeenth Streets,
DENVER, COLO.

CHAS. F. EASLEY
(Late Register of the Santa Fe
Land Office.)

Land Attorney & Agent.
Special attention to business before the U. S.
Land offices at Santa Fe and Las Cruces.
Office in First National Bank Building. Santa Fe, N. M.

LOST.
2 cream-colored broncho horses.
1 dun broncho with black points.
1 bay horse.
1 bay horse.
1 bay horse.
All above branded VT on left hip,
1 pinto horse branded NK connected.
Information of same to Cannel &
Lincoln, Pinos Wells, N. M., will be
liberally rewarded.

Oldest Bank in New Mexico.
First National Bank
OF SANTA FE.
Wm. W. GRIFFIN, Pres. R. J. PALLEN, Cashier.
PEDRO PEREA, Vice President.

Notice to Cattlemen.

Texas fever is prevalent in many of the states. A number of herds of cattle have recently been driven into the territory in violation of the quarantine law. All cattle from Texas must be inspected. A permit in writing is issued to all importers of cattle who have a right to enter. Demand this permit from the importer of any cattle that may come into the territory before Nov. 1, 1888, and report all violations of the law to the nearest inspector or to the member of the Cattle Sanitary board for that district.

LEWIS LUTZ,
J. E. SAINT,
Of Cattle Sanitary Board.

NOTICE.

Stolen from my stable at San Pedro, N. M., on the evening of May 1st, 1888,

AMERICAN BAY HORSE,
four years old, about 14½ hands high, weight about 900 pounds, branded

R

on left hip.

I will pay two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250) for the recovery of the horse and arrest of the thief, provided the horse is not broken down or ruined.

DONALD FERGUSON,
San Pedro, N. M.



Take this line for
ST. LOUIS,
CHICAGO,
DETROIT,
NIAGARA FALLS,
NEW YORK,
and all Eastern points.
C. M. HAMPSON,
Com'l Agt., DENVER, CO.

FOR SALE.

One Live Stock Register and Ranch Record Book. A book of great value to manager of Ranch Cattle companies, as it is the completest and best system of keeping accounts that has yet been published. Address

THE STOCK GROWER CO.,
Las Vegas, N. M.

Notice for Publication.

[Homestead No. 1,234.]

LAND OFFICE AT SANTA FE, N. M.,
August 18, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Probate Judge of San Miguel county, at Las Vegas, N. M., on October 3rd, 1888, viz: Patricio Sandoval, for the SW¼ of Sec. 18, Twp. 17 N, range 29 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Jose Roybal, Albino Roybal, Damacio Martinez, Juan Ignacio Baca, all of San Miguel county.

JAMES H. WALKER, Register.
2465

Notice for Publication.

[Homestead No. 1,235.]

LAND OFFICE AT SANTA FE, N. M.,
August 18, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the probate judge of San Miguel county, at Las Vegas, N. M., on October 3rd, 1888, viz: Jose J. Roybal, for the SE¼ Sec. 26, Twp. 17 N, range 29 East.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Juan Ignacio Baca, Damacio Martinez, Patricio Sandoval, Albino Roybal, all of San Miguel county.

JAMES H. WALKER, Register.
2465

ARIZONA.

\$1,000

REWARD! I desire to call attention to my marks and brands for cattle, as shown in cut. I sell no stock cattle, and will pay \$1,000 reward for the arrest and conviction of any person or persons unlawfully handling cattle in the following brand and marks.

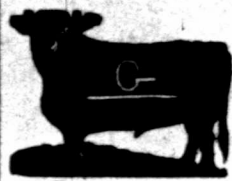


J. H. Hampson.

P. O.: 481 Nelson building, Kansas City, Mo. Ranch P. O.: Camp Thomas, Arizona. Range, on Eagle creek, Graham county, Arizona. WILLIAM CREACH, Foreman. Ear marks, crop and split left, crop right. Horse brand, **L** on the left shoulder.

ARIZONA.

Gardiner, Gillies & Willmerding.



P. O.: Navajo Springs, Apache county, Arizona. Range, Deer and Cedro Springs, Apache county. Ear marks, right ear is grubbed.

All cattle in addition to above brand, have an X on the left jaw. Horses are all branded **C** on right shoulder.

Hunings & Cooley.



Breeders and Importers of Thoroughbred and Graded Cattle.

P. O.: Show Low, Apache county, Arizona. Horse brand, same as on cattle, on left shoulder.



Cameron Bros.

Postoffice, Lochiel, Pima county, Arizona. Range, on the San Rafael de la Zanja Grant. Ear marks, right-cropped, left slit. All cattle in the quarter-circle U brand are marked underside the right, swallowfork in left. Horse brand, like cut.



Also own the following brands, kept up: **U**, **U**, **U**, **U**, **U**.
A. L. Morrison & Son. P. O.: Springerville, Arizona. Home ranch, Mamie creek, near Escadilla Mts. Ear marks, underslope right, crop left. Horse brand, same as cattle, on right hip.



Smith, Carson & Co.

P. O.: Springerville, Apache county, Arizona. Telegraph and express office, Navajo Springs Atlantic and Pacific railroad.

Ear marks: Crop off the left. Horses branded: **V**



C. H. Ward.

GEORGE FRISK, Manager. P. O.: Los Angeles, Cal. Range, Sulphur Spring Valley, six miles north of Wilcox, A. T. Ear marks, crop left, underslope right. Cattle branded on right hip.



Santa Rita Cattle Co.

ISAAC N. TOWN, Superintendent. Postoffice, Calabasas, Pima county, Arizona. Range, Santa Cruz river, Pima county, Arizona. Calves of 1886 and imported bulls are branded same as cut on left hip.

KANSAS.

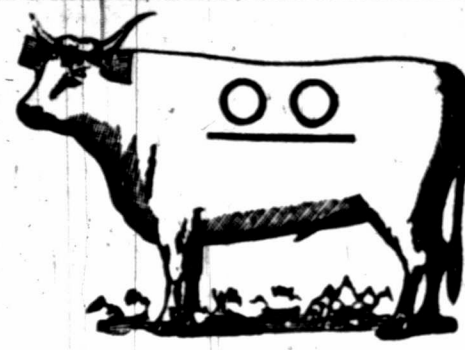
Watson & Fullington.



P. O.: Greenburg, Edwards county, Kansas. Ranch headquarter camp Willow Bar, on Cimarron river, Neutral Strip. All increase branded as in cut.

Ear marks, upper and lower bit left ear. Additional brands: **55**, **10**, **WK**, **P**, **TH**, **H**, **U**, **WK**. Horses branded **TVI** on the left hip.

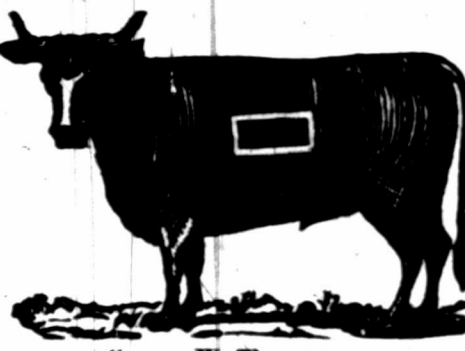
NORTHWEST TEXAS.



O. J. Wiren.

Cattle Raiser and Dealer. Postoffice, Colorado, Texas. Ranches in Fisher and Kent counties. Horse brand, circle bar on left hip.

SOUTHERN COLORADO.



George W. Thompson.

P. O. Address: Trinidad, Colorado. Ranges in western portion of Las Animas county, Colorado, and eastern portion of Colfax county, N. M.

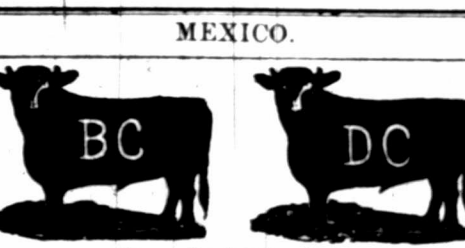
Some branded same as above on right side. Some cattle in the following brands on either side or hip: **WI**, **HT**. Various ear marks. Horses also branded same as on above cut, but smaller, on the left shoulder or left thigh.

New Haven Cattle Company, W. W. THOMPSON, Foreman. F. T. Bradley and C. K. Dewell, Assistants.



Postoffice, Trinidad, Colorado. Range, Lower Aplishapa. Brand as here given. Ear marks, under half crop to left. Horse brand same as cattle brand.

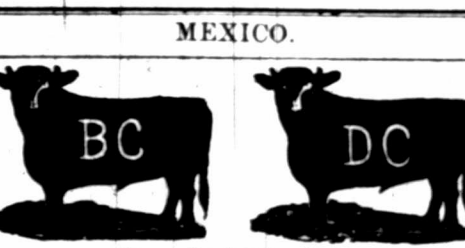
Additional brands: **u** left loin, **v** right side, **FS** left side, **22** left side. Horse brand, **HL** (connected) on left shoulder.



Lane & Murray.

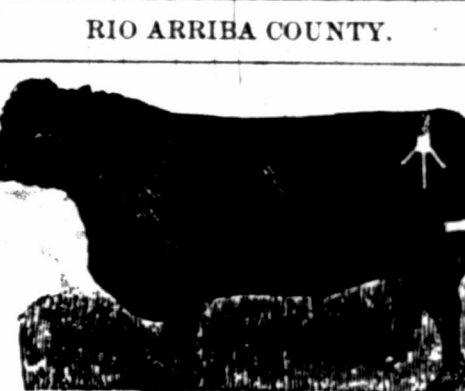
P. O.: West Las Animas, Colorado. Range, Fort Lyon to Mud creek, Colorado. Ear marks, underslope and underbit each ear.

Additional brands: **u** left loin, **v** right side, **FS** left side, **22** left side. Horse brand, **HL** (connected) on left shoulder.



MEXICO. Bercford & Corbet. Postoffice address, Ojitos, Yanoos, Chihuahua, Mexico. Cattle branded **BC** on left side. Horses branded **BC** on left hip. All increase branded **DC**. Ear marks, crop the left and jingle bob right. Additional brands: **FP** and **Y**.

NEW MEXICO.
The Counties under this heading are all in the Territory of New Mexico.



RIO ARRIBA COUNTY.

Chama Cattle Company. DEWENT H. SMITH, Manager. Postoffice, box 132, Santa Fe, N. M. Range, Canon le Chama grant. Horse brand, same as cattle only smaller. Ear marks: Hole cut out of ear shaped **D** with point of triangle toward the end of ear.

SIERRA COUNTY.

Henry G. Toussaint. P. O.: Lava, Range, near Engle, Sierra county, N. M. Horse brand, **HGT** left hip. Vent brand on horses under original brand. Other brands on cattle and horses: **u**, **v**. Vent brand on cattle, same as on cut, but inverted and run on neck.

Vermont & Rio Grande Cattle Co. P. O.: San Marcial, N. M. Range, twenty miles south of San Marcial. Ear marks, underbit in each ear. Horse brands: **C** or **TEL** on left hip or thigh.

C. Hearn. P. O.: Fairview, N. M. Range, Pauvrecita creek and vicinity of Fairview. Ear marks, figure 7, underbit in each ear. Additional brand, **GL** on left hip. Horse brand, same as cattle on left thigh.

Armstrong Bros. P. O.: Engle, N. M. Range, east slope Caballo mountains on Jornada Del Muerta. Ear mark, underbit each ear. Horse brands, **6** left hip. Cattle branded on left side.

A. HANDCASTLE. C. MITFORD. G. BRIERLEY. Hardcastle, Mitford & Co. ADORE RANCH. Range, on headwaters of the Upper Gila, Sierra Co. P. O.: Grafton, N. M. Ear mark, underslope left, swallowfork right. Horse brand, **HM** (connected) on left hip or shoulder. Also **2** on left hip.

Sierra Land and Cattle Company. P. D. RIDENOUR, President, Kansas City, Mo. E. D. BRACKETT, Sec and Treas., Kansas City, Mo. R. H. HOPPER, Vice-Prest. & Mgr., Kingston, N. M. S. S. JACKSON, Ranch Manager, Hillsborough, N. M.



Range, southeastern Sierra county. All cattle branded as in the cut, and have two bars under the tail on both sides. Horses all branded **SLC** on the left hip, as in this cut.

Grayson & Company. P. O.: Los Palomas, Sierra county, N. M. Range, Animas ranch, Sierra county. Ear marks, under half crop each ear. Horse brand, same as cattle but on left shoulder.

Additional Brands: **u** left hip. Some have same on side. **W** left side, **22** right hip, **22** right thigh, on the same animal.

John McLeod. P. O.: Rincon, Dona Ana county. Range, twelve miles north of Rincon on each side of Rio Grande, and in the Caballo mountains in southeastern portion of erra county. Horse brand, **OM** on the left shoulder.

GRANT COUNTY. Buckeye Land & Live Stock Company. S. A. BAXTER, Financial Manager, Lima, Ohio. M. CHAPMAN, Range Manager, Deming, N. M. P. O. box 101, Deming, N. M. Range, Cedar Grove ranch, 20 miles south of Deming. Horse brand, same, on left hip. Brand on left side. Marked, sharpen both ears.

Missouri-Florida Cattle Co. JOHN J. YEATER, Prest., Sedalia, Mo. JOHN M. WEIDENYER, Sec. and Treas., Clinton, Mo. JOHN T. SHY, Superintendent, Deming, N. M. P. O.: Deming, N. M. Range, east side Florida mountains. Horse brand, same as cattle on left hip.



SAN MIGUEL COUNTY.

DIVISION OF CATTLE. ROBERT MINGUS AND C. A. RATHBUN.

Robt. Mingus. P. O.: Puerto de Luna, N. M. Range, Alamo Gordo. In some cases the brand is on right side. Ear mark, crop left and underbit right.

Horse brand, generally on left hip or thigh. All horses' tails bobbed.

C. A. Rathbun. P. O.: Las Vegas, N. M. Range, Alamo Gordo. In some cases the brand is on right side. Ear mark, crop and split left.

Horse brand, on left shoulder or hip.

In consequence of the dissolution of the firm of Robt. Mingus & Co., the stock in the old brands

M T N I +

remain the undivided property of the old firm. Calves following cows in either of these brands are to be branded M T N as heretofore. The cattle so far divided have been branded

For account of Mingus. The is on the left shoulder and generally through the M. The cattle have been divided the same way. on left shoulder and T right side, and all increase is to be branded T M as in cut. And thus:

For account of Rathbun. The is on the left hip and generally through the N. The have been divided the same way. on left hip and F on right side. The increase to be branded F as in cut.

GRANT COUNTY.

Old and New Mexico Ranch and Cattle Co. Lou H. Brown, Supt. P. O.: Hatchita, Grant county, N. M. Range, Alamo Hueco in southern end of Piyas valley, southwestern Grant county, New Mexico. Horse brand, On the right shoulder. Also some horses branded same as the cattle, as in cut.

Deming Land & Live Stock Co. Incorporated Nov. 1887. Successor of "Deming Cattle Co." Warren Bristol, Pres. C. H. Jones, Vice-Pres. and Sec'y. C. H. Darr, Treas. Place of business, Deming, N. M. Range, between vicinity of Deming and Cook Peak mountains. Brand as in cut—only brand kept up. Additional brand, L V on left side. Horse brand the same, on left hip.

Carpenter-Stanley Cattle Co. P. O.: Fort Cummings. Range, east side of Cook's Peak, Grant county. Other brands: CC left side. JE GC TS Horse brand: on left hip. Ear marks: Also, two underbits in each ear; crop left underbit right; underbit left crop right.

W. H. Willcox. Cattle branded on left side. Horses branded same on left rump.

Robison & Clark Cattle Company. Cattle branded on left side and hip. T I, H H. Horse brand, T on right shoulder.

Leach & Lane Cattle Co. P. O.: Wagon Mound. Range, south of Wagon Mound. Some cattle branded on right hip and shoulder. Horses branded on right shoulder.

W. T. Marshall. P. O.: Wagon Mound Range, Econdido, south of Wagon Mound. Horse brand, same on left hip. Ear marks, under half crop left, over half crop right. Also have some cattle branded on right side.

J. F. LaTourrette—Cattle branded on left side. Horses branded same on right shoulder.

Mrs. W. A. Crocker—Cattle branded on right hip, C right shoulder. Horses branded V on left shoulder.

J. S. Elson—Cattle branded on right side. Horses branded same on right shoulder.

S. H. Fairchild—Cattle branded on left side. Other brand, Z. Horse brand left shoulder same as cattle left side.

GRANT COUNTY.

Lindauer Cattle Co. S. Lindauer, Manager. P. O.: Deming, N. M. Range, on McKnight's Cienega, on Upper Mimbres. Horse brand, SL on the left shoulder.

Lyons & Campbell. P. O.: Silver City, N. M. Range, Duck Creek, Mule Springs and Middle Gila, Grant county. Mark, crop and split left. Horse brand, LC anywhere on the left side.

MORA COUNTY.

J. F. LaTourrette, President. W. H. Willcox, Sec'y and Treas.

BRANDS OF THE WAGON MOUND Local Stock Growers' Associat'n Range, Wagon Mound. P. O.: Wagon Mound, N. M.

H. H. Chandler—Cattle branded on right side. Ear marks.

Mrs. W. A. Crocker—Cattle branded on right hip, C right shoulder. Horses branded V on left shoulder.

J. S. Elson—Cattle branded on right side. Horses branded same on right shoulder.

S. H. Fairchild—Cattle branded on left side. Other brand, Z. Horse brand left shoulder same as cattle left side.

Grille Bros.—Cattle branded on right side. Horse brand same on left hip. Ear marks.

Holbrook Bros.—Cattle branded on left side. Horses branded same on left hip.

A. S. Isaacs—Cattle branded on left side. Ear marks. Horse brand, A on left hip.

S. Kall—Cattle branded on right side. Ear marks.

J. F. LaTourrette—Cattle branded SU left side. L left shoulder. A left side.

Horses branded SU on left shoulder.

G. O. C. McCrohan—Cattle branded on left side. Ear marks. Increase X on right jaw. Horses branded on left hip same as cattle on left side.

J. F. Maldaner—Cattle branded on left side. Horse brand same left shoulder. Ear marks.

T. C. Garlington—Cattle branded on right hip. Horse brand on right hip. Ear marks.

W. T. Marshall—Cattle branded on left shoulder, side and hip. Horses branded same on left hip.

T. F. Maulding—Cattle branded on left side. Horses branded same on left hip.

H. C. Reed—Cattle branded on right shoulder, side and hip. Ear mark. Horses branded A on right shoulder.

Watkins & Ecton—Cattle branded on right hip, side and shoulder. Ear marks. Horses branded on right hip.

W. H. Willcox—Cattle branded on left side. Horses branded same on left rump.

Robison & Clark Cattle Company. Cattle branded on left side and hip. T I, H H. Horse brand, T on right shoulder.

Leach & Lane Cattle Co. P. O.: Wagon Mound. Range, south of Wagon Mound. Some cattle branded on right hip and shoulder. Horses branded on right shoulder.

W. T. Marshall. P. O.: Wagon Mound Range, Econdido, south of Wagon Mound. Horse brand, same on left hip. Ear marks, under half crop left, over half crop right. Also have some cattle branded on right side.

MORA COUNTY.

M. Johnston. P. O., Wagon Mound, N. M. Range, Vermejo. Horse brand, same on left hip. Ear marks, crop right and swallowfork left.

The Wendling Cattle and Land Co. OF COLORADO AND NEW MEXICO. New Mexico Division. Range, on OK ranches, Mora county, and on Glen Mora ranch in Mora and San Miguel counties. HENRY WENDLING, Manager. A. L. CALVIN, Range foreman. P. O.: Wagon Mound, N. M. Brands: IOU, FL, JL, RL, OK, T. Office: 1734 Curtis street, DENVER, Colo.

H. T. Sinclair. P. O.: Wagon Mound, Range, Vermejo and Teta Vegue. All increase branded the same as old stock. Other brand, on right shoulder, side and hip on the left shoulder.

The Riverside Cattle Company. W. B. Brunton, Manager. P. O.: Shoemaker, Mora county, N. M. Range, Cherry valley, Pinos Altos and vicinity, Mora county, N. M. Other brands: N I X on right side, kept up. Horse brand, Q on right shoulder.

Portsmouth Cattle Co. E. E. Holmes, Manager. P. O.: Kansas City, Mo. H. G. Howard, Supt., P. O.: Springer. Range, Colfax and Mora counties, New Mexico. Horse brand: Same as on cattle, as in cut. Some horses branded B B. Other brand, on left side, kept up.

Farr Bros. P. O.: Watrous, N. M. Range, Red River and Alamos. Horse brand, on left shoulder. Other cattle brand, on left side.

H. D. Reinken. P. O.: Watrous, N. M. Range: Cherry Valley and vicinity, Mora county. Horse brand same on shoulder. Ear mark: Crop in left and two splits in right.

Aaron Bales. P. O.: Watrous, N. M. Range, Petrosco canon and Cherry valley, Mora Co. All calves marked with overbit in left and two underbits in right.

T. E. Mitchell, Range Manager, P. O.: Tequesquite, N. M. Dubuque Cattle Co. General Management, Dubuque, Iowa. Range, Tequesquite, Ute creek and Tramperos, Colfax, Mora and San Miguel counties. Horse brands, on left hip or shoulder. MX or T left hip or shoulder.

A. L. Penhallow. P. O.: Tramperos, Mora county, N. M. Range, head of Tramperos, Mora Co. Other brands, both on the left side. Horse brand, > or > on right shoulder.

Miller & Harshman. P. O.: Springer, N. M. Range, Ocate, Colfax Co. Ear mark, crop and underbit left. Other brands, all on left side, shoulder and hip. Horse brand, on the right shoulder.

Palo Blanco Cattle Co. O. A. Hadley, Manager. P. O.: Springer, N. M. Range, Chico, Retaplan, Holkio, Palo Blanco, Don Carlos and Ute creek. Ear mark, swallow fork left. Horse brand, same as cattle, on left thigh. Also on left side, slash on left shoulder, own slash left hip.

S. W. Dorsey. P. O.: Chico Springs New Mexico. Range—Currumpa, San Rafael, Cinnegulla, Perico, Carrizo, Pinipottina, and Sierra Grande, Colfax county. Horse brand, same as above, on right shoulder. Additional Cattle Brands: left side and hip. left or right side. CS left hip or side. LRB on left side.

MORA COUNTY.

Charles Sumner. P. O. Watrous, Mora Co. Range, south of Wagon Mound. Ear mark, two slits in left ear. Horse brand K left thigh.

Shepard & Hall. P. O.: Tequesquite, N. M. Range, Alamositas. Ear marks, crop and underbit crop right; crop and underbit left. Other brands. right shoulder, side and hip. this brand kept p. left hip; also on right hip.

COLFAX COUNTY.

Illinois Live Stock Co. J. S. Holland, Manager. P. O. Tramperos, N. M. Range, Tramperos. Some cattle are branded but all increase are branded as in cut. Ear marks—Crop and underbit left, and underbit right. Horse brand, same as cut, on left shoulder.

S. M. Folsom. E. A. Cahoon, Foreman. P. O.: Cimarron Range, Cerososo Canon, Colfax county. Other brand, on right shoulder and on left side, also on left hip. Horse brand, on the left hip.

Home Land and Cattle Co. Principal office, Cass avenue and Second street, St. Louis, Mo. Range, on the Perico, Colfax county, N. M. Cattle branded on left hip and left side, and right hip and right side. Horses N branded on left hip. N—N on either side. LX on right hip and side.

Additional Brands: N—N on right or left side. X on left side and hip. X on left jaw. N + N on right or left side with N on right or left hip. Various ear marks. Horse brands, N on left hip and N— on left hip.

Miller & Harshman. P. O.: Springer, N. M. Range, Ocate, Colfax Co. Ear mark, crop and underbit left. Other brands, all on left side, shoulder and hip. Horse brand, on the right shoulder.

Palo Blanco Cattle Co. O. A. Hadley, Manager. P. O.: Springer, N. M. Range, Chico, Retaplan, Holkio, Palo Blanco, Don Carlos and Ute creek. Ear mark, swallow fork left. Horse brand, same as cattle, on left thigh. Also on left side, slash on left shoulder, own slash left hip.

S. W. Dorsey. P. O.: Chico Springs New Mexico. Range—Currumpa, San Rafael, Cinnegulla, Perico, Carrizo, Pinipottina, and Sierra Grande, Colfax county. Horse brand, same as above, on right shoulder. Additional Cattle Brands: left side and hip. left or right side. CS left hip or side. LRB on left side.

COLFAX COUNTY.



S. A. Kail. P. O. Wagon Mound. Range, Vermejo and Teta Vegue. Cattle have various ear marks. All increase marked as in cut.

Horse brands: Same as cattle on right hip



Henry K. T. Lyons. P. O. Raton, N. M. Range, Sugarite and Red river. Ear mark, sharpen the right ear. Horse brand, same on right hip.



Eagle Tail Cattle Co. O. A. HADLEY, Manager. P. O.: Raton, N. M. Range, Eagle Tail and Tenaja. Horse brand, same as the cut, on the left shoulder.



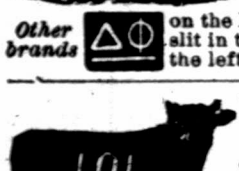
William McCartney. P. O.: Los Angeles, Cal. Ranch foreman, B. T. Lucock. Ranch P. O.: Watrous, N. M. Range, between head of canon Largo and Mora river. Ear marks, crop right, underbit left. Also owns cattle branded 'VH' on left side. All increase branded 'JS'. Horse brand, 'JS' on left shoulder.



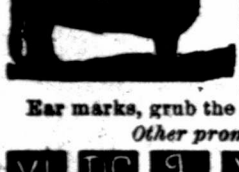
Range, Rincon and Arroyo de Los Alamocitas. Ear marks, crop right, underslope left. Horse brand, same as cattle, on left shoulder.



H. S. Gratz. P. O.: Capulin, N. M. Range, Dry Cimarron, Colfax county. Marks, slit in right ear. Horse brand, same as cut on the left shoulder.



Other brands: [triangle] on the left side. Marked, with a slit in the right ear and tin tag in the left ear.



Western Land and Cattle Company. (Limited). Jas. A. Forbes, Gen. Mgr. 13 Delaware block, cor. of Seventh and Delaware Sts. Kansas City, Mo. Range, Cimarron river. P. O.: Madison, Colfax county, New Mexico. Ear marks, grub the right ear.

Other prominent brands: [VI] [IC] [9] [XI] [MK] [A+] [X] [WCC] [III] [T] [T] all on the right side, and [VI] on the right hip. Horse brands: [VI] right or left on the left shoulder thigh, or thigh. [101] [W] on the right hip. [T] on the right thigh.

The Akron Live Stock Company, Akron, Ohio. AUGUSTUS CURTISS, Manager. I. H. KINGMAN, Range Foreman. Postoffice, Springer, N. M.



Known as the "Stirrup" brand, formerly owned by Porter & Clouthier. Horse brand, same, on the left hip. Other brands: [S] and various other brands. Brand all calves with dart. Range, Ocate mesa and canon, Sweetwater and Cimarron river.

Urraca Hereford Ranch. FRANCIS CLUTTON. Postoffice, Cimarron, Colfax County N. M.



Thoroughbred herd, 9 left side. Ear mark, underbit right and left. Horse brand, 5 on the left shoulder.

DONA ANA COUNTY.



Mariano Barela. P. O.: Mesilla, N. M. Range, west of the Rio Grande, from Picacho mountain west of Mesilla south to the buttes west of La Mesa.



Lynch Bros. P. O.: Colorado, N. M. Range, La Loma Parda, Sierra Co.; Las Uvas and Sance Springs, Dona Ana Co. Additional brands: Young stock in Dona Ana Co., thus: [L] [L]

Young stock in Sierra Co. thus: [L] [L] All horses are branded 'LB' on the left side.



Sacramento Cattle Co. P. O.: El Paso, Texas. Range, Sacramento Ranch, Sacramento mountains, Dona Ana county, New Mexico.

Also cattle branded [O] left side of neck. Also horses branded 'HS' or 'H' on left shoulder. Ear marks, crop right, swallowfork left. Old stock has 'H' on left shoulder. Horses branded 'H' on left thigh.

San Andreas Ranch.

J. H. WILDY.



P. O.: Las Cruces, N. M. Range, east side San Andreas mountains from Ash to Membrillo canons, inclusive. Horse brand, same on right shoulder.

Additional Brands: [L] on left shoulder, side and thigh and [J] on right hip. [F] on left shoulder, side and thigh and [J] on right hip. Ear marks, figure 7 underbit in each ear. Underslope and upperbit in each ear. Crop the left. Only figure 7 underbit mark and brand as in cut kept up.

BERNALILLO COUNTY.



Mariano Perea. P. O. Bernalillo, N. M. Range, La Jara. Ear marks, swallowfork left.



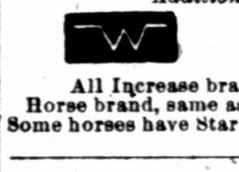
Jacobo Yrisarri. P. O. Albuquerque. Range, Trinchera mountains. Ear marks, swallowfork, over and under hack in right ear. Other brands same as cut.

SAN MIGUEL COUNTY.



Trujillo Ranch Company. OF LAS VEGAS. Office of Brown & Manzanares. C. W. Brown, Manager. P. O.: Endee, San Miguel county, N. M. Range, on Trujillo creek, in Oldham county, Texas; and San Miguel county, New Mexico.

Additional Brands: [W] [X] [C] All increase branded as in above cut. Horse brand, same as cut on the left shoulder. Some horses have Star C on the left hip.



C. T. Degraftenreid. P. O.: Fort Sumner, N. M. Range, Alamosa, San Miguel county, N. M.

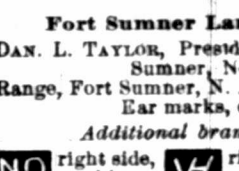
SAN MIGUEL COUNTY.



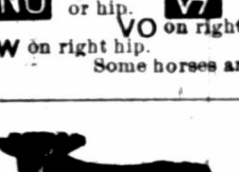
Fort Sumner Land and Cattle Co. DAN. L. TAYLOR, President and Manager, Fort Sumner, New Mexico. Range, Fort Sumner, N. M. P. O.: Fort Sumner. Ear marks, crop the left.



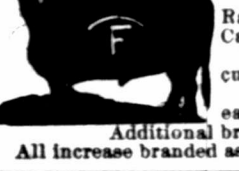
Additional brands—All kept up. [NO] right side, [W] right hip, [X] right hip or hip. [VO] on right side or hip. [W] on right hip. Some horses are branded 'VO' on right side.



Barash & Bloch. P. O.: Las Vegas, N. M. Range, Los Conchas. Cattle branded either side. Horse brand, same as cut, on left shoulder. Ear marks, swallow fork each ear. Additional brand on left side. All increase branded as in cut.



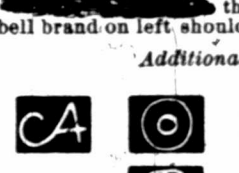
Waddingham Bell Ranch. MICHAEL SLATTERY, Mgr. P. O.: La Cinta, county of San Miguel, New Mexico. The range, Montoya Grant. All the horses on the ranch have the same bell brand on left shoulder.



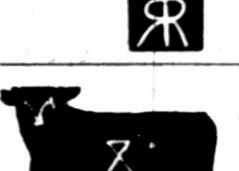
Additional Brands: [A] [O] [D] [R] [J] [R] [82]



J. N. Degraftenreid & Sons. P. O.: Fort Sumner, N. M. Range, Alamo Gordo. Saddle Horses branded 'SIX'. Stock horses are branded 'O-O'.



J. & E. Rosenwald. P. O.: Las Vegas, N. M. Range, Charco, San Miguel county. Marked, crop the right. Also own cattle branded 'RCO'.



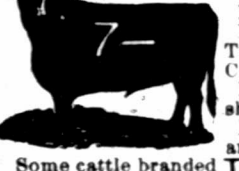
Chas. S. Cowan. P. O. Glorieta, N. M. Range, Rincon de las Trozas, Red River, and Cow Creek, Upper Pecos. Horse brand 7- on left shoulder. Ear mark, crop the left, and upper half crop right. Some cattle branded 'TA' on left side. All increase branded as in cut.



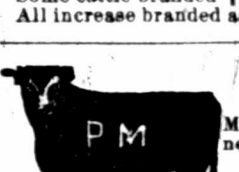
Pete Maxwell. P. O.: Fort Sumner, N. M. Range, Pecos river, near Fort Sumner. Ear marks: Right ear cropped and split, and left ear cropped. Also claims [V] [I]



Millhiser Bros. P. MILLHISER, Manager. P. O. East Las Vegas Range, Las Vegas grant. Ear marks vary in old cattle. Ear mark on increase, overslope each ear. Horse brand 'M' on right hip or thigh.



D. A. IRWIN. D. RUBIDGE. Irwin & Rubidge. P. O.: Denver, Colorado Range, Trujillo, N. M. DAY BROTHERS, Managers. P. O.: Liberty, New Mexico.



Ilfeld & Letcher. Postoffice, Las Vegas, N. M. Range, Alamosa. Also Chas. Ilfeld, I F E [H] and 150. Horse brand, same as cattle.

SAN MIGUEL COUNTY.



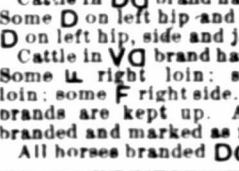
Myers Bros. & Livezey. Postoffice, Liberty, New Mexico. Horse brands, TTT on the left hip. Range, head of Arroyo Plaza Largo, and foot of Staked Plains, San Miguel county, New Mexico.



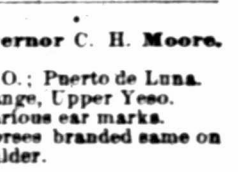
Quincy & Las Vegas Cattle Co. W. S. LYON, Manager. P. O.: Cabra Springs. Horse brand same on left shoulder. Ear marks, double jinglebob right; swallowfork left.



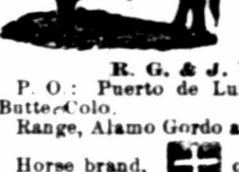
Sam Doss. CARL ROBERTS, Foreman. Ranch P. O.: Fort Sumner. Address, 508 East 9th st., Kansas City, and Trinidad, Colo. Range, Pecos river, at Fort Sumner. Additional Brands: Cattle in 'D O' brand have also following brands: Some 'D' on left hip and left jaw; a few branded 'D' on left hip, side and jaw. Cattle in 'V O' brand have also following brands: Some 'U' right loin; some 'T' right loin; some 'F' right side. None of these left brands are kept up. All increase is [triangle] side branded and marked as in cut. All horses branded 'D O' on right thigh.



Governor C. H. Moore. P. O.: Puerto de Luna. Range, Upper Yesso. Various ear marks. Horses branded same on shoulder.



R. G. & J. W. Carlisle. P. O.: Puerto de Luna, N. M., and Crested Butte, Colo. Range, Alamo Gordo and Juan de Dios. Horse brand, [H] on left thigh, high up. Various ear marks for these brands.



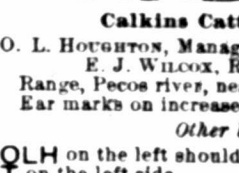
Calkins Cattle Company. O. L. HORTON, Manager, Las Vegas. E. J. WILCOX, Range Supt., Fort Sumner. Range, Pecos river, near Fort Sumner. Ear marks on increase, crop off left. Other brands: [OLH] on the left shoulder, side and hip. [T] on the left side. [C] on side, [IL] on hip. Horse brand, [IXI] on the left hip.



Silva & Dodge. P. O.: Puerto de Luna. Range, Alamo Gordo. Horse brand, on either side, on the shoulder. Ear marks, jinglebob in left upper half crop right. All calves branded as above. Also own [H]

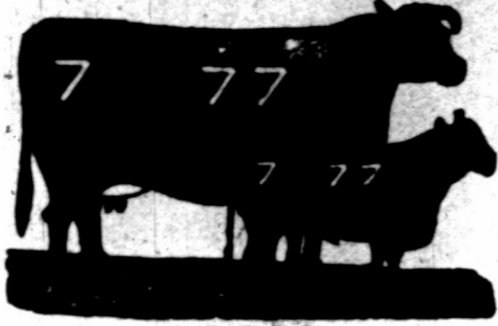


Clifton Davis. P. O.: Puerto de Luna. Range, Juan de Dios. Ear marks, crop left, and crop and split right. Horse brand, [IX] on the left shoulder.



Fond du Lac & Las Vegas Cattle Co. JAS. GAYNOR, President and Manager. P. O.: Fond du Lac, Wis. Range, Liberty Ranch.

SAN MIGUEL COUNTY.



D. G. Fritson. P. O.: Liberty, San Miguel Co., N. M. Range, Tierra Blanca. Ear marks, crop and slit twice the left ear. Horse brand, 77 on right hip.



Frank Carpenter. P. O.: Liberty, N. M. Range, Red River, twelve miles above Fort Bascom. Ear marks, crop the left and sharpen the right ear.



H. R. Trask. P. O.: Liberty, San Miguel county, N. M. Range: Monte Revuelta and Antelope Springs. Also own OL on left side with slash on hip.



and X on left side. All increase branded as in cut. Horses branded on left hip. No stock cattle sold in these brands.



A. Straus, Manager. P. O.: Liberty, Range, Rincon del Charco. Horse brand, same as on cattle, on right shoulder or left hip.



R. & L. Davidson. P. O.: Liberty, N. M. Range, Tierra Blanca, San Miguel county. Ear marks, overslope left. Horse brand, on the left shoulder thus:



S. Fred. Keuther. P. O.: El Cuervo, N. M. An over half crop in each ear. Increase branded as in cut.



Keuther & Nahm. P. O.: El Cuervo, N. M. Crop two splits left; half undercrop right. Increase branded as in cut. Ranch on Cuervo and Conchas creeks. Horse brand on the left shoulder.



Hyde Park Cattle Co. P. O.: Hyde park, Ills. Range, El Salitre, San Miguel county. Horse brand, same as cut, on right hip. All young stock branded same as cut.



Fort Bascom Cattle Raising Co. STEPHEN E. BOOTH, Mgr. P. O.: Fort Bascom, San Miguel Co., New Mexico. Range, Baca Location, No. 2. Horses branded same as cattle on the left hip. After January 1, 1897, all increase branded as above. Old stock FXB. Ear mark, swallow fork each ear.



Mariano Hinojos. P. O.: Puerto de Luna, Range, Carriso. Horses and steers are branded thus:

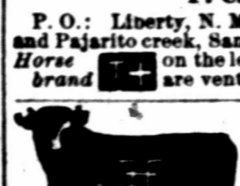
SAN MIGUEL COUNTY.



Geo. W. Mayhan. P. O.: Watrous, N. M. Range, Tusolox Canon, Los Conchos. Ear marks, crop and two its in left ear. Horse brand, C on left shoulder. Some cattle branded as above, on the ribs. Beef brand A-K on left side, and bar across the loin, under the tail. Brand all increase as in cut.



P. C. Pixlee. P. O.: Liberty, N. M. Range, Tierra Blanca and Pajarito creek, San Miguel county. Horses on the left shoulder. All horses brand are vented when sold.



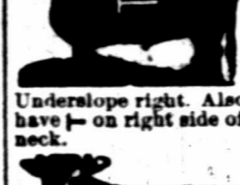
Stoneroad Brothers. P. O.: Cabra Springs, N. M. Range, the Beck Grant. Horse brand 2 on the left thigh.



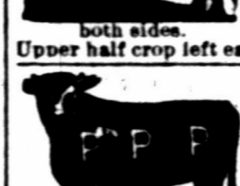
Montezuma Cattle Co. J. I. Mosier, Manager. P. O.: Eden, N. M. Range, Los Tanos and on Pecos river. Horses branded same as cattle on the left shoulder or hip. Brand any place on animal.



Simon Frankenthal. P. O.: La Cinta. Range: La Cinta Creek. Horse brands: S F on left shoulder.



Las Conchas Cattle Company. A. S. HALL, Manager. Underslope right. Also have - on right side of neck. Young stock, crop right, old stock, grub right.



Waddingham Cattle Association. P. O.: Fort Bascom, N. M. Range, Canadian river and Ute creek. Additional brands 4 on right and left hip, making 44 when seen from behind. All horses branded on left hip 3P or V.



L. S. Rogers. P. O.: Liberty, N. M. Range, Monte Rueltio. Other brands, XLV on left shoulder, side and hip, respectively. Horse brand, same as cut, on the left hip.



A. Goldsmith. P. O.: Las Vegas, N. M. Range, Charco, San Miguel county, New Mexico. Horse brand, circle cross on the left shoulder. Underslope and underbit left, overslope and overbit right.



Sam Goldsmith. P. O.: Liberty, N. M. Range, Plaza Largo. Ear mark, crop and underbit left. Horse brand, circle cross on the left shoulder.



Lon Horn. P. O.: Trinidad, Colo., or 503 East Ninth St., Kansas City, Mo. Range, on Pecos river, old Fort Sumner reservation. Cattle also bear F left side, not kept up.

SAN MIGUEL COUNTY.



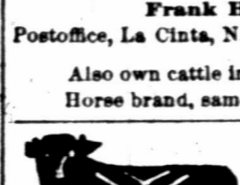
IRAD COCHRAN. J. S. EMERY. Cochran & Emery. P. O.: East Las Vegas, N. M. Range, on Beck grant, San Miguel county, N. M. In increase,



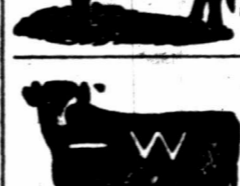
New England Live Stock Company. P. O.: Greeley, Colorado. Ranch P. O.: Fort Sumner, N. M. Range, the Pecos, at Fort Sumner. Additional brands,



Frank Huntington. Postoffice, La Cinta, N. M. Range, Rincon La Cinta. Also own cattle in ZH on on left side. Horse brand, same as cut, on left thigh.



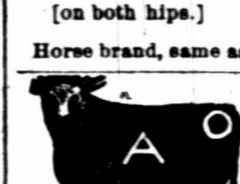
Frank W Dale. P. O.: Liberty, N. M. Range, on Red River, 12 miles above Fort Bascom. Ear mark, crop the right and sharpen the left ear.



Heckle & McDowell. P. O.: Las Vegas, N. M. Range, Sabinoso and Lagitijos arroyo. Some branded only with a W on either side and ear mark grub right or left. Horse brand, L on the right shoulder. Also own all female cattle in following brands, which are not kept up:



W. H. McBroom. P. O.: Fort Sumner, N. M. Range, Canaditas. Ranch Foreman, BROWN HARRIS. Additional brands X on left hip. Various ear marks for these various brands. Horse brand, same as cut.



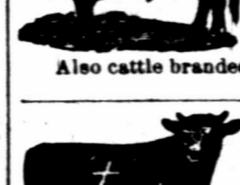
Circle Cattle Co. A. MORTON, Manager. Postoffice, Tequesquite. Horse brand, O left hip. Other Brands: left hip. left side.



Lewis Walker and Mary Walker. P. O.: En Cierra, N. M. Range, Canon Bonito and Montoya Mesa. Horse brand, cross on the left hip. A few cattle branded in three crosses only.



Rudolph Erminger. P. O.: Liberty, N. M. Range, Pajarito and Tierra Blanca, San Miguel Co. Ear marks, underbit in each ear. Horses branded on the left shoulder. Also cattle branded on the left side.



Las Carretas Cattle Co. A. S. VAN ANGEN, Sec., Marshall, Mo. P. O.: Fort Sumner, N. M. Range, Las Carretas and Pecos river. Also claim cattle branded thus left hip or flank, not kept up. Cattle branded with star on left hip. Horses branded with star on left hip.

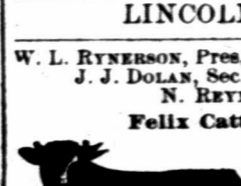
SAN MIGUEL COUNTY.



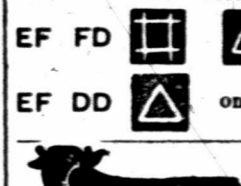
Camme & Rutledge. P. O.: Pinos Wells, N. M. Range: Pinos and Trinchera Mountains. Ear marks: Crop right and swallow fork left. On right side. Horse brand: V T on left hip. (Other brands: A right side and L right side.)



Howry Cattle Co. S. K. SYDES, Manager. P. O.: At Red River Springs, N. M. Range, on Red River. Have purchased the interest of Mr. J. T. McNamara in the "anchor" herd and range. All "anchor" cattle belonging to this company are tally branded and all increase of 1894 is in the brand. All increase from 1894 is branded as in cut, and marked crop and under half crop the left ear. Horse brand, RY on the left hip. All increase marked crop and under half crop left.



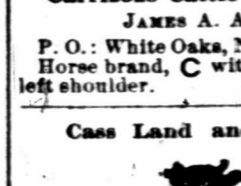
LINCOLN COUNTY. W. L. RYNERSON, Pres. J. A. LARUE, Vice Pres. J. J. DOLAN, Sec. and Gen'l Manager. N. REYNOLD, Treas. Felix Cattle Company. P. O.: Lincoln, N. M. Range, Rio Felix, Lincoln county. Horse brand, same as on cattle, but smaller, and on left shoulder. This brand will be kept up. Additional Brands: on cattle. on horses.



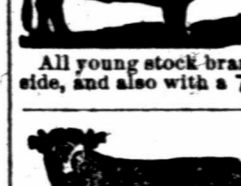
Seven Rivers Cattle Co. JOHN HARRIS, Pres., P. O.: Colorado, Texas. A. T. WINDHAM, Ranch Manager. Range, east side of Pecos river in Texas and New Mexico. Horse brand, same as the cut on the left hip. Mark kept up on young stock, since 1887 branding figure 7 underbit in each ear.



Carrizozo Cattle Ranch Co. (Limited). JAMES A. ALCOCK, Manager. P. O.: White Oaks, N. M. Range, Carrizozo. Horse brand, C with dot in center placed on left shoulder.



Cass Land and Cattle Company. W. G. URTON, Manager. GEO. R. URTON, Range Foreman. P. O.: Fort Sumner, N. M. Range, on the Pecos river, at Cedar canon. Horse brand, same as in cut, only on right hip. All young stock branded as in cut on the right side, and also with a 7 on the left hip.



Eddy-Bissel Cattle Co. EDDY BROS., Managers. P. O.: Seven Rivers, N. M. Range, on the Pecos near Seven Rivers. Horse brand on the left shoulder.



Hernandez Bros. P. O.: Fort Sumner, N. M. Range, California Ranch, on Pecos river, and the San Juan mesas. Horse brand on left hip. Ear marks: Swallow fork in the left ear.



L. M. Long. P. O.: Roswell, N. M. Range, Rio Hondo. Other brands: Both on left side. Horse brands, same as cattle on right shoulder.



Also run cattle in this brand, which is kept up. Ear marks, under half crop left ear.

LINCOLN COUNTY.



A. E. Powers.

Postoffice, Fort Stanton, Lincoln county, N. M. Ranch P. O., Powers' ranch, Red canon, Socorro county, N. M. Horse brand same as cattle, same place.

Other Brands: BUK Crop and under half crop left, crop right. EUK Crop and under half crop left, crop, and underbit right. Both brands on both sides of animal.



A. M. Rogers & Son. P. O. Independence, Mo. Range, Canaditas (with McBroom.) A few fine young bulls for sale. Parties in need of either high grade or thoroughbred bulls will please correspond with us.



El Capitan Land and Cattle Company. P. O.: Fort Stanton, Lincoln county, New Mexico. Range, north of El Capitan mountains, Lincoln county.

Other brands: MEL left shoulder, side and hip. Ear marks slit and underbit in right. COM left shoulder, side and hip. OWL on left side. Mark, ed crop right, underbit left. D left side and hip. Ear marks, split both ears. Horse brand on hip. All increase marked as in cut and tails bobbed. When sold all horses are counterbranded with a small block on the left jaw.



Doak Good. P. O.: Paris, Texas. Range, Los Portales, Staked Plains. All increase branded FX. Ear mark, underbit in left. Old brand, GOOD. Ear marks, underslope each ear.



Lea Cattle Company. J. C. LEA, Manager. W. M. Atkinson, Range Foreman. P. O.: Roswell, Lincoln county, N. M. Range, on the Hondo, North Spring and Pecos rivers, and on the Aqua Azul, Blackwater and Baca Ranches, all in Lincoln Co. Ear marks, crop and split left, split right. Brand as in cut on left side, but sometimes on right side. Ear marks sometimes reversed.

Additional brands: JB side, and also some on side and hip. W side, on hip or loin. LEA on side, or shoulder, side and hip. Cross on side and hip. And various other old brands and marks. Horse brand: L on left shoulder and underbit. A on left hip or thigh. Part brand, ed only on left shoulder thus: L



Sutherland & Farrell. P. O.: Roswell, N. M. Range, Rio Hondo, above Roswell. Other brands: All cattle have two bars across the butt.



George G. Gans. P. O.: South Fork, Lincoln county, N. M. Range, Pleasant valley, 9 miles north of Upper Penasco. Marked, crop both ears. Horses branded same as cattle, on left shoulder. Also own all cattle branded G on both sides.



J. & J. S. Reynolds. A. B. ALLEN, Foreman. P. O.: Fort Sumner, N. M. Range, 8 miles below Cedar Canon on the Pecos river. Horse brands J on left shoulder.



John Shaw & Co. W. M. MAILAND, Supt. P. O.: Fort Sumner, N. M. Range, Yeso and Pecos river. Horse brand, X-- on the left shoulder. Increase brand both sides.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

The Holt Live Stock Co. WILLIAM T. HOLT, President. MYRON W. JONES, Manager. Office, Opera House block, Denver, Colorado. P. O. box 2163. A. TEMPLE THORN, Cashier and Accountant. L. WALLACE HOLT, 7 Rivers, N. M., Asst. Manager.



Breeding range, on the west side of Pecos river, Lincoln county, New Mexico. GEORGE WILCOX, foreman; P. O., Seven Rivers, N. M. Steer range, in Elbert and Bent counties, Colo. W. A. WAGGONER, foreman; P. O., Hugo, Colo. Horse brands: C on left hip, H on left hip, or thigh. Thoroughbred Hereford and Polled Angus breeding farm, Horse Creek, O. Z. postoffice, Colo.

VALENCIA COUNTY.

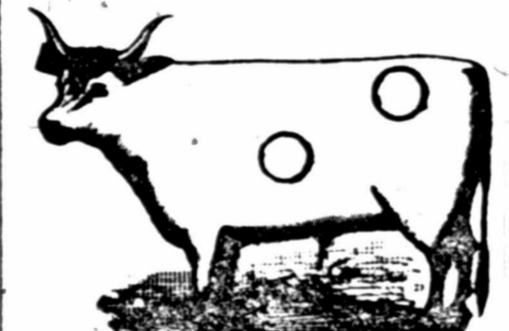
Davenport Live Stock Company. M. B. BOWMAN, Manager. P. O.: Chilili, N. M. Range, Buffalo Springs Horse brand, same as cattle on left hip.

This company will pay a reward of \$300 for each and every conviction and sending to the penitentiary of any one illegally handling any stock in its brands.

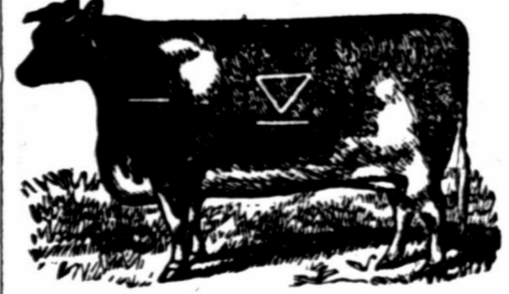
J. A. Johnson & Co. P. O.: Albuquerque, N. M. Range, San Jose ranch, on A. & P. railroad, forty-seven miles from Albuquerque. Horse brand, J left hip. Various earmarks.

L. P. BRADLEY, Prest. T. S. MUMFORD, Secy. Cebolla Cattle Co. P. O.: Santa Fe, N. M.; box 218. Range, Valencia county, near Fort Wingate. Horse brand, the same.

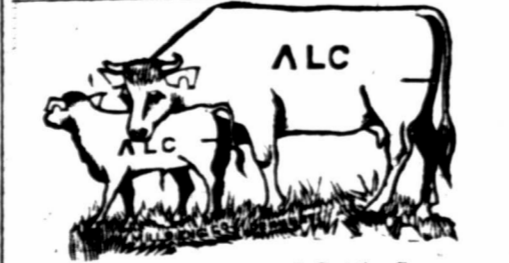
W. P. METCALF, Superintendent. JAB. A. STINSON, Ranch Manager. New Mexico Cattle Breeding Company.



P. O.: Chilili. Range, Estancia grant, Valencia county. Horse brand circle on the left hip.



Tusas Valley Cattle Co. P. O.: Albuquerque, N. M. Coolidge, N. M. Ranches in Valles de Las Tusas. Range, between Bluewater and Coolidge, along line of A. & P. R. R. Old stock are branded in K on left side; since 1883 all branded as in K on the cut. Ear marks, crop right, under half crop left. Horses branded K or V left shoulder.



Acoma Land and Cattle Co. P. D. RIDENOUR, President, Kansas City. E. D. BRACKETT, Sec. and Treas., Kansas City. J. E. SAINT, Vice-Prest. and Mgr., Grants, N. M. Range, the Acoma Grant, and territory adjoining west and north. Horse brand, ALC on the left hip.

SOCORRO COUNTY.



Nathan Hall Cattle Company. NATHAN HALL, Manager. P. O. Magdalena, New Mexico. Range, Apachita creek, Tulerosa creek and Gallo Springs, Socorro county. Horse brand, NH connected, same as on cut, on the left hip. Also have cattle branded O on left side and hip with ear mark crop and under back left and jingle-bob right. All increase branded as in cut.



W S Ranch. P. O.: Alma, Socorro county, New Mexico. Range, San Francisco river, Socorro Co. Horse brand, same as cattle, on left shoulder or thigh.



JAMES D. REED, Prest. G. L. BROOKS, Secy. SAM N. DEDRICK, Manager. J. D. Reed Cattle Company.

P. O.: Socorro, N. M. Range, western slope of the Magdalena mountains, Gallinas and Hierros mountains, and the Bear Springs, all in Socorro county, New Mexico. Bars across hips as in cut on both sides. Half under crop left and crop right. Ear marks, sharpen the left and crop the right.

Other brands: COB left side, right loin. F left side. GR left hip saddle horses. Horse brand H rt. sh'lder stock horses.

Nigrita Cattle Co. JOHN BELL, Foreman. P. O.: Alma, Socorro Co., N. M. Range, South of Nigrita, Mogollons. Horses are branded the same as cattle but on the left hip.



Western Union Cattle, Land and Irrigation Company.

A. P. BLAKE, President. JOHN B. ALLEY, Vice-President. G. L. BROOKS, Secretary. T. J. WRIGHT, Manager. P. O.: Fairview, N. M. Range, Ojo Caliente, Socorro county.

Horse Brands: A on shoulder, X on hip. Other Brands: A on shoulder, V on hip.

SOCORRO COUNTY.

Illinois Cattle Company. S. P. JOHNS, Manager. JULIUS M. EHRIS, Foreman. P. O.: San Marcial. Range, between Magdalena and San Mateo mountains, and on west side of Rio Grande river, between San Marcial and Cantaritas.



HORSE BRAND. Other brand: A on left side and left hip. Ear marks, crop the right and underslope the left.

Glorieta Cattle Co. HOWELL & READ, Mangers. Pasture, with Howell & Read. Ear marks, underhalf crop both ears. Above brands, anywhere on left side of grown cattle. On increase, same as cut.

Hurst, Black, Kiehne & Wiley. Postoffice, Frisco, Socorro county, New Mexico. Range, San Augustine plains, and Nigrita river, Socorro county, N. M. Ear marks, swallow fork the left, crop the right. Above brand and ear mark kept up. Horse brand Y on left hip.

Additional Brands, not kept up. OCK, ZII, COB, F, H, YEE, LANE, B77B, TIE.

Curwen & Norris. P. O.: Magdalena, Socorro Co., N. M. Range, north slope of San Mateo mountains and adjoining San Augustine plains.

Additional Brands: AD, HD, 4C, 4O, 7HL, 7HL, 7HL. and H on right side, and 7HL on left side.

All the increase of above brands, branded same as in cut with the addition of N right side of neck or jaw. Ear mark, crop and two splits in each ear. Horse brand, C-N on right thigh.

NORTHWEST TEXAS.

Liberty Cattle Co. W. C. BISHOP, Manager, Big Springs, Texas. Y, 44, A, 44.

This brand kept up. Ranch: Dawson county, Texas.

Lee-Scott Cattle Co. P. O.: Tascosa, Texas. Range, Oldham and Hartley counties, Texas. LS, S or T on the left hip.

Additional Brands: LS both sides; marked, crop and split both ears. left side; over both sides; crop and half crop, over split right and split under bit left. both sides; split each ear. Also, all on the left side. GM left side; marked, underslope each ear, all steers.

In addition to the reward offered by the association, we will pay a reward of three hundred dollars for the conviction of any one stealing, butchering or illegally branding any of our stock, or marking any of our calves. LEE-SCOTT CATTLE CO.

Presnell & Mussey. P. O.: Fort Stockton, Tex. Range, Comanche creek and Pecos river, Texas. Ear marks, sharpen left ear. Horse brands on left hip.

SOCORRO COUNTY.

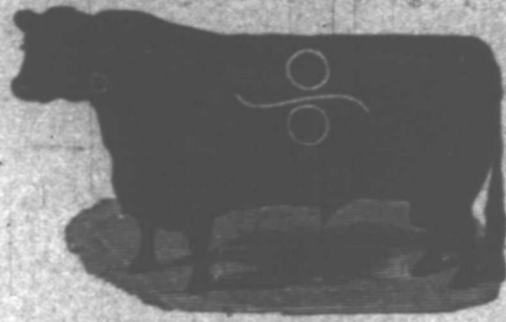
Bell & Taylor.
 P. O.: Socorro, N. M.
 Range, Ocuras mountains,
 Socorro county.
 Horse brand, **XX** on left
 shoulder.







JOHN R. HOWELL.
 P. O.: San Marcial, N. M.
 Range, Rio Grande
 river, San Juan springs,
 Cedar springs and Nogal
 creek, Socorro county and
 Rio Grande river and Pen-
 asco springs, Sierra coun-
 ty, N. M.



Ear marks, crop and split both ears.
 Horse brand, same as cattle, but on left hip.




Dear Park Cattle Company.
FRANK H. WINSTON, Manager.
 P. O.: Fairview, N. M. Ranches, at Elk moun-
 tain, Socorro county.

Also own the following
 brands:   
 Horse brand,  on the left shoulder.

SOCORRO COUNTY.

C. S. Roberts.
 P. O.: San Marcial, N. M.
 Ranges, Los Burros, 20
 miles west of San Mar-
 cial, Socorro county.
 Ear marks, crop right and
 small crop and half circle
 above and below in left:
 also, skin cut on nose.
 Cattle branded either side and hip.



**Black Range Land and
 Cattle Co.**
J. B. FERRIS, Manager.
 P. O.: Fairview, N. M.
 Range, on head of Gila,
 Socorro county, N. M.
DD left side.
 Ear mark, crop the right.
 Horses branded **D** on left hip.



Iowa and New Mexico Ranch Company.
JUSTUS CLARK, President, Red Oak, Iowa.
BENJ. B. CLARK, Vice Pres., Red Oak, Iowa.
PAUL P. CLARK, Sec. and Treas., Red Oak, Iowa.



P. O. Magdalena, New Mexico.
 Range, Socorro and Valencia counties.
 All increase branded as on
 left calf, in cut, and marked crop
 right and underslope left.

SOCORRO COUNTY.


J. C. TIFFANY, Manager, San Marcial, N. M.
BOSQUE BONITA
Land & Cattle Company
SAN MARCIAL,
SOCORRO COUNTY, NEW MEXICO.
 Holstein cows, high grade Shorthorn and Hereford cattle. Berkshire hogs.



UPCHER, STEVENS & BURR.

R. A. JONES, Range Superintendent.
 Postoffice, Frisco, Socorro county, New Mexico.
 Range, Talerosa and San Francisco Rivers, and Johnson Basin, Socorro county, New Mexico.



We run two brands, **SU** and **M**—**F**. Ear mark, crop the right and split the left, for both brands
 Horse brand, **SU** on left thigh or left shoulder.
 All increase of the following brands, also owned by us, is put in the above brands and marks.
MAY on side, **S** on hip. **BEL** on side, **S** on hip. **Ω** on side. **ΩW** on side.
ALA on side, **Ω** on hip. **U** on side. **Ω** on side. **Ω** on side. **MON** on side, **S** on hip.
 on side, **S** on hip. **A** on both sides. All brands on left side.
 Other horse brands, **US** and **JON S** on left hip.

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NEWLY FURNISHED THROUGHOUT.
 Every modern convenience has been added, making it one of the best hotels in the southwest
 Commercial travelers will find commodious sample rooms. The bar and billiard room are the finest
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 ble in every way. Requesting your patronage, respectfully,
W. E. TALBOTT, Proprietor.
CHAS. E. BONNALL, Manager.

DETROIT AND RIO GRANDE LIVE STOCK CO.

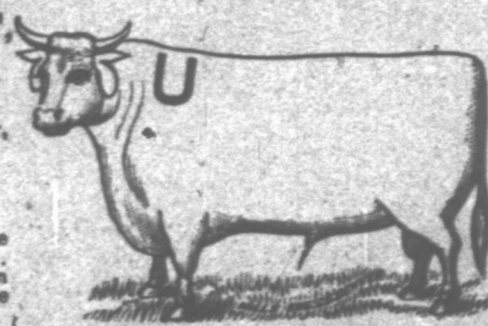
PHILLIP MOTHERSILL, General Manager.
 P. O.: Eagle, N. M.
 Range, Jornada del Muerto, Caballo and Sa-
 Andraes mountains.
 Ear marks, crop and split left.
 Horse brand  or **JJ** left hip.















LINCOLN COUNTY.






WM. ROBERT,
 Postoffice,
 Roswell, Lincoln county,
 New Mexico.
 Ranges,
 Breeding range, on the
 Pecos river, New Mexico.
 Steer range, on the San
 Pedro river, in Cochise
 county, Arizona.

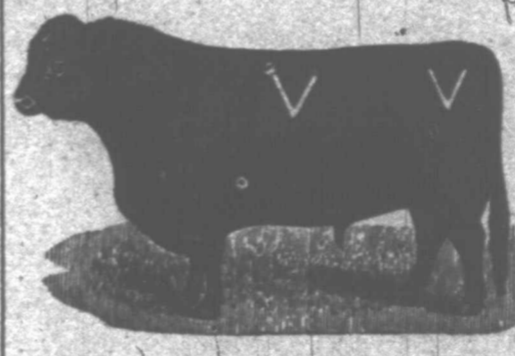
Horse Brand,
U on the left shoulder.
Ear Marks,
 Singlebob in both ears
 Same brand and marks
 kept up on both the steer
 and breeding ranges.
 All increase of follow-
 ing brands, which I own,
 marked and branded as in
 main cut.

















 Underslope each ear.	 Overslope each ear.	 Crop left, under half crop right.	 Crop and underbit left some same mark right
 Crop and under half crop each ear.	 Crop right and under- slope left.	 Swallow fork in either ear.	 Crop the left and under- half crop right.
 Crop left, underslope right.	 Crop the right.		

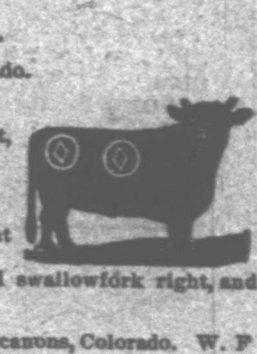
THE ANGUS V V RANCH.
KIRBY & CREE.

Postoffice, Fort Stanton, Lincoln county,
 New Mexico.
 Range, Rio Salado, Rio Bonito, Little
 creek, Eagle creek, and Rio Ruidosa.
 Ear marks, underbit in each ear.
 Horse brand, **V** on the left shoulder.
Additional Brands:
 on right side, un-
 derbit both ears.  on left side,
 or either side.
 on either hip.  on the left side.
 on left shoulder, side and hip. Mar-
 ked, crop right and underslope left.



COLORADO AND NEW MEXICO.

THE BLOOM CATTLE CO.
FRANK G. BLOOM, General Manager, Trinidad, Colorado.
 Also own the following brands:
   Half undercrop left,
 crop right.
  Swallowfork left, split right.
  Swallowfork left, crop and underbit right
 All increase branded same as cut and marked swallowfork right, and
 tin tag in the left.
 Horse and Steer range, Aplshapa Temp creek, Bent and Lockwood canons, Colorado. W. F.
 Bloom, Foreman, Postoffice, Thatcher, Colorado.
 Breeding ranch, Rio Hondo, Lincoln county, New Mexico. JOHN BURNS, Foreman, Postoffice,
 Lincoln, New Mexico, care Circle Diamond ranch.
 Breeding ranch  cattle. **JAS. X. Y. SUTHERLAND, Foreman.**
 P. O.: Roswell, Lincoln county, N. M. Range, Rio Hondo, Lincoln county, west of Roswell.
Additional Brands:
 on left side and  on left hip. Ear mark
 upper half crop.  on left hip. Ear mark
 underbit left, crop right.
 on left side, same as boot.  on left hip. Ear mark
 bar cattle.
 on left side and hip. Ear mark, crop and
 split in left and underbit in right.
 on left side,  on left hip. Ear mark, up-
 per half crop left, under half crop right.
 on left side. Various ear marks.

J. RAYNOLDS, President.
GEO. J. DINKEL, Vice-President.
JOSHUA S. RAYNOLDS, Cashier.
J. S. PISHON, Asst. Cashier.

JOSHUA S. RAYNOLDS, President.
J. RAYNOLDS, Vice-President.
M. W. FLOURNOY, Asst. Cashier.

J. RAYNOLDS, President.
JOHN W. ZOLLARS, Vice-President.
H. S. KAUFMAN, Cashier.

The First National Bank

The First National Bank

The First National Bank

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ALBUQUERRUE, N. M.

EL PASO, TEXAS.

CAPITAL STOCK, \$100,000

CAPITAL STOCK, \$100,000

CAPITAL STOCK, \$100,000

SURPLUS FUND, \$40,000.

SURPLUS FUND, \$15,000.

SURPLUS FUND, \$20,000.

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Depository of Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. and Mexican Central R. R.

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SEDGWICK WOVEN STEEL WIRE FENCE AND GATES.



The best Farm, Garden, Poultry Yard, Lawn, School Lot, Park and Cemetery Fences and Gates. Perfect Automatic Gate. Cheapest and Neatest Iron Fences. Iron and Wire Summer Houses, Lawn Furniture, and other wire work. Best Wire Stretcher and Filers. Ask dealers in hardware, or address

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WHOLESALE

Liquor Dealer

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\$250 Reward. OFFICE OF THE A. & P. CATTLE ASSO., GRANTS, New Mexico.

A reward of \$250 will be paid for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of any person unlawfully handling stock belonging to any member of this association, and \$100 for each additional person implicated in the same offense. Also a reward of \$100 for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons for killing cattle and not preserving the hides for inspection and not preserving the hides for inspection

G. H. PRADT, President. J. E. SAINT, Secretary.

COOLEY & HUNTER,

Proprietors Livery, Feed and Sale

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CLOSED CARRIAGES, MOUNTAIN WAGONS,
OPEN CARRIAGES, AND SADDLE HORSES.

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C. A. RATHBUN

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SOLE AGENT FOR M. D. WELLS & CO.

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Bridge Street, West Las Vegas.

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