

STOCK GROWER.

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ARIZONA MEXICO NEW MEXICO

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Fifth Year, No. 34.

LAS VEGAS, NEW MEXICO, NOVEMBER 3, 1888.

Weekly, \$3 a Year

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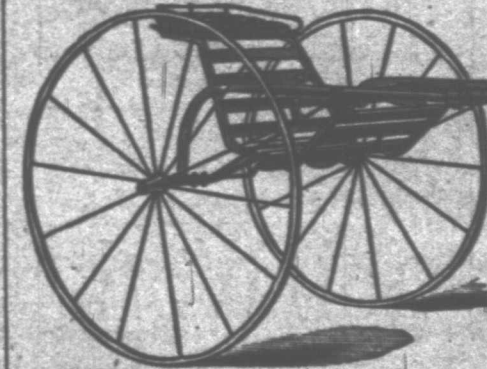
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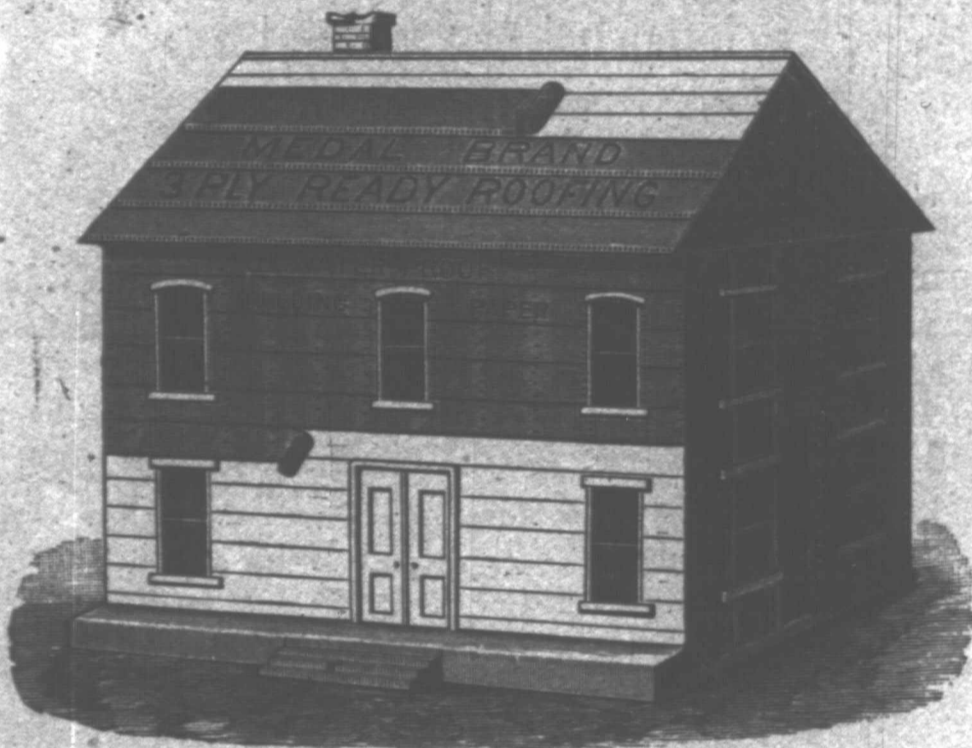
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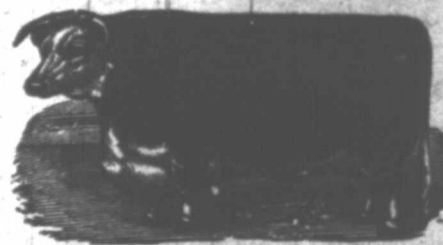
Has sold in New Mexico during the past season over 1,000 head of grade and thoroughbred bulls, and would refer intending purchasers to any of my customers for the quality and condition of the cattle furnished.

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.

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Having found out the wants of the people I deemed it wise to prepare for it. Consequently I procured the services of the best California saddlers, who can make saddles to suit anybody, and give satisfaction, as I use the best CALIFORNIA MATERIAL and first-class workmanship.

I also keep all kinds of horse equipments, at reasonable prices.



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can clothe you and furnish you with all the necessary and unnecessary appliances to ride, walk, dance, sleep, eat, fish, hunt, work, go to church, or stay at home, and in various sizes, styles and quantities. Just figure out what is required to do all these things COMFORTABLY, and you can make a fair estimate of the value of the BUYERS' GUIDE, which will be sent upon receipt of 10 cents to pay postage.
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The United States senate committee having in charge the investigation of the beef question will be in St. Louis the week beginning Nov. 19, and consequently during the great cattle raisers and butchers' convention. Cattlemen who will not be able to attend the conference should forward to Hon. George G. Vest, Washington, D. C., any information they may have in their possession calculated to throw light on the matter the senate committee have under consideration.

ARMOUR's eye is on the St. Louis meeting of cattlemen and butchers. Local inspection laws he don't want.

A MEETING of the Cattle Sanitary board of New Mexico has been called to be held at Las Vegas on the 8th instant.

THE year 1890 will see a material advance in values for all classes of cattle. This is the opinion of the most conservative men of the cattle industry. It can be relied upon as pretty exact information.

ENTHUSIASM among the cattlemen of the southwestern range country over the St. Louis meeting of the 20th instant, is most generous. It is believed that the efforts which will find their best expression in that meeting are at length in the proper channel, and that such efforts will be, in their culmination, of vast benefit to the cattle raising industry.

THE horse stock on the Montana range is dying from what the astute live stock editors there call an unknown disease. The veterinary talent of that territory is not able to diagnose the disease and it is feared that it may become epidemic and extend in every direction. The situation at this distance surely calls for the exercise of some remediable measures to word off impending danger, as the limit of contagion of the "unnamed disease" may not be reached until the southwest country is affected by it, where there are no laws on our statute books that can protect the horse stock of this territory.

MR. ARMOUR's scheme to have California quarantine against Arizona cattle is too diaphanous to help him in securing the Pacific coast markets for his cancerous meats this year. The commissioner of agriculture seems to have been rattled by a California letter also.

THE St. Louis meeting should be attended by every cattle raiser who believes that the evils which are now a part of his business can be remedied. The meeting is called for the purpose of overcoming by direct and just methods of action on the part of cattle raisers and butchers, the forces that have been and are crushing all life out of the cattle industry.

ARMOUR & Co. propose to do a little juggling with the California market. They must have that market, too, and without competition. The beef producers of New Mexico and Arizona they hope to shut out of the Pacific coast market by getting California to quarantine against New Mexico and Arizona steers. They have raised the foolish cry that Texas fever is killing off Arizona cattle. The Chicago dressed beef operator is a dandy. The time is ripe for the cattleman to take the man who wants the earth by the ear and lead him to other pastures.

NO SPLENIC FEVER IN ARIZONA.

On the 26th ultimo a press dispatch was sent over the country from Washington which reads as follows:

The commissioner of agriculture has informed the treasury department that cattle driven from Sonora, Mexico, to Arizona, have imparted to the cattle of that territory a contagious disease known as splenic fever, from which a large number have died. He requests, in view of the large cattle industry of Arizona, and the great danger from the infection, that the importation of cattle from Sonora be prohibited, except at points where animals can be properly inspected. The treasury has accepted the suggestion, and prohibited the importation except at Nogales and Yuma, and at those points only when it is shown that they are free from any contagion.

Since the foregoing was published, the STOCK GROWER has taken pains to learn if any of the cattle of southern Arizona were affected, with any contagious or infectious diseases, and assurance is given it from wholly trustworthy sources that no cattle have died from anthrax or splenic fever, and that no contagious or infectious cattle diseases are known to exist there. The object of the parties who caused the information to be sent to the commissioner of agriculture that cattle were dying in that locality from splenic fever imported from Mexico, is not known. The STOCK GROWER does know that the

scheme, as it evidently is, has been concocted by one of the dressed beef houses of Chicago to put its meat into the California market. The success of Armour & Co. hitherto to capture the Pacific coast markets has not been eminent. The cattlemen of Arizona and New Mexico have watched thoroughly their points of advantage in that market and have prevented the dressed beef men from obtaining a foothold there. The mal-odorous, ice-box meat has met with a poor reception from the California consumer, and all the efforts by Armour & Co. to break up the local slaughter houses have come to nought. It is the belief now of many cattlemen who are interested in the California trade that the circulation of false reports as to the health of Arizona cattle, is a part of Armour's scheme to have California quarantine against Arizona when he will be able to secure a footing in the Pacific coast markets without competition. The STOCK GROWER is not impressed largely with Mr. Armour's guilelessness. Watch him.

GUARD AGAINST DISEASED MEAT.

One of the ablest chemists in the southwest who has been experimenting in the laboratory upon the flesh of animals afflicted with diseases that might render such flesh dangerous when eaten, admits that most diseases are propagated by germs, which transmitted through food to the human stomach are productive of sickness and death even.

It is impossible, he says, for anybody except experienced microscopists or chemists to detect disease germs in the flesh of animals. Take for example the cells of cancers; in order to detect them pieces of the suspected meat have to be hardened by saturation for a long time with alcohol, then impacted in wax which has been previously melted, next by the aid of the microtome the thinnest possible shavings of the flesh are clipped off. These are prepared for the microscope by a tedious process of differential staining, after which they are laid on glass slides in balsam fir or glycerine, covered with a very thin plate of glass or mica and the edges sealed, then a microscope possessing a high magnifying power is brought into requisition and the trained eye of the analyst can pronounce the cancer cell present or absent, as the case may be.

This brief explanation of the method for testing the presence of cancer (which requires probably the least time and is the simplest process of any of the germ diseases) will show how utterly impossible it would be for an ordinary in-

spector of meat to determine whether or not any given specimen of meat is wholesome or filled with the germs of some horrible and deadly disease.

As to the utility of ice to arrest the decay of meat, he says that, while the decomposition of meat would be arrested by reducing it to the freezing point, the consumption of ice-box meat should be prohibited for the reason that when placed in contact with ice before the animal heat is passed off in a natural way, it retains worn out tissues which hasten decomposition. If meat is frozen it will not destroy certain germs which may either continue to multiply while lying in the ice boxes or remain dormant until taken out. Then the decay of the flesh is extraordinarily rapid, and the tissues during the early stages of the decay, form a most fertile soil for the increase and development of the disease germs.

In the consideration of all questions concerning the public health, both from a scientific and philanthropic standpoint, it is a pleasure to note the general awakening to the danger of eating diseased meat as evidenced by the preparations for the great meeting of cattle raisers and butchers to be held at St. Louis November 20th, for the purpose of inducing legislative proceedings to secure the enactment of state laws that will require the appointment of inspectors for all towns and cities, so that the corruption or inefficiency that might attach to government appointments will be entirely obviated by the direct control by the people benefited. These inspectors will be required to examine all cattle before slaughtered and the butchers will not be allowed to sell any meat except that which has been pronounced sound and wholesome in the living animal. This is a question which concerns every man, woman and child in the United States, and the time is not far distant when we may eat our food and drink our beverages with the same assurance of perfect purity and cleanliness that is vouchsafed to the enviable inhabitants of the most enlightened European empires, by rigid and faultless food and drink inspections. We of the western hemisphere have delayed action in regard to the matter of impurities and adulterations in food for a wonderfully long time, but the time will come when the mercenary individual who attempts to disguise and palm off on his fellow-beings diseased meat or adulterated food will do so at his peril, and no longer will we consign to the mysteries of the veiled grave victims who meet their death by eating the meat or drinking the milk from diseased animals.

Arizona Cattle Interests.

The following correspondence fully explains the situation in Arizona with respect to the allegation that cattle were dying there of Texas fever:

C. M. Bruce, Esq., Dear Sir—

I enclose a slip which explains itself. I have never heard of any diseases among the cattle of Sonora or among the cattle of Arizona. If there was disease among the cattle of Arizona it would be a serious disaster, as California would quarantine. I appeal to you as a large cattle owner, to know if you have ever heard or known of a case of splenic fever in Arizona contracted from Mexican cattle. An early reply is requested.

Very respectfully,
LOVELL H. JEROME,
Special Agent.

MR. BRUCE'S REPLY.

BENSON, ARIZ., Oct. 30, 1898.
Hon. Lovell H. Jerome, Special Agt., Tucson A. T.

DEAR SIR:—Your favor of the 29th inst. addressed to me as "a large cattle owner," asking if I have known of any case of splenic fever among the cattle in Arizona contracted from Mexican cattle has been received. In reply I will state that that I do not know of a single case, and I feel certain the commissioner of agriculture has been inaccurately reported. As all the property which I have in Arizona consists of cattle, it is with a feeling of relief that I see that the government will hereafter require all importations of cattle into this territory to be inspected as to their herds before they are admitted among our herds. The cattle interest of Arizona is a very large one, and the legislature of the territory has seen fit to throw around it every safeguard by enacting wise laws to protect it from disease from the states and territories of the union, but, as you are aware, it is powerless to enact laws controlling the importation of foreign cattle into the United States, so it rested with the live stock sanitary commission of the territory to appeal to the federal government for a remedy. My ranch is situated near the Mexican border and from time to time I have noticed Sonora cattle pass through it, knowing that no supervision whatever was being exercised by the government over such importations, and that at any time I might lose every cent of property I had by the passage through my herds of one Sonora steer. It is true Mexican cattle in the main are healthy, but when you remember that the Mexican republic has no quarantine laws and exercises no restriction whatever over the border, you can sympathize with me in my feeling of uneasiness about the welfare of my property. I regret exceeding that the associated press dispatch which you enclose pronounces to the world that we have had disease among our cattle from any cause. But the step the government has taken to improve the health of Mexican cattle, whether based on such a state of thing or not, is a wise one, and I feel that every cattle man in the territory will agree with me.

Respectfully yours,
C. M. BRUCE.

Fluctuation in Prices at Chicago.

Current prices of live stock based on actual sales for six days past, with comparative values for four years past, are given below:

Dates.	1200@1380 lbs.	1350@1500 lbs.	1500—over.
Oct. 18...	\$3.20@5.40	\$3.40@5.90	\$4.40@5.90
Oct. 19...	3.10@5.50	3.45@5.75	4.40@5.75
Oct. 20...	3.10@5.50	3.45@5.25	4.40@5.75
Oct. 22...	3.05@5.35	3.35@5.60	4.30@5.90
Oct. 23...	3.00@5.30	3.30@5.85	4.45@5.85
Oct. 24...	3.00@5.50	3.25@5.60	4.40@5.70
1897.....	2.85@4.75	3.55@5.30	4.05@5.25
1896.....	3.30@5.00	4.10@5.30	4.75@5.40
1895.....	3.70@5.45	4.30@6.00	5.40@6.25

Drovers' Journal, Oct. 25th.

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.

THE ST. LOUIS CONFERENCE.

The Entire Country Awake to the Benefits to Be Had There.

TO CRIPPLE NEFARIOUS SCHEMES.

From all indications the St. Louis convention next month will prove a blow to the big four which will materially cripple their nefarious schemes.—*Butchers' Advocate.*

NOT UNFRIENDLY, BUT PROTECTIVE.

The secretary of the Butcher's National Protective association, Chris Brokate, has issued a call to the officers of the boards of health and other organizations to attend a meeting in St. Louis, November 20th, "for the purpose of presenting such facts to the United States senate charged with the duty of investigating the beef industry, as will raise our beef produce above all suspicion of disease, and insure to the public beyond all question, wholesome beef." This, being interpreted, is nothing more nor less than a move to influence legislation unfriendly to the dressed-beef business.—*Drovers' Journal.*

GOOD MUST RESULT.

The good, however, that will come of the literature disseminated against Chicago stock yards beef, will be, perhaps, timely. The live stock commissioners of the state, in addition to the rule against animals affected with contagious diseases generally, have a special rule relating to lumpy-jaw. Thus, if the inspectors do their duty, all such stock must necessarily be relegated to some use outside that for human food. Hence the perversion of facts relating to diseased animals being knowingly killed and sent to market, may not have been wholly evil in its outcome, since it will undoubtedly result in having appointed as dead-meat inspector, a thoroughly competent veterinarian.—*The Orange Judd Farmer.*

FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF ABUSES.

The cattlemen of Wyoming should be moving in the matter of having a large and intelligent delegation at the convention to be held in St. Louis next month. We judge by advices received that most of the other cattle states and territories will be enthusiastically represented. It will be a huge assemblage of citizens, clamoring for the suppression of abuses which has sapped and prostrated one of the great industries of the country, and there need be no fear that local and congressional legislation will not be speedily forthcoming to bring about the desired relief. The Big Four must go, and a million of stockmen and butchers will say it, through their representatives at St. Louis, in language that cannot be misconstrued and will not be ignored.—*Northwestern Live Stock Journal.*

STOCKMEN CAN GREATLY BENEFIT THEIR BUSINESS.

We publish elsewhere a special from Washington giving the program of the committee recently appointed by congress to look into the meat combination and see if there is really any combine of capitalists to keep down the price of meat paid the producer, and at the same time making it no cheaper to consumers. In this connection one of our leading stockmen urges that it would be a very good idea on the part of the stock association of Texas to endeavor to have some of the committee visit Texas and examine the class of cattle that are shipped, etc., and trace the matter from the beginning. This is a subject worthy of close attention, and our stockmen might benefit their business greatly by making an earnest effort in the course suggested.—*Texas Panhandle.*

OF GREAT IMPORTANCE TO CATTLEMEN.

The coming meeting at St. Louis promises to be one of great interest to the cattle raisers of the west, as well as the whole country, and Arizona should be represented there. The main object of the St. Louis convention will be to devise measures to circumscribe the power of the "big four"—the Chicago monopolists who now almost absolutely control the beef markets of this country, and who have for years been growing rich at the expense of both producers and consumers. If something can be done to break the yoke which these grasping monopolists have forged about the beef producing industry of this country, the business will

once again be placed in the position it occupied a few years ago and where it rightfully belongs—among the best paying industries of the land. Therefore we say that Arizona should not be behind her sister territories and states in representation at the St. Louis convention or conference.—*Wilcox Stockman.*

GREAT INTEREST SHOWN.

Advices from the west are to the effect that the call issued by Jefferson Reynolds, president of the First National bank, of Las Vegas, N. M., urging western bankers to attend the St. Louis conference, is meeting with a favorable reception, and that the attendance from the western banking element will be large and representative. The Fort Worth board of trade recognizing the importance of the work to be done for southwestern interests, has also addressed a circular letter to western boards of trade, asking them to send delegates to the St. Louis meeting, and urging therein that the necessity for prompt action with relation to the commercial interests of the west dictates their course in the matter. Most of these organizations in the territories and western cattle growing states will send delegates to the meeting. All of the prominent cattle growing stock associations throughout the western country are showing a lively interest in the meeting and have, through their officers, sent out letters calling on their extensive membership to take part in the November meeting. Col. Slaughter, vice president of the Texas Live Stock association, and Col. La Rue, chairman of the executive committee of the New Mexico association, have called upon the cattlemen of their respective localities to meet the senate committee at the St. Louis conference and try and effect some arrangement to check the further operations of the forces that imperil the business of cattle raising on the open range.

One of the most gratifying features in connection with the efforts to make the meeting a most successful affair is the interest in its purposes which is shown even by the cattlemen of the Pacific slope. Reports are at hand which show that there will be present at the meeting delegations from Washington territory, Nevada, Utah, Oregon, Idaho and California, as well as from the intermediate states and territories, thus making the convention the greatest representative meeting of the cattle and butcher industries ever held in the United States. A most significant fact is that the live stock papers of the west as well as the daily press everywhere in that country, following the lead of the *Republic* are urging their readers to encourage the efforts of those who are working to accomplish practical results by means of the St. Louis meeting of the 20th prox., and to attend said meeting. It shows, too, that the masses are at length giving considerable thought to the questions which have so long agitated the beef producers and for which a solution is now sought.—*St. Louis Republic.*

Another Live Stock Rate War.

Another war on live stock rates from the Missouri river to Chicago seems to be imminent, says the *Chicago Tribune*. The recent agreement fixes a tariff on cattle of \$8.75 per car from the Indian territory by way of Kansas City, of which rate the lines from Indian territory to Kansas City are allowed 40 per cent., and lines from Kansas City to Chicago 60 per cent. Two of the Kansas City roads run from the territory through to Chicago and they have been striving to carry all the cattle consigned them in the territory through to Chicago over their own lines. They have not been able to control this traffic satisfactorily, and are said to have taken steps that are not approved by the other roads. Being unable to send cars of cattle through over their own lines, they refuse to bill through at through rate, but charge connecting lines local rates to Kansas City. If the lines east of Kansas City take the business from Kansas City to Chicago at full tariff rates, their through rate will be \$18.75 per car higher than the rate provided by schedule. The roads affected by this have determined to take all cars coming to them at Kansas City to Chicago for the balance left of the through rate after the local tariff of \$36.25 to Kansas City has been taken out. This will make Kansas City to Chicago \$32.50 instead of \$41.25.

Cattle Are All Right.

It is a well-known fact that the live stock interest of the country is greatly depressed—the cattle branch of the industry not excepted. This applies to pure bred cattle, as well as to dairy, beef and stock cattle. I see no good reason why we may hope for any substantial advance in prices until the opening of another season. I stated in a recent issue of the *Farmer* some of the reasons of the faith that is in me. In addition: The receipts at the great cattle markets of the country are unusually large. Two hundred thousand head having passed over the scales at the Chicago stock yards during the last month. One encouraging feature of these enormous sales, is the readiness with which these cattle are taken.

Buyers, of mature judgment, conclude that prices have touched rock bottom, and now is the time to buy while cattle are cheap, as a substantial advance in prices is sure to follow. These reports note an increased demand for stock cattle with a tendency to an advance in prices. Another feature of the market is worthy of note.

The proportion of cows, heifers and veal calves, thrown on the market during the last 12 months, has been enormously large—surpassing anything ever known in the cattle trade. These have numbered in some cases nearly 5,000 head in a single day. This can but have a telling effect on the future supply for some time to come. Still another feature of the market is worthy of consideration by the farmer and breeder of a low grade of cattle. The only class of cattle that has been sold with a substantial profit to the producer is the thoroughbred and high grade—and of these there has not been enough to supply the demand. While the common sorts have ranged in price from \$3 to \$3.75, good 1500 pound grade and thoroughbred steers have been readily taken at \$6.25 to \$6.50, and some extra choice lots have sold as high as \$6.85. These prices show that good cattle even in depressed times, are in demand at remunerative prices.

What is true of general market cattle, is equally true of thoroughbred shorthorn cattle for breeding purposes. Prices have certainly touched rock bottom, to be followed by a substantial advance at the opening of another season. Under these circumstances it would seem useless to again remind the farmer that in breeding an unprofitably low grade of cattle, that now is the time to lay the foundation for a herd of thoroughbred cattle, and bid adieu to the festive and unprofitable scrub.—*Cor. Indiana Farmer.*

Comparisons of Land Measures.

PROBIA, ILL., Oct. 25, 1898.

To the Stock Grower:
Will you kindly give me through the columns of your valuable journal the equivalent of the acre and mile in varas, by which much of the land in New Mexico is computed?

Respectfully yours,
GEO. M. YOUNG.

Reply—

5,645,376 square varas—4840 square yards—1 acre.	
The square of 5000 "	1 league—4224.2 acres
" " " 3535.5 "	1-2 " —2112.1 "
" " " 2866.7 "	1-3 " —1476.13 "
" " " 2500 "	1-4 " —1107.2 "
" " " 1000 "	1 labor —177.136 "
" " " 3228 "	1280 acres.
" " " 2228 "	900 "
" " " 1900.8 "	640 "
" " " 1344 "	320 "
" " " 950.4 "	160 "

1900.8 varas—1 mile. 1 vara—33 1-3 inches.
To find the number of acres in any number of square varas, multiply by 177 and cut off 6 decimals.

3405 Notice for Publication.

[Desert Land Entry No 119.]

LAND OFFICE AT SANTA FE, N. M.,
November 2, 1898.

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 register and receiver at Santa Fe, N. M., on December 20, 1898, viz: Jose S. Equivel, for section 6, township 11, north, range 24 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land, viz: Pablo Anaya, of Las Vegas, N. M.; Santiago Equivel, of Las Vegas, N. M.; Senario Baldonado, of Las Conchas, N. M., and Vidal Madrid, of Las Vegas, N. M.
JAMES H. WALKER, Register.

CATTLE DISEASE IN CALIFORNIA.

A Bad Condition of Affairs For Those Eating Anthrax Meat.

Much interest is shown in the work of Mr. A. S. Mercer, who has been looking into the cattle plague alleged to exist about the Salinas valley, California. The *Salinas Index*, of October 11th, after a complimentary introduction of Mr. Mercer and Dr. Bowhill to its readers, says:

Mr. Mercer came to San Francisco on business for the department of Animal Industry, and, while there, learned that large numbers of cattle were dying of some mysterious disease in Monterey county and other places in the southern portion of the state. He telegraphed to Washington for instructions, and received in return directions to make a full investigation and take with him an experienced veterinary surgeon for the purpose of performing autopsies and microscopical field work. He engaged Dr. Bowhill, who took with him microscopes and all necessary apparatus for making whatever tests may be required. They first proceeded to the ranch of E. J. Breen, at Chalona, a few miles south of Soledad, where they found that out of a herd of 1,200 cattle 900 had died within thirty days. Several of the cattle in the last stages of the disease were killed and autopsies performed on them, proving conclusively that they were suffering from splenic or Texas fever.

Since Mr. Mercer and Dr. Bowhill came away we understand that nearly all of the remaining 300 of Mr. Breen's herd have succumbed to the disease. Texas fever is a contagious disease, and has been known to exist in the southern portions of the United States for upwards of a hundred years. It originates in the low, swampy lands of southern Texas and extends by exportation of cattle to other sections. In its effects on the system it very closely resembles the rinderpest of Asiatic Russia. There is no known remedy for the disease. An autopsy of the diseased animal shows a greatly enlarged spleen—in some instances two or three times its usual size—resembling red currant jelly. In one of Mr. Breen's cattle examined after death, the spleen was twenty-six inches long and sixteen inches in circumference. The fat is yellow, the blood is thin, of a bright red color, and great coagulability. The liver is also enlarged, and changed from its normal color to a bright brick-red. The third compartment of the stomach, or many plies, is found impacted, and has the appearance of a charred black mass.

Texas fever is only imported by cattle coming from below the line of permanent infection. Where that line is located west of the Rocky mountains is not yet known, but is a matter for future investigation and determination. In the Atlantic states, after years of investigation by the government this line has been determined. It extends from a point on the Atlantic coast near the boundary of North Carolina, and extends in a general westerly direction to the northeast corner of the Indian Territory; thence westerly for two-thirds of the way across the territory, when it turns abruptly to the southwest, continuing in the same general westerly direction to the Rio Grande river, a little below El Paso, thus leaving one-third of the northern portion of Texas free from infection.

Texas cattle themselves do not appear to suffer from the disease in a violent form, but it proves very fatal when introduced into northern herds. Its contagion is communicated through the dung, and the roads, pastures and streams convey it to other localities. Frost destroys it. Southern cattle driven along a dusty road or across the prairie leave so much poison that native cattle crossing the road or the trail are infected in the varying percentages of twenty to sixty, according to the virulence of the germ. A very peculiar characteristic of the disease is that one northern animal cannot give it to another. More definitely speaking, Texas fever, in its primary condition, is transmissible; in its secondary condition, not transmissible. There is no known remedy, safety depend-

ing upon quarantine regulations alone. Observations thus far taken justify the opinion that there is a large section of country on the Pacific coast south of this line is located is a question worthy of the most careful research on the part of the Bureau of Animal Industry and the state of California.

In regard to symptoms of Texas fever: Four or five weeks may pass after the poison has been taken into the spleen before it shows itself. At first there is a moderate fever, followed by dullness, drooping of the head, arched back, cough, trembling, jerking of the muscles, hot horn, and appetite and cud lost. The eyes become glassy and watery, the urine turns to a deep red or black from the blood that is in it, and the dung is hard and often coated with blood. The animal dies in a stupor or in convulsions. As a rule the animal dies in twenty-four to forty-eight hours from the time the disease is perceptible. Sometimes the animal becomes delirious and vicious before death.

More or less Texas fever was found in a dozen fields in the vicinity of, and between Chalona and Soledad.

BIG-JAW.

One place was visited where the cattle were found affected with tuberculosis and actinomycosis, the latter being popularly known as "big-jaw." At request of Mr. Mercer an animal was killed suffering from both of these diseases. The case was diagnosed previous to death and an autopsy taken. The germs of the disease, actinomycosis, were found in specimens taken for microscopic examination from the animal. Big-jaw is very prevalent on the Pacific Coast. It takes its origin from a fungus growth, the actinomycosis, found on barley. It is transmissible to man, and the greatest care should be exercised to prevent the sale and consumption of meats affected with this disease. Without exception, in all cases reported in the United States, where man has been affected, inevitable death has been the result. All animals found affected with this disease should be slaughtered and the carcasses burned.

ANTHRAX.

Gonzales was visited and the stubble fields on a ranch near that place were found to be affected with anthrax. Post-mortem examinations of both horses and cattle showed the common signs and microscopic tests revealed the germ of the disease. Anthrax is a contagious and malignant disease of the blood, most common in cattle but communicable to all domestic animals, including horses, sheep, hogs, dogs, fowls and even to human beings. The general characteristics of anthrax are somewhat similar to Texas fever, the main difference being that the blood in Texas fever is red and coagulable, leaving no stain upon the fingers, while in anthrax it is black and uncoagulable, staining everything it touches. Anthrax is sometimes called "black quarters," "black leg," "black tongue," etc., because the part attacked turns a dark purple or nearly black color, from the decomposition of the blood. The contagious principle is in the shape of rods and have been called anthrax bacteria and bacillus anthracis. Millions may exist in a single drop of blood. Every part of a diseased animal—the blood, flesh, hide, hair, hoofs, horn and excrements are poisonous and will convey the infection. Buzzards and birds that have fed on the carcass of an animal dead of anthrax, will communicate the disease and flies carry it on their feet and proboscis. Every grain or straw grown on soil where a diseased animal has been buried will communicate the malady.

The symptoms of anthrax are: The animal becomes languid, ears drop, eyes red, mouth and nose hot and dry, pulse rapid and feeble; swelling about loins, back, head, neck, brisket or legs, causing pain or stiffness, making animal unwilling to move or get up if lying down; loses appetite and does not chew cud; bowels constipated, urine scanty and dark. The animal becomes exhausted and cannot rise from the ground; the eye is fixed and staring, breathing shallow, and death ensues often with convulsions.

Mr. Mercer and Dr. Bowhill report that in the neighborhood of Gonzales, there are several Spanish families who are engaged in cutting up and drying this diseased meat and shipping it as "jerked beef" to Salinas and San Francisco. There is also evidence, supported by local testi-

mony, that during the year 1887 fourteen Spanish children died in the village of Gonzales of putrid sore throat, or a peculiar kind of diphtheria caused by the eating of anthrax meat from affected animals. There is no question as to the fact that the flesh of animals dying of anthrax imparts the disease to man. The malignant pustule is of a most infectious and dangerous description. No successful method of treating anthrax has yet been discovered.

This is a dangerous condition of affairs, and our people should be careful what meat they eat. The interests of cattlemen are of small importance when compared with the health of the community. It is on record that, in the year 1617, 60,000 persons perished from using the flesh of animals diseased with anthrax in the vicinity of Naples. It is to be hoped that the matter will be carefully considered by our next legislature. In the meantime, boards of health and other local authorities should wake up to the danger of the situation.

Beef Producers at St. Louis.

Some of our western exchanges seem to expect great things as the result of the meeting, of which mention has before been made in the *Stockman*, to be held at St. Louis, on the 20th of next month. The occasion of the meeting is the visit of the senate committee appointed some time since to investigate the beef industry, and the design is to confront these gentlemen with the largest possible assembly of beef-growers and beef-sellers which can be brought together in a city which has held some of the greatest conventions of cattlemen ever known. The hope of the promoters of the gathering is to devise some method of preventing the growth of monopoly in the cattle business, and especially to check the encroachments of the "big four," of Chicago, in their efforts to virtually control the beef market of the country. To put it in the language of a prominent southwestern cattlemen, it is "to reestablish competition in the purchase and sale of beef cattle in the markets of the United States, in order to secure to both producers and consumers prices based on the law of supply and demand." Some pretty grave charges have been made by senators and others concerning the business methods of the slaughtering syndicate, and the effect of the growth of their business upon the cattle industry of the country. If these can be substantiated before the senate committee good ought to and probably will result. The people want to know the truth about these things, and the work of this meeting should materially assist in bringing it out.—*National Stockman*.

A Cattle Express.

Three weeks ago the American Cattle Express company, an organization equipped with palace stock cars, in which cattle may be shipped any distance without losing in weight, took a train load of nineteen cars from Soda Springs, Idaho, to New York City, and the experiment was so successful that another trip of the same kind is being made. This time two train loads went east over the same route from Soda Springs to New York. As is pretty well known, the stock trains on nearly all the western roads are run now at a very high rate of speed, overtaking and passing the regular passenger trains. In order that the traveling public may have a show, it will soon be asked that a Pullman coach be attached to through stock trains in order that those desiring to travel swiftly may stand on an equality with the cattle in the matter of rapid transit.

CATTLE AND DEEP WATER.

Long Hauls Eat up Products and Lessened Values.

Gen. D. H. Armstrong, ex United States senator of Missouri, and the representative of Missouri in the deep water convention, which recently held a meeting in Dallas, has returned to the city from an inspection of the various ports on the Texas coast. A *News* reporter called up-

on the senator at the Windsor yesterday and found him an enthusiastic supporter of a deep water harbor. He stated that deep water on the gulf would materially benefit all interests that want a short rail-way haul for their products to market. A deep water harbor on the Texas coast would not only benefit the cattle business of Texas, New Mexico and Arizona and the entire southwest, but also the cattle raisers and cattle feeders of Missouri, Illinois, Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska and other central states for the reason that it would withdraw very largely from the markets to which they ship their cattle the southwestern cattle with which they now have to compete. A deep water harbor on the gulf coast would benefit the entire western cattle interests from Texas to Montana, because frozen meat could then be shipped to Europe in successful competition with the frozen meat now sent from Australia.

Gen. Armstrong stated that the convention of cattle raisers, cattle feeders and butchers which will be held in St. Louis Nov. 20, would be a powerful factor in securing a deep water harbor on the Texas coast, for the reason that it would secure the support in congress for this measure from the central and eastern states.

The general stated that the deep water committee appointed in the recent Denver convention has appointed a sub-committee to attend the St. Louis meeting of Nov. 20, consisting of Judge J. A. Carrol, of Denton, Tex., Col. John N. Simpson, of Dallas, and himself.

He further said that he personally did not favor any particular point on the coast, but he believed that ultimately there would be as many as three harbors established, for the reason that at present there is not an harbor from the mouth of the Rio Grande to the mouth of the Mississippi, a distance of over 800 miles, in which a vessel drawing 20 feet of water can find shelter from a storm, which is a disgrace to a nation of 60,000,000 inhabitants. He says the necessities of commerce require a short and cheap route to deep water, for long transportation eats up the products. Whenever deep water is reached the markets of the world are open. Wheat is now being shipped by water from Oregon to Europe via Cape Horn, a distance of 18,000 miles, and sold for prices with which wheat produced in the western and central states, which has to be hauled by rail to the Atlantic seaports, cannot compete. The principal expense of shipping produce by water arises from loading and unloading 1000 miles more or less after the vessel is loaded, making very little difference in the cost of freight. For this reason a deep water harbor on the Texas coast would furnish the great west with facilities equal to those enjoyed by the Atlantic seaports and add untold millions of dollars to the value of western products. Even far away Dakota is nearer the Texas coast than the Atlantic, and the products of that territory marketed in Europe could be placed then via the gulf at a much less cost than it now requires to market them via New York.

The general further stated that he is pleased to note that the Texas, Colorado and southwestern boards of trade are supporting the St. Louis meeting of Nov. 20 with a view of obtaining the support of that meeting for a deep water harbor on the gulf. He said that all the country west of Missouri wanted deep water on the Texas coast, which will enable it to reach a seaport from 300 to 800 miles nearer than it can reach the Atlantic coast.

The general said he believed the indorsement by the cattlemen and butchers at the St. Louis meeting of Nov. 20, of the action taken by the Denver deep water convention favoring a sufficient appropriation by congress to establish a deep water harbor on the Texas coast, would go a long way toward securing this desirable result promptly, without the delays which usually attend enterprises of this character.

In conclusion he stated that as the St. Louis meeting would be an important factor toward securing the necessary appropriation from congress to obtain deep water for all cattlemen, bankers and merchants in the west who can possibly do so should attend this meeting, and contribute by their presence and support to its success.—*Dallas News*.

FROM ALL POINTS.

Live Stock Notes Carefully Collected from Every Source.

South American and Australian dressed beef has made the European cattle raiser sick and if Mr. Mills gets it on the free list, it will do likewise for the American cattle grower.—*Texas Stockman.*

Considerable complaint comes from some Utah cattlemen about the numerous herds of sheep which are devastating their ranges and making it almost an impossibility to successfully winter even half the stock now on their ranges.

An exchange says, a good many heifers were spayed on the western ranges three or four years ago, in the expectation that the beef would sell at the price of steer beef. It appears, however, that it brings only the price of cow beef, hence the practice is not carried on so extensively.

FARGO, D. T., Oct. 23.—During the past week the cattle shipments over the Northern Pacific have been unusually large, and they will probably continue a week longer. It is estimated that from eighty to one hundred cars are passing through daily, and that in fifteen days 30,000 head will have gone through.

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 23.—Montana cattlemen are clamoring for free access to grazing lands in the northwest; but principally they desire transportation by the Canadian rail route to the seaboard. If present regulations are modified England, it is feared, will not continue to discriminate in favor of Canadian cattle.

A party of inspectors made an unexpected tour of the Chinese meat shops in San Francisco the other day and were greeted by many horrible and revolting sights. Much decomposed meat was found and lungs and other portions of diseased swine. It was also found that restaurant keepers were in the habit of secretly dealing with the Chinese butchers.

In the general cutting down of herd numbers that has been a feature of the cattle business the past few years, no part of the United States has escaped. Spaying and shipments of cows has been going on in Texas the past year to an extent never before dreamed of. The cattlemen who can and do hold on in patience will have their sure and just reward.

The thousands of steers which have been shipped from Montana are selling in the Chicago market at an average of \$5.10 per hundred, and averaging in weight from 1900 to 1400 pounds, yielding the ranchmen \$62 per head, after paying the expense of rounding up for selection, freight and brokers' charges, which aggregate \$8 a head.

Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico and Montana cattlemen will all join hands next year in an effort to have all stock cattle shipped north by rail to Wendover, the terminus of the Cheyenne & Northern railway, in this county. This precaution will not only facilitate the shipping of cattle, but will also, in a great measure, enable our veterinarians to prevent the contagion and consequent spreading of the cattle diseases.—*Cheyenne Journal.*

The weather this fall up to date, says the *Boston Bulletin*, has been the rainiest since 1882, as shown by the statistics at the weather bureau. The average rainfall for September, taking the last sixteen years as a criterion, is 2.97 inches. This September 6.77 inches of rain has fallen, while in 1882 10.93 inches fell, which was the heaviest ever recorded. In 1877 .60 inches was the fall, which was about the largest ever recorded. In September this year 18 days were more or less rainy, while in 1877 the number was ten days.

Francis Whittaker & Sons, of St. Louis, have signed contracts with the board of trade of Wichita, to erect a pork and beef packing plant in capacity equal to anything west of the Mississippi river, outside of one or two concerns at Kansas City. The house will be for both summer and winter packing and large enough to cure three thousand hogs and two thousand head of cattle per day. Jacob Dold & Son have just completed their plant of similar capacity and costing \$250,000 and to-day fired up for the first time. They will commence slaughtering Nov. 1. The Union stock yards have been so crowded lately that the directors have made arrangements to largely increase their capacity.

HELENA, MONT., October 25.—Wolves and coyotes are doing great damage in the northern part of this territory. Several hundred sheep and a number of colts have been killed during the past week. Travelers have also been attacked by the beasts. G. W. Jackson, a merchant of Helena, barely escaped with his life a few days since. Charles Adams was attacked on Monday night, when they destroyed eighty of his thoroughbred bucks in one flock, and several colts were killed on Tuesday night. The bounty law was repealed at the last session of the legislature and wolves and coyotes have increased very fast since.

The Michigan Farmer of last week announces that Henry Steheman, a prominent farmer of Lancaster county, Pa., recently died of a disease closely resembling splenic or Texas fever, contracted from his cattle. The best medical authorities have held heretofore that splenic fever cannot be conveyed to the human system. But in this instance the symptoms pointed so strongly to that disease that a post-mortem was determined upon. The operation was conducted by a number of physicians, and the result of the examination and the condition of the liver and spleen confirmed their previous impression.—*Kansas City Live Stock Indicator.*

A prominent feeder, speaking of the scarcity of hogs in conversation with a *News* reporter yesterday, remarked that there are nothing like half enough swine in the country to follow the cattle that will be fed. Some of the feeders, by buying early and paying good prices, have supplied themselves with hogs, but the majority of them have no hogs and are unable to procure them. The reason hogs are so scarce is that they were so plenty a short time ago that people got careless about raising them. The present scarcity, though, will make people turn their attention to breeding them, and inside of eighteen months or two years the country will again be overrun with them, as they multiply and replenish, under favorable circumstances, with incredible rapidity.—*Dallas News.*

J. B. Wilson, one of the oldest and most successful feeders of north Texas, took the premiums on six 2-year-old steers in the fat stock show at the fair the other day. The animals are half Hereford and half shorthorn. They are 26½ months old and average 1441 pounds, and are said by competent judges to be the best lot of fat cattle for their age ever produced in the state. In fact, they would stand a good showing in a 2-year-old fat stock contest in any state. They were fed on a mixed diet of corn, oats and bran. Mr. Wilson will feed them another year and show them as 3-year-olds. It is a good sign for the feeding industry when such prominent feeders as Mr. Wilson come to the front and exert their influence to elevate the standard of fat stock shows.—*Dallas News.*

Ex-Gov. J. L. Beveridge, B. W. Underwood, Joseph Sears, of Fairbank & Co., Robert D. Fowler, of Fowler Bros., and George D. Cook, of Chicago, Kirk Armour, of Armour Bros., Kansas City and Chicago, G. A. Walkup, Charles Collins, and John A. Tobey, of Hutchinson, have just perfected a corporation which will be known as the Hutchinson Salt & Stock Yards company. A purchase has been made of 640 acres of ground for \$108,098. This will be the new stock yards, upon which work will begin at once. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, Missouri Pacific, Rock Island, Union Pacific and St. Louis & Santa Fe are interested in the deal. It is a combination of the greatest packers in the west. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and Rock Island will feed and water all through stock here. A belt line road will be built at once with connection with the above. Work was commenced on this to-day.

Skin diseases cannot be successfully treated by external applications. The proper way to cure such complaints is to purify the blood with Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Under the vitalizing influence of this medicine all the functions of the body are brought into healthy action.

200 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.

The "Stalk Field" Must Go.

Husking, "picking," and "snapping" are rapidly progressing throughout the corn belt at this time, and the cribs so long empty are again receiving their great heritage of this grandest of American crops. The farmer hastens his work, not only that he may be through before cold, raw weather renders it unpleasant, but that the cattle may be turned into the fields to glean the grain overlooked by the field hands and so consume as much fodder as possible before it is destroyed by wind and weather. Turning cattle into the stalk fields is an unsatisfactory makeshift at best, for during the first few days the animals gorge themselves with grain to such an extent that they often die or receive lasting injuries. If they pass through this period of engorgement satisfactorily they have for a time abundant forage of very fair quality, but later on are often forced to consume fodder which is, to say the least, distasteful, or go hungry. With fodder daily decreasing in quality and quantity comes the raw weather of early winter, rapidly removing the fat accumulated during the summer, so that by the time the stalk fields are exchanged for the often not more comfortable barn-yards the cattle show evidence of no great profit to their owners or good to themselves from the provender they have thus obtained in the stalk fields.

An acre which will produce fifty bushels of corn will yield about two tons of corn stalks, twenty-five pounds per day of which will maintain a 1000-pound steer in ordinary condition, and even a smaller ration of the fodder will do if the animal is reasonably well sheltered. It thus appears that our two tons of fodder would last such an animal 160 days, or more than five months. We ask those who do not believe in cutting the shocking corn to compare these figures with the results they will obtain the present season from turning into the stalk fields. The calculation is an easy one and should be made. Of course there is some expense connected with cutting and shocking corn, but a good man will cut rather more than an acre a day of corn planted four feet each way, and this makes the cost of shocking fodder less per ton than wild hay grown on "speculators'" land. Shocked corn can be satisfactorily fed without any husking, so that we really might offset the expense of cutting by that of husking; and we need scarcely add that it is generally considered that fattening steers do better upon corn feed with the fodder than upon that which is husked. What we need then is really to transfer the labor of gathering the corn to that of gathering the corn fodder with the accompanying corn.

We cannot expect the price of the ordinary farm cattle to increase very materially in the near future, or, rather, will not rest upon such hopes. We must have better cattle receiving more and better food, and to have the food we must not only raise more than we do, but carefully save that which is produced. The waste of cattle food in corn-stalks at the present time is simply beyond belief and such as would be wholly impossible except in such a country as the Mississippi Valley under its peculiar agricultural conditions. No other business could be managed as loosely as corn farming in the west and not lead the operator to early bankruptcy. In the business of the city the small losses are carefully guarded against and indirect lines of profit carefully fostered. Take the Standard Oil company for example. This is called one of the worst monopolies on earth, and yet today it is giving the people an illuminating fluid at a price that staggers one who thinks about it. The water of Lake Erie could hardly be dipped into barrels, shipped about the country, and retailed for a smaller sum per gallon than is kerosene oil. And yet that company we know has made untold millions out of this business. How has it done so? By studying the most economical methods of handling and refining, and, above all, by getting valuable products of the waste portions in refining. We have been told that the company keeps fifty men—chemists for the most part—busy at

work studying how to best work over refuse oil and cheapen the methods of refining. Those who manage farms in the west might well take lessons from these business methods.

If it be true, as was stated in the *Gazette* this fall, that 37 per cent. of the value of the corn crop lies in the fodder after the ears have been husked, who should get that percentage if not the farmer? By properly handling the corn crop it is safe to say that beef and pork-making in the west may still be carried on with eminently satisfactory results.—*Breeders' Gazette.*

Our Population in 1890.

The census of 1890, preparations for which are already being made, promises to show in the United States a population of more than 70,000,000. The population in 1880, according to the census of that year, was 50,155,783 persons, of whom 43,475,840 were natives and 6,679,943 foreign born. The natives had increased 10,484,698 from the figures of 1870—32,991,142—or 31.5 per cent. The foreign element has gained more slowly, however, bringing the percentage for the entire population down to 30 per cent. The same rate of increase applied to the census of 1880 will, according to the *Philadelphia Record*, give an increase of 15,046,639 persons during ten years, ending in 1890.

The immigration between 1870 and 1880 was comparatively light, only 1,112,714 persons having come to this country during that decade. For the past few years, however, it has been unprecedented. The immigration since the last census has been as follows:

1880	457,357
1881	659,431
1882	786,992
1883	608,322
1884	518,922
1885	385,546
1886	334,205
1887	490,109
1888 (8 months)	380,000
Estimate for 2 years and 4 months	1,100,000
Total for 10 years	5,737,252

Add this total to the native-born population at the rate which prevailed from 1870 to 1880, and it will be found that the probable increase in population during the present decade, after making due allowances for births and deaths, will have been 20,246,639, and the total population in 1890, native and foreign born, 70,322,479, divided as follows:

Native	52,981,132	43,475,840	58,422,479
Foreign born	17,341,347	6,679,943	11,900,000
Total	70,322,479	50,155,783	70,322,479

It is very evident that the foreign element will form a much larger proportion of the population in 1890 than ever before. In 1880 this proportion of the population was about 13 per cent., in 1880 about 15 per cent. In 1890 it will not be far from 18 per cent.



This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alums or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

THE STOCK GROWER.

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Only journal devoted exclusively to the stock growing, feed farming and commercial interests of the Southwest. We give the cattle news of the range country. Endorsed by every cattle association and representative ranchman in the southwest.

Official Paper of the Pima County, Arizona, Ranchmen's Association.

Official Paper of the Lincoln County Stock Association.

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Official Paper of the Dona Ana County Stock Association.

Official Paper of the Central New Mexico Stock Growers' Association.

Official Paper of the Canadian River Live Stock Association.

Officers and Members of the Cattle Sanitary Board of New Mexico.

LEWIS LUTZ, President, East Las Vegas, N. M. J. E. SAINT, Albuquerque, N. M. S. S. JACKSON, Kingston, N. M. J. D. WALKER, Secretary, Las Vegas, N. M.

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C. M. BRUCE, Chairman, Benson, A. T. A. J. CHANDLER, Secretary and Veterinary Surgeon, A. T. ISAAC N. TOWN, Calabassas, A. T. THOS. HALLOCK, Signal, A. T. WILL C. BARNER, St. Joseph, A. T. N. B. BOWEN, Prescott, A. T.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1888.

SOUTHWEST STOCK NOTES.

Short Items Relative to Stock and Stockmen of the Southwest.

The Montezuma Cattle company sent its last consignment of steers to Kansas City this week.

The Chicago Tribune reports that H. W. Simon sold in the stock yards there last week, 500 head of New Mexico steers, weighing 1055 pounds each, at \$2.75.

The ranges are being depopulated of cows, says the Fort Worth Journal, and if this thing goes on, cattle will surely "be worth something after awhile."

The Bar L outfit, of Fort Sumner, sold on Monday at the Kansas City stock yards, 156 985-pound steers at \$2.27 1/2; thirty-eight at \$1.77 1/2, and nineteen canners at \$1.50 per cwt.

Two dollars per cwt. is the average market price for 900-lb. southwestern range steers in the Kansas City market this fall to date. This price is not likely to be increased during the year 1888.

Four hundred and twenty-five New Mexico steers, weighing 882 lbs. each, were sold in the Kansas City market last week at an average of \$2.10 per cwt. The seller was not so proud of the price obtained that he cares to have his name mentioned.

The Mills bill puts dressed meat of all kinds on the free list, and this is the form in which foreign live stock are shipped. South America and Australian dressed meat has already hurt us abroad, and with the duty removed, it will hurt us at home.—Texas Stockman.

The S U Cattle company, of Socorro county, is making an initial shipment this week of steers to the San Francisco market. If the market of that town is found at all satisfactory, the lot will be sold for beef, otherwise it will be put on alfalfa during the winter.

A. S. Hall, manager of the Los Conchas Cattle company, sent forward to the Kansas City market this week a portion of his steer crop. He will mature about 300 steers on his farm at Mt. Hope, Kansas, and expects to realize a profit from the bunch which will make him even with the loss that is inevitable on the lot of steers he now sells in the stock yards' market.

The Panhandle papers are uttering a word of warning at this time to the stockmen who are bringing in cattle from other localities. They tell of the experiment made by a zealous cattle owner three years ago who turned loose on the range there 11,000 head of steers and found only 700 of them alive the following spring. Cattle must always be in good condition to stand a Panhandle winter.

Vast flocks of sheep are reported to be over-running the entire country east of the Rio Grande in San Miguel, Valencia and Bernalillo counties that have been driven from western New Mexico owing to the scarcity of grass and water in that section of the territory. 200,000 head are now at Trinchera lake, in the vicinity of Pinon Wells, and at Fort Sumner 180,000 head are drinking dry all the watering places.

As mentioned in the last issue of the Stock Grower, the division headquarters of the Denver & Ft. Worth railway has been removed from Clayton to Texline, thus giving two division towns—Clarendon and Texline, 175 miles apart—in the Panhandle. Clayton will, however, remain a shipping point for much of northeastern New Mexico and will be in no wise affected in its commercial importance by the change.

The butchers of southern California maintain that they will find a market for all the serviceable beef that Arizona can supply for the next six months. The necessity on their part to use the healthy beef of that territory is made doubly imperative by reason of the discovery, as will be seen elsewhere in these columns, of diseases among the cattle from San Francisco to Santa Barbara, and which are likely to cut off supplies for the butchers from that entire section for some time to come.

The Erie Cattle company and other ranchmen in the vicinity of Bisbee, Arizona, will spay about 2,000 head of old cows this season. Spaying, the slaughtering house and other agencies everywhere in operation to curtail the production, tell the tale for the season of low prices to continue much longer for cattle stocks. The reaction from present values will be sharp, and under the new order of things the cattle raiser will have his day of innings in due time.

The tally of cattle now being turned over to Wilson Waddingham on his extensive purchases of last fall from the various outfits ranging in the vicinity of the Montoya grant is disappointing to the sellers. The L H and 4 V outfits will be able to deliver only a fraction more than 50 per cent. of the number they supposed they had on the range, and which they felt could be gathered. The cattle have disappeared and are not to be found. The death loss which the final round-up discloses has reduced the herds to a surprising degree, and shows that the evils of overstocking the range have left large gaps in the investment.

The new land office established at Folsom, and known as the office of the fourth land district of New Mexico, carves a portion out of the eastern Santa Fe land district, and also includes a strip some six miles wide of Lincoln county. The district begins at the base line which crosses Lincoln county, and runs north to the Colorado line, a distance of 195 miles. In which its dimensions are seventy-two miles, beginning at the range line of range twenty-four east and going east to the eastern boundary line of the territory, the total area of the district being 11,940 square miles.

Now that the question of value for land under ditch has become an important one to many cattle owners, who are adopting the system of maturing on forage a portion of the steer crop, the price of full paid water rights under the various ditches, which makes the adjoining land available, is a matter of some interest. Land under ditch with the water right is now quoted in New Mexico at from \$15 to \$25 per acre. Exceptionally good valley land will sell at from \$30 to \$50 per acre according to location. Even at the latter price the alfalfa raiser can, under ordinary conditions of favorable seasons, etc., pay for the land within two years from the crop itself. The promise of better values to raise for cattle in the near future gives a most favorable outlook to the operations of the cattle raiser who adopts the plan of mixed husbandry which the growing of forage implies.

Notwithstanding the California market will take a large number of Arizona steers at from 2 to 2 1/2 cents per pound, delivered at the railway, which is better by one-half cent per pound than the eastern markets return, only a limited number of steers will be sold from that territory this fall owing to the generally poor condition the stock there is in, nothing being really fit for beef. This is the case, the Stock Grower is informed, particularly in southern Arizona. Another fall, however, will find the cattlemen generally with a portion of the herd in condition for the butcher's market, as preparations are everywhere going forward now for the maturing of beef. The "hard times" is teaching the range cattle owner much that will be valuable to his business in the future.

A press dispatch from Panhandle City of the 21st ultimo reads as follows: In some parts of the Panhandle there is a great complaint of the importation thereto of large herds of cattle from the southern parts of this state and from Colorado and New Mexico. There is scarcely enough grass in the country for the cattle already there, and the invasion by these foreign herds is going to make it rough for the resident cattlemen. It appears that the ranges of Colorado and New Mexico are already bare to a great extent and the herdsmen are compelled to seek new pastures. There is being an attempt made to secure the united action of stock associations to keep out the invaders.

The recent rains covering the southern country seem to have been beneficial to the stock interests in one locality, at least. A Tucson exchange says that "rain fell here on Friday and Saturday of last week, and also on Sunday last, the fall measuring ninety-five hundredths of an inch. The storm was general throughout southern Arizona, and in the high mountains there was slight fall of snow. While these rains came too late to benefit grass, they are beneficial on the whole, as they have filled tanks and caused mountain streams that have been dry for months to flow again, thus making available a large range area that has not been grazed this year on account of the dearth of water."

The Enterprise says that Lyons & Campbell have purchased of L. C. Parker four ranches of 180 acres each, on the Gila. They are known as the Weine, Shackelford and Craft brother ranches and were purchased by Mr. Parker five years ago when Gila property was elevated skyward in price. It is the intention of the purchasers to immediately fence the places and use them for pasturage during the winter, and in the spring seed them down in alfalfa. They have two good ranches on the Gila which they have held for some time which will also be used as pastures. This gives them 900 acres of as fine bottom land as there is on the Gila and which is capable of fattening all the steers they mature on their extensive range.

What is contained in the following taken from the Springer Stockman as related to the work of predatory animals affecting the cattle business, has in substance come to the Stock Grower from many portions of the range in New Mexico this fall. It is a growing danger to the flocks and herds and heroic work will have to be done to overcome the evil. The Stockman says: Gray wolves appear to be on the increase and measures will have to be taken to reduce their number, or there will be considerable loss from their ravages after snow falls. At the Portsmouth ranch a few nights ago a calf was found killed in a small pasture near the stables. The tracks and signs of struggle showed that a large animal had done the work. Poison was put in the carcass and the next morning a dead gray wolf was found lying near the remains of the calf. Stockmen should offer a bounty for wolves' scalps, and thus get rid of the pests. They are unpleasant neighbors.

A Springerville correspondent of the Review expresses the situation on the range there by the following items: "Speaking of steers reminds me that the butcher from Camp Apache, who has contracted for 300 head of beefs is now in town waiting for the delivery of the first installment of 175 head. All the sellers are hard at work gathering. The late hail, rain and wind storms have scattered the beef "critters" from Dan to Beersheba, and every one knows that it is a wide, long range to hunt over. But the owners need money, and each has hopes of securing his full quota. The contract price is two cents delivered at Springerville. As there are no stock scales here the weights will have to be guessed—Simon Davis, of Phoenix, will shortly drive some of the oldest SD steers to that place. If the market is not favorable on his arrival he will feed them up for the spring demand.—The Graham Brothers drove a large bunch of cattle past the Escadilla mountain and on to the Blue country, where they will winter. They did not seem to fear arrest, evidently, as they made no attempts to conceal their movements."

The once famous Arkansas valley range which was held to be one of the choicest grazing spots in the west, is to-day fit only for the habitation of coyotes, so far as the range cattle raiser is concerned. Its once nutritious grasses have disappeared and barrenness covers almost the entire country there. The herd owners have been seeking other pasturage, and the removal of cattle from that locality goes on as fast as possible; and to such condition have many of the herds come, that even the full grown hardy steer is scarcely able to walk to more inviting pasturage. It is known that if any stock should perchance be left on the range there this winter, they will all be numbered with the things that were when the spring time comes. To such desperation have many of the cattle already come, that paying no attention to wire fences or other enclosures, they have broken into cornfields in their hunger and are doing a great deal of damage to the farmers' crops. It is anything but an interesting narrative

to relate how inexorable are the conditions which, in many parts of the range country, are now surrounding a great industry, and driving it into other channels for safety against almost complete extinction.

The Price of Live Stock.

CLARK CITY, Ill., Oct. 17.—[Editor of the Chicago Tribune.]—It is claimed, and disputed, that Armour, of Chicago—or perhaps with one or two others—can lower or raise the price of live stock as he wishes by reason of his large business. That, virtually, he names the price on every hog or steer sold in the state. Please enlighten us. F. L. R.

Reply—As the largest buyers of cattle, taking more than half the offerings on the market, about four firms in this city have a great deal to say in the making of prices. The number of local buyers of hogs is larger. In both cases the prices paid are matter of agreement between the men who have the property to sell and those who buy it, and the views of the big operator necessarily carry with them greater weight than those of the small buyer. Of course, the prices paid here have much to do with determining those paid by purchasers in the interior. The question must be answered in the affirmative, but the same is true of the large buyers in grain, dry goods, groceries, and all other kinds of merchandise. And the fact that they have a great deal of power does not prove that they exercise it unwisely. They pay, as a rule, close to the price at which they sell the product to the consumer. It is believed by men who know a great deal about the business that the packers do not average \$1 per head on cattle nor ten cents per head on the hog. The profits of their business are sometimes large, but are made up of a small amount on each of a great number of animals handled during the year.

2966 Notice for Publication.

[Homestead No. 1947.]

LAND OFFICE AT SANTA FE, N. M., September 25, 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 Nov. 14, 1888, viz: Manuel Abreu, for the NE 1/4 SE 1/4, Sec. 27, N 1/4 SW 1/4, NW 1/4 SE 1/4 Sec. 28, Twp. 2 N, range 26 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Peter Maxwell, Anastacio Mares, Vicente Otero, Charles Cole, all of Fort Sumner, N. M. JAMES H. WALKER, Register.

2966 Notice for Publication.

[Preemption No. 1875.]

LAND OFFICE AT SANTA FE, N. M., September 25, 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 clerk of San Miguel county, at Las Vegas, N. M., on Nov. 16th, 1888, viz: Peter Maxwell, for the S 1/4 NE 1/4, W 1/4 NE 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4 of Sec. 35, Twp. 2 N, range 26 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Manuel Abreu, Anastacio Mares, Vicente Otero, Charles Cole, all of Fort Sumner, N. M. JAMES H. WALKER, Register.

Notice for Publication.

[Homestead No. 2121.]

LAND OFFICE AT SANTA FE, N. M., September 25, 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 Nov. 29, 1888, viz: Kemary Ritter, for the Lots 2, 3 and 4, and NW 1/4 of NW 1/4 of Sec. 6, Twp. 12 N, range 37 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: R. M. Perkins, Samuel Newman, Wm. S. Lackey, Jas. E. Johnson, all of Esdoe, N. M. 2965 JAMES H. WALKER, Register.

Notice for Publication.

[Preemption No. 1987.]

LAND OFFICE AT SANTA FE, N. M., September 25, 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 clerk of San Miguel county, at Las Vegas, N. M., on Nov. 15, 1888, viz: James K. Blanton, for the W 1/4 SE 1/4 and E 1/4, SW 1/4 of Sec. 4, Twp. 1 N, range 26 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: W. Carter, John Hall, of Fort Sumner, N. M.; Byron Hixon, Pope Hixon, of Puerto de Luna, N. M. 29 JAMES H. WALKER, Register.

THE STOCK GROWER.

LAS VEGAS, NEW MEXICO.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1888.

PERSONAL.

Items of Interest Relating to Stock Growing People.

W. B. Slaughter, the cattleman-butcher of Los Angeles, is busily engaged upon his many New Mexico affairs at Albuquerque.

J. H. Hampson passed east Wednesday from Mexico, where he has just finished building the Mexican National railway. Mr. Hampson's address is 481 Nelson building, Kansas City.

It is reported here that Col. T. F. Cromer, a well-known cattleman of New Mexico, was married in the Indian Territory on October 20th, to Miss Lucinda Koonah, of the Cherokee nation.

Bernard McDonald, of Tombstone, tells a St. Louis paper "the cattle industry in Arizona is no small thing, and our stock raisers are looking forward to the November convention in St. Louis with great interest."

Amos Bissell, president of the Eddy Bros.—Bissell Cattle company, and who has obtained considerable notoriety the past few years by reason of his having been the partner of President Cleveland, is now visiting the Messrs. Eddy, at Salida, Colorado, where the company owns a large steer ranch.

John B. Alley, who owns extensive cattle and ranch property in New Mexico, and who has been a leading man of affairs in many commercial enterprises throughout the United States, is reported in the eastern press to have become deranged in mind and is no longer capable of administering his business.

A. L. Cammell, of Pinos Wells, who made a short visit to Las Vegas this week, reports range and water in his vicinity in fine condition. He is somewhat horrified, however, at the view every now and then of a flock of 200,000 sheep, more or less, passing by his ranch from the west, and seeking pasturage in eastern New Mexico.

R. W. Tansill, a well-known Chicago capitalist, was a pleasant caller at the Stock Grower rooms on Tuesday. Mr. Tansill has invested \$40,000 in the Pecece river ditch enterprise, and is confident that New Mexico takes the bun for climate and splendid opportunities for the investment of capital. We agree with Mr. Tansill.

Governor Hadley has been invited to prepare and read a paper at the St. Louis meeting of cattlemen and butchers. Governor Hadley's sound and conservative views upon all matters related to the cattle industry, are an assurance that what he has to say before the members of the St. Louis conference will be received with much satisfaction.

A. J. Cooke, representing Grayson & Co., of Sierra county, was in Las Vegas this week looking up a feasible route to the Panhandle country, to which Grayson & Co. will take a bunch of cattle this fall if the season remains open long enough for the drive to be made a safety to the herd. Short grass and a poor range in Sierra county are compelling the cattlemen to "hustle" for better pasturage.

C. W. Fisher, of Wyoming, an extensive cattle grower, who is in the city, reports a growing tendency among ranchmen to join together in small numbers in order to advance their interests. The cattle trust, he says, has gained no new recruits of late, and the combination brought about by it has not altered prices. The government's action prohibiting the fencing in of cattle ground belonging to the government had now been found beneficial even by its strongest opponents. Cattle were not shut in and starved in the winter by these inclosures, and could hunt grass and water at will.—Chicago Tribune.

Col. C. C. Slaughter has returned to Dallas, from a trip extending over the Panhandle and as high in the northwest as Denver and as far east as Chicago, including Kansas City and St. Louis. Col. Slaughter reports a great run of cows on the markets of the country. He says cattle everywhere are in excellent shape to go through a tough winter, and owing to the abundance and cheapness of feed a large number of cattle will be fed in the corn districts of the country. Col. Slaughter is still enthusiastic over the St. Louis convention of cattle raisers, cattle feeders and butchers. He says the attendance is going to be large, and the meeting is bound to redound to the betterment of the cattle industry of the country at large.

Talking of the cattle business, John Tod, manager of the Texas Land and Cattle company, of San Antonio, Texas, says: "There will be a shortage in the cattle this year in the southwestern country, because so many cows and immature heaves were sold during the spring, when good prices prevailed. There will be a shortage anyway from other causes. The big packers in Chicago know this, and thought it had come last July. All of them had their buyers in the southwest bidding for cattle at prices with which local buyers could not compete. They were mistaken then but the shortage is bound to come. It is not only the range cattle, but among the feeders in the states. The calf crop, which is the real source of all our profits, you know, is very short this season, owing to the dry weather of last year."

Col. C. Pool, of Borden county, was met by a News man at the St. George yesterday. Col. Pool is one of the largest cattle owners in the southwest, and he is authority on all matters pertaining to stock. He was en route home from the nation, where he is preparing to feed 1500 head of steers on 30-cent corn. He shipped 5,000 head of beefs from the nation to Chicago during the week and summer. Col. Pool is enthusiastically in favor of the plans which is proposed to set on foot at the coming St. Louis meeting to circumscribe the beef syndicate. He thinks the proposed state and city inspection laws will meet the requirements of the case, and that it is the duty not only of the western rangemen, but of cattlemen throughout the country, to attend the meeting, because the questions to come before that assembly affect the interests of all alike.—Dallas News.

The Kansas City Market.

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, Nov. 2, 1888.

Special to the Stock Grower:

Of the 160,000 cattle received at these yards in the month October at least three-fourths of them were western range cattle. Prices are growing weaker, as neither Chicago nor Kansas City can stand such receipts and hold the market firm. The great rush to unload everything that walks, apparently, will keep prices from advancing. The canning establishments are having a harvest of low-priced beef. No better markets for rangers need be expected this season than is now prevailing. New Mexico cattle have sold as follows:

60 stockers.....	757	2	20
15 stockers.....	1,019	2	50
100 stockers.....	938	2	40
70 stockers.....	757	2	17 1/2
76 stockers.....	903	2	00
74 stockers.....	891	2	15
43 stockers.....	772	2	00
8 stockers.....	628	2	00
77 stockers.....	729	1	95
27 cows.....	861	1	95
70 cows.....	921	1	55
66 stockers.....	913	2	25
71 stockers.....	901	2	25
67 stockers.....	855	2	00
100 steers.....	888	2	00

Texas Cattle Notes.

[Texas Live Stock Journal.]

Mr. Oxsheer, of Colorado City, paid Wm. Hittson \$10 around for a few hundred steer yearlings to be delivered at Colorado City.

The 4,000 Waggoner beef cattle sold to Belcher & Belcher evidently lost considerable money, as drafts amounting to \$25,000 over the amount the cattle brought were unpaid by the commission firm, and Waggoner & Son, are now suing for the money.

Mr. H. G. Bedford has been in Knox county attending court and purchasing wire to fence a 6,000 acre steer pasture. He says that two and three-year-old steers are so scarce in his section that quotations cannot be given.

According to the official returns of the Kansas City stock yards, the consumption of beef and muttons at Kansas City is fully one-third greater than in 1887. This is due to the increased packing capacity of the works at the yards.

Wm. Cassin, of Uvalde, has been buying some 1,700 head of two-year-old steers to stock his pasture in Zavalla county, for which he paid \$6.50 and \$9.50 delivered at the pasture. About 1,200 of them he picked up in Wilson county and 200 in Guadalupe while the remainder, 500 head, are being put up for him in Frio county. He is yet in market for some three hundred head.

Hollingshead, Skidmore & Malone are stocking the pasture which they recently bought in McMullen county with steer stock. They purchased some 2,700 of Bronson, of Victoria, from his Wharton county ranch. The prices are not given on all, except 1,000 head of three-year-olds and upwards, which are reported at \$16.50 per head.

Pressnal, Clark & Scott, the live stock commission men of Collins, Nueces county, have contracted to deliver next spring at Kleburg, 1,000 head of beefs to Howard & Stoddard of Wyoming for \$16.75 per head. They are to be from the ranch of Mrs. H. M. King. This firm has recently sold 9,000 head of stock to different parties and could have sold double that number at the same figures, i. e., \$6 and \$9 for ones and twos, had they been able to put them in the country.

Mr. John Tod, manager of the Texas Land and Cattle company returned southward after visiting the Panhandle range. He says that the cattle of the Panhandle will not go into winter in very good shape, and the grass is of late growth and not very sustaining. The eastern portion of the Panhandle is in considerably better condition than the west, but the cattle of the entire Panhandle will require tender handling by winter storms, or losses will be severe.

To the blizzard stricken northwest is dedicated the item that on the ranch of F.

O. Skidmore, in Bee county, Texas, are to be found herds of native bred Hereford and Shorthorn cattle selling at \$25 a head for spring calf bulls, and at the same time some 1,000 tons of native prairie hay cut in the pastures, and selling at \$6.50 per ton on the ranch, baled.

The Chicago Market.

[Breeder's Gazette.]

Such enormous receipts of sheep as we have been getting during the last few weeks have disappointed all calculations, and have sent prices to a lower plain than they have previously occupied since last autumn. Choice westerns are now going at \$3.50, and very good sorts are to be had at \$3.25@3.30.

The poor quality of the hogs received of late is occasioning much comment. The offerings are largely composed of cows and stags, straight loads of barrows being the exception. There is no escaping the conviction that the supply for the first half of the winter-packing season will be light as compared with past years.

At the opening of the range cattle season, and for a long time thereafter, it was claimed that this season's receipts from the plains would fall considerably short of the number placed upon the market last year; but it now seems probable that last year's total will be exceeded, though two weeks more will about close the deal.

Chicago continues to get the lion's share of the hogs. Yesterday's receipts at the six principal points outside of Chicago, were 12,600, against 17,000 at Chicago, and still we continue to hear talk to the effect that this city is rapidly losing her hog trade. A similar claim is made with reference to our cattle trade, though this year's receipts will materially exceed the largest total ever previously recorded.

The trade in eastern calves is at an end, if it may be said to have had a beginning. It has been a dismal disappointment viewed from any standpoint. The demand has been unaccountably light, and prices have ranged too low to attract any considerable number in this direction. In view of the big hay crop and the abundance of coarse feed of all kinds produced in the west the present season, warranted quite a different state of things.

One Fare Rates to St. Louis Conference.

The International Railroad association, now in session in St. Louis, has made a rate of one fare for the round trip from all points in the territory of the association to St. Louis on the occasion of the meeting of the cattle raisers, feeders and butchers in that city Nov. 20.

It Lies with the Bay and the Chestnut.

Some interesting Arabic theories upon the color of the horse are given in an anecdote found in a new book recently published abroad:

"Ben Dyab, a renowned chief of the desert, happening one day to be pursued by Saad-el-Zenaty, turned to his son and asked, 'what horses are in front of the enemy?' 'White horses,' replied the son. 'It is well, let us make for the sunny side, and they will melt away like butter.' Some time afterward Ben Dyab again turned to his son and said: 'What horses are in front of the enemy?' 'Black horses,' cried his son. 'It is well, let us make for stony ground, and we shall have nothing to fear; they are the negroes of the Soudan, who cannot walk with bare feet upon the flints. He changed his course and the black horses were speedily distanced. A third time Ben Dyab asked, 'And now what horses are in front of the enemy?' 'Dark chestnuts and dark bays.' In that case," said Ben Dyab, "strike out, my children, strike out, and give your horses the heel; for these might perchance overtake us had we not given barley to ours all the summer through."

We imagine that the experienced observers of the civilized turf will agree that old Ben Dyab was right, notwithstanding such contradictions of his principles as were afforded by two really first class horses, Ben d'Or, and Proctor Knott. The old theory that the race for equine supremacy lay between the bob tailed nag and the gray was never true. The contest is between the bay and the chestnut.

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

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Dedicated to the Raiser of Scrub Steers.

"We dislike to speak flippantly of southwestern cattle," says the New Mexico STOCK GROWER, "but when year after year the same shipper sends forward to market his annual range product of about 600 head of so-called beeves, thirty of which he can easily load into a thirty-four foot car, we think it about time to suggest to unprogressive fellows of his kind that the scrub had better be allowed to die on the range rather than to freight him 900 miles to market and then sell him at \$1.40 per 100 pounds. Seven hundred pounds of this class of steers are worth \$9.80 in Kansas City stock yards gross. The net value is \$4.60. This kind of open-range cattle raising is a travesty on the cattle industry. The New Mexico steer is not entitled to the degradation which such instances as this impose on his character." This is an excellent illustration of the fact that there is a difference in degree in "scrubship," or in other words, that some "scrubs" are "scrubbier" than others. Our market report last week was, as usual, very instructive, and revealed a difference in price between "fully matured beeves, first quality," and "range steers," of nearly \$4 per hundred, which speaks ill for the range "scrub," but he is wealth itself compared with his "scrubbier" brother, the New Mexico steer, which falls by \$1.60 on the hundred of attaining even his value. Verily blood will tell, and with the large numbers of bulls of the various improved breeds which may be had at most reasonable figures, the man who will continue to turn off "so-called beeves, thirty of which he can easily load in a thirty-four-foot car," is deserving of even stronger epithets than "unprogressive." Of his kind it is said "a fool and his money are soon parted."—Breeder's Gazette.

812-YEAR-OLD HEREFORD BULLS, wintered in New Mexico, on board the cars at Aleman, N. M., on the A. T. & S. F. R. R. at \$35 per head. Address, G. L. Brooks, manager, Albuquerque, N. M.

Hints About Horses.

It costs more to keep a poor horse than it does to keep a good one. Change the feed of your horses often enough to make them relish it. Improper feeding is the cause of nine out of ten cases of sickness among horses. Every time you worry your horses you shorten their lives and days of usefulness. Sweat and dust cause the horse's shoulders to gall. So do poor, ill-fitting collars. The temperature of water for horses is not so much of an object as the purity of it. While it is best to have the water cool, it is more important to have it free from all impurities. Mares in foal should have exercise and moderate work, and under no circumstances should they be subjected to harsh treatment, nor should they ever be allowed to go where they would be in danger of being frightened. The horse which can plow an acre while another horse is ploughing half an acre, or that which can carry a load of passengers ten miles while another is going five, independent of all considerations of taste, amusement, or what is called fancy, is absolutely worth twice as much to the owner as the other. Affection cannot be pounded in. Kind treatment insures the affection of an animal, while rough treatment is sure to cause its hatred. It is alike dangerous to other horses and men to spare the life of a glandered horse. Glanders is a highly contagious, incurable disease, and as a rule fatal in the human subject. When horses are suffering from bites of flies or stings of other insects, sponge the parts that cannot be protected by nets with water in which insect powder has been mixed—a table spoonful to two gallons of water. Of two colts similar in disposition and sense, one may develop into a steady and valuable family horse, while the other may be vicious, treacherous and unsafe—all because of a difference in the men handling them.—Medical Classics.

From Western Texas.
(Colorado Clipper).

Texas sheep, running from seventy-two to ninety-three pounds, sold in Chicago last week at from \$2.30 to \$2.80.

Steer cattle of almost any age are good property now and meet with a ready sale at fair prices.

Steer cattle can once more hoist their tails and snort as of yore. All ages are in active demand and sales are made every day.

Sheepmen are complaining over the rapid increase of coyotes through the county. Lucas & Parks had thirty-eight sheep killed in one night last week, and most other flockmasters have had losses.

Col. C. C. Pool returned Thursday night from the Indian Territory, where he has been looking after the LT cattle. He will feed about 2,000 steers during the winter, having bought a big lot of corn at twenty cents a bushel and hay at \$2 a ton.

Barnett & McIntyre this week sold to G. E. Light, of Pilot Point, 345 three and four-year-old steers at \$19, and twenty-five cows at \$12. Mr. Light shipped them to Pilot Point Thursday to feed during the winter.

The following were marketed at Kansas City last week: C. C. Slaughter, 100 steers, 1,170 pounds, \$2.75; 97 steers, 1,152 pounds, \$2.75; St. Louis Cattle company, 160 steers, 614 pounds, \$2.20; 504 cows, 819 pounds, \$1.95½.

The spur ranch has raised about 1500 tons of sorghum forage this season, and during the winter will make the experiment of feeding 300 spayed heifers. This plan will be watched with interest by neighboring stockmen.

J. N. Ellis was in San Angelo last week and while there bought 200 two and 300 three-year-old steers from Sim Francis. Terms private. Tuesday Mr. Ellis bought from Smoky Brown 200 one and 70 two-year-old steers at \$8 and \$12.

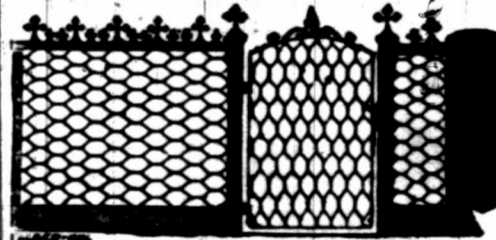
M. V. Johnson this week made a contract with the Continental Cattle company, of Hall county, to pasture 8,000 head of stock cattle on the Dixie ranch until next May. The Dixie is one of the finest ranches in this section and the cattle will doubtless winter well.

The young steer trade is becoming more active in the southwest, but so far the buyers are altogether from our own state, placing the stock in empty pastures for this winter. This is a strong indication that they expect a rise next spring.—Live Stock Journal.

Dr. J. L. Edwards, of Ennis, a pioneer cattle buyer in this country, has been here for some days, and with Mr. Gatewood has purchased the IOA beeves, some 3,400 head, said to be fine animals. They have shipped a few hundred of them and will gather the remainder during November. We are glad to have the doctor with us.

Sales of cattle in Chicago last week, owned in this district: M. Z. Smissen, 108 steers, 874 lbs, \$3; C. C. Slaughter, 201 1,148 lbs, \$2.95; Main Concho company, 159 calves, 165, \$4.10; A. B. Robertson, 54 cows, 771 lbs, \$2.10; 20 cows, 761 lbs, \$2; 5 bulls, 1,010 lbs, \$2; John Harris, 27 cows, 729 lbs, \$2; R. R. Wade, 19 cows, 760 lbs, \$2; 26, 769 lbs, \$2; 20 steers, 862 lbs, \$3; 18, 967 lbs, \$3; Scalling & Tamblin, 80 Indians, 1,048 lbs, \$3.15; 42 steers, 813 lbs, \$2.35; 48 cows, 785 lbs, \$1.95; 110 cows, 760 lbs, \$2.15.

SEDGWICK STEEL WIRE FENCE.



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 Plier. Ask dealers in hardware, or address, **SEDGWICK BROS., RICHMOND, IND.**

10,000 EWES, shearing 3 to 3 1-2 lbs. from one to five years old, will be sold in bunches of 1,000 and upward at \$1.00 per head, if contracted for on or before Sept. 30th, 1888. Address, G. L. Brooks, manager, Albuquerque, N. M.

List of Court Warrants Issued During Month of September, 1888.

A. Varela, treasurer, salary and fees for August.....	\$ 56 00
M. W. Robbins, M. D., county physician, August.....	60 00
O. L. Gregory, assignee, disinfectants for jail use.....	5 00
Albino Baca, salary as jailor for August.....	60 00
Plutarco Baca, salary as jail guard for August.....	40 00
Silvano Gallegos, salary as jail guard for August.....	40 00
C. B. Hickman, salary as clerk and bookkeeper for August..	125 00
Placido Beltran, salary as janitor for August.....	60 00
Abado Garcia, salary as police for August.....	30 00
Manuel Silva, salary as police for August.....	30 00
E. H. Skipwith, salary as chief of police for August.....	35 00
Demetrio Jaramillo, salary as judge of election precinct 49 1888.....	3 00
Francisco Lopez, appropriation for tools, etc., for precinct 18.	30 00
Chas. Blanchard, material for court house repairs.....	6 00
Doroteo Sandoval, police salary for August.....	30 00
Demetrio Martine, police salary for August.....	30 00
Manuel Silva, fees as deputy sheriff.....	75
Eugenio Romero, sheriff, boarding prisoners, guards, etc., for August.....	280 50
Epifana Baca, fees as justice of peace precinct 5 for August.	11 60
Jose Anto Sais, 8 days services as road superintendent precinct 43.....	16 00
Teodora Quintana, court fees for August, 1888, precinct 5..	3 00
F. C. Ogden, work on Red river bridge approach.....	19 35
J. B. Mackle, rent of police office July and August, 1888....	15 00
J. M. Tafoya, clerk, tabular statement and copy.....	200 00
Wm. Wells, repairing culverts at Kearney's gap.....	112 50
B. F. Forsythe, postage for assessor's office.....	3 50
Jose Martin, fees as deputy sheriff precinct 5.....	4 20
Cooley & Hunter, team for public road.....	186 00
Jose Rafael Lucero, salary as probate judge to September 10, 1888.....	133 34
Juan de M. Trujillo, salary as road superintendent, precinct 5.....	20 00
S. S. Mendenhall, fees as deputy sheriff for August.....	13 65
S. S. Cavanaugh, estimate Pacific street culvert.....	735 00
Stock Grower, publishing, May and June, 1888.....	51 60
Hilario Martin, salary as road superintendent precinct 4....	10 00
F. O. Kihlberg, work on county road.....	565 80
George S. Gould, publishing delinquent tax list.....	199 35
Las Vegas News, publishing proceedings of board for July	34 00
J. Reynolds, rent of police office	163 35
J. M. Tafoya, interpreter probate court.....	15 00
J. A. Carruth, blanks for county treasurer.....	10 50
J. A. Carruth, election blanks..	57 75
J. A. Carruth, blanks for sheriff	31 00
Chas. Ilfeld, supplies for jail in August.....	9 57
Felix Martinez, commission on license assessments to August 31, 1888.....	30 65
T. W. Hayward, rent of calaboose, precinct 29 to July 1 1888.....	141 65
Julian Trujillo, stationary for justice of peace precinct 46..	5 00
Melquiades Ramires, salary as road superintendent precinct 17.....	20 00
C. W. Stowe, hauling deceased pauper and digging grave....	10 00
Julian Trujillo, appropriation for roads precinct 14.....	20 00
Chas. Blanchard, tools, etc., for roads precinct 11'.....	24 00
R. A. Kistler, publishing sundry notices.....	114 70
R. A. Kistler, publishing proceedings of board for August	35 75

The Appetite

May be increased, the Digestive organs strengthened, and the bowels regulated, by taking Ayer's Pills. These Pills are purely vegetable in their composition. They contain neither calomel nor any other dangerous drug, and may be taken with perfect safety by persons of all ages.

I was a great sufferer from Dyspepsia and Constipation. I had no appetite, and was constantly afflicted with Headache and Dizziness. I consulted our family doctor, who prescribed for me, at various times, without affording more than temporary relief. I finally commenced taking Ayer's Pills. In a short time my digestion and appetite

IMPROVED

my bowels were regulated, and, by the time I finished two boxes of these Pills my tendency to headaches had disappeared, and I became strong and well.—Darius M. Logan, Wilmington, Del.

I was troubled, for over a year, with Loss of Appetite, and General Debility. I commenced taking Ayer's Pills, and, before finishing half a box of this medicine, my appetite and strength were restored.—C. O. Clark, Danbury, Conn.

Ayer's Pills are the best medicine known to me for regulating the bowels, and for all diseases caused by a disordered Stomach and Liver. I suffered for over three years with Headache, Indigestion, and Constipation. I had no appetite, and was weak and nervous most of the time.

BY USING

three boxes of Ayer's Pills, and at the same time dieting myself, I was completely cured. My digestive organs are now in good order, and I am in perfect health.—P. Lockwood, Topeka, Kans.

Ayer's Pills have benefited me wonderfully. For months I suffered from Indigestion and Headache, was restless at night, and had a bad taste in my mouth every morning. After taking one box of Ayer's Pills, all these troubles disappeared, my food digested well, and my sleep was refreshing.—Henry C. Hemmenway, Rockport, Mass.

I was cured of the Piles by the use of Ayer's Pills. They not only relieved me of that painful disorder, but gave me increased vigor, and restored my health.—John Lazarus, St. John, N. B.

Ayer's Pills,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

15,000 3/4 pound sheep, 90c. head.
12,000 5 pound sheep, \$1.25 per head.
10,000 6 1/2 pound sheep, \$1.50 per head.
8,000 8 pound sheep, \$1.75 per head.
3,000 10 pound sheep, \$2.25 per head.
Address, G. L. Brooks, Manager, Albuquerque, N. M.

STOCK HORSES. WANTED TO BUY GOOD stock horses. Address, with full description and price, H. R. Trask, Liberty, N. M.



KANSAS CITY HAY PRESS COMPANY,

Manufacturers of

The Lightning Hay Press

E. C. LOOY, Manager.

KANSAS CITY. - MO.

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.

Fighting Range Fire In North Texas.

Who first invented this novel method of extinguishing a grass fire on the plains, fame has not heralded. Old Texans declare that when Indians killed buffalo in quantity and feasted, their fires sometimes spread, and a freshly skinned buffalo hide was used by the squaws to smother the flames. Cow-boys (the Texan ones) claim the patent for this novel method of extinguishing fires. The buffalo bunch or mesquite grass, in certain seasons, rather smoulders than blazes, but when the dry spell is continuous the herbage becomes as inflammable as tinder. To lose the naturally cured grass is to weaken the cattle, and lank stock does not winter well. The fire starts, and the cowboy, ever on the alert, sees it. A cigarette has been dropped or a spark from a fire has done the business. It is not a section of country abounding with water, hose, or steam fire-engines. The apparatus for extinguishing the fire is peculiar, and near at hand. Crack! goes a cow-boy's revolver, and knowing exactly how to shoot, a steer falls, with scarce a struggle, and is dead. Instantly a half-dozen cow-boys gather around the dead animal, and they proceed to flay the steer in the most expeditious manner. It is not a skin for the tan-yard to be nicely taken off, but there is left adhering to the hide fully four inches of the meat. It is a very heavy hide. Now two cow-boys tie the ropes to the pendulous shanks of the hide, take a twist of the ropes around the horns of their saddle and spring on their ponies, and plunging spurs into their mounts, off they start at a mad gallop, dragging the hide over the fire and putting it out. Other cow-boys trail along and extinguish what little fire is left.

It is hard work for the wirey little horses that scour the plain. Just as soon as the horses show signs of fire the riders jump off and mount fresh animals. At break-neck speed many miles of fire are followed. The plucky little beasts are not spared, and what they may want in bottom is made up in gameness. A "civilized" American eastern horse could not do such work, for never could he be made to face the burning prairie. Mr. Remington, in his realistic sketch, shows how, when there is a strain on the rope, the cow-boy always throws himself on the opposite side, so as to counterbalance the pull. The public who have been so often treated to the pictures of "a prairie on fire," will not be satisfied unless the artist depicts a scene lurid with flames which bear a certain family resemblance to the burning of Moscow. Such, however, is not the case. Actually it is a low, ugly, sinister fire, where the flames never are high, though the smoke is dense. Of course, if there is timber, then there is a certain amount of grandeur about the conflagration. Mr. Remington pictorially puts exact conditions before readers, and supplements them by writing: "A prairie fire does not burn upon the air, as romantic people have long liked to think it does."—*Harper's Weekly*.

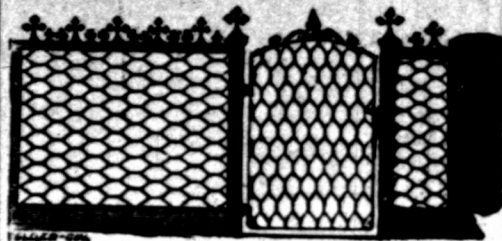
Hundreds of persons who have used Ayer's Hair Vigor attest its value, as a stimulant and tonic, for preventing and curing baldness, cleansing the scalp, and restoring the youthful color to faded and gray hair.

A Remedy for Ticks.

Col. Demuth, in the *N. O. Picayune*, recommends the following emulsion for ticks on cattle: Boll two gallons of water with a pound of soap and mix this, after the soap and water have made suds, with one pint of kerosene oil. Churn this mixture thoroughly for at least ten minutes or run it through the nozzle of a garden watering pot until it has the consistency of cream. This complete mixture is highly important. A hand pump with nozzle is best, but few farmers have such pump. After scraping off all the ticks that can be reached with a sharp knife rub this emulsion on where the ticks are or have been located, rub it in well and the tick plague will gradually disappear.

SCRIP LOCATIONS on surveyed or un surveyed land a specialty. Complete title obtained without delay. Send for circulars and prices. G. L. Brooks, manager, Albuquerque, N. M.

SEDGWICK STEEL WIRE FENCE.



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 Plier. Ask dealers in hardware, or address, **SEDGWICK BROS., RICHMOND, IND.**

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 of Dissolution.

The partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of Cammell & Rutledge, is this day dissolved. All debts due by the late firm for supplies furnished for running cattle and for wages, will be paid by Arthur L. Cammell. **ARTHUR L. CAMELL, JOHN RUTLEDGE, Las Vegas, Sept. 11, 1888.**

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.**

LOST.

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

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

K

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, Col.**

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

NORTHWEST TEXAS.



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

KANSAS.

Watson & Fullington. P. O.: Greensburg, Edwards county, Kansas. Ranch headquarters camp Willow Bar, on Cimarron river, Neutral Strip. All increase branded as in cut. **Additional brands:** **55 10 WK R T H T H U W K** Horse brand **TWT** on the left hip.

MEXICO.



Beresford & Corbet, Postoffice address, Ojitos, Yanoa, 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 hob right. **Additional brands:** **FP** and **Y**

ARIZONA.

Jas. C. Henderson. P. O.: Navajo Springs, Arizona. Range: Sweetwater, N. M. Horse brand, same as cut, both on right side.

NEW MEXICO.

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

RIO ARRIBA COUNTY.



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

VALENCIA COUNTY.

A. L. Cammel. P. O.: Pinos Wells, N. M. Range: Pinos and Trinchera Mountains. Ear marks: Crop right and swallow fork left. Horse brand: **V T** On right side. **Other brands:** **Λ** right side and **L** right side

SIERRA COUNTY.

Henry G. Toussaint. P. O.: Lava Range, near Eagle, Sierra county, N. M. Horse brand, **HGT** left hip. Vent brand on horses under original brand. Other brands on cattle and horses: **U** 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, Pausreca 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.: Eagle, 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. HARGREAVE, C. MITFORD, S. BRIBBLEY, 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: **W O** left side. **22** right hip. **22** right thigh, on the same animal. **U** left hip. Some have same on side.

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,** Pres., Sedalia, Mo. **JOHN M. WHEIDENYER,** 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 I N I +

remain the undivided property of the old firm. Calves following cows in either of these brands are to be branded M I 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 I 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. 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. DANF, 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 I 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: left side. Horse brand: on left hip. Ear marks: Also, two underbits in each ear; crop left underbit right; underbit left crop right.

Robison & Clark Cattle Company. Cattle branded 66 on left side and hip. T, I, H, H. Horse brand, T on right shoulder.

GRANT COUNTY.

Lindsauer Cattle Co. S. LINDSAUER, Manager. P. O.: Deming, N. M. Range, on McKnight's Cienega, on Upper Mimbres. Horse brand, S L 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 L C anywhere on the left side.

MORA COUNTY.

J. F. LaTourrette, President. W. H. Wilcox, 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. Horse brand V on left shoulder. Ear marks.

J. S. Elzea—Cattle branded on right side. Ear marks. 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 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. Increase X on right jaw. Horses branded on left hip same as cattle on left side. Ear marks.

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

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

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

T. F. Maulding—Cattle branded on left side. Horses branded same on left hip. D X M X L X

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. T H T

Horses branded H E on right hip.

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

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

W. T. Marshall. P. O.: Wagon Mound. Range, Escondido, 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. All increase branded as in cut.

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: I O U, F L, J L, R L, O K T. Office: 1754 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. Horse brand, H T

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. C + left side, kept up. Horse brand, 2 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

Farr Bros. P. O.: Watrous, N. M. Range, Red River and Alamacitos. Horse brand, on left shoulder. Other cattle brand, on left side. Also left side. Some cattle are branded with a flying V on side without slash.

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 Tremperos, Colfax, Mora and San Miguel counties. Horse brands, X or MX or T left hip or shoulder. Other Brands: O O H D O D E D All calves branded and marked as in cut, except thoroughbred calves in the O O brand, which is kept up.

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 3 on right shoulder.

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

S. W. Dorsey. P. O.: Chico Springs, New Mexico. Range—Currumpa, San Rafael, Cinnegulla, Perico, Carrizo, Pinipottus, 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, Alamacitos. Ear marks, crop and underbit right; crop and underbit left. Other brands. this brand kept right shoulder, side and hip. Horse brands. Y 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. CAHOOK, Foreman. P. O.: Cimarron Range, Cerososo Canon, Colfax county. Other brands on right shoulder and on left side, also on left hip. Horse brand, X 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 on left hip. branded N

N=N on either side. LX on right hip and side. Additional Brands: N=N on right or 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 W on the right shoulder.

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

S. W. Dorsey. P. O.: Chico Springs, New Mexico. Range—Currumpa, San Rafael, Cinnegulla, Perico, Carrizo, Pinipottus, 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.

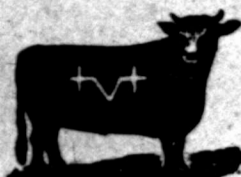
COLFAX COUNTY.



S. A. Kall.

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



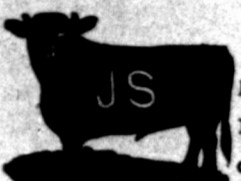
Henry K. T. Lyons.

P. O. Raton, N. M. Range, Sngarite 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. Luccock. 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 Alamos. Ear marks, crop right, underslope left. Horse brand, same as cattle, on left shoulder.



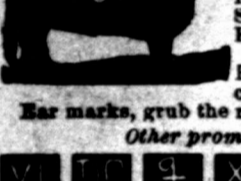
H. S. Gratz.

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 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. FORRES, 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: [Diagrams of various horse brands] all on the right side, and [Diagrams of various horse brands] right hip [Diagram of horse brand] right or left on the left shoulder or thigh. [Diagram of horse brand] on the right hip. [Diagram of horse brand] on the right thigh.

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



Known as the "Stirrup" brand, formerly owned by Porter & Clouthier. Horse brand, same, on the left hip.

Other [Diagrams of horse brands] 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 Barola.

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.

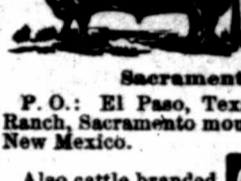


Lynch Bros.

P. O.: Colorado, N. M. Range, La Loma Parda, Sierra Co.; Las Uvas and Sauge Springs, Dona Ana Co. Additional brands: Young stock in Dona Ana Co., thus: [Diagram of horse brand]



Young stock in Sierra Co. thus: [Diagram of horse brand] 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 [Diagram of horse brand] 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: [Diagrams of various horse 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, swallow-fork left.



Jacobo Yrisarri.

P. O. Albuquerque. Range, Trinchera mountains.

Ear marks, swallow-fork, over and under hack in right ear. Other brands same as cut.

SAN MIGUEL COUNTY.



Trujillo Ranch Company.

OF LAS VEGAS.

Office of Browns & 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: [Diagrams of various horse brands]

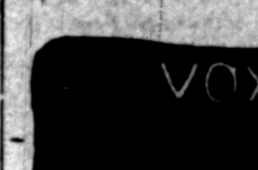
All increase branded as in above cut. Horse brand, same as cut on the left shoulder. Some horses have Star C on the left hip.



C. T. Degraftenreid.

P. O.: Fort Sumner, N. M. Range, Alamo Gordo, 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, V right hip, X right hip or hip. VO on right side or hip. W on right hip. T on right side. Some horses are branded VO



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.

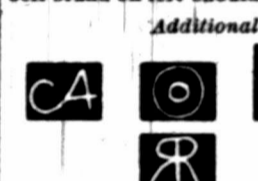


Waddingham Bell Ranch.

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: [Diagrams of various horse brands]



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 [Diagram of horse brand]



Chas. S. Cowan.

P. O. Glorieta, N. M. Ranges, Rincon de las Trozas, Red River, and Cow Creek, Upper Pecos.

Horse brand 7 on left shoulder.

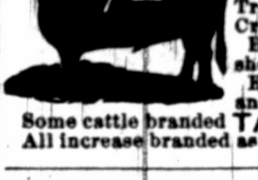
Ear mark, crop the left, and upper half crop right. Some cattle branded TA on left side. All increase branded as in cut.



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 [Diagram of horse brand]



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.

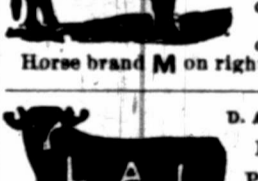
DAY BROTHERS, Managers. P. O.: Liberty, New Mexico.



Hilfeld & Letcher.

Postoffice, Las Vegas, N. M. Range, Alamosas. Also Chas. Hilfeld, I F E

Horse brand, same as cattle. [Diagram of horse brand] and 150



Fond du Lac & Las Vegas Cattle Co.

JAS. GAYNOR, President and Manager. P. O.: Fond du Lac, Wis. Range Liberty Ranch



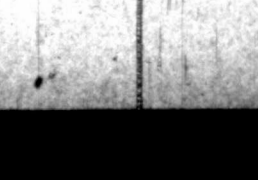
Quincy & Las Vegas Cattle Co.

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



Myers Bros. & Livesey. 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.



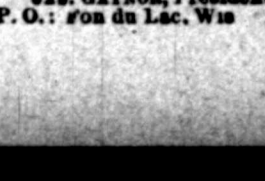
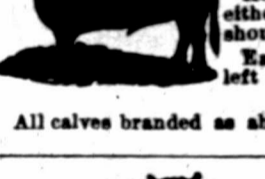
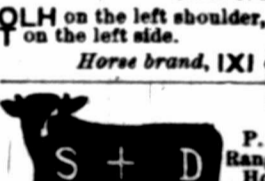
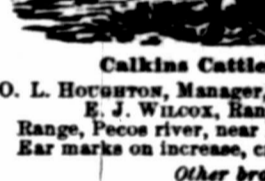
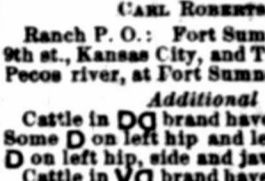
Sam Deas.

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: [Diagrams of various horse brands]

Cattle in DG 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 VO brand have also following brands: Some V on right loin; some T right on loin; some F right side. None of these left brands are kept up. All increase is [Diagram of horse brand] side branded and marked as in cut. All horses branded DG on right thigh.

SAN MIGUEL COUNTY.



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

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

O. L. HOUGHTON, 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: [Diagrams of various horse brands] on the left shoulder, side and hip. [Diagram of horse brand] on the left side, [Diagram of horse brand] on hip. Horse brand, [Diagram of horse brand] on 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 [Diagram of horse brand]

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

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 left side and hip. 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 mail 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.

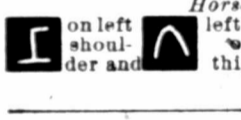


Lea Cattle Company.

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 Agua 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: E side, and also some on side and hip. W side, JB 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: I on left shoulder and A on left hip or thigh. Part branded only on left shoulder thus: [Symbol]



Sutherland & Farrell

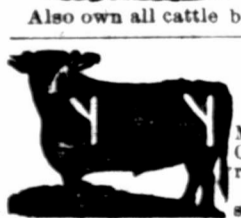
P. O.: Roswell, N. M. Range, Rio Hondo, above Roswell.

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.



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.

WM. 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 2143. 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 the left hip, H on the left hip, brands: C on the left hip, H on the left hip. 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

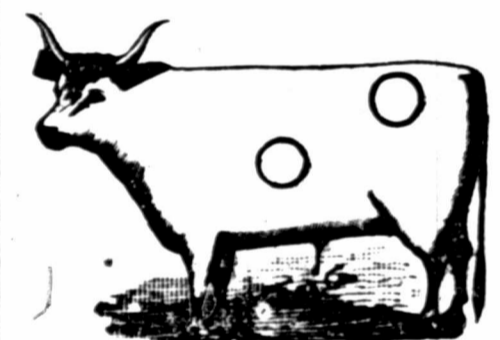
This company will pay a reward of \$300 for each and every conviction and sending to the penitentiary of any one illegally handling any stock in its brands.

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

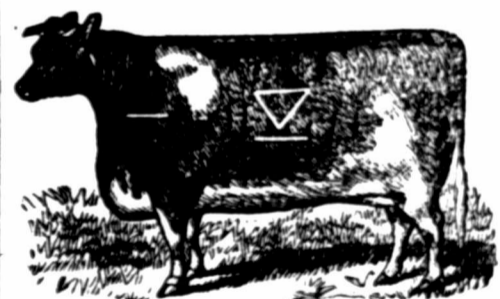
L. P. BRADLEY, Pres. T. S. MUMFORD, Secy. Cebolla Cattle Co. P. O.: Santa Fe, N. M.; box 218. Range, Valencia county, near Fort Wingate. Horse brand, the same.

W. P. METCALF, Superintendent. JAS. A. STINSON, Ranch Manager.

New Mexico Cattle Breeding Company.

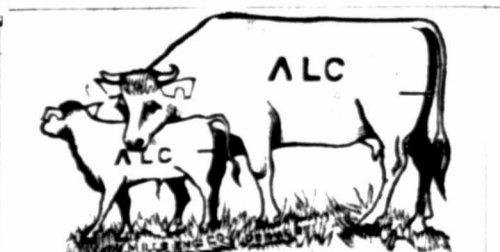


P. O.: Chilili. Range, Estancia grant, Valencia county. Horse brand circle on the left hip.



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 K on left side; since 1883 all branded as in cut. Ear marks, crop right, under half crop left. Horses branded K or M left shoulder.



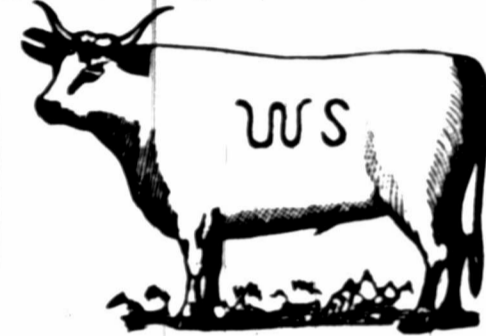
Acoma Land and Cattle Co. P. D. RIDENOUR, President, Kansas City. E. D. BRACKETT, Sec. and Treas., Kansas City. J. E. SAINT, Vice-Prest. and Mgr., Grants, N. M. Range, the Acoma Grant, and territory adjoining west and north. Horse brand, ALC on the left hip.

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 marker on 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.

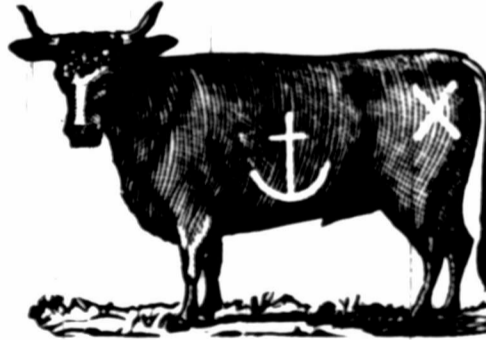


JAMES D. REED, Pres. G. L. BROOKS, Secy. SAM N. DEDRICK, Manager.

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

Other brands: COD left side, right loin. B left side. F left side. Horse brand H left hip saddle horses. H right shoulder 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. WHIGGUR, Manager. P. O.: Fairview, N. M. Range, Ojo Caliente, Socorro county.

Horse Brands: X shoulder hip. V shoulder hip. A shoulder. side. V hip.

SOCORRO COUNTY.

Illinois Cattle Company.

S. P. JOHNS, Manager. JULIUS M. ESTES, 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.



U HORSE BRAND. On the left side and left hip. Ear marks, crop the right and underslope the left.

Glorieta Cattle Co. HOWELL & READ, Managers. 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 COD 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 AD HD HD 40 40. 7HL 7HL 7HL. and HE 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.

This brand kept up. Ranch: Dawson county, Texas. Y 44. A 44.

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

Additional Brands: LS both sides; marked, crop and split both ears. left side; over both sides; crop and half crop, under bit left. split right and split the left. both sides; split each 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.

Fresnell & 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, Ocasas mountains, Socorro county. Horse brand, XK on left shoulder.

JOHN R. HOWELL.



HENRY B. READ. Howell & Read.

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 Pecos springs, Sierra county, N. M.

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



Deer Park Cattle Company.

FRANK H. WINSTON, Manager.

P. O.: Fairview, N. M. Ranches, at Elk mountain, 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 Marcial, Socorro county. Ear marks, crop right and small crop and half circle above and below in left; also, skin cut on nose. Horse brand, same as cut on left hip. Cattle branded either side and hip.



Black Range Land and Cattle Co.

J. B. PETER, 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 F. CLARK, Sec. and Treas., Red Oak, Iowa.

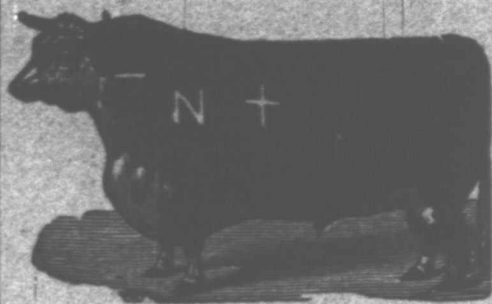


P. O. Magdalena, New Mexico.

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

DETROIT AND RIO GRANDE LIVE STOCK CO.

PHILLIP MOTHERSILL, General Manager.



P. O.: Engle, N. M.

Range, Jornada del Muerto, Caballo and Sa Address mountains.

Ear marks, crop and split left.

Horse brand or JJ left hip.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

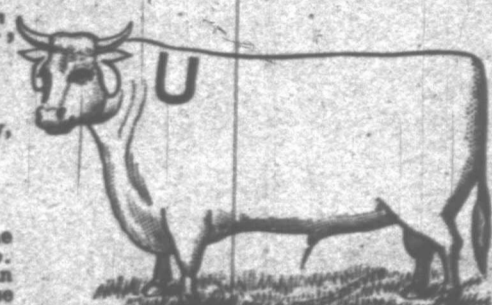
WM. ROBERT,

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,

Jinglebob in both ears

Same brand and marks kept up on both the steer and breeding ranges. All increase of following brands, which I own, marked and branded as in main cut.



Underslope each ear.



Overlope 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 half crop right.



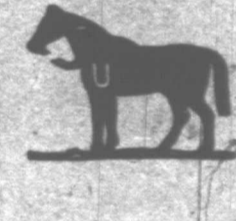
Crop left, underslope right.



Crop left, underslope right.



Crop the right.



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.

H. A. JONES, Range Superintendent.

Postoffice, Frisco, Socorro county, New Mexico.

Range, Tularosa 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. on side. on side. ALA on side, on hip. U on side. Q on side, on side. MON on side, S on hip. on side, S on hip. A on both sides. Other horse brands, U S and JON S on left hip. All brands on left side.

The Armijo House,

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.

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 in the territory. Its nearness to business, street car lines, opera house, depots, etc., make it desirable in every way. Requesting your patronage, respectfully,

CHAS. E. BONSALL, Manager.

W. E. TALBOTT, Proprietor.

THE ANGUS V V RANCH.

KIRBY & CREEK.



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, underbit both ears. on left side, or either side. on either hip. on the left side. on left shoulder, side and hip. Marked, 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:



on left side and upper half crop. on left side, same as boot. on left side and hip. on left side, split in left and underbit in right. on left side, upper half crop. on left side, various ear marks.

on left hip. Ear mark underbit left, crop right. on left hip. Ear mark, bar cattle. on left hip. Ear mark, crop and split in left and underbit in right. on left hip. Ear mark, upper half crop left, under half crop right.

on left hip. Ear mark, upper half crop left, under half crop right.

on left hip. Ear mark, upper half crop left, under half crop right.

on left hip. Ear mark, upper half crop left, under half crop right.

on left hip. Ear mark, upper half crop left, under half crop right.

on left hip. Ear mark, upper half crop left, under half crop right.

on left hip. Ear mark, upper half crop left, under half crop right.



on left side. Various ear marks.

J. RAYNOLDS, President.
 JOSHUA S. RAYNOLDS, Cashier.
 A. B. SMITH, Asst. Cashier.

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

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

The First National Bank

The First National Bank

The First National Bank

LAS VEGAS, N. M.

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.

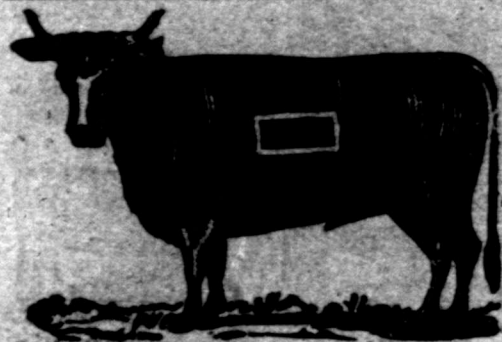
SURPLUS FUND, \$30,000.

Depository of Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad.

Designated U. S. Depository. Depository of A. & P. R. R. and A., T. & S. F. R. R.

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

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 HH TI. 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.



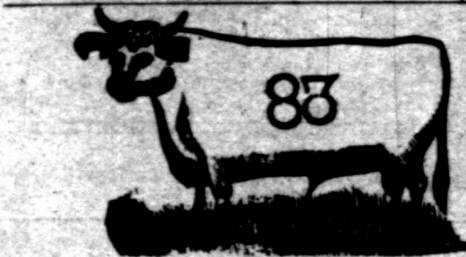
Postoffice, Trinidad, Colorado.
 Range, Lower Apishapa.
 Brand as here given.
 Ear marks, under half crop to left.
 Horse brand same as cattle brand.



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

Additional brands:
 Triangle on jaw. 4 left loin. V right side.
 Pj left side. FS left side. 22 left side.
 Horse brand, HL (connected) on left shoulder.

ARIZONA.



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.



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.



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.



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.

ARIZONA.

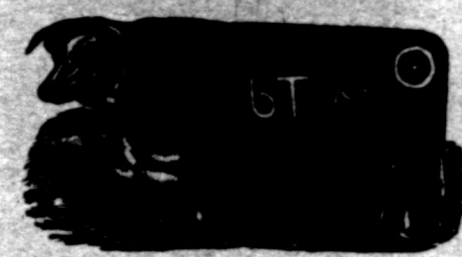
\$1,000 REWARD! I desire to call attention to my marks and brands for cattle, as shown in cut. I sell no stock cattle, and will pay \$1,000 reward for the arrest and conviction of any person or persons unlawfully handling cattle in the following brand and marks.



J. H. Hampton.
 P. O.: 421 Nelson building, Kansas City, Mo.
 Ranch P. O.: Camp Thomas, Arizona.
 Range, on Eagle creek, Graham county, Arizona. WILLIAM CREECH, Foreman.
 Ear marks, crop and split left, crop right.
 Horse brand, on the left shoulder.



Gardiner, Gillies & Wilmerding.
 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 on right 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 underslope the right, swallowfork in left.
 Horse brand, like cut.
 Also own the following brands, kept up:



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:

R. G. McDONALD,

WHOLESALE
 Liquor Dealer

GIVENS' BLOCK, BRIDGE ST.,
 LAS VEGAS, NEW MEXICO.

Special attention given to ranch trade.
 Mail orders for all classes of liquors and cigars carefully attended to.

LANDS—MINES



ANSWER TO INQUIRIES, \$1.00
 REPORT ON ENTRIES, CONTESTS, &c., \$3.00
 Procuring Land Patents, Filing Arguments, and Conducting Contests, on Moderate Terms. Send for circular to
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 WASHINGTON, D. C.
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Well Drills
 FOR EVERY PURPOSE
 SOLD ON TRIAL
 Investment small, profit large. Send 25c. for mailing large illustrated Catalogue with full particulars.
 Manufactured by
 GOULDS & AUSTIN,
 167 & 169 LAKE ST.
 CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
 \$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.
 G. H. PRADY, President.
 J. E. SAINT, Secretary.

COOLEY & HUNTER,

Proprietors Livery, Feed and Sale
 Stables,

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

CHARGES REASONABLE
 Horses and wagons bought, sold or exchanged. All orders by telegraph promptly answered. We take great care to please owners who board their horses at our stables. Constantly on hand a number of well-broke cow ponies in good condition, and ready for use. They are offered for sale at reasonable prices.

S. L. LEON,

THE LEADING
 Grocer, Baker,
 OF LAS VEGAS.

We have also the Finest Line of Fancy and Imported Groceries in New Mexico.

Dealer in Queensware and Glassware.

Ranch Trade Solicited and Prompt Attention given all Mail Orders.

NORTHWEST CORNER OF PLAZA.

C. A. RATHBUN

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 Boots, Shoes,

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

Boots and Shoes to Order.

SOLE AGENT FOR M. D. WELLS & CO.

Stock Grower's Trade Solicited.

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TALLY : BOOKS.

We have on hand, left from last season, a few copies of our well known Tally books.

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100 PAGES,
 Flap Cover and Pencil Holder,
 POCKET SIZE.

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