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ARIZONA MEXICO NEW MEXICO

Live Stock, Feed Farming and Commerce.

Fifth Year, No. 35.

LAS VEGAS, NEW MEXICO, NOVEMBER 10, 1888.

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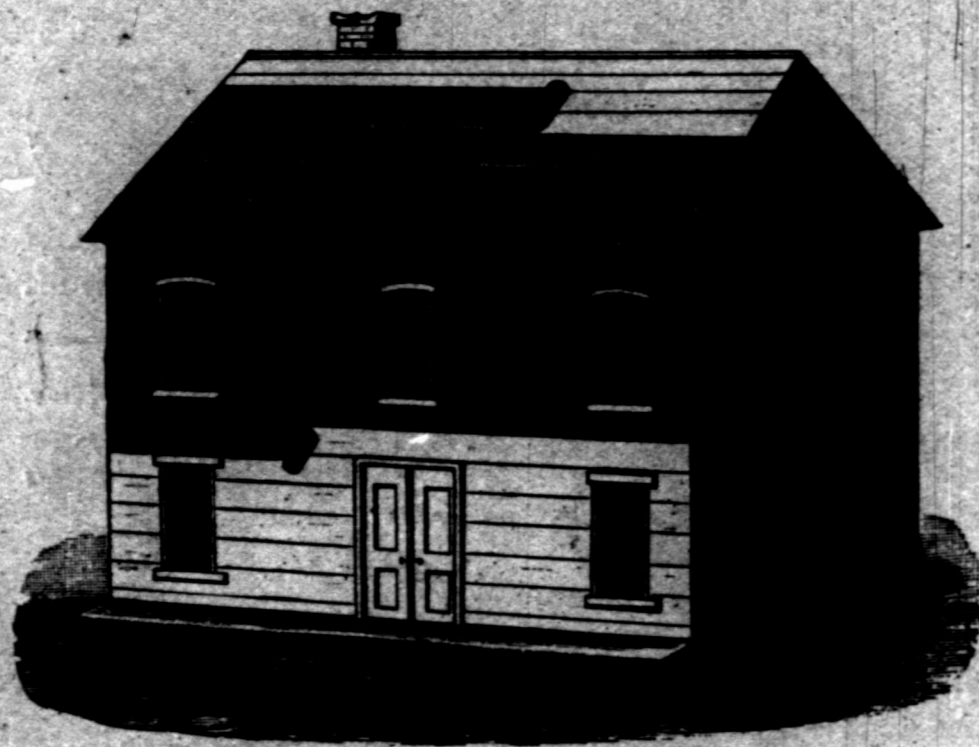
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Main brand.

Additional Brands:



Different ear marks.



Crop left and under-half right.



Horse brand, V left thigh.



Grab the left.



Grab left and crop the right.



Crop left and crop and under-half crop right.



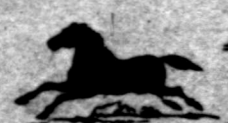
Grab left and crop right.



Crop and split and over bit each ear.



Crop left and under-stone right.



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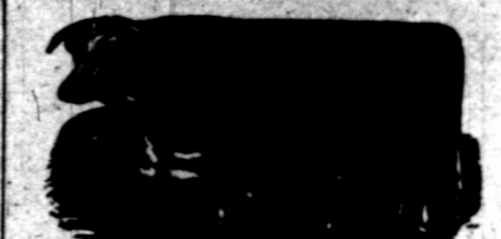
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MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,
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Fifth Year

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STOCK GROWER

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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.

LUMP-JAW government for the territories is now practically ended.

We devote much of our editorial space this week to interviews with prominent cattlemen, whose remarks will be found interesting and valuable upon the points discussed.

THE St. Louis conference promises many good things for the cattle raising industry. The country will not be disappointed in the work to be done there. The beef raiser wants an inning the coming year. He is deserving of the most luxuriant prosperity.

We may all now expect with a hope that will not be dimmed by performance that the future holds much of satisfaction to all in the development of the material resources of the west. Retrogression and retardation of legitimate enterprise belongs to the past so far as the southwest is concerned.

MEAT Inspector Brokate's reports concerning what he saw in the big four markets and slaughter houses, as found in their entirety on another page of this issue, are extremely interesting to every meat consumer. Mr. Armour, however, has expressed much dissatisfaction with the tale of "truthful James" and feels that the public may be d-d as to his methods of running the meat industry. The index finger of the people is directed toward the big four. The result of the peoples' scorn will be realized by the great beef potentates in the sweet by-and-by.

BENJAMIN HARRISON will be the next president of the United States.

THE prospects for the live stock interests of the west are brightening.

MR. ARMOUR'S organ calls the St. Louis conference "the mongrel meeting." Notwithstanding the usual compliment of the *Drivers' Journal* for those who are bravely fighting for relief from the big four grasp, it will probably be seen in due time that the "mongrel meeting" contained a good many thoroughbred—and the thoroughbred usually gets to the wire in advance of all competitors.

TALKS WITH CATTLEMEN.

Brewster Cameron's Views Concerning Arizona Stock Matters, etc.

Brewster Cameron passed through Las Vegas this week on his way to the Cattle Raisers' and Butchers' convention in St. Louis. A representative of the STOCK GROWER, who happened at the depot, had a pleasant interview with Mr. Cameron concerning stock matters generally.

"I look forward," said Mr. Cameron, "with much interest to the convention at St. Louis. It appeals to me solely because it is to be a business conference instead of a hurrah affair. I have been deeply disgusted at cattlemens' conventions, heretofore, with the noisy demonstrations of a few speculators in ranches and cattle, whose manifest purpose was to give a false appearance of prosperity to the cattle business to enable them to unload onto some eastern dupes. Worse even than these fellows were those who used past conventions to entrap the unwary cattle raiser into some beef combine, organized to prey upon the producers. From present appearances, however, the apologists of Mr. Armour and other beef trusts will not use the St. Louis convention to promote any selfish ends.

"The coming winter will be a severe one upon range cattle in southern Arizona unless the weather should be unexceptionally mild. The range there is stocked to its fullest capacity, under the most favorable conditions. Any adverse circumstances, therefore, such as a scarcity of rain in summer or a cold and wet winter must prove disastrous. During the past summer less rain fell than for years. It only rained in spots, consequently feed is very short. A hard winter would sweep away at least 25 per cent. of all the cattle on the range. If we should have a severe winter and the rains next summer come late the losses would not fall short of 50 per cent. Hon. Isaac N. Town, a member of the live stock sanitary commission, estimates that the losses may be even greater

than I have stated them. While these percentages of probable losses are startling they are less than a number of intelligent cattlemen have calculated after a careful study of all the conditions.

"Yes, the live stock sanitary commission of Arizona has done its whole duty. Mr. Town and Mr. Bruce, two of the members, are neighbors of mine. They have labored in that cause with a fidelity which entitles them to the gratitude of every cattle grower in the territory. Whatever may be said of Governor Zulick's appointments generally he gave us a sanitary commission which is a credit to the great industry it protects and an honor to his administration. The president of the commission is Mr. Bruce, a man especially qualified to discharge the important duties of that office.

"There is in Arizona, as in all of the territories, millions of acres of the finest pasture, but there is no water within miles. To make this grass available enterprising ranchmen are now building reservoirs in small arroyos to catch rain water. They hold water, say 10 months in the year. The feed being so much better near them the cattle stay there till the water dries up. This saves the range near the permanent water, the springs and streams, until just before the summer rains, when cattle are poorest and need it most. I would not recommend a range watered wholly by reservoirs unless on a large scale, but there is no other way, with a small expenditure of money, in which a man can enlarge the area of a range which is backed by permanent water. [Mr. Cameron promised to write the STOCK GROWER, giving cost and description of a number of reservoirs recently built by Cameron Bros. on San Rafael ranch.]

"The fact that there is no grass on the ranges to fatten beeves this fall has compelled the principal cattle raisers of southern Arizona to make some experimental tests in feeding alfalfa. Col. H. C. Hooker, who owns more cattle than any one man in Arizona, has rented for a period of years 160 acres of land set in alfalfa, in the Salt River valley, where he will construct mangers and all modern appliances for the economical feeding of cattle. Walter Vail, Colin Cameron and Royal Johnson have also bought large quantities of alfalfa hay in the valley. The general impression of those who bought hay there as well as of those who went to the valley to buy, but did not do so is that the farmers in the Salt River valley, as a rule, cut their alfalfa before it matures and consequently that cattle will not fatten upon it. Cattle feeding is one of the fine arts; with poor hay, even sleepless attention cannot make it a success. The ex-

periments this winter in the valley will probably produce one of the three results, viz: either the farmer will let his alfalfa mature before he cuts it so as to get a hay which will make beef; or the ranchman will buy or lease for a term of years the amount of alfalfa land which he requires, raising his own hay; or what is perhaps still better companies will be organized for the sole purpose of buying range cattle and feeding them on alfalfa by those who understand the business. The results of these feeding experiments are matters of conjecture, but it is certain that the days of fattening cattle upon the open range are gone.

"Of course the object of cutting the hay too green is to get an additional crop. It is as you say, a short-sighted policy, as it must ultimately result to the injury of the valley and the farmers, for the feeders who make unsatisfactory experiments will naturally lose all interest in the Salt River valley, which they are now advertising far and wide as the finest body of agricultural land on earth.

"The suggestion that California should quarantine against the cattle of Arizona and New Mexico is so absurd as to warrant the generally expressed opinion that it originated in the fertile imagination of Armour, who has long been scheming to get the markets of California in his rapacious grasp. I have traveled on horseback over the greater part of Sonora during the past four years. I made it a point to inquire repeatedly as to the health of their herds in that casual manner which is most likely to elicit a truthful answer. There is not a state or territory in the United States which could not be proud of the record of Sonora, where no bovine disease has ever been known; that there is no splenic or Texas fever in Arizona and New Mexico is conclusively shown by the fact that no deaths have occurred from that or any similar disease out of the thousands of fine blooded bulls that have been brought into the herds of both these territories from the eastern states and Europe. This one incontrovertible fact is a complete refutation of the cunning theories of Mr. Armour, who is making a last desperate effort to serve the good people of California with ice-box meat at double the prices which they now pay for healthy beef. The game won't work."

WHAT WILLIAM ROBERT SAYS.

William Robert, of the Chisum ranch, who has been traveling in Germany the past three months, returned to New Mexico this week. In an interesting review of his trip on the Continent, Mr. Robert gave the STOCK GROWER a number of facts relative to the live stock and butcher trade of Germany in particular. What struck him as being quite remarkable was

the high prices paid there for beeves, the best steers selling everywhere for slaughter at from \$7.50 to \$8.50 per cwt. on foot. Cows which are almost a drug in the market here at the present time, and which if sold at all the stock yards' buyer takes at about 50 per cent. of steer values, are there worth within ten per cent. per cwt. of the price of steers. "I cannot understand the discrimination made against cows in our markets," said Mr. Robert, "and I think the buyers in the stockyards are taking advantage of the producer in making so great a difference."

"I visited the abattoirs of all the large cities, where I found much to interest me. Nearly everywhere on the continent the slaughtering of animals whose flesh goes for human consumption is carried on in the cities and towns in a large abattoir, in which are killed and dressed all stock used by the people for meat purposes, and from this establishment the butchers of the city get their supplies. Here all are treated alike. There is no favoritism shown to any one, and the butcher with his little eight by ten stall has the same treatment extended to him as he who cuts up and sells fifty beeves per day.

"No, there is no chance by the Continental system of managing the meat supply business for diseased animals to be slaughtered and the meat sold to the public. There is the keenest inspection by the officials of every detail of the business, which not only extends to the animals driven to the abattoir to be slaughtered, but of the establishments themselves. The abattoirs are free from all offensive smells, and are kept as clean as the housewife keeps her kitchen. My wife accompanied me in my visits to the abattoirs, which she could not have done if they had been otherwise than perfectly clean and sweet smelling. And the result of all this is, that when you eat meat in Germany you have no fears as to its quality. One need have no anxiety as to whether the meat given him at a hotel or restaurant is sound or healthy. All animals are inspected on foot by a competent and trustworthy man who receives his appointment from the city, and he is besides a competent veterinarian and able to judge accurately whether the animal sent up for slaughter is healthy or not. I am convinced from what I saw of the meat traffic of Germany that it will only be a short time before the most advanced of the American cities will adopt the same methods of handling their meat supply that are now in vogue in most parts of Europe. There they consider that the health of the people is protected as well conserved by the enforcement of the most rigid sanitary laws, and the sale of the meat of diseased animals they think the most heinous crime almost that can be committed, for the eating of diseased meats affects the entire population of a city. They cannot understand either why so great laxity prevails in the United States which permits the slaughtering of sick and diseased animals, and the meat therefrom being sold for human consumption. The penalty for such conduct is very severe in Germany. No man attempts to deceive the people with bad meat there a second time. The style of business carried on by the dressed beef houses of Chicago would find no favor in that country. Nothing but healthy meat ever goes to the tables of the consumers.

"The objects hoped to be attained by the St. Louis conference in the direction of giving to the people protection from unhealthy and disease giving meats are most laudable. The cattlemen need relief from the absorbing power at Chicago which, bidding defiance to well known

laws of trade, is gradually breaking every beef producer in the land as well as completely destroying the business of the butcher class. We must have more competition in the buying of what we have to sell. I believe you are on the right track. The people are with you."

One-half Rate to St. Louis.

On November 18 round trip tickets to St. Louis and return for the price of one fare from all points on the A. T. & S. F. railway, will be sold to enable those who wish to visit the St. Louis cattle conference of the 20th instant. These tickets will be good to return until December 2nd. This furnishes a good opportunity to the cattlemen and others in New Mexico and Arizona who may wish to be present on that occasion.

Arizona Interested in the St. Louis Conference.

In response to the published call for a meeting of the executive committee of the Arizona Live Stock association, one was held at Benson on the 30th ult. in which the unanimous expression of opinion was that the coming meeting at St. Louis on November 20th would be one of great interest to the cattle producers of the west, and that it was of great importance that Arizona should be represented, and that the convention should be acquainted with the fact that that territory is in full sympathy with the objects and interests of the convention.

Mr. Rochester Ford, of St. Louis, who is identified with the cattle interests of that territory, was selected as a representative, both to the convention and before the senate committee.

The following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted, and a copy of them forwarded to Mr. Ford:

WHEREAS, The cattle growers of Arizona, in common with all others of the country, have for a series of years past suffered from an unusual and unprecedented depression in their business, which is believed to be due to the unlawful manipulation of the large beef markets of the United States by unprincipled men with unlimited capital, and have been unable in their individual or associated capacity to discover any means of relief,

THEREFORE, The cattle growers of Arizona heartily endorse the action of the United States senate in appointing a committee, with full power, to enquire into and fully investigate all causes that have led to and have continued for so long a time the depression in this branch of business, and desire to express their full sympathy with the objects of the Convention of the Cattle Growers' association of the United States that meets in St. Louis, Missouri, on the 20th of November, 1888, in conference with the Butchers' United association of the United States and the aforementioned honorable senate committee.

Resolved, That Rochester Ford be appointed the delegate to represent Arizona in the convention and before the senate committee in the matters that effect the cattle interests of this territory.

By order of the executive committee of the Territorial Live Stock association.

COLIN CAMERON,
Secretary pro tem.

THE BEEF MONOPOLY.

The Conference at St. Louis—President Andrews on the Situation.

The Republic has been instrumental in promoting one of the most important commercial movements ever inaugurated, the outcome of which will be the complete readjustment, on an entirely new basis, of the live stock trade of the country. The convention at Exposition hall, November 20, will be the first step in the direction of reform, and will devise measures that cannot fail to end the monopoly of the big four. There will be fully 1,500 delegates present, cheap rates having been made by the railroads all over the country. All of the butchers' associations will send representatives, the cattle

interests will have delegations from the great southwest and west, and boards of health of several of the large cities will have officers present to discuss the sanitary features of the movement. Health boards of Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Detroit have already signified their intention to participate in the debate.

Governor Luce, of Michigan, Gov. Moonlight, of Wyoming, Ex-Governor Hadley and Jefferson Reynolds, of New Mexico, Hon. A. L. Stunkey, president of State Alliance, Iowa, Hon. Brewster Cameron, of Arizona, and other distinguished gentlemen will be present.

PRESIDENT ANDREWS' VIEWS.

The Hon. T. T. D. Andrews, president of the International Range association, passed through St. Louis yesterday on his return to Texas from Montana, where he has just concluded the fall shipments of beeves from the ranges of which he is manager. Mr. Andrews stated to a *Republic* reporter that the northwestern cattlemen, with whom he had conversed on the subject, took a deep interest in the success of the meeting of cattlemen and butchers to be held in St. Louis November 20, and quite a number of them will attend the meeting. Mr. Andrews further states that he had received letters from prominent western cattlemen representing interests in all parts of the range country, pledging their support to the measures which the St. Louis meeting proposes to inaugurate; to re-establish competitive cattle markets, and to have such sanitary laws enacted as will raise our beef products above all suspicion of disease. While the entire west, judging by the expressions of the western newspapers, and by statements of western men, is substantially a unit in support of the meeting, at the same time it would not be surprising if some few unprincipled papers were purchased by the beef combine to oppose the efforts the cattlemen and butchers of the country are making to emancipate themselves from the beef monopoly, which has rendered their business unprofitable, and is fast making their condition one of servitude to these soulless combines. The beef question can only be successfully handled by concert of action on the part of all interested parties in the United States.

"It is for this reason," continued Mr. Andrews, "that the International Range association, which is a local association in a national sense, being made up in its membership entirely of men from the range country, cannot successfully accomplish the work of re-establishing competitive cattle markets in the United States, and break up the power of the present beef combine, without the co-operation of the cattle raisers and cattle feeders of the western and central states, as well as of the butchers of the entire country. The Consolidated Cattle Growers' association, which is an outgrowth of the old Chicago and St. Louis associations, is an association which is participated in at its meetings by live stock commission merchants, dressed beef operators, dairymen, breeders, newspaper men and cattlemen, representing in the aggregate such diverse interests that it cannot be expected to handle the beef question, for the reason that if this association should take action looking towards the re-establishment of competitive cattle markets, it would prove detrimental to the interests of the Chicago dressed beef operators, who, I am informed, yearly contribute money to defray the expenses of the association. I have heard that Col. Charles James, president of the Butchers' National Protective association, attended a meeting of the Consolidated Cattle Growers' association in Chicago at the request of some Texas rangemen, and when he had obtained the floor and attempted to speak on the beef question, to show up the peniculous methods of the Chicago packers and the evil effects their operations had on the cattle producers and butchers, he was promptly ruled out of order.

DICTATING PRICES.

The cattle industry has been suffering for years from the operations of the Chicago dressed beef operators, who have obtained such control of the markets of the

country as to enable them to dictate prices to both producers and consumers, and the association which claims to represent the cattle interests of the country, which does not take action to protect the beef producers which injuriously effect their interests, falls short of doing what it should do to benefit the interests it claims to represent. The cattle business is pursued like all other businesses—for the sake of making money. The business of raising cattle, as well as the business of fattening them for market, was a profitable one as long as the beef trade was subject to natural conditions; in other words, as long as we had competitive buyers at our markets. Now that all competition has been virtually crushed out, and that four or five firms have almost absolute control of the markets, the cattle business is not prosperous, and is not paying satisfactory interest on the money invested. When we consider that west of the Mississippi alone, investments in cattle amount to over \$500,000,000, and that these investments are not remunerative, even though the consumers of meat products are paying as much on an average throughout the nation for meat as they paid at a time when cattle values were one-third higher than they are to-day, and when the business was prosperous, it will be seen that something was radically wrong, and that it is high time for the people, who are interested in the beef trade, to unite and take steps to redress the grievances from which they are suffering. If any of our National Cattle Growers' associations had heretofore taken steps to promote the beef interests untold millions of dollars would have been saved to the cattle producers of the nation and the beef combine would have been broken before they had acquired their present enormous power.

A STIRRING INDICTMENT.

"As a cattleman whose entire interests are identified with the cattle industry," added the speaker warmly, "and as one whose life-time friends have their all invested in cattle, I propose to do all I can, before it is too late, to prevent the meat trade of the United States from passing for all time into the hands of a few monopolists, who corner the food products of the nation, and sell to a confiding public, animal fats, cottonseed oil and other ingredients, under the label of 'Refined Lard,' who have absorbed millions of dollars in rebates from railroads, and who, according to authentic reports, sell meat from diseased animals and seek to make money regardless of every consideration of public health, public interest, or anything save their own rapacious greed. The people of the United States, through the instrumentality of the press of the country, which has nobly espoused their cause are being educated up to the knowledge that cancer, consumption and other terrible maladies that are decimating our population are transmitted to people eating meat from animals affected with cancerous sores and tuberculosis. The people of the United States, by means of the press, are being rapidly made aware of the fact that the Chicago dressed beef operators, as reported by reliable meat inspectors connected with the health departments of Pittsburg and St. Louis, are slaughtering diseased cattle and their meat sold to the public for food. I am credibly informed that it will be established before the United States senate committee charged with the investigation of the beef trade, of which Senator Vest is chairman, that whole train-loads of cattle affected with splenic fever have been purchased by these firms at greatly reduced prices on account of their diseased condition, and their meat marketed. I believe in telling the truth, and instead of hiding facts, I believe in applying remedies to cure evils.

INSPECTION LAWS NEEDED.

"I, therefore, favor the enactment, by the states of live stock inspection laws requiring towns and cities to appoint inspectors to condemn all meat that does not come from animals inspected by them and found to be healthy. Laws of this character, rigidly enforced, will restore public confidence in the purity of our meat products, and the demand for beef will undoubtedly be increased in the United States alone fully one-third more than it is to-day. The fear of contracting disease by reason of eating diseased meat is fast curtailing the demand for beef in

[Continued on Seventh page.]

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NOT FIT FOR FOOD.

Much of the Beef Killed in Chicago and Kansas City.

Inspector Brokate's Sensational Diary of His Official Visit.

A Report Which Will be Laid Before the United States Senatorial Committee in St. Louis—Horrible Condition of Many of the Cattle Slaughtered in the City By the Lake—Some Interesting Facts Which Will Not Delight the Consumers of Canned Beef—The Report in Full.

In the following way says the *St. Louis Post Dispatch* Mr. Christopher Brokate, meat inspector of the city, who has returned from a visit to the dressed beef establishments of Chicago and Kansas City, gives an account of his visit. The visit of Mr. Brokate was made for the purpose of investigating the condition of the cattle received at and beef shipped from the great dressed beef houses, and was made at the suggestion of Health Commissioner Dudley, whose attention had been attracted by the very unfavorable report made by the health commissioner of Pittsburgh, Pa., upon the Chicago beef export trade. Before his departure Mr. Brokate held a long conference with the commissioner, and at his instance made a most searching investigation, and reported its result to the proper authorities.

In addition to his duties as meat inspector, Mr. Brokate also made a report for the benefit of the Butchers' National Protective association, of which he is president, and on behalf of the National Range association and the St. Louis Butchers' Union, which he was deputed to represent. This report will be laid before the senatorial committee, of which George G. Vest is chairman, which will meet in this city on November 18 to investigate the question of the shipment of dressed beef, and will also be submitted to the convention of cattle growers and butchers which assembles on November 20. An attendance of three four thousand is expected at the latter meeting. The report is a terrible one for meat consumers to read and it shows what chances meat eaters take who eat flesh that comes either from Chicago or Kansas City.

THE SITUATION AT CHICAGO.

Dr. G. F. Dudley, Health Commissioner:

Sir—Respectfully make my official report in regard to my visit to Chicago to investigate the shipment of dressed beef and cattle in said city:

September 26, 1888.—Arrived at the stock yards about 12 p. m. and at once took a stroll through the yard to see whether or not I should find any sick and diseased cattle.

In Division A, Scale House No. 4 and pen No. 27, I found two cows afflicted with the cancer or commonly known as lump-jaw cattle in a very bad condition, so that matter was running out of the sore very freely. I inquired and was informed that they were there for sale.

Pen No. 16 and 33 in the same division were two steers what we commonly call down steers, both of them bruised to such an extent that they were hardly able to stand up, the one steer in pen No. 16 had one of his horns broken some time already and maggots were crawling around the broken part of the same.

Walking along around the yard, I came to division C, pen No. 9, where parties were loading a Texas steer on a cart, which was afflicted with the Texas fever undoubtedly. As those parties had the steer loaded on the cart and were just driving off two boys came along the alley and asked the driver: "Where is the steer going to—Bro's?" The driver of the cart did not answer, but drove off in great speed towards the slaughter houses. I followed the cart, but was unable to keep up with it, as he was driving too fast. I then inquired of several people where those steers would go to and the answer was, "To those large slaughter houses."

I was informed by several prominent butchers from Chicago that on Monday, the 24th of September, —& Co., had bought 300 head of western Texas cattle, knowing them to be sleepy cattle, that is, sick or diseased with some disease

and liable to die at any time. Those cattle were sold by a prominent commission firm at the yard to P. Armour & Co., and there is no doubt in my mind but what the meat of said cattle went on the table of the human families. It is also a known fact at the Chicago stock yards that the great dressed beef firm—& Co., have frequently brought their diseased cattle from a distillery in Peoria, Ill., to Chicago and had them killed on the sly. It can be proven by a number of witnesses, as I have been informed.

Thursday, September 27.—Arrived at the stock yard about 6 a. m. and witnessed the unloading of about seventy car loads of cattle. There were about thirty-five down cattle in the lot, of which half of them were totally unfit for human food, with broken legs, tramped upon so that the blood was shining through the hide. It was a horrible sight when about a half dozen men were throwing a long rope around the steers' neck and pulling the poor brute inch by inch out of the car, where the steer ought to have been killed right in the car, as the meat was unfit for human food and at the same time it was ending the poor brute's suffering.

During all this ceremony, pulling those poor animals out of the car on the platform, a half-dozen or more (so-called) butchers were waiting their chances to buy those diseased cattle for little or nothing, and then, as they said themselves, doctoring them up and sell the meat. I then went into —& Co.'s establishment where they slaughter and ship the dressed beef. Going into their house I passed a door-way where they were sliding the fresh killed beef out from the slaughter house onto an elevator. They were putting four sides of beef on to the elevator and then hoisted them up into the second story into a refrigerator, as I was informed. While I was standing and watching the beef coming out of the slaughter house, two sides of beef as bloody and tainted as possibly could be, were slid out on the platform of the elevator. I asked the man that was running the elevator what the firm was doing with such meat at that. Says he: "All that meat goes into the cooler first, and the beef that is too bad and can't be trimmed up they put that into can beef."

Next I went into one of their refrigerators and examined all the beef hanging in there, which was all good beef. I then went into another refrigerator where two butchers were pushing the chilled beef out on the platform. I examined the lot of beef which they were pushing out of the refrigerator, and I am willing to go under oath and swear to my best knowledge and belief, that those cattle were diseased at the time they were slaughtered and would stick to my hand when touched. In particular I noticed seven cattle hanging in there which were so bruised and cut up that it didn't need a practical butcher to notice that such meat was not fit for human food.

I went around and examined the other beef in the refrigerator, which was all O. K. At that time they had all the beef of that lot they were working at out of the refrigerator, and one man asked the other how many were there in that lot, and the answer was seventy. Then I went into another refrigerator and examined all the beef therein, and found the same O. K. I also went into the slaughter houses where they were killing hogs and sheep and found everything O. K.

September 28, 1888.—At 7 o'clock a. m. I was at the stock yard and watched the unloading of stock. The usual number of downers were unloaded. The platform near the railroad track looked more like a cattle graveyard than anything else. Down suffering cattle remained lying on the platform generally until many train loads were unloaded before they were sold to those (so-called) butchers and hauled away.

Next place I visited was —Bro's slaughter house, where they were killing cattle, sheep and hogs, and found everything O. K. while I was in the slaughter houses.

I then went into several of their refrigerators, and found in one of them five down carcasses of beef which should under no circumstances be sold here in St. Louis as meat fit for human food. I next went to —Bro's cattle pens, which are all located close to the slaughter house.

All the cattle for those dressed beef companies which are bought by those corporations for slaughtering are driven over the chutes or viaduct into their close pens right near the slaughter house. In the corner pen close to —& Co.'s bone and tallow house was a large brindle like speckled cow, which was literally covered with a solid mass of scabs; in my opinion it was a disease which is known as mange, something like the itch. The looks of the animal was enough but it was slaughtered and the meat sold for human food. In pen No. 28, second next to the one I just mentioned were a lot of Texas cows. Among those I saw five cows which were heavy with calves and should under no circumstances have been killed and the meat sold for human food.

In the next pen on which I couldn't find a number were a lot of Texas steers, among which was one red steer with a big jaw or cancer.

About 2 p. m. I started for the Transit house to get my dinner. Entering the stock yard, I met a cart coming out of the yard with a white steer on it. Suspecting that something was wrong, I followed that cart up until it drove right under —& Co.'s slaughter houses, which may be called a cellar and where they are salting their hides.

In this place the cart with the white steer on it drove and backed up against a chute which was leading into the slaughter houses. I examined the steer and satisfied myself that it was not a bruised or a down steer, but it had, in my opinion, the Texas fever. I then went up-stairs to go into the slaughter house, and right at the entrance of the slaughter house I met a Chicago butcher, Mr. —, doing business on Halstead street. I informed him of my mission, and both of us went into the slaughter house. A chain was thrown down into the chute and tied on the hind leg of the steer, which was hoisted up into the slaughter house, killed and dressed and undoubtedly sold for human food. I further noticed that they were killing a very bad lot of cattle which were all bruised up, which I should call downers, and not fit to be used for canning purposes nor any other purpose.

September 29, 1888, I went to the stock yard about 9 o'clock a. m., but on account of it being Saturday there was not much business done. I went to several places where they were killing hogs, but found everything O. K.

I beg leave to report to you, sir, that there is no inspection of any kind from the time the cattle arrive in the stock yard until they are put in the refrigerator. If there was any inspection at all those down and diseased which I saw ought to have been condemned and the meat used for

something else than for human food. And if those large dressed beef companies have any inspectors of their own, as they claim they have, why in the name of common sense do they allow such steers to be killed in their slaughter house, as the one white steer of which I have made report that was brought to —& Co.'s slaughter house and killed?

Chicago has two meat inspectors, as I have been informed, but the stock yards are outside of the city limits, therefore the inspectors have no power to act.

In my opinion there is absolutely no precaution taken in regard to shipping meat from slaughter houses, and as long as this system is continued by those large beef dealers so long can we expect that we will have diseased meat on our markets. It seems to me nothing short of legislation requiring that all cattle be inspected on hoof within the state in which they are offered for sale will give our citizens that protection to which they are justly entitled. Respectfully submitted.

CHR. BROKATE, Meat Inspector.
St. Louis, Mo., October 24, 1888.

THE SITUATION AT KANSAS CITY.

Dr. G. F. Dudley, Health Commissioner:

Sir—I respectfully make my official report in regard to my visit to Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas City, Kan., to investigate the shipment of dressed beef and cattle in said cities:

Kansas City, October 12, 1888.—Arrived at the stock yards about 7 a. m., both stock yards lying close together, Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas City, Kan., and only the state line parts the yards from each other. I at once went through the yards in search for diseased stock, but could not find any with the exception of down cattle and crippled hogs. I ascertained, through inquiring, that in Kansas City, Kan., there was a live stock inspection law and that the inspector would be about to inspect those down stock, and if found in too bad a condition the animals would be killed and the carcasses delivered to the rendering establishment for rendering purposes only.

In Kansas City, Mo., I was informed there was only one meat inspector, who had no power over live stock at the yards. I then went to —Bro's slaughter house, which lies on the other side of the Kansas river. Their cattle are most of them bought at the two stock yards and driven over the viaduct into the pens connected with the slaughter houses. Arriving at the establishment I was told to get a permit and one of their workmen out in the yard, pointed a watchman out to me as the one to apply for a permit. I went up to the gentleman pointed out to me and asked him to please give me a permit to get in the building, as I would like to see them working. The gentleman scrutinized me very sharply and finally said: "I can only let you go into the slaughter house. I guess you are all right." He then pointed to the stairway for me and I went in. During the time I was in the slaughter house (say about one hour) they killed two down steers. One of them was in such a bad condition, bruised and sore, that it was a shame for such a large firm to even attempt to trim such meat, but they washed it and brushed it down and put it into their refrigerator. Such carcasses of beef should have been hauled away out of the slaughter house at once without any trimming, and given to city dead animal contractor or some other rendering establishment and used for something else than for human food. Such beef as that wouldn't stand a ghost of a show of being killed and offered for sale here in St. Louis. Unable to get into their refrigerators, I then went out to their cattle pens and found one red and white speckled 3-year old native steer in the pen next to their close pen. The close pen is right on their slaughter house, where the cattle are driven into and knocked down and then pulled into the slaughter houses and dressed. Said steer, as above described, had a big jaw or cancer on the right of the jaw and one of the worst kind, as the matter was running freely out of the wound. I remained outside of the fence of the cattle pen until they were driven into the close pen to see whether or not they would also drive this cancered bullock into the close pen. The steer was driven in, and there is no doubt but what the steer was killed with the balance of them and the meat sold to poison the purchaser.

Kansas City, October 13, 1888.—Arrived at the stock yard at about 7 a. m. and watched the unloading of the stock. The receipts were very small on account of it being Saturday, and therefore very little down stock was unloaded. I next went to —company's establishment and received a permit to go through their slaughter house, where they were killing their cattle, sheep and hogs. First I went through the slaughter house where they were killing their cattle and found everything O. K. Next I went to where they were killing sheep, and found everything O. K. Then I went to their hog slaughter house, and everything was O. K., with the exception of their killing many piggy sows, which, under a live stock inspection law, should not have been killed, as the meat is not fit for human food. Anxious to go through the establishment, I went to the superintendent's office and made myself known.

Mr. —, the superintendent, at once went with me through the whole building. First we went through the trimming room, where they were trimming out the meat for canning beef, and I found everything O. K. Next we went to the sausage factory, but on account of the foreman not being there we could not go through the factory. Next we went through the canning establishment, where they salt the meat and boil it for canning purposes, and found everything O. K. Next we went through all their cattle pens and I examined all their stock very closely and found nothing but good, healthy stock in the pens. Mr. —informed me in regard to the live stock inspection that it would be hard for them to kill any diseased cattle. Wishing to satisfy myself in regard to it, I went to the live stock exchange at the stock yard and was introduced to Mr. —, Superintendent of the yard. Mr. —explained everything in regard to the work of their inspection to me, and at once sent for their inspector, Mr. —, an old time butcher and, in my opinion, just the right man in the right position.

In regard to the cancered steer which I had seen at —'s establishment, Mr. —could not account for it. In my opinion, it is impossible for one inspector to inspect all the stock that arrives at the yard. There should be at least three inspectors to do the work properly and it is therefore a very easy matter for those large butchers to kill some diseased stock now and then. According to their laws, the inspector shoots the stock whenever he finds them to be diseased and has them delivered to the rendering establishment.

Mr. —also informed me that within a week he

followed a down steer up to —'s establishment and waited until the steer was killed and then condemned and confiscated the meat and notified the superintendent of the firm that in case he, Mr. —, would catch them again doing that he would be compelled to bring them into court, and that the fact would be made public. We then went through the stock yard and examined the stock arrived. In block No. 12 we found a down steer. Mr. —examined the steer very closely and found that he was not fit to be sold for human food, took his revolver out and killed the bullock and notified the rendering companies at once to haul the bullock away to their establishment.

I beg leave to report, that there is not one-half as many diseased stock killed here in Kansas City as there are in Chicago, because they have a live stock inspection law and a good inspector who fears nobody to carry out the law, but at the same time there should be more inspectors for the benefit and health of the public.

We should have live stock inspection in every state in the Union, also in every city where cattle are slaughtered, so many inspectors according to its population. This should be to protect the honest butchers, as well as the public in general.

It is really strange that the butchers have to come together to recommend something that should be done by the men that the people have elected by only giving them notice of the necessity of any law which is for the good of our people and our country. As long as we have no live stock inspection, so long we will have diseased meat coming on the tables of our families. Respectfully submitted.

CHR. BROKATE, Meat Inspector.
St. Louis, Mo., October 15, 1888.

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.

An Important Gathering.

The meeting of cattlemen and butchers to be held in St. Louis November 20th, next, is one of the most important gatherings in the history of the cattle business. By accident or by design the whole cattle industry is oppressed to the point of rebellion by a wealthy syndicate of dressed beef packers in Chicago, popularly known as the "big four." Without going into a review of the methods and causes which brought about this state of affairs, the stubborn fact is presented that the Chicago syndicate are the only large buyers of cattle in existence to-day. They absolutely control the whole cattle trade, and thereby destroy the great regulator of prices in all the affairs of commerce—competition. This bare fact is enough to warrant the cattlemen and butchers in going to any legitimate extremes to restore competitive markets. The syndicate fixes the price of live cattle to the cattle grower, and has, by methods of procedure similar to the operations of the Standard and American oil companies, forced the local butchers in the principal northwestern cities out of the market and compelled them to buy dressed beef at arbitrary prices. This cutting on both edges has made a common grievance to cattlemen and butchers, and they are determined to break the back of the syndicate.

In addition to these high-handed methods of extortion it has been conclusively proved by reliable witnesses that the syndicate does not scruple to use diseased cattle in their slaughter pens, thus spreading disease, and possibly death, among the consumers of dressed beef. This fact alone is sufficient provocation for radical action. But, aside from the injustice done this great industry and the danger which threatens the health of the consumers of dressed beef, the syndicate is one of many similar monopolies, more recently denominated "trusts," which have grown up lately in America and which need to be rebuked. In almost every line of commerce there is a trust. The people are scarcely through lamenting the burdens of one before another springs up to more sorely oppress. Something must be done, and the 20th of November is as good a time as any. An example must be made, and the big four furnishes an inviting test. *Texas Farm and Ranch* wishes the movement the fullest success and hopes it will be the first chapter in a continued story of trust destruction.

A single bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla will establish the merits of this medicine as a blood purifier. Many thousands of people are yearly cured of chronic diseases by the faithful use of this remedy. It is unequalled for the cure of scrofula.

Foreign Farm and Stock Notes.

(American Agriculturist.)
The Oxfordshire Down Breeders' association has been organized at Oxford, Eng., with Mr. Rew, of Oxford, as secretary. A flock book is to be at once established, with stringent rules of entry to exclude all but the choicest and purest bred stock.

Nearly \$20,000,000 of real estate mortgages, mostly on farming or grazing lands, were written in New Zealand during the past fiscal year, while about \$15,000,000 of such mortgages were paid off. About \$125,000,000 of such mortgages are still in force in that country.

Claims amounting to nearly a million dollars are before the rabbit branch of the New Wales lands department. The proposed rabbit proof fence from Kentucky to Glen-Innes, a distance of one hundred and eighty miles, will cost in the neighborhood of \$6,500,000.

The right to graze stock on 20,576 square miles of public land in southern Australia sold this year at an average of \$9.32 per square mile, or about fifteen cents per acre. On the western plains in America grazing seldom sells for less than twenty-five cents per acre, and usually more is charged.

A new plant for ensilage is the *lathyrus sylvesteris*, or everlasting pea, which thrives on the most sterile and arid soils, forms excellent fodder for cattle when treated as ensilage, and is quite as nutritious as clover. It is claimed that practical experiments in France have demonstrated its value, but we have been unable, after diligent inquiry, to verify the accuracy of this statement.

During the severe droughts in New South Wales, when all other herbage is completely dried up, the Wilga tree, *geijera parviflora*, affords good fodder for all kinds of stock, which eat its leaves with avidity. It is also highly ornamental, having somewhat the appearance of the weeping willow. If this plant or small tree should be a rapid grower and at the same time nutritious, it would be valuable for the dry regions of Southern California and Arizona, as it grows about latitude 30. Botanically it is closely related to the *zanthoxylum* or prickly ash.

A wool trust or combination of the two great wool-selling firms of Goldsbrough & Co., of Melbourne, and Mort & Co., of Sydney, is causing much comment among Australian wool growers. It is proposed to make Sydney the wool mart of Australia, although Melbourne still contends for the honor. The profits of the wool dealing business are certainly enormous, as the shareholders of the combined firm of Goldsbrough, Mort & Co. have voted to issue 300,000 new shares of \$50 each, which are selling above par. The old firm of Mort & Co. has paid 8 per cent annually, besides carrying as much more to its reserve fund.

The *American Agriculturist* has already called attention to South America as the probable foreign market of the future for thoroughbred cattle. And now comes the *Mark Lane Express*, of London, with this statement: "During the past twelve months, many of the best cattle, sheep and horses bred in this country have been taken away by South American purchasers. And the cry is, 'still they come.' The demand is increasing. Breeders of all classes of pedigree stock are sharing in the superfluous wealth of the great, young country, and there is every prospect of the trade still developing considerably." It is a significant fact that of the 124 exportation certificates granted by the English Shorthorn society from June 5th, to July 30th, last, all but five went to South America.

Irrigation is probably carried on most extensively and carefully in India. A recent official report shows that in the province of Punjab there were, at the close of last year, 3,770 of main canals and 5,675 miles of distributing ditches, which served to irrigate about two million acres of land. The crops taken from this area last year were very near equal in value to the entire cost of the irrigating system. Three of the main canals are nearly seven hundred miles long. One is five hundred and twenty-six miles long and three others are over two hundred miles in length. The system is under government auspices, and returns a net profit of 3 1/2 per cent on its cost, and a greater profit is expected when the work is fully completed; one

hundred miles of main canal and a thousand miles of distributing ditches are now under construction, and more are contemplated. Nearly half the irrigating area was last year planted in wheat. This experience will be gratifying news to American readers in view of the stupendous irrigation works now under consideration by the United States government.

A further impetus has been given to the business of growing mutton in New Zealand and for the English market, by contracts which have just been made by the Canterbury Freezing Co. to freight 180,000 sheep annually for the next two years, at a rate not exceeding two cents per pound. The ships employed will now carry from 24,000 to 30,000 carcasses each, against 10,000 to 12,000 carcasses formerly. The exports last year from New Zealand alone were 750,000 carcasses, which were 240,000 in excess of 1886. The other charges between the producer and consumer are about two cents per pound, making the total cost to the New Zealand grower of laying his mutton down in the English market four cents per pound. The mutton sells at from seven to twelve cents per pound at wholesale, leaving the grower from three to eight cents per pound, in addition to skin and fat.

It is no longer denied that Australian sheep have for years been suffering from the want of fresh blood from other countries. The absurd quarantine laws which prevented the importation of sheep from America and Europe have lately been repealed in most of the colonies, and American sheep can now be sent direct to West Australia, Queensland, Victoria, New Zealand and Tasmania. To be admitted into New South Wales, however, American sheep must be shipped via London, where they are to be quarantined for fourteen days, and if found unhealthy, are to be slaughtered without compensation; if all right they may proceed to Sydney, where they will be admitted after a further quarantine if healthy, but slaughtered without pay if any are sick. Owing to the enormous expenses of complying with this law, we doubt if any American breeders will export any. The only shipment made since the repeal of the old laws, arrived in Sydney in February via London. It consisted of one hundred and sixty head from Vermont, and was sold to S. McCaughey, of Coonong, Uruba District, N. S. W.

A Curious Fact About Plains' Horses.

So much has been written of the horse of the plains, which, folded upon the dew-kissed grass of the prairie, has never known a halter or a touch of a man's hand that descriptive reference to their fleetness, weariness and often times their graceful beauty—particularly among the stallions would at this day lack interest, says a western writer. But one curious fact is known to but few aside from those who have followed them for hundreds of miles and studied their habits closely. If there are enough in a band these animals group by thirteens. With every stallion there are twelve mares. What becomes of the weaker males, which the stronger fight away—whether they bide their time to get the quota of females, or, in the dependency of equine bachelorhood, go off alone and starve themselves—is not known. The matrimonial regulations of the wild horse, however, this may, allow to each male twelve consorts, and the remarkable feature is, no more. They draw the line at an even dozen. Even when the bands that roamed these great plains, then tenantless except by other wild creatures, would number in the hundreds and more than a thousand, this peculiar division into families was plainly noticeable. They kept a little apart and never voluntarily mingled. Only when driven together by some common danger would they run in a mass, and then not long. So the catchers knew that it was well nigh useless for one or even two men to endeavor to ever get more than the thirteen of one of these curious families at a time.—*Rural World.*

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.

Animal Industry.

A Washington dispatch of recent date to the associated press reads as follows: By virtue of authority conferred by the senate, a special committee will sit during the intermission in various western, and possibly southern, cities to make some investigation as to the animal industry of the country. The committee is a most excellent one, with Senator Vest, of Missouri, at its head and Senator Coke bringing up its rear. In the composition of the committee the republicans, of course, were given the majority, but the men selected from that party could not be improved upon for the purposes in view, as they all come from granger states and are in full sympathy with the objects of the investigation. They are Senators Cullom, of Illinois, of interstate commerce fame, Plumb, of Kansas, and Manderson, of Nebraska. As can be seen, there is not a true blue monopolist in the whole party. The investigations of the committee will begin just as soon after the election as a quorum can be brought together, the first meeting naturally being called together in Chicago, the leading market in the world for animal products.

The enormous extent to which the animal industry of the country has grown is hardly appreciated by the average mind, and hence the value of the coming investigation is but little understood. It may be in point, therefore, to give a few facts and figures on the subject. The interests involved are the greatest known to America. The number of horned cattle in the United States in 1886 is put at 45,510,630, sheep 50,000,000, swine 45,000,000, representing in the aggregate \$2,500,000,000, including horses and mules. All the New England states combined, with the single exception of New Hampshire, with all its boasted wealth, did not have enough assessed valuation in 1880 to equal the present value of our animals. Again, the product of our animal industry in 1884 was four times as much as the gross earnings of all the railroad companies in the United States.

"The animal industry," the house committee on agriculture recently said, "is not only great in itself, but it is great in the assistance which it renders to other productive industries. Take the greatest crop produced in this country—the corn crop—and 72 per cent of that is dependent upon our animal industry for a market. Take the great hay crop, and there is no other way to utilize it; and the oat crop, which mostly goes for animal food. The value of these three crops, which are marketed as animal food, of itself reaches a thousand millions a year." Of the 45,000,000 or more cattle in the country Texas is estimated to have 4,724,053, the value of which reaches the sum of \$66,518,861. While there are more cattle in Texas than in any other state, over a million head more than there are in Iowa, the second in rank, in the matter of value three states lead the lone star state. They are New York, which has 2,378,709, valued at \$72,565,545; Illinois with 2,414,097, value \$68,002,842, and Iowa, 3,303,641, value \$85,776,996.

These figures are only given to show the importance of this senatorial investigation that is about to probe any and all corrupt combinations by which this vast interest is damaged, and also all fraudulent practices of the meat and meat product manufactures.

It may not be generally known, but shortly before congress adjourned a very earnest protest came up from the Texas state grange against all food adulterations, and calling for legislation to cure this evil. It was said by Mr. A. L. Rose, master of the Texas grange, that "the penalty should be great enough to prohibit it." He added:

"Should congress fail to enact laws looking to the suppression of food adulteration and misbranding it will look like too many of them are interested in the business. I do not believe this, nor can I believe that congress will be found wanting when the question is before them for final action."

Similar communications were received from other states.

Fowler Held for Perjury.

CHICAGO, ILL., November 2.—Robert D. Fowler, the well-known board of trade member and president of the Anglo-American Packing and Provision company, was held to the criminal court to-day on the charge of perjury.

In 1883 John Baier, an employe at the packing house at the stock yard, lost his hand in a sausage machine. He brought suit for damages, but when, in 1884, the case came up for hearing Mr. Fowler testified that the packing house was not the property of Fowler Bros., against whom the suit was brought, but of the Anglo-American Packing and Provision company. A non-suit was taken and a suit was commenced against the Anglo-American Packing and Provision company and Fowler Bros. jointly. This case resulted during 1886 in a judgment to Baier for \$7500. The claim was turned over to the sheriff for collection, but Mr. Fowler informed that officer that the Anglo-American Packing and Provision company owned no property and that it was all owned by a new concern entitled the Anglo-American Provision company. A creditor's bill was filed and in answer Mr. Fowler said that the new company had succeeded to the old some months previously. In a suit last spring it is alleged that Mr. Fowler claimed that the property was and always had belonged to Fowler Bros. Then followed the charges of perjury. This phase of the matter has consumed several days in court, and the entire afternoon to-day was occupied by the attorneys in arguing it. After the decision was announced, Mr. Fowler gave bonds in the sum of \$500 for his appearance before the grand jury.

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

With reference to the new system of weighing live stock which was inaugurated last Friday at Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis and Chicago, the *St. Louis Republic* says: The present rate, Kiowa to Chicago, is \$69.75 per car, and this rate will be greatly increased by the weighing tariff. The rate from Kiowa to Chicago is to be 63 1/2 cents per hundred, and the minimum weights are to be as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.
	lbs.	lbs.
Cars 31 feet and under.....	21,000	15,000
Cars 33 1/2 feet and over 31 feet.....	21,500	16,000
Cars over 33 1/2 feet.....	22,000	17,000

At the tariff rate, therefore, these cars would cost \$87, \$93, \$52.50 and \$99.02, which is not only a restoration, but a decided advance. However, it remains to be seen whether these rates can be maintained. It is believed the Atchison has contracts out at cut rates that will cover shipments to the end of the season.



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 alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

THE STOCK GROWER.

ISSUED WEEKLY AT
LAS VEGAS, NEW MEXICO.
 Office, Bridge Street, in Stock Grower
 Building.

THE STOCK GROWER COMPANY.

The Subscription Price of **THE STOCK GROWER** is \$3.00 a year, payment in advance. Single copies, ten cents. New subscriptions can commence at any time during the year.

The **Stock Grower** is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received by the publishers for its discontinuance, and all payment of arrears is made, as required by law.

Discontinuance.—Remember that the publishers must be notified by letter when a subscriber wishes his paper stopped. All arrears must be paid. Retaining your paper will not enable us to discontinue it, as we cannot find your name on our books unless your postoffice address is given.

Always give the name of the postoffice to which your paper is sent. Your name cannot be found on our books unless this is done.

The Courts have decided that all subscribers to newspapers are held responsible until arrears are paid, and their papers are ordered to be discontinued.

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Address all communications to **THE STOCK GROWER, Las Vegas, New Mexico.**

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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 THOS. HALLICK, Signal, A. T.
 WILL C. BARNES, St. Joseph, A. T.
 N. B. BOWEN, Prescott, A. T.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1888.

SOUTHWEST STOCK NOTES.

Short Items Relative to Stock and Stockmen of the Southwest.

A Colorado editor says that some of the beef Armour sends into Denver is so tough his mother couldn't chew the gravy.

California slaughterers complain that good steers needed for the butcher's block are hard to find in New Mexico and Arizona.

The property reported sold recently by Clay Mann to I. T. Ivey consists of the 80 brand of cattle, about 6000 head, and 75 horses. The consideration was \$80,000.

A heavy snow extended over the country in northern New Mexico west of the Red river on Wednesday and along the mountain ranges in northern Arizona.

J. B. Dawson & Son, of Raton, recently bought 180 head of three-year-olds and up, of Francis Clinton, manager of the Maxwell Cattle company, for \$30.50 per head.

A significant sign of the times is that there are more pastures in Texas offered for rent than is usual, and more pastures in Texas are being emptied than usual. The fat and half fat cows are being move towards Chicago.

Another alleged claimant to most of the land in northern New Mexico has appeared. The basis of his claims are about as substantial as those of the Interstate Land company. No one's grazing rights will ever be affected by either claim.

Lyons & Campbell shipped this week to the Southwestern Dressed Beef company a train load of steers from Grant county, using therefor the improved cars, which they are convinced is more economical than shipping in the common box car.

The recent rains have greatly benefited the range in southern New Mexico. Water holes were filled thus securing a supply of water on the dry portions of the range for the winter, and much new range was made available for the herds.

A gentleman connected with the live stock trade who has been working in the Panhandle district, tells the Fort Worth Journal that out of recent cattle shipments about 80 per cent. are cows, and

this is not all, says he, if no radical change takes place in the price of cattle before next spring the calf run will be larger, and the cows will go forward to an alarming extent. This is because the calf has outeold all other cattle this year and grown steers have not paid for grazing privileges.

Wilson Waddingham not being infatuated with the prices now prevailing for beef in the Armour stock yards' markets this fall, will at once begin shipping a large number of steers from his pastures in this territory to the Nation, where they will be wintered and matured for next season's market.

Of the numerous herds of cattle bought by the Maxwell Cattle company the past year from settlers on the grant, the delivery of which in many instances has been made, only about 30 per cent. of the tally count could be found and turned over to the purchaser.

The McCartney and Bradford steers from La Cinta Canon were shipped to Kansas City this week. Most of them were four-year-olds, but the lack of good grass this season is shown by the condition of the bunch. They will average in the Kansas City market about 900 lbs.

Clay Mann, formerly largely interested in cattle and ranch properties throughout Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, has transferred all his interests in San Miguel county, this territory, to I. T. Ivey, of Texas, and now steps down from active participation in cattle affairs.

Gillespie Brothers, of Colfax county, have moved their cattle to a range near Mule springs, in Grant county. That section of the county it is claimed, is filling up rapidly and stock owners will find the range crowded badly if care is not taken to prevent more cattle from going in there.

The Dubuque Cattle company are relieving their range by sending a large number of steers to Kansas feeding points. The Lake Ranch company is also shipping steers to be fed in Kansas, and the Acoma Land & Cattle company has sent forward its last consignment of steers this season to Kansas feeding pens.

The Panhandle cattlemen are apprehensive that the great inflow of cattle in that country from the short grass sections of Colorado and New Mexico will, in the spring, show that the summer bone industry has received a great impetus. Thirteen thousand head of cattle have recently been turned loose on the north fork.

Frank G. Bloom, of Trinidad, has shipped from Dodge City 1600 head of large matured beef cattle to Kansas City, to be fed in the distilleries at that place. Grass is too scarce in the west to bring these mature cattle to their best, and the feed of the distilleries is most available to make giant heaves of such excellent feeders.

When the present cattle shipping season is over, which will be in the next twenty days, says the *Field and Farm*, there will be but few steers left on the ranges of Colorado above two years of age. The disposition on the part of the cattle owners is to clean up the broad horns and shift their methods in the future.

Notice has been given by the land office at Las Cruces that the approved plats of townships 22 and 23 south, range 16 west; 22 and 24 south, range 17 west; 20 and 21 south, range 18 west; 20 and 21 south, range 19 west; 20 and 20 west, 20 and 21 south, range 21 west, have been received from the surveyor general and will be duly filed in that office, on December 1st, 1888, in accordance with instructions from the general land office, on and after which date filings will be received therefor.

A cattlemen who has accompanied a herd of cattle from Texas to Montana annually for a number of years, and who has just returned from that territory, states that he never remembers seeing the stock of the far north in better condition to stand a large and varied assortment of plain and ornamental blizzards. The range up there is fine and the cattle are fat as butter. And next year, it may be remarked, the cattlemen of New Mexico will, early in the season, round-up their steers and send them forward to that country to fatten into 1200-lbs. heaves.

A pessimistic cattlemen says that the immense runs of cattle on the markets which continue without abatement probably fine explanation in the fact that there is a regular Jumbo crop of corn throughout the country. This grain is so cheap by reason of its abundance that it requires no reflection to arrive at the conclusion that the number of corn-fed cattle will be the largest in years. In view of this there is no hope that cattle will be worth any more after having undergone a course of corn feeding than they now are. Hence many are marketing their cattle and saving their corn or the money they would expend for corn did they feed.

Cold Facts about the Cattle Industry and the St. Louis Meeting.

A Colorado cattlemen stated to an eastern daily that the St. Louis meeting to take place Nov. 20, is occasioned by the

fact that cattle values have been and still are artificially controlled by four or five dressed beef firms who buy the great bulk of cattle going to the markets of the country, and who by manipulating the railroads by forcing cut rates are enabled to defy competition. It takes a long time for the people to move in public matters, continued the gentleman. It has been common talk for a long time about Nels Morris being a member of the old "even-er's" ring that used to get \$15 for a car rebate on every car of cattle shipped east from Chicago, out of which he made a great deal of the money he now has. The gentlemen said Swift & Co. are credited with having received \$750,000 rebates from the Grand Trunk railway of Canada. Other members of the dressed beef combine, he says, have been prominent in cornering the food products of the country.

He said there has long been a feeling of distrust on the part of the cattlemen at the effect that methods of the Chicago ring is having on the beef industry, but it has taken a long time for the cattlemen to unitedly realize that their business is a prey to a lot of unscrupulous millionaires, who are using them just as they use every one who comes within their grasp, as the spider used the confiding fly. Everything, however, must have an end. Through reverses and suffering the cattlemen of the country at last realize that their business to be prosperous must have competitive markets, and to have such markets the power of the dressed beef syndicate must be broken. It is for the purpose of breaking it that the cattlemen are going to St. Louis, and it is their belief that if they can destroy the power of the big four western beeves will bring on an average \$10 a head more than they now bring, for the reason that consumers are paying on average as much as they did when cattle were fetching more than \$10 over what they now fetch, and for the further reason that there is no overproduction, that is, there are no more cattle in proportion to the population than there were when cattle were booming at their highest.

He says all will admit that it is impossible to accomplish the commercial results the cattlemen are striving for by any ordinary process of law, because the laws of the country have not yet been utilized for the purpose of protecting the public from combines and monopolies. The cattle industry can, however, protect itself and break up the beef combination by having laws passed by the states requiring inspectors in all cities to condemn all meat which does not come from cattle inspected by them while alive. Laws of this sort, he says, will not only prove advantageous on sanitary grounds but on commercial grounds also, for the reasons stated.

Cattlemen, he says, look on the effort now being put forth to make a success of the St. Louis meeting very much as they would look at the matter of sending back on the trail a few cowboys to pick up cattle that had stampeded from the herd. In other words, if the expenditure of a few dollars in going to St. Louis on the part of the great masses or western cattlemen will be the means of making that meeting a success, and of re-establishing competitive markets, cattlemen will feel that they are spending their money and time to a good purpose, and this, he thinks, is what they will be doing.

Terrible Suffering of Stock in New South Wales.

A Wilcannia correspondent of the *Sydney Herald* of September 14 says: A well-known gentleman who has just returned from an extensive tour in the district far west of the Darling says that there are sore times in store for the people unless rain came very soon. Many squatters are unable to get their sheep in for shearing on account of the weakness of the stock and the scarcity of water. On some stations they have not enough water to last for a month. Along the Tibbooburra route the government tanks have from four to six months' supply of water, which is in good condition. If it were not for them and one or two lakes, such as Dry Lake and Cobham Lake, there would be no

safety whatever in traveling. Squatters are reduced to the last extremity in regard to horses, and it is impossible for some to reach the front at all, because the few horses they have left are employed in mustering, and it may be safely said that there will be no lambs this season west of the Darling. No wool is going to port at all, it is being stored until rain comes. The weather is very warm and summer is commencing very early. The nights are calm and bright.

An Inverlitt special says: W. Beavis, district school inspector, has just returned here, after having traveled some 960 miles out west. He says that during his journey he saw abundant evidence of the disastrous effect of the recent severe season. Dead lambs and sheep were to be seen at frequent intervals, while here and there were carcasses of heavier stock. All the holes were filled with dead sheep, who had not strength enough to extricate themselves from the mud. Near Bogamilid one hole contained dead carcasses of over 200 sheep. This was more particularly the cases in the northern portion of the district traversed. The signs of general diseases were everywhere apparent, and the people expressed the serious alarm with which they were looking forward to the future. The rainfall has been very partial over a large extent of country.

Avoid the harsh, irritating, griping compounds so often sold as purgative medicine, and correct the irregularities of the bowels by the use of Ayer's Cathartic Pills. They are invaluable as a family medicine.

1,700 GRADED ANGORA GOATS and 50 thoroughbred Angora bucks for sale at reasonable prices and in lots to suit purchaser. Send for descriptive circular. G. L. Brooks, manager, Albuquerque, N. M.

2466 Notice for Publication. [Desert Land Entry No. 118.]

LAND OFFICE AT SANTA FE, N. M.; November 2, 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 register and receiver at Santa Fe, N. M., on December 20, 1888, viz: Jose S. Esquivel, for section 8, 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 Esquivel, of Las Vegas, N. M.; Soario Baldonado, of Las Conchos, N. M., and Vidal Madrid, of Las Vegas, N. M. JAMES H. WALKER, Register.

2966 Notice for Publication. [Homestead No. 1247.]

LAND OFFICE AT SANTA FE, N. M.; September 23, 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. 18, 1888, viz: Manuel Abreu, for the NE 1/4 SE 1/4, Sec. 27, N 1/2 SW 1/4, NW 1/4 SE 1/4, Sec. 28, Twp. 2 N, range 35 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 23, 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 1/2 NE 1/4, W 1/4 NE 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4 of Sec. 33, Twp. 2 N, range 36 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 20, 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 Kitter, for the Lots 2, 3 and 4, and NW 1/4 of NW 1/4 of Sec. 6, Twp. 13, 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 Endee, N. M. JAMES H. WALKER, Register.

THE STOCK GROWER.
LAS VEGAS, NEW MEXICO.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1888.

PERSONAL.

Items of Interest Relating to Stock Growing People.

Harry Gratz, the Capulin cattleman, is spending a few days at the Hot Springs.
A W S cow-boy by the name of C. Moore was killed at Alma recently by Deputy Sheriff Penny.
J. E. Saint, member of the Cattle Sanitary board of New Mexico, was in attendance at a meeting of the board held in Las Vegas on Friday.
Inspectors Duncan, Lyon, Temple and Neafus, of the Cattle Sanitary board, were called to Las Vegas this week by the Cattle Sanitary commission for consultation, etc.
Wilson Waddingham has been spending a few days in the Nation recently. He will immediately ship a large number of steers from the Bell ranch to the Indian Territory for winter grazing.
S. S. Jackson has been looking after the interests of the cattlemen of the territory this week in attending the meeting of the Cattle Sanitary board, of which he is the member for the 3rd district.

The Cherokee National council met in regular session on the 5th instant, and a number of prominent members of the Cattle Strip association were in attendance for the purpose of presenting their side of the question to that body. Among the cattlemen present were E. M. Hewins, of Cherrylvale, Maj. C. H. Eldred, of Medicine Lodge, Mr. T. S. Hutton, of Kiowa, and Maj. John F. Lyons, of Muskogee.

Brewster Cameron started last night to St. Louis, Mo., where he will deliver an address to the national convention of cattle raisers and butchers on the subject of "Transportation." Mr. Cameron believes that improved cattle cars are an important factor in the future success of the range cattle industry. With the Burton or some equally good car, he insists that beef cattle can be shipped from Arizona to New York or Boston with a nominal shrinkage. Then, with laws requiring the local authorities to inspect all beves before they are slaughtered, the rangers would be rescued from the grasp of the Chicago beef monopoly. This happy result would contribute in many ways to the prosperity of every territory in the Union.—*Tucson (Ariz.) Star, Nov. 6.*

W. B. Slaughter, general manager of the American Valley Cattle company, is in the capital today on beef business. Mr. Slaughter now spends much of his time in Los Angeles, where his company has its own slaughter pens and retail market, shipping their beef direct from their New Mexico range. Mr. Slaughter says, however, that there is a scarcity of first-class beef cattle; the ranges of southern New Mexico are not clothed with rich grass, knee deep, this fall as usual, and the beef raisers who have facilities for feeding alfalfa will this winter reap a reward that is likely to make alfalfa feeding the popular thing in the southwest henceforth. Mr. Slaughter says the California market is far ahead of the Missouri river market for the cattle raisers of New Mexico.—*New Mexican.*

Louis Oser, formerly in the employ of the Circle Cattle company, induced Ike Lewis, of the Golden Rule Clothing house, to accept a check for \$140, purporting to be drawn by the Circle Cattle company per Andrew Morton. On this he received from Mr. Lewis clothing and cash for the larger portion of the amount. The check was drawn upon the First National bank, of Las Vegas, but upon presentation was declared to be a forgery. Search was then made for Oser when it was discovered that he had hired a horse and started for Watrous. Afterward returning a warrant for his arrest was sworn out and placed in the hands of Constable Brown who found him with but little difficulty. When arrested he stoutly protested his innocence, alleging that he had received the check from Mr. Morton. The latter, however, denies having given him any such paper.—*The Optic.*

The Kansas City Market.

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, Nov. 9, 1888.

Special to the Stock Grower:

Cattle receipts are beginning to weaken and supplies have generally been light this week as compared with last week. Rangers, however, continue in excess of good demand. New Mexico rangers have sold during the week from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per hundred, the best of the McBroom cattle bringing the latter price. The Montezuma Cattle

company's shipment netted \$15.30 per head. The best corn-fed steers have sold at a trifle advance over last week's prices, \$5.25 being the limit and ranging down to \$3.00. Stockers and feeders were in only moderate demand at from \$1.50 to \$3.00. Cows sold as low as \$1.00. This market to date has gained 305,000 head of cattle over last year's receipts for same date, or a grand total of 860,000 head. Indian Territory and Texas steers sold from \$2.00 to \$2.65; Colorado stockers from \$2.15 to \$2.30; straight Colorado steers at \$2.25-\$2.30. The picnic continues for buyers of hangers and the canning establishments have now so much cheap stock that they can compete with any country for the markets of the world. The rate at which range cattle continue to arrive in Chicago is a surprise to everybody. Instead of a marked falling-off in the arrivals, which was looked for by the trade generally, the numbers actually increased. Prices could not withstand the pressure; they have dropped thirty to forty cents per hundred pounds, which carries them to about the lowest point of the season. The extreme range for westerns is \$1.75@4.50. **

A New Kind of Stock Yards Robbery.

The Fort Worth Gazette contains the following, which is of interest to all stockmen:
Dockage, as now carried on in the stock yards of Chicago, is said to have assumed such proportions as to bring itself before cattle shippers as one of the most pernicious evils with which they have to contend. Col. A. S. Nicholson yesterday explained the scheme to a reporter, so far as he was acquainted with its workings. When the buyer and seller have agreed upon a price per pound at which the cattle will be sold, and while they are being picked out to be taken to the slaughtering houses, along comes this dockage man who arbitrarily says, pointing to an animal with a scratch on its hide, "This steer is damaged to an extent of \$5. That sum will be docked from the purchase money." Cannot the seller protest against such arbitrary action? Of course he can protest, but what good will that do? With the stock yards full of cattle which the owners are anxious to dispose of at any price the buyers are not compelled to take any individual's cattle, and therefore has each shipper at his mercy. It would be supposed that the commission men would have influence to have the system abolished; but even the commission man has to cringe before the lordly slaughterer. The sum to which this dockage amounts is not insignificant; it often reaches \$30 or \$40 per car, sometimes when the seller would be willing to take oath that his cattle had not the slightest blemish upon them. The system is not in the St. Louis or Kansas yards, so far as known; nor will exist in Chicago after the flooding of the market ceases and the buyers become more anxious to mollify the sellers.

Notice for Publication.

[Preemption No. 1987.]

LAND OFFICE AT SANTA FE, N. M.,
September 26, 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, S 1/4 and E 1/4, SW 1/4 of Sec. 4, Twp. 1 N, range 32 east.

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

Meeting of Cattle Sanitary Board.

Pursuant to the call of President Lutz, the members of the Cattle Sanitary board of New Mexico, met at the STOCK GROWER'S rooms on Friday, the 9th instant. There were present the president of the board, Louis Lutz, J. E. Saint, S. S. Jackson, and Secretary Warner. There were in attendance also by request of the board Inspectors Lyon, Duncan, Temple and Neafus.

Matters of general importance pertaining to the work of the board and the inspection service during the year were discussed and suggestions as to amendments necessary to be made to the quarantine law were entertained by the board.

In the general work done at the meeting the reports and accounts of all the inspectors were examined and passed upon, and such review was made of the operations of the inspection service for the past year as to demonstrate to the board that the inspectors had all performed their work in a most faithful as well as satisfactory manner.

The report having been made to the board that an epidemic of mange had broken out among the Coors Bros.' cattle, in Sierra county, Mr. S. S. Jackson was instructed to make an investigation of the matter and report the result of his labors to the board.

Inspectors' accounts for services and the general expense bills of the board, amounting to \$1590.55, were audited and ordered to be paid.

A commission was issued to J. T. Shy, of Deming, as inspector in districts Nos. 1 and 2, vice S. S. Birchfield, whose time had expired.

The meeting was then adjourned subject to the call of the president.

FOR TRADE A FINE FIVE-YEAR OLD STALLION, flowing mane and tail, dark brown, weighs 1300 lbs., a beauty. Will exchange for ponies. Address, Robert Ritchie, Peabody, Marwin County, Kansas.

Chicago Live Stock Movement.

The receipts and shipments of live stock for October, 1888 compare with the receipts and shipments for October, 1887, as follows:

	RECEIPTS.		
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Oct, 1888	281,156	384,842	187,450
Oct, 1887	232,355	570,690	158,558
Increase	48,801		33,892
Decrease		185,838	
	SHIPMENTS.		
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Oct, 1888	99,397	123,456	95,500
Oct, 1887	71,276	250,880	63,387
Increase	28,021		31,913
Decrease		127,424	

The receipts and shipments for the first ten months of this year and for the corresponding time last year were as follows:

	RECEIPTS.		
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Ten mo., 1888	2,139,922	3,992,195	1,234,225
Ten mo., 1887	1,935,119	4,132,764	1,088,308
Increase	204,803		146,017
Decrease		140,569	
	SHIPMENTS.		
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Ten mo., 1888	800,267	1,568,813	479,485
Ten mo., 1887	629,145	1,494,657	326,529
Increase	171,122	74,156	152,956
Decrease			

In addition to the figures given in the above table, there were received during the last month 9781 calves against 8,533 for October, 1887. Since January 1 the receipts have been 83,225 head, against 55,303 head same time last year.

The last month was a record breaker. The receipts of cattle were 30,431 head in excess of the largest number ever previously received for one month, and the sheep receipts beat the previous biggest total by 33,892 head. The largest number of cattle previously received was 250,725—August, 1887—and the largest number of sheep 153,559—October, 1887.—The Chicago Market Review.

DRS. BETTS & BETTS

Corner Champa and Seventeenth Streets, DENVER, COLO.



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

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

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

To Young Men and Middle-Aged Men.

A SURE CURE The awful effects of early vice, which brings organic weakness, destroying both mind and body, with all its dreadful ills, permanently cured.

URETHRAL STRICTURE Permanently cured! Removal complete: neither knife, caustic or dilation; without pain or injury. Proof indisputable.

DRS. BETTS & BETTS Addresses those who have indulged themselves by improper body and mind, unfitting them for business, study or marriage.

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

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

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

DRS. BETTS & BETTS,
Corner Champa and Seventeenth Streets DENVER, COLO.

STEERS FOR SALE. 300 to 500 3 and 4 year-old, N. M. raised, A1 condition. Address, W. A. Irvin, Hilton P. O., Dona Ana Co., N. M. 2714

CHAMPION Baling Presses. Double working. Easy on man and beast. Use no iron. Bell rings when to drop in the partition block. Read the Circulars with press.

CHAMPION CONTINUOUS TRAVEL Presses. No Bridge to climb. Presses two fork rails each round of the team. Easy to Feed.

Champion Belt Press with belt weighing attachment.

Belt rings when to drop in the partition block. Read the Circulars.

Address **FAMOUS MFG. CO., Quincy, Ill.**

this cu palatabl which l and rail by the be reali orders f for this materl this me ter belt thrown is eaten on acco being n fortuna power t secure of supp sanitary lic heal Hon. J the Am an addr dems propos win thi are witl more as facts in the Chi we take be chea the me more la were hi basis of and wo plying the cou consiste for the tie, the wage-w on to su tive hot vote for charact town or but whi and cap ern cat growth ed beef satisfac capitali ments i remune have be Chicago the prid product spectio up the ter the compet cattle, once m upon to securio cated.

Thes the cati constiti lions of tors w We w gainin tinue u It is i the int terest a and de If ther m: r t menac cates, e ner ap nation. peacef would might outrag and de the coe butche may be tendin be ben ence f which Mr. confide cessful last ni lic.

81 2 winter at Ale at \$35 manag

[Continued from second page.]

this country. The unwholesome and unpalatable character of the ice-box meat, which is largely supplied to the hotels and railroad eating houses of the country, by the Chicago packers, is beginning to be realized by the public, and while the orders from the hotels and eating houses for this class of meat may not, as yet, have materially diminished, it is a fact that this meat is very often not eaten even after being placed on the tables, and is thrown out with other refuse, and when it is eaten it frequently produces diarrhoea, on account of which much complaint is being made. The cattle industry is very fortunately placed, in that it has it in its power to acquire commercial benefits and secure prices for cattle based on the laws of supply and demand, by the exercise of sanitary regulations in the interest of public health. I am pleased to learn that the Hon. James O. Broadhead, president of the American Bar association, will deliver an address before the St. Louis meeting demonstrating the constitutionality of the proposed legislation. We are bound to win this fight. The people of the country are with us and will be with us more and more as their knowledge increases of the facts in connection with the methods of the Chicago packers. As cattle producers we take the position, that if cattle are to be cheap, we want meat cheap, so that the meat consumers will buy our beef more largely than they would if prices were higher. The price of labor is the basis of all values. Recognizing this fact and working with the end in view of supplying wholesome beef to the people of the country, at the lowest possible price consistent with reasonable remuneration for the labor and expense of raising cattle, the mechanics, laborers, clerks and wage-workers of the nation, can be relied on to support such candidates for legislative honors as will pledge themselves to vote for live stock sanitary laws of the character indicated. There is hardly a town or city in the north, east or south but what some one or more of its bankers and capitalists have investments in western cattle. The investments since the growth of the power of the Chicago dressed beef operators have not been paying satisfactory dividends, and when these capitalists learn the fact that their investments in cattle have not been bringing remunerative returns because cattle values have been artificially depressed by the Chicago operators, out of all proportion to the prices consumers are paying for meat products, and that the enactment of inspection laws, by the states, would break up the beef combine, would in short scatter the meat business and re-establish competition among buyers and sellers of cattle, which would make the business once more prosperous, they can be relied upon to use their votes and influence in securing legislation of the character indicated.

RESISTANCE FUTILE.

These combined forces, together with the cattlemen and butchers of the country, constitute a power against which the millions of the Chicago dressed beef operators will prove futile. Success is certain. We will keep up this fight. We are gaining ground everywhere and will continue to gain ground. Our cause is just. It is in the interest of public health, in the interest of public policy and in the interest of free institutions which we love and desire to perpetuate for endless time. If there is any menace to these institutions more threatening than another it is the menace of combinations, trusts and syndicates, especially those which seek to corner and control the food products of the nation. We propose to accomplish by peaceful methods, what in olden times would have been accomplished by the might and strength of a wronged and outraged people. This is indeed a life and death conflict to the cattle industry of the country, and there is no cattleman or butcher, no matter how small his interests may be, who will not be benefited by attending our great convention, and will not be benefited by giving his vote and influence for the success of the measures which we propose to inaugurate.

Mr. Andrews is very enthusiastic, and is confident that the convention will be successful beyond all expectation. He left last night for the south.—St. Louis Republic.

81 2-YEAR-OLD HERFORD 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.

Avoid the harsh, irritating, griping compounds so often sold as purgative medicine, and correct the irregularities of the bowels by the use of Ayer's Cathartic Pills. They are invaluable as a family medicine.

On to St. Louis.

The meeting to be held at St. Louis on the 20th inst., in the interest of the range industry promises to be well attended by cattlemen and capitalists interested in reviving and maintaining the cattle business in the west. Much is expected of this assemblage. It is the great problem in which New Mexico is particularly interested, and it is hoped that some feasible measure will be formulated that will paralyze, if not destroyed the clutches of the Chicago vampires that have almost choked the life out of the cattle business. Let our brainiest men attend the meeting and exert their best efforts in this direction.—Raton Range.

700 ACRES ALFALFA AND CORN LAND in one body. All under ditch in the Rio Grande valley, six miles from Albuquerque, N. M. Price \$22,50 per acre. Address, G. L. Brooks, manager, Albuquerque, N. M.

That Big Steer.

F. D. Coburn, ex-Regent of the State Agricultural College, says: "There is no authentic, well established record of a steer in Kansas or elsewhere, this year or any other year, weighing 4000 pounds." He says further, that "the raising of cattle of that size is neither probable nor profitable."—Kansas City Star.

If Mr. Coburn will communicate with any old resident of Rushville, Ill., he will learn of a steer raised by Robert Wheeler, a farmer living near that place, that weighed 4,000 pounds and was sold by him in 1869 or 1870 to somebody in Chicago for \$4,000. The payment of the money was made conditional upon the animal being delivered alive and in good order in Chicago. It was shipped with great care, but died on the way to Chicago and the owner sold the carcass for \$400.

"What is worth doing is worth doing well."

W. H. SEEWALD, PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER.

DEALER IN Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Spectacles, &c., EAST LAS VEGAS, N. M. Inspector and Repairer for the A. T. & S. F.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

Orders from a distance receive prompt attention.

Notice for Publication.

[Desert Land Entry No 119.]

LAND OFFICE AT SANTA FE, N. M. November 2, 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 register and receiver at Santa Fe, N. M., on December 30, 1888, viz: Jose S. Esquivel, 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 Esquivel, of Las Vegas, N. M.; Senario Baldonado, of Las Conchas, N. M.; and Vidal Madrid, of Las Vegas, N. M. JAMES H. WALKER, Register.

Notice for Publication.

[Homestead No. 1247.]

LAND OFFICE AT SANTA FE, N. M. September 28, 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 16, 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. 26, 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, Anatacio Mares, Vicente Otero, Charles Cole, all of Fort Sumner, N. M. JAMES H. WALKER, Register.

Sore Eyes

The eyes are always in sympathy with the body, and afford an excellent index of its condition. When the eyes become weak, and the lids inflamed and sore, it is an evidence that the system has become disordered by Scrofula, for which Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best known remedy.

Scrofula, which produced a painful inflammation in my eyes, caused me much suffering for a number of years. By the advice of a physician I commenced taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. After using this medicine a short time I was completely

Cured

My eyes are now in a splendid condition, and I am as well and strong as ever.—Mrs. William Gage, Concord, N. H.

For a number of years I was troubled with a humor in my eyes, and was unable to obtain any relief until I commenced using Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This medicine has effected a complete cure, and I believe it to be the best of blood purifiers.—C. E. Upton, Nashua, N. H.

From childhood, and until with a few months, I have been afflicted with Weak and Sore Eyes. I have used for these complaints, with beneficial results, Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and consider it a great blood purifier.—Mrs. C. Phillips, Glover, Vt.

I suffered for a year with inflammation in my left eye. Three ulcers formed on the ball, depriving me of sight, and causing great pain. After trying many other remedies, to no purpose, I was finally induced to use Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

By Taking

three bottles of this medicine I have been entirely cured. My sight has been restored, and there is no sign of inflammation, sore, or ulcer in my eye.—Kendall T. Bowen, Sugar Tree Ridge, Ohio.

My daughter, ten years old, was afflicted with Scrofulous Sore Eyes. During the last two years she never saw light of any kind. Physicians of the highest standing exerted their skill, but with no permanent success. On the recommendation of a friend I purchased a bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which my daughter commenced taking. Before she had used the third bottle her sight was restored. Her cure is complete.—W. E. Sutherland, Evangelist, Shelby City, Ky.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5.

- 15,000 3 1/2 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

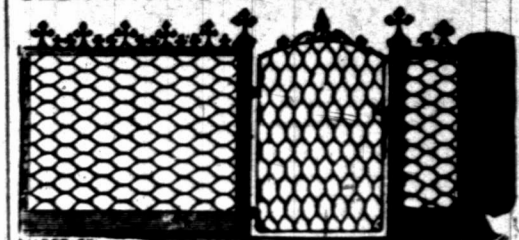
The Lightning Hay Press

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.

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. CAMMELL, 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 14 1/2 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.

Ranching in the Canadian Northwest.

An English gentleman, Sir John Lister Kay, has succeeded in forming a stock company with an available capital of \$2,000,000 to run a dozen farms of 10,000 acres each along the line of the Canadian Pacific railroad, six hundred miles west of the Red river.

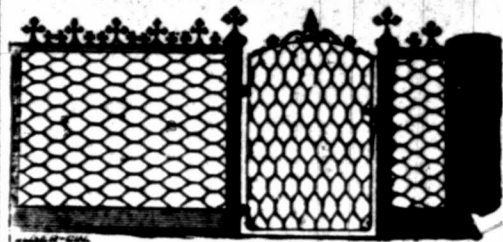
700 ACRES ALFALFA AND CORN LAND in one body. All under ditch in the Rio Grande valley, six miles from Albuquerque, N. M.

Wild Western Steeds in Maine.

Within the past year or two travelling horse dealers have brought into Maine large numbers of western broncos, which they have sold by auction to farmers, teamsters, and others.

So great was the havoc wrought by the disease which these western horses brought into the state that the legislature, at its last session, passed a law authorizing the cattle commission to declare a quarantine of ninety days against them.

SEDGWICK STEEL WIRE FENCE.



The best Farm, Garden, Poultry Yard, Law, School Lot, Park and Cemetery Fences and Gates, Perfect Automatic Gate, Cheapest and Neatest Iron Fences.

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.

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Dealers in Kentucky Bourbon and Rye Whiskies and Distillers' Agents. CALIFORNIA WINES AND BRANDIES.

J. S. ELSTON,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Wall Paper, Paints, Oils, BRUSHES AND GLASS. WINDOW SHADES AND FIXTURES.

LOST.

2 cream-colored broncho horses. 1 dun broncho with black points. 1 bay horse. 1 bay horse. 1 bay horse.

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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.



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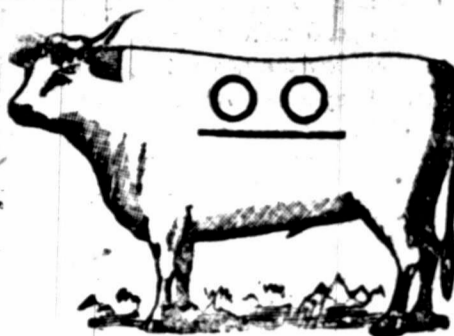
Oldest Bank in New Mexico.

First National Bank

OF SANTA FE.

WM. W. GRIFFIN, Pres. R. J. PALEN, Cashier. PEDRO PEREA, Vice President.

NORTHWEST TEXAS.



O. J. Wires. Cattle Raiser and Dealer. Postoffice, Colorado, Texas. Ranches in Fisher and Kent counties.

KANSAS.



Watson & Fullington. P. O.: Greensburg, Edwards county, Kansas. Ranch headquarters camp Willow Bar, on Cimarron river, Neutral Strip.

MEXICO.



Beresford & Corbet. Postoffice address, Ojitos, Yanos, Chihuahua, Mexico. Cattle branded BC on left side.

ARIZONA.



Jas. C. Henderson. P. O.: Navajo Springs, Arizona. Range: Sweetwater, N. M.

NEW MEXICO.

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

RIO ARRIBA COUNTY.



Chama Cattle Company. DENWENT H. SMITH, Manager. Postoffice, box 132, Santa Fe, N. M.

VALENCIA COUNTY.



A. L. Cammel. P. O.: Pinos Wells, N. M. Range: Pinos and Trinchera Mountains.

SIERRA COUNTY.



Henry G. Toussaint. P. O.: Lava Range, near Engle, Sierra county, N. M.



Vermont & Rio Grande Cattle Co. P. O.: San Marcial, N. M. Range, twenty miles south of San Marcial.



C. Hearn. P. O.: Fairview, N. M. Range, Panavreita creek and vicinity of Fairview.



Armstrong Bros. P. O.: Engle, N. M. Range, east slope Caballo mountains on Jornada Del Muerta.



ADOBE RANCH, Range, on headwaters of the Upper Gila, Sierra Co. P. O.: Grafton, N. M.

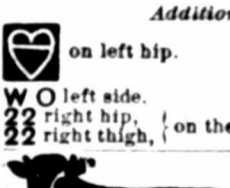
Sierra Land and Cattle Company. P. D. RIDENOUR, President, Kansas City, Mo.



Range, southeastern Sierra county. All cattle branded as in the cut, and have two bars under the tail on both sides.



Grayson & Company. P. O.: Los Palomas, Sierra county, N. M. Range, Animas ranch, Sierra county.

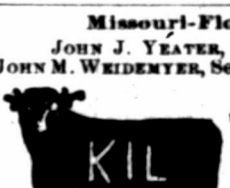


John McLeod. P. O.: Rincon, Dona Ana county. Range, twelve miles north of Rincon on each side of Rio Grande, and in the Caballo mountains in southeastern portion of erra county.

GRANT COUNTY.



Buckeye Land & Live Stock Company. S. A. BAXTER, Financial Manager, Lima, Ohio.



Missouri-Florida Cattle Co. JOHN J. YEATER, Pres., Sedalia, Mo.

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

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

For account of Mingus. The is on the left shoulder and generally through the M. The cattle have been divided the same way.

on left shoulder and T right side, and all increase is to be branded T M as in cut. And thus:

For account of Rathbun. The is on the left hip and generally through the N. The have been divided the same way.

on left hip and F on right side. The increase to be branded F T as in cut.

GRANT COUNTY.

Old and New Mexico Ranch and Cattle Co. Lou H. Brown, Supt. P. O.: Hatchita, Grant county, N. M. Range, Alamo Hueco in southern end of Piyas valley, southwestern Grant county, New Mexico.

Horse brand, on the right shoulder. Also some horses branded same as the cattle, as in cut.

Deming Land & Live Stock Co. Incorporated Nov. 1887. Successor of "Deming Cattle Co."

WARREN BRISTOL, Pres. C. H. JONES, Vice-Pres. and Sec'y. C. H. DANE, 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, LIV on left side. Horse brand the same, on left hip.

Carpenter-Stanley Cattle Co. P. O.: Fort Cummings. Range, east side of Cook's Peak, Grant county.

Other brands: CC left side. FC FC Ts Horse brand: on left hip.

Ear marks: Also, two underbits in each ear; crop left underbit right; underbit left crop right.

GRANT COUNTY.

Lindauer Cattle Co. S. LINDAUER, Manager. P. O.: Deming, N. M. Range, on McKnight's Cienega, on Upper Mimbres

Horse brand, SL on the left shoulder.

Lyons & Campbell. P. O.: Silver City, N. M. Range, Duck Creek, Mule Springs and Middle Gila, Grant county.

Mark, crop and split left. Horse brand LC anywhere on the left side

MORA COUNTY.

J. F. LaTourrette, President. W. H. Willcox, Sec'y and Treas. BRANDS OF THE WAGON MOUND Local Stock Growers' Associat'n

Range, Wagon Mound. P. O.: Wagon Mound, N. M.

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

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

J. S. Elzea—Cattle branded on right side. Ear marks. Horses branded same on right shoulder.

S. H. Fairchild— 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. Ear marks. Increase X on right jaw. Horses branded on left hip same as cattle on left side.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Robison & Clark Cattle Company. Cattle branded 88 on left side and hip. 16, T I, HH. Horse brand, T on right shoulder.

Leach & Lane Cattle Co. P. O.: Wagon Mound. Range, south of Wagon Mound.

Some cattle branded L 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 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 Wedding 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 WEDDLING, Manager. A. L. CALVIN, Range foreman. P. O.: Wagon Mound, N. M. Brands: IOU, FL, IL, RL, OK, T Office: 1734 Curtis street, DENVER, Colo.

H. T. Sinclair. P. O.: Wagon Mound, Range, Vermejo and Teta Vegue.

All increase branded the same as old stock. Other brand, on right shoulder, side and hip on the left shoulder.

The Riverside Cattle Company. W. B. BRUNTON, Manager. P. O.: Shoemaker, Mora county, N. M.

Range, Cherry valley, Pinos Altos and vicinity, Mora county, N. M. Other brands: N I X on right side, kept up. Horse brand, 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 Alamocitas. Horse brand, on left shoulder. Other cattle brand, on left side.

Also m 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, Petrosos 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, SX or MX or T left hip or shoulder. Other Brands: OO HD HD ED All calves branded and marked as in cut, except thoroughbred calves in the OO brand, which is kept up.

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

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, Alamocitas. Ear marks, crop and underbit right; crop and underbit left. Other brands.

this brand kept p. 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. CAHOON, Foreman. P. O.: Cimarron, Range, Cerososo Canon, Colfax county. Other brand, on right shoulder, side 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. N—N on either side. LX on right hip and side.

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

Miller & Harshman. P. O.: Springer, N. M. Range, Ocate, Colfax Co. Ear mark, crop and underbit left. Other brands: all on left side, on right 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, Holkio, Palo Blanco, Don Carlos and Ute creek. Ear mark, swallow fork the left. Horse brand, same as cattle, on left thigh. Also left side, slash on left shoulder, slash left hip.

S. W. Dorsey. P. O.: Chico Springs, New Mexico. Range—Currumpa, San Rafael, Cinnegulla, Perico, Carrizo, Pinipottas, and Sierra Grande, Colfax county. Horse brand, same as above, on right shoulder. Additional Cattle Brands: left side and hip. LX on 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, Sugarite and Red river. Ear mark, sharpen the right ear. Horse brand, same on right hip.



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



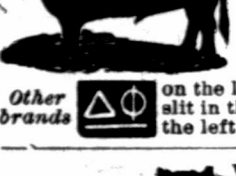
William McCartney. P. O.: Los Angeles, Cal. Ranch foreman, B. T. Lucock. Ranch P. O.: Watrous, N. M. Range, between head of canon Largo and Mora river. Ear marks, crop right, underbit left.



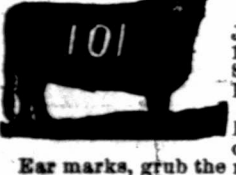
Also owns cattle branded VH on left side. All increase branded JS. Horse brand, JS on left shoulder.



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



H. S. Gratz. P. O.: Capulin, N. M. Range, Dry Cimarron, Colfax county. Marks, slit in right ear. Horse brand, same as cut on the left shoulder. Other brands on the left side. Marked, with a slit in the right ear and tin tag in the left ear.



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

Other prominent brands: VI DC 4 XI MK A+ X WCC III on the right side, and VI right hip VI right or left VI on the left shoulder thigh. W on the right hip. W on the right thigh.

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



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

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



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

DONA ANA COUNTY.



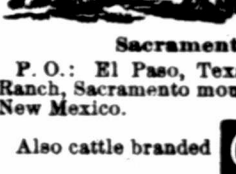
Mariano Barela. P. O.: Mesilla, N. M. Range, west of the Rio Grande, from Picacho mountain west of Mesilla south to the buttes west of La Mesa.



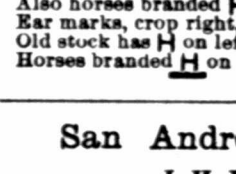
Lynch Bros. P. O.: Colorado, N. M. Range, La Loma Parda, Sierra Co.; Las Uvas and Sauce Springs, Dona Ana Co. Additional brands: Young stock in Dona Ana Co., thus: All horses are branded LB on the left side.



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



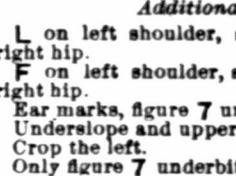
Sacramento Cattle Co. P. O.: El Paso, Texas. Range, Sacramento Ranch, Sacramento mountains, Dona Ana county, New Mexico. Also cattle branded Q left side of neck.



Also horses branded HS or H on left shoulder. Ear marks, crop right, swallowfork left. Old stock has H on left shoulder. Horses branded H on left thigh.



San Andreas Ranch. J. H. WILDY. P. O.: Las Cruces, N. M. Range, east side San Andreas mountains from Ash to Membrillo canons, inclusive. Horse brand, same on right shoulder. Additional Brands: L on left shoulder, side and thigh and J on right hip. F on left shoulder, side and thigh and J on right hip. Ear marks, figure 7 underbit in each ear. Underslope and upperbit in each ear. Crop the left. Only figure 7 underbit mark and brand as in cut kept up.



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

BERNALILLO COUNTY.



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



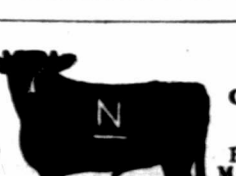
Trujillo Ranch Company. OF LAS VEGAS. Office of Browns & Manzanaras. C. W. BROWN, Manager. P. O.: Endee, San Miguel county, N. M. Range, on Trujillo creek, in Oldham county, Texas; and San Miguel county, New Mexico. Additional Brands: All increase branded as in above cut. Horse brand, same as cut on 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.



Additional 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.

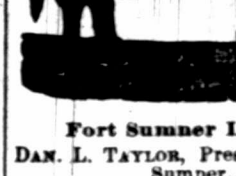


C. T. Degraftenreid. P. O.: Fort Sumner, N. M. Range, Alamo Gordo, San Miguel county, N. M.

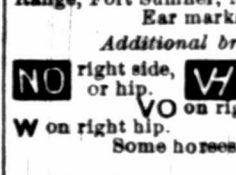
SAN MIGUEL COUNTY.



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.



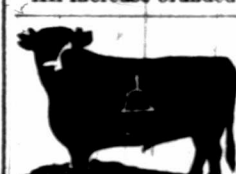
Barash & Bloch. P. O.: Las Vegas, N. M. Range, Los Conchas. Cattle branded either side. Horse brand, same as cut, on left shoulder. Ear marks, swallow fork each ear. Additional brand on left side. 2B All increase branded as in cut.



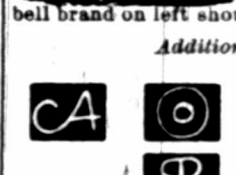
Waddingham Bell Ranch. MICHAEL SLATTERY, Mgr P. O.: La Cintas, county of San Miguel, New Mexico. The range, Montoya Grant. All the horses on the ranch have the same bell brand on left shoulder. Additional Brands: CA, C, D, R, J, R, 82.



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



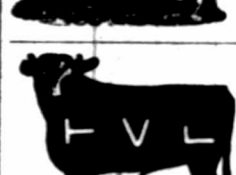
J. & E. Rosenwald. P. O.: Las Vegas, N. M. Range, Charco, San Miguel county. Marked, crop the right. Also own cattle branded RC.



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



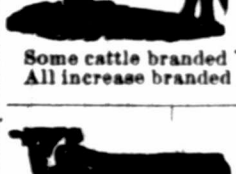
Pete Maxwell. P. O.: Fort Sumner, N. M. Range, Pecos river, near Fort Sumner. Ear marks: Right ear cropped and split, and left ear cropped. Also claims VI.



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.



Hfeld & Letcher. Postoffice, Las Vegas, N. M. Range, Alamosas. Also Chas. Hfeld, I F E H and 150 Horse brand, same as cattle.



Stiva & 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 VI.



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



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



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SAN MIGUEL COUNTY.



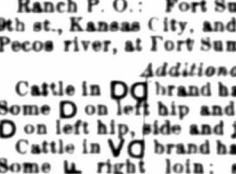
Myers Bros. & Livezey. Postoffice, Liberty, New Mexico. Horse brands, TTT on the left hip. Range, head of Arroyo Plaza Largo, and foot of Staked Plains, San Miguel county, New Mexico.



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



Sam Dosa. CARL ROBERTS, Foreman. Ranch P. O.: Fort Sumner. Address, 508 East 9th st., Kansas City, and Trinidad, Colo. Range, Pecos river, at Fort Sumner. Additional Brands: Cattle in DQ brand have also following brands: Some D on left hip and left jaw; a few branded O on left hip, side and jaw. Cattle in VQ brand have also following brands: Some L right loin; some T right on loin; some F right side. None of these A left brands are kept up. All increase is side branded and marked as in cut. All horses branded DQ on right thigh.



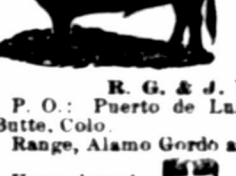
Governor C. H. Moore. P. O.: Puerto de Luna. Range, Upper Yeso. Various ear marks. Horses branded same on shoulder.



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



Calkins Cattle Company. 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: OLH on the left shoulder, side and hip. T on the left side. C on side. IL on hip. Horse brand, IX on the left hip.



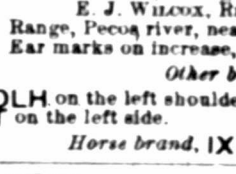
Stiva & Dodge. P. O.: Puerto de Luna. Range, Alamo Gordo. Horse brand, on either side, on the shoulder. Ear marks, jinglebob in left upper half crop right. All calves branded as above. Also own VI.



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



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



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



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SAN MIGUEL COUNTY.



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



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



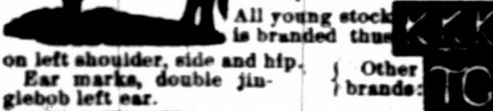
H. R. Traak. P. O.: Liberty, San Miguel county, N. M. Range: Monte Revuelta and Antelope Springs. Also own OL on left side with slash on hip.



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



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



All young stock is branded thus on left shoulder, side and hip. Ear marks, double jin-glebob left ear. Other brands: TC



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



Other brands: on either hip, left side, right side. None of these brands kept up. XV on left shoulder and V on left hip. All increase branded XV on both sides.



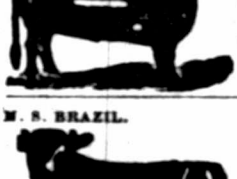
S. Fred. Reuther. P. O.: El Cuervo, N. M. An over half crop in each ear. NX increase branded as in cut.



Reuther & Nahn. P. O.: El Cuervo, N. M. Crop two splits left; half undercrop right. Increase branded as in cut. Ranch on Cuervo and Conchas creeks.



Hythe Park Cattle Co. P. O.: Bell Ranch, N. M. Horse brand, same as cut, on right hip. All young stock branded same as cut, both sides. Ear marks: Underbit right, swallowfork left.



M. S. Brazil. Mrs. Luz B. Maxwell. Brazil & Maxwell. P. O.: Fort Sumner, N. M. Range, Talvan ranch, east of Fort Sumner. Horse brand, on left shoulder.



Fort Bascom Cattle Raising Co. Stephen E. Booth, Mgr. P. O.: Fort Bascom, San Miguel Co., New Mexico. Range, Baca Location, No. 2. Horses branded same as cattle on the left hip. After January 1, 1887, all increase branded as above. Old stock FxB. Ear mark, swallow fork each ear.



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

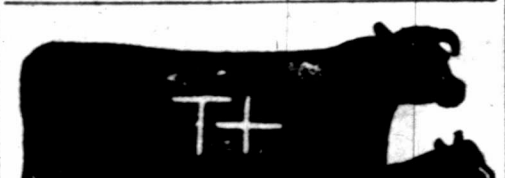


Lon Horn. P. O.: Trinidad, Colo., or 503 East Ninth St., Kansas City, Mo. Range, on Pecos river, old Fort Sumner reservation. Cattle also bear F left side, not kept up.

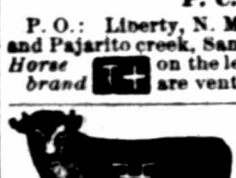
SAN MIGUEL COUNTY.



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



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



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



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



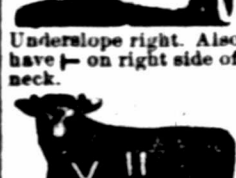
Simon Frankenthal. P. O.: La Cinta. Range: La Cinta Creek. Horse brands: S F on left shoulder.



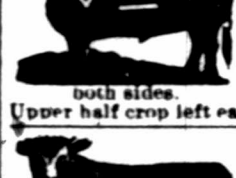
Las Conchas Cattle Company. A. S. Hall, Manager. Underlope right. Also have - on right side of neck. Young stock, crop right, old stock, grub right.



P. O.: Cabra Springs Cariso and Largotta. Range, Las Conchas. Horses are branded: X and IV on the left shoulder. Upper half crop left ear.



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



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



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



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



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



Rudolph Ervinger. P. O.: Liberty, N. M. Range, Pajarito and Tierra Blanca, San Miguel Co. Ear marks, underbit in each ear. Horses on the left branded 2 on the shoulder. Also cattle branded on the left side.

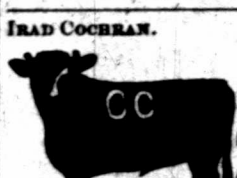


Lewis Walker and Mary Walker. P. O.: Fort Sumner, N. M. Range, Canaditas. Ranch Foreman, Brown Harris. Additional brands X on left hip. Various ear marks for these various brands. Horse brand, same as cut.



Circle Cattle Co. A. Monrox, Manager. Postoffice, Teaguequite. Horse brand, O left hip. Other Brands: on left hip. 1881 P left side.

SAN MIGUEL COUNTY.



IRAD COCHRAN. J. S. Emery. Cochran & Emery. P. O.: East Las Vegas, N. M. Range, on Beck grant, San Miguel county, N. M. On increase, Ear marks, grub left ear. Horse brand, C on left hip.



New England Live Stock Company. P. O.: Greeley, Colorado. Ranch P. O.: Fort Sumner, N. M. Range, the Pecos, at Fort Sumner. Additional brands: Horses branded same as cattle on left side. Earmark, crop and two spittle in right ear. Cattle in brand of above cut branded both sides.



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



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



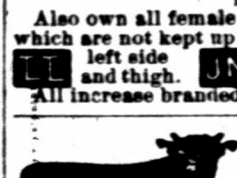
Heckle & McDowell. P. O.: Las Vegas, N. M. Range, Sabinoso and Lagitjos arroyo. Some branded only with a W on either side and ear mark grub right or left. Horse brand, L on the right shoulder. Also own all female cattle in following brands, which are not kept up: left side, left shoulder, road brand,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



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



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



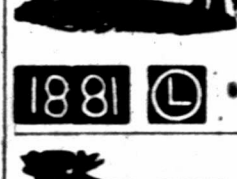
Case Land and Cattle Company. W. G. Urton, Manager. Geo. R. Urton, Range Foreman. P. O.: Fort Sumner, N. M. Range, on the Pecos river, at Cedar canon. Horse brand, same as in cut, only on right hip. All young stock branded as in cut on the right side, and also with a 7 on the left hip.



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



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



L. M. Long. P. O.: Roswell, N. M. Range, Rio Hondo. Other brands: Both on left side. Horse brands, same as cattle on right shoulder. Also run cattle in this brand, which is kept up. Ear marks, under half crop left ear.



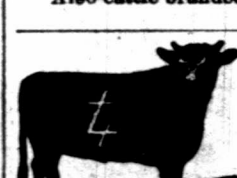
Adler & McRitchie. All increase branded as in cut. P. O.: Anton Chico, San Miguel County, N. M. Range, Pintado. On left side. Swallowfork each ear. On left side. Crop and split each ear. Horse brand on left shoulder.



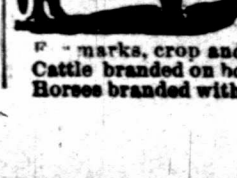
Howry Cattle Co. S. K. Sydes, Manager. P. O.: At Red River Springs, N. M. Range, on Red River. Have purchased the interest of Mr. J. T. McNamara in the "anchor" herd and range. All "anchor" cattle belonging to this company are tally branded and all increase of 1884 is in the brand. All increase from 1884 is branded as in cut, and marked crop and under half crop the left ear. Horse brand, RY on the left hip. All increase marked crop and under half crop left.



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




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



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

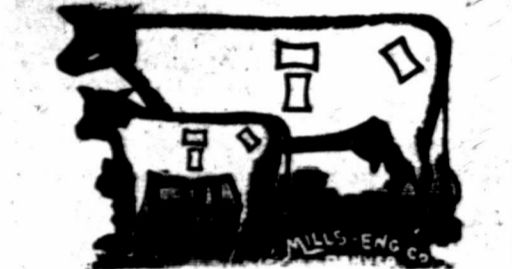
LINCOLN COUNTY.

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:
B U K Crop and under half crop left, crop right.
E U K 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:
M E L left shoulder, side and hip. Ear marks slit and underbit right.
C O M left shoulder, side and hip. Underslope.
D left side and hip. Ear marks, split both ears.
Horse brand: on hip.

All increase marked as in cut and tails bobbed. When sold all horses are counterbranded with a small block on the left jaw.




Doak Good.
 P. O.: Paris, Texas. Range, Los Portales, Staked Plains.
 All increase branded **FX**. Ear mark, underbit 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, **J B** on hip or loin. **LEA** on side, or shoulder, side and hip. Cross on side and hip. And various other old brands and marks.
Horse brand:
L on left shoulder and **A** left hip or thigh. Part branded only on left shoulder thus:


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




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



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



John Shaw & Co.
 Wm. MAILAND, Supt.
 P. O.: Fort Sumner, N. M. Range, Yaso 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 1153.
 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 Eibert and Bent counties, Colo. W. A. WAGGONER, foreman; P. O., Hugo, Colo.
 Horse brands: **C** on the left hip. **H** on the left hip, or thigh.
 Thoroughbred Hereford and Polled Angus breeding farm, Horse Creek, O. Z. postoffice, Colo.


VALENCIA COUNTY.

Davenport Live Stock Company.
 M. B. BOWMAN, Manager.
 P. O.: CHIHUI, 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

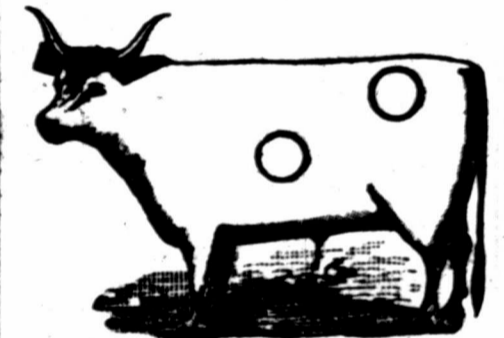


L. P. BRADLEY, Pres.
T. S. MUMFORD, Secy.
Cebolla Cattle Co.
 P. O.: Santa Fe, N. M.; box 218.
 Range, Valencia county, near Fort Wingate.
 Horse brand, the same.

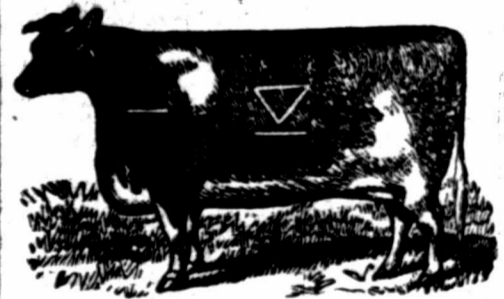


W. P. METCALF, Superintendent. **JAS. A. STINSON, Ranch Manager.**

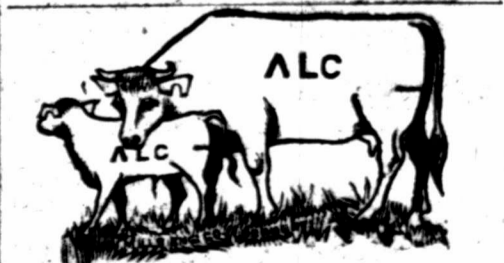
New Mexico Cattle Breeding Company.



P. O.: CHIHUI. 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 Trues. Range, between Blackwater and Coolidge, along line of A. & P. R. R.
 Old stock are branded **K** on left side; since 1888 all branded as in the cut.
 Ear marks, crop right, under half crop left.
 Horses branded **K** or **V** left shoulder.



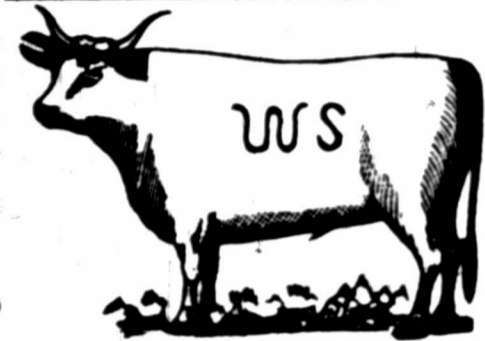
Acoma Land and Cattle Co.
 P. D. RIDENOUR, President, Kansas City.
 E. D. BRACKETT, Sec. and Treas., Kansas City.
 J. E. SAINT, Vice-Prest. and Mgr., Grants, N. M.
 Range, the Acoma Grant, and territory adjoining west and north.
 Horse brand, **A L C** on the left hip.

SOCORRO COUNTY.



Nathan Hall Cattle Company.
 NATHAN HALL, Manager.

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



W S Ranch.

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

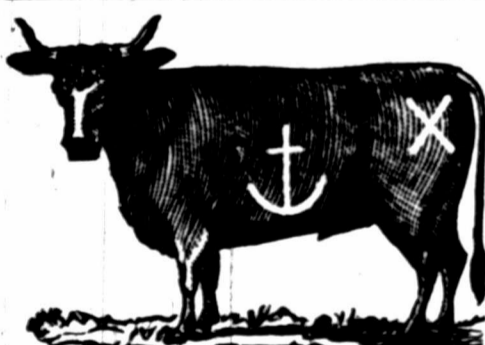


JAMES D. REED, Pres. **G. L. BROOKS, Sec'y.**
SAM N. DEDRICK, Manager.

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.
 } sharpen the left and crop the right.

Other brands:
C O D left side, right loin
E left side.
H left hip saddle horses.
H rt. shlder stock horses.

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

Western Union Cattle, Land and Irrigation Company.

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

Horse Brands: **A V**
 shoulder hip **Other Brands:** shoulder hip
A shoulder **V** side **V** hip

SOCORRO COUNTY.

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



HORSE BRAND.
AC on the left side and left hip. Ear marks, crop the right and underslope the left.

Glorieta Cattle Co.
 HOWELL & READ, Mangr.
 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.
C O K **7 I I** **C O D** **F**
H **Y E E** **L A N E** **3 7 7 B** **T I E**

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



Additional Brands:
A D **A D** **H D** **H D** **4 C** **4 O**
7 H L **7 H L**
 and **H E** on right side, and **7 H L** 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.


Lee-Scott Cattle Co.
 P. O.: Tascosa, Texas. Range, Oldham and Hartley counties, Texas.



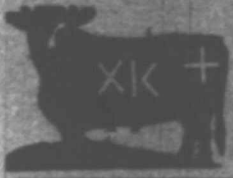
Horse brand: **L S**, **S** or **T** on the left hip
Additional Brands:
L S both sides; marked, crop and split both ears.
4 4 left side; over both sides; crop and split right and split left.
4 4 both sides; split each. Also, **V** **A** **H** all on the left side.
G M left side; marked, underslope each 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.
Fresnal & Mussey.
 P. O.: Fort Stockton, Tex. Range, Comanche creek and Pecos river, Texas.
 Ear marks, sharpen left ear.
 Horse brands **F** on left hip.



SOCORRO COUNTY.



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

JOHN R. HOWELL.



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

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 Pen-
asco springs, Sierra coun-
ty, N. M.

SOCORRO COUNTY.



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



Horses branded **D** on left hip.

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

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



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

Deer Park Cattle Company.

FRANK H. WINSTON, Manager.

P. O.: Fairview, N. M. Ranches, at Elk moun-
tain, Socorro county.

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

SOCORRO COUNTY.



J. C. TIFFANY, Manager, San Marcial, N. M.

**BOSQUE BONITA
Land & Cattle Company
SAN MARCIAL,
SOCORRO COUNTY, NEW MEXICO.**

Holstein cows, high grade Shorthorn and Hereford cattle. Berkshire hogs.

UPCHER, STEVENS & BURR.

R. A. JONES, Range Superintendent.

Postoffice, Frisco, Socorro county, New Mexico.

Range, 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. **A** on side. **OWO** on side.

ALA on side, **W** 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. **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 desira-
ble in every way. Requesting your patronage, respectfully,

CHAS. E. BONSALL, Manager.

W. E. TALBOTT, Proprietor.

DETROIT AND RIO GRANDE LIVE STOCK CO.

PHILLIP MOTHERSILL, General Manager.



P. O.: Eagle, N. M.

Range, Jornada del Muerto, Cabello and Sa
Andreas mountains.

Ear marks, crop and split left.

Horse brand or **JJ** left hip.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

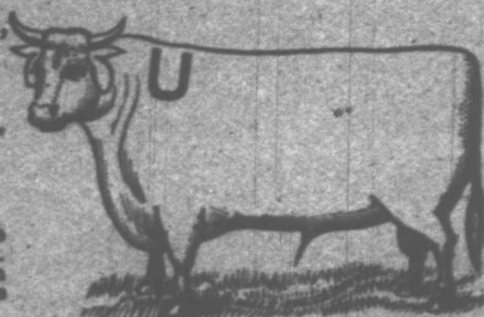
WM. ROBERT,

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 follow-
ing brands, which I own,
marked and branded as in
main cut.



Underslope each ear.



Overslope each ear.



Crop left, under half
crop right.



Crop and underbit left
some same mark right



Crop and under half
crop each ear.



Crop right and under-
slope left.



Swallow fork in
either ear.



Crop the left and
half crop right.



Crop left, underslope right.



Crop the right.



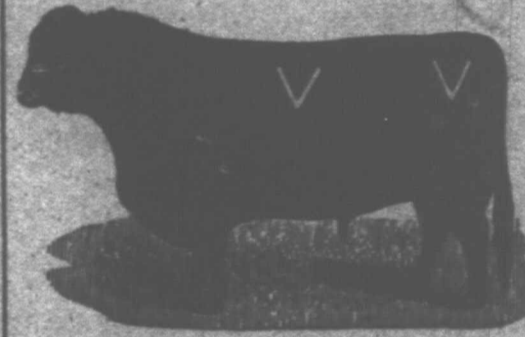
Crop the right.



Crop the right.

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 Euidosa.

Ear marks, underbit in each ear.

Horse brand, **V** on the left shoulder.

Additional Brands:

on right side, un-
derbit both ears. on left side,
or either side.

on either hip. on the left side.

on left shoulder, side and hip. Mar-
ked, crop right and underslope left.

COLORADO AND NEW MEXICO.

THE BLOOM CATTLE CO.

FRANK G. BLOOM, General Manager, Trinidad, Colorado.

Also own the following brands:



Half undercrop left,
crop right.

Swallowfork left, split right.

Swallowfork left, crop and underbit right.



All increase branded same as cut and marked swallowfork right, and
tin tag in the left.

Horse and Steer range, Apishapa Temp creek, Bent and Lockwood canons, Colorado. W. F.
Bloom, Foreman, Postoffice, Thatcher, Colorado.

Breeding ranch, Rio Hondo, Lincoln county, New Mexico. JOHN BURNS, Foreman, Postoffice,
Lincoln, New Mexico. case Circle Diamond ranch.

Breeding ranch cattle. Jas. X. Y. SUTHERLAND, Foreman.

P. O.: Roswell, Lincoln county, N. M. Range, Rio Hondo, Lincoln county, west of Roswell

Additional Brands:



on left side and on left hip. Ear mark
upper half crop underbit left, crop right

on left side, on left hip. Ear mark,
same as boot. bar cattle.

on left side and hip. Ear mark, crop and
split in left and underbit in right.

on left side, on left hip. Ear mark, up-
per half crop left, under half crop right.

on left side. Various ear marks.



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

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

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

The First National Bank

The First National Bank

The First National Bank

LAS VEGAS, N. M.
 CAPITAL STOCK, \$100,000
 SURPLUS FUND, \$40,000.

ALBUQUERRUE, N. M.
 CAPITAL STOCK, \$100,000
 SURPLUS FUND, \$15,000.

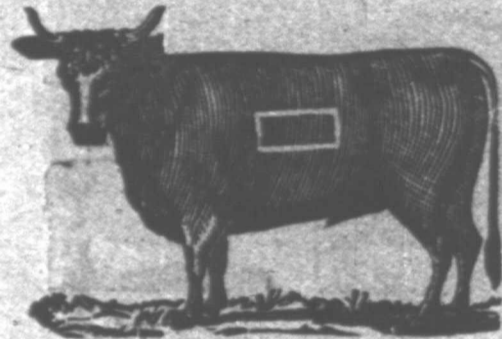
EL PASO, TEXAS.
 CAPITAL STOCK, \$100,000
 SURPLUS FUND, \$20,000.

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: W I H H T I 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.



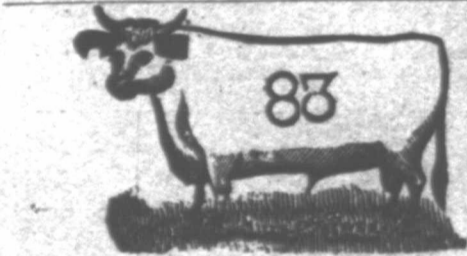
F. T. Bradley and C. K. Dewell, Assistants.
 Postoffice, Trinidad, Colorado.
 Range, Lower Apishapa.
 Brand as here given.
 Ear marks, under half crop to left.
 Horse brand same as cattle brand.



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. FS left side. V right side.
 P left side. 22 left side.
 Horse brand, HL (connected) on left shoulder.

ARIZONA.



Santa Rita Cattle Co.
 ISAAC N. TOWN, Superintendent.
 Postoffice, Calabanas, 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.
 Range, 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.

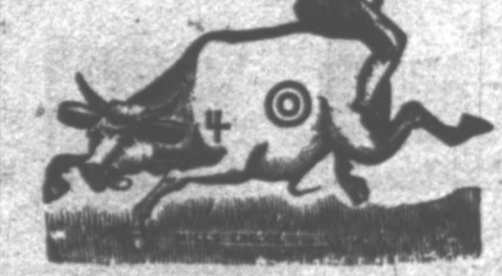


Hunings & Cooley.
 Breeders and Importers of Thoroughbred and Graded Cattle.
 P. O.: Show Low, Apache county, Arizona.
 Horse brand, same as on cattle, on left shoulder.

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. Hampson.
 P. O.: 431 Nelson building, Kansas City, Mo.
 Ranch P. O.: Camp Thomas, Arizona.
 Range, on Eagle creek, Graham county, Arizona.
 WILLIAM CREMACH, Foreman.
 Ear marks, crop and split left, crop right.
 Horse brand, 4 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.



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 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:



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 Telegraph and express office, Navajo Springs Atlantic and Pacific railroad.
 Ear marks: Crop off the left. Horses branded: [mark]

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