

# STOCK GROWER

COLORADO TEXAS  
ARIZONA MEXICO NEW MEXICO

Live Stock, Feed Farming and Commerce.

Fifth Year, No. 37.

LAS VEGAS, NEW MEXICO, NOVEMBER 24, 1888.

Weekly, \$3 a Year

## Contents.

Editorial Notes	1
The Beef Issue	1
Warner Interview	1
Slaughtered For Science	2
Cattle Shipments	2
Sonora Quarantine	2
Edinburgh Live Stock Trade	2
A New Orleans Court in 1823	3
Chicago Fat Stock Show	3
To What Age Will Cows Breed	3
From All Points	4
Horse Notes	4
Cattle Clatter	4
Southwest Stock Notes	5
How To Tell Good Beef	5
Personal	6
The Chicago Meeting	6
Copp's Land Review	6
The Four Will Fight	6
The Senate Committee	7
A Western Rider	7
Two Famous Old Mares	7
Hair Boils In The Stomach	7
\$1 a Pound For Buffalo Meat	7
An Experimental Orchard	8

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, had bad weather for its fair which otherwise would have been a howling success.

ISRAEL KING, an honest, intelligent and industrious stockman and farmer of Grant county has been elected a member of the council of the territorial legislature. Mr. King is a bright and brainy worker and the STOCK GROWER is glad to announce his election—coupled with the wish that the legislature had more men like him.

A CHICAGO paper, trying to bolster up the business of the big four, says:

All raisers of cattle well know that foreign countries are only waiting for some pretext to close their markets against meats of all kinds. That they will surely do so should some of our states pass a law prohibiting the shipping of dressed meats from one state to another. This would result in great loss, if not ruin, to our live stock industry.

As our friend, the Texas Stockman, remarks, "Old man Mercer" of the Northwestern has dropped over into California and communicated the splenic fever to the cattle of that state. Old man Mercer is stringing out his ten-dollar-a-day job as agent for the 'burro' and has himself 'artistically interviewed' as frequently as possible in the regulation style.

THE Watrous Ranch company has filed articles of incorporation. The objects of this company are to acquire, cultivate and improve land, raise, breed and improve cattle horses and other live stock. The following gentlemen were elected directors: Marcus Brunswick, F. A. Manzanara and L. P. Brown. The principal place of business is Las Vegas.

ACCORDING to the Socorro daily paper some cattlemen's questionable actions have been the talk of the city this week, and although the Chieftain is in possession of names it forbears using

them until they are legally captured and brought to account. Suffice it to say that A arrived in the city a week or two ago with about 1500 head of cattle and horses, on the strength of which showing he was enabled to contract debts to the amount of nearly \$1,000, when fearing for the security of the herd he disposed of them to B. At this juncture along came C and claimed the live stock, and on the strength of his claim he too succeeded in securing from \$700 to \$800 in money and goods. Then he and A evaporated, leaving B to face the double row of creditors and convince them that he purchased the stock in good faith and that the stock is his. And thus the matter stands. But it is the duty of the Socorro paper to do even more and publish the names of these queer-acting parties. This is only justice to the great number of cattlemen of that section, who, as a class, are thus besmirched in reputation.

THE latest news from the butchers and cattlemen's joint convention at St. Louis, would make it appear that the whole thing is a big fizzle. According to reports given by St. Louis papers it looks as though "the enemy" had got among the delegates, for there was great friction between the cattlemen and butchers. Up to going to press there has no joint convention been held, only "caucusing" by the two factions. This is bad and looks like failure. The dressed beef men are in St. Louis in force and are jubilant. W. D. Cravens, general manager of the East. St. Louis Dressed Beef company, volunteered the information that there was a surprise in store for the convention, but declined to say what it was or to even give the most remote hint as to its character. In his opinion the whole plan and purpose of the convention were simply absurd, and the interest for which he spoke would make this quite plain. Mr. Cravens, however, declined to discuss the matter in detail beyond saying that the dressed beef industry, which he declared was an "immense thing," would be on hand in force at the proper time.

### THE BEEF ISSUE.

It is to be hoped that the cattlemen's convention and the senatorial committee now in session in this city will be able to discover an explanation and a remedy in the matter of the anomaly of low-priced cattle and high-priced beef. The question is one of great importance alike to producers and consumers. For the last six years the selling rates of beef cattle have steadily declined, and the supply has been decreasing all the time, while the demand has increased;

and yet the retail prices of beef are as high or higher than they ever were. There is something radically wrong somewhere, or this illogical condition of things would not exist. It is a manifest contradiction of terms to say that beef remains dear because cattle have become cheaper. That is what we are asked to believe, however, by those who undertake to justify the situation. The cattle-raisers know very well that they do not receive as much for their product by one-third or one-half as they did a few years ago; and at the same time they can see that their loss is of no advantage to those who finally buy and consume the beef. There is manifestly a large margin of profit for somebody; but it certainly does not fall either to the cattle raisers or the beef eaters.

There is good reason to believe that the whole difficulty lies in the fact that a few firms have by various devices practically secured the control of the market, and are thus enabled to compel producers to take small prices on the one hand, and the consumers to pay high prices on the other hand. Thus a double wrong is perpetrated and a double profit exacted. Instead of a market regulated by the rules of supply and demand and of honest and fair dealing for all parties, we have a market which is at the mercy of a conspiracy against all the elements of legitimate commerce. A small but audacious and potent ring of speculators has gradually reduced the gains of the cattle raising industry to a point where it hardly pays expenses, and still the people have to give as much for their beef as they did when cattle commanded much better prices. It may be that there is no law which can reach and correct this flagrant injustice. If not, then one should be provided as soon as possible. The people have a right to relief and protection in a case where their rights and interests are so clearly and seriously antagonized. It is first necessary, of course, to get at the exact facts, and to ascertain by what means such a monopoly is maintained in defiance of sound and proper business principles. Then a federal law can surely be framed that will provide an effective remedy, though state co-operation may be required to some extent for the rectification of certain purely local features of an iniquity which affects all classes in every part of the country. St. Louis Globe Democrat.

### WARNER INTERVIEWED.

J. D. Warner, one of the proprietors of the STOCK GROWER, in an interview with a Globe Democrat reporter at St. Louis, has to say the following: "The great dressed beef organization,

trust or monopoly at Chicago must be disintegrated, and its power diffused to save the butcher class," declared Mr. Warner. "This sanitary agitation is no pretense on the part of the butchers. The beef buyers of the country must be placed on an equal footing by some means or the whole cattle raising interest will go to pieces. The 'big four,' as they are called, claim that there has been a great overproduction of beef cattle. The fact is, the production has fallen off 60 per cent. in two years, through the shipment of cows and their withdrawal from breeding. There are not by 100,000 as many beef cattle ready for market to-day in New Mexico as there were two years ago, and still prices are down, and the value of our investments in cattle decreases daily. A lot of yearlings that a New Mexico man paid \$16 apiece for two years ago are now worth only \$12.50 apiece as fat cattle, and the maximum price for fat cattle is about \$15. Yet the people are paying as much for beef as they ever were. This is the result of the operations of the beef trust, which has driven all other purchasers out of the market, and where there were 100 big buyers four or five years ago, there are now only four. How did they manage?"

"Well, here was a man with \$100,000 who saw a chance to sell some cattle down in a New York town, or farther east, near Boston. As soon as he had bought the cattle the dressed-beef monopoly telegraphs its agent, in that town or locality to put a supply of dressed-beef into that town, a little under the market. The result was that when the 'outside' buyer's beef got there it was left on his hands at a big loss, and he, seeing how the thing was done, took good care not to be caught again. The beef monopoly owns its refrigerator cars, runs them over the railroads at a mileage rate, and can even undersell local butchers and then make money, though usually their only object is to drive out the local.

"Now, I'll show you how they interfere with transportation. They have influenced some roads so that they won't run the palace stock cars, which get our cattle into Pacific coast markets in good shape. This is notably the case with the Southern Pacific road. Again, they shut up the supply of refrigerator cars. The El Paso people put up an \$80,000 slaughtering plant of the latest design and equipment, and it proved a great relief to the stock-raisers of the vicinity enabling them to market their beef in California. As soon as the dressed-beef monopoly found this out they caused the refrigerator cars to be withheld. The agents of the refrigerator companies were offered \$50 per month, or \$600 per year per car, on yearly contracts, which is two-thirds the first cost of the cars. They promised and promised, but the cars never came, and the El Paso Plant is idle to-day. At Denver a packing plant was put up and run about six months, at a nice profit, supplying the home market, Leadville and surrounding towns. Then Armour came in with his dressed beef and the establishment had to go to the wall. These are some of the evils the cattlemen and butchers have to complain of, and they must be corrected or the cattle industry of the southwest will go to pieces."

**SLAUGHTERED FOR SCIENCE.**

**A "Big-Jawed" Steer Slain in the Interest of Public Health.**

Mr. Chris Brokate yesterday redeemed the promise he made several days ago in an interview with the *Globe-Democrat*, to purchase and slaughter a "big-jawed" steer, for the purpose of securing a microscopic analysis of cancer and meat. The animal was procured at the National Stock Yards in East St. Louis by an agent acting for Mr. Brokate, who could not have purchased it himself on account of his well known position on the question of sanitary meat inspection. It was one of a lot of thirteen cattle affected by cancer-jaw, all of which Mr. Brokate said, are held for sale. The price paid for it was \$6, against \$23 or \$24 for healthy stock of the same size and grade, the animal being estimated to weigh 850 pounds on the hoof. It was a three-year-old steer, black in color and in good flesh.

The cancer was on the under side of the right jaw. It was oval, and, exteriorly, was about eight inches long, six wide and three thick. It had broken down and there were two openings from which matter exuded. One of the openings looked as though some cauterizing agent had been applied with the view to drying up the sore, but the other was new and seemed to have had no treatment. The steer was brought to the Union Stock Yards slaughter house, on Bremen avenue, near the river, in the forenoon, and was killed there, under the personal supervision of Mr. Brokate, about 3 p. m. The head was cut off and kept without dissection for the use of Dr. L. Bremer, who will make a thorough microscopic examination of the tumor, heart, lungs, kidney and also a piece of the meat. There was no appearance of disease, according to Mr. Brokate's best judgement, in any of the organs, and he said if the meat were cut up and exposed for sale no inspector in St. Louis could discover any trace of disease in it. After securing such parts of the carcass as are needed for the examination, Mr. Brokate caused the remainder to be thrown into the river. He stated that a watch was being kept on the other twelve cancer-jaw cattle in the National Stock Yards pens, and if they are sold to anybody in St. Louis they will be traced to the shambles, and measures taken to prevent sale of the meat.

Dr. Bremer stated last night that there would hardly be time to prepare the specimens and examine them in the proper manner before the convention meets, and his paper on the subject, to be read before that body, would treat more of other forms of animal diseases which are transmissible to man. He expressed the opinion that the cattle cancer is analogous to a certain form of cancer that afflicts the human species, but the latter cases are not common, and remembers seeing but one, and that in Europe. He believed the cattle cancer microbes transmissible to persons who eat the meat, but inclined to the opinion that the cancer germ so transmitted would not manifest itself in the same manner as in beast. It might take the form of lung disease and its real nature not be suspected. Possibly many people die of lung troubles that could be traced to this source.

**Cattle Shipments.**

The cattle shipments from Springer this week were:

Temple Bros., two cars stock cattle to Fort Collins, Colo.

Bradford, of La Cinta, eight cars steers; McCartney, sixteen cars steers; Wells Bros., two cars steers; Akron company, four cars steers and W. R. Tompkins, two cars steers all for Kansas City.

T. F. Maulding, six cars and H. T. Sinclair, four cars steers to Strong City.

Durham & Braymer, four cars steers to their Kansas feeding farm.

J. J. Schmidt also shipped four cars of sheep to the Kansas City market.

Next week there will be about one hundred and fifty cars of cattle shipped from Springer.—*Stockman.*

**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.

**SONORA QUARANTINE.**

**Colin Cameron Says He is Opposed to it—Cochise Cattlemen Protest.**

In our issue of November 3rd it was stated that the treasury department had ordered the inspection of cattle entering this territory from Sonora, and that if any were found diseased, that they be quarantined, at the same time was published a letter from Mr. Colin Cameron, and the correspondence of the territorial veterinarian and president of the live stock sanitary commission which led to the issuance of the order of inspection. We understood Mr. Cameron's letter to be an indorsement of the order, as that is the only construction we can place upon the subjoined extract from his letter:

"If you will get and publish the report of the territorial veterinarian, you will show that the board were compelled to this action. There can be no fault found with the inspection of Sonora cattle—only that two other inspection points are absolutely demanded, one on the San Pedro river and one on the San Bernardino river—the natural outlets of Sonora for her surplus cattle."

The following letter, however, has been received from Mr. Cameron, in which he declares himself opposed to the quarantine or inspection:

LOCHIEL, A. T., Nov. 7, 1888.

Editor *Stockman*:—I am informed that my letter of October 30th, published in your issue of November 3rd, has been construed to mean that I am in favor of a quarantine against Sonora cattle. I write to disabuse the mind of any one holding that construction of the letter, and will say, so that there can be no chance of mistake, that I am now, and always have been opposed to any sort of quarantine against Sonora cattle, for the good and sufficient reason that the cattle of Sonora are equally healthy with the cattle of Arizona; and further, that they are not exposed to infection once where the cattle of Arizona are one hundred times.

If Arizona were compelled to quarantine against Sonora, then Arizona would be compelled to build a wall on the line to prevent her cattle straying, as they now do, one hundred miles into Sonora; or California and the east would quarantine against Arizona cattle; for nothing short of such wall will prevent the cattle of Arizona being equally healthy or diseased with the cattle of Sonora.

I did write that there could be no fault found with the "inspection of Sonora cattle," and there can not, as the inspection can be nothing more at least than a pretense, and even if it was absolute, it would work no harm, as I repeat there are no diseased, infected or sick cattle in Sonora to be detained by any inspector. Therefore inspection is only to satisfy some people who are not acquainted with the healthy condition of the cattle of Sonora.

I repeat that the cattlemen of Sonora on the border are largely Americans, and if there was any disease of any kind in Sonora, they would be the first to know it and to give the alarm.

The report of the veterinarian of Arizona territory published in the same issue says that he is of the "opinion decidedly" that a certain description of disease "obtained from miners and stockmen" is anthrax. Now, I know that a layman generally shows his ignorance by disputing with professionals, but I cannot resist the opportunity to say that it looks to many of the stockmen of this section as if the very same kind of anthrax would carry off many head of cattle on the Sonorita, Santa Cruz and other valleys of Arizona, before rains fall to make grass grow.

The cattlemen here, however, call the disease by quite other names—weakness, starvation, want of food and so on.

This is a long communication I know, Mr. Editor, in which to say that I am opposed to quarantine against Sonora cattle, because they are a healthy cattle, and do not believe that inspection is of any account one way or the other. It will not benefit Arizona and it will not hurt Sonora, as no inspector dare stop healthy cattle, and they are, as I have said in my letter of October 30th, all healthy.

COLIN CAMERON.

It will be remembered that the order of the treasury department as first promul-

gated, named Nogales and Yuma as the only points of entry for Sonora cattle. This was manifestly unjust, and vigorous protests were made against it, with the result that Hereford, La Noria and Buenos Ayres have been added to the points of entry. Now that this has been done, there will probably be little further complaint, as the great majority of cattlemen have no objection to a fair and proper inspection. There is no question that, as stated in Mr. Cameron's letter, the cattle of Sonora are equally healthy with those of Arizona. Inspection is simply a precautionary measure.

A large number of cattlemen of this county recently addressed a long communication to the Washington authorities in regard to the order of the treasury department, and protesting against it as at first issued. The length of the communication precludes our publishing it in full, but we make the following summary of it from the *Epitaph*:

The stockmen of Arizona and northern Sonora have no objection to the establishment of quarantine stations if unbiased and competent inspectors are placed at them and the entry points are justly located.

They do object to Nogales and Yuma being selected as the only points of entry, as such selection is virtually a prohibition to the importation of cattle from Sonora; therefore an unwarrantable and unjustifiable interference with their business on the part of the government.

They refer to the report of the territorial veterinarian as proof that no disease exists or ever has existed among or has been caused by the importation of Sonora cattle; therefore that unjust restrictions and unusual delays are inadmissible at the present time when beef is going to market.

They object strenuously to the appointment of the territorial veterinarian to carry out the provisions of the order; for having made such an incorrect and misleading report and such iniquitous recommendations he has demonstrated his total unfitness for any place of responsibility.

They also feel that public office should not be prostituted for the purpose of personal gain.

They demand that the Hereford custom house and Buenos Ayres be declared ports of entry as well as Nogales and Yuma; and that a new one be established in the San Bernardino valley from which many cattle are imported each year.

They also wish to state that cattle cannot be shipped from Nogales, for there are no facilities there for that purpose.

Delegate Mark Smith forwarded the petition with the following letter:

TOMBSTONE, A. T., Nov. 6, 1888.

The Honorable Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

SIR:—This letter will be accompanied by a petition, signed by the leading stock raisers in southern Arizona, protesting against the cattle quarantine regulations, lately issued from your department, touching the importation of Mexican cattle into Arizona. Mr. Bruce, when in Washington, was by me introduced to Mr. Colman, commissioner of agriculture, and I then advocated the establishment of reasonable quarantine stations, at convenient places between Arizona and Sonora. I still think that proper stations at proper and convenient places, such as the San Pedro custom house and another in the San Bernardino valley, should be established and maintained as a precautionary measure. The petition correctly states the effect of making Yuma and Nogales the only ports of entry. If no other ports are opened, there can be no other importations, for both places are so far distant from the regular trails, and food and water so scarce that cattle cannot be driven to said places.

The American cattle raiser in Mexico, by the recent order, is simply prevented from importing cattle into the United States.

The order should, by all means, be so modified, as to make the places above named ports of entry.

It seems the almost unanimous desire of the stock raisers in this territory.

I earnestly urge that the prayer of the petitioners be granted. For under present

regulations the whole cattle interest here is very seriously damaged.

Immediate action is desired, for cattle are now ready for market. Delay for even two weeks will work great injury, as cattle are ready for the market and are beginning to lose flesh, as grass is becoming less nutritious and less abundant.

I am sir, your obedient servant,  
Signed, MARCUS A. SMITH, M. C.,  
From Arizona.

—Arizona Stockman.

**Edinburgh Live Stock Trade.**

EDINBURGH, Scotland, Oct. 27, 1888.—*Editor Drovers Journal*: The supplies of home-fed fat cattle at all the markets this week have been considerably smaller. There has been a generally better feeling in the trade for all descriptions and prices have fully recovered last week's fall, with a decidedly easier clearance. The English markets as a rule have also been better. The number of sheep and lambs on offer has also been smaller with a great preponderance of second-class sheep. Best qualities made quite previous rates, but secondary and ewes are slow to sell at no advance. Fat calves were the turn cheaper, while pigs have been the turn dearer. Foreign supplies for the week comprised about 500 states' cattle which are reported to have made 6s 9d to 7s per stone, in some cases rather exceeded. From Canada 700 cattle met a rather better trade. There was also a lot of ranche cattle from the northwest territory. These shipments have been sent to the foreign animals' wharves at Liverpool, London and Glasgow, where they had to be slaughtered, and on this account these three principal centres have been glutted with middling class meat which had to be sold at very low prices. The shipment of these northwest cattle is entailing heavy losses from the long journey and consequent sinking condition of the cattle; 300 sheep from Canada made about 6½d per lb. The harvest being now nearly over and straw a plentiful crop, wintering cattle are meeting with plenty of inquiry. Three-year-old bullocks for turning are not so readily sold. All classes of store sheep and lambs are in good demand. Milk cows have again met a slow trade, though prices were quite as high as the previous week. Top price of the best beef, 8s 3d, for very choice cattle this in some cases might be exceeded; secondary, 7s 9. Top Irish, 7s 9 in some cases 8s; secondary, 7s to 7s 3d. Top Canadian, 7s to 7s 3d per stone. Best mutton, 8½d; secondary, 7½d to 8d; inferior, 6d to 7d per lb.

JOHN SWAN & SONS.

**Story of a Blind Horse.**

"Rapine," writing to the *Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News*, relates the following strange story: "When buying a great many horses in Bombay for the government a very curious case came to my notice. I doubt if any veterinary surgeon, even at the college, has seen the like. I had bought over twenty horses one day. I used to sit at a table in the yard, and horses were brought to me one at a time. If I liked his looks I got up and looked it over as to soundness, and took or rejected the animal. I must mention that these were Arab, Persian and Gulf horses. One was brought me that day, such a handsome high-caste Arab (an Onaiza breed) looking like a first-class Leicestershire hunter, that I thought I would not even examine him. However, I had him walked down the yard about sixty yards. The moment he was turned I observed his ears, and as he came toward me I said to myself, he is a blind one. When he got up to me I saw he had unusually large, full, and prominent eyes; but on looking closely at them I found that he had been born without pupils to his eyes. So I said in Hindoostanee to the Arab dealer, his owner, 'Why, he is blind!' He put up both hands in the usual way and said, 'Yes, sahib, he is.' I don't know if all or many of your readers can see that a horse is blind by looking at its ears, but the sign is unmistakable. No veterinary surgeon that I have asked has seen such a case as the above, although they have read of cases"

## A New Orleans Court in 1833.

On a certain occasion there was great excitement in the city. Two eminent citizens had met and quarrelled about a hog. It was a question of the identity of the animal, and impossible to doubt their good faith. They became irritated and more obstinate in proportion to the prolongation of their dispute. At last it was evident that there would be no yielding on either side, and they went to law. Moreau Lislet was retained for plaintiff, and Mazureau for defendant—two of the magnates of the bar—and fees were paid them immensely larger than the value of the hog. On the day of the trial the court room was crowded to suffocation, for much fun was expected. It was, of course, a jury case. Moreau Lislet read the petition, in which the hog was minutely described and asserted to be a blooded one, worth five hundred dollars. The answer was a general denial, putting plaintiff in full proof of what he alleged. It seems there was but one witness to identify the hog. That witness was sworn, and confirmed the description in the petition. He was a farmer of the parish of St. Bernard, about sixty years old, of ponderous frame. He evidently was very little accustomed to the position he had been called to. His whole face was expressive of primitive innocence. After this witness had concluded his testimony in favor of the plaintiff, Moreau Lislet said, "The witness in yours. Mr. Mazureau."

Mazureau fixed on the witness his dark imperious eyes, and said, with affected emphasis in his most effective dramatic style: "Sir, remember that you are here on your oath, to testify in a case of the utmost importance, although it may appear trifling to your simple understanding. It is not merely a hog question; it is a question of honor, whether one of our most respected fellow-citizens unjustly, unlawfully, and fraudulently retains in his possession property that belongs to another. I put you on your guard for your own sake. You may be indicted for perjury if the slightest willful inaccuracy in your evidence shows that you do not speak the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. Besides, you may be sued for damages in consequence of the injury you may do to the defendant's reputation."

"Now," continued Mazureau, "I compliment you, sir, on your minute description of the plaintiff's hog, which is missing from his pen. I will not cross-examine you on the subject. I am full of admiration for your memory, and I want you to be equally particular about defendant's hog. It won't do to say in general terms that they are exactly alike." At this point the implacable forerunner began to puncture and scarify the witness, much to the merriment of the bystanders. "What do you know of hogs? Whence your extraordinary faculty to discriminate among them and so vividly to remember their respective physiognomy? How long have you lived with them? What opportunity had you to examine the defendant's hog and the peculiarity of its formation? Have you measured its ears, its tail, its length, its nose, the length and height of its body? I want to know whether in all these details the defendant's hog is exactly like plaintiff's missing one."

All these questions and many others had been successively put to the witness who had been driven to the verge of desperation. At last, being made conscious by the incessant bursts of laughter from the audience that he was an object of ridicule, he exhibited symptoms of marked irritation. It exploded when Mazureau said to him: "Well, sir, all these details are very confused and unreliable. Give us the tout ensemble of the hog. Group all these details together, and tell us how the entire hog exactly looked."

The witness measured Mazureau from head to foot slowly and deliberately, and said, "You want a fac simile of defendant's hog?"

"Yes, sir."

"You want the court, the jury, and the whole audience to know how the animal

looks, altogether, from its nose to its tail, and from its tail to its feet?"

"Yes, sir; you fully comprehend my meaning and desire."

"Well, sir; that hog looks exactly like you, and both you and the hog could not be more alike if you were twins."

There was a roar of laughter in the audience, but this time at the expense of Mazureau. The judge himself, the jurors, the members of the bar, and all other persons present were convulsed with laughter.

Mazureau calmly waited for the restoration of order. Then he blandly said to the witness, "If I understand you correctly, the most accurate description you can give this court and jury of defendant's hog is his being so like me that you could not tell one from the other?"

"Yes, sir," doggedly answered the witness, who was much encouraged by the effect he had produced on the audience.

"I think you, sir, for the precision of your language. I have no more questions to ask," and the witness withdrew from the stand.

By this time Moreau Lislet had become serious. He knew Mazureau's temper, whose unnatural calm, portended nothing good.

"Mr. Moreau Lislet," said Mazureau, with the kindest intonation, "will you do me the favor to hand me your petition?"

After having read it loudly and distinctly, so as to be heard by everybody present, he said: "May it please the court, gentlemen of the jury, it is plain that the plaintiff has failed to make out his case. You have heard me read from his petition the most minute description of his missing hog, and his own witness has just given you what he thinks the best and most faithful representation or portraiture of the one believed to be in defendant's possession. Well, it is unquestionable that there is no point of resemblance between the two animals, one of which you now see standing before you in my person. I rest my case here. The plaintiff must be put out of court on the evidence which he has himself adduced."

Moreau Lislet looked blank, and was no longer inclined to laugh, and well he might, for there was an instantaneous verdict against his client. Mazureau walked up to his defeated adversary, and opening his gold snuff box, offering him a pinch, saying, "Moreau what do you think of the old dictum, 'He laughs the best who laughs the last?'"—Chas. Gayarre in *Harpers' Magazine* for November.

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

## Chicago Fat Stock Show.

The fat stock at the exposition Tuesday night, without a dissenting voice, declared that it had never seen such a crowd. It was the first united exhibition of the American Fat Stock and American Live Stock associations. North of the fountain the area had been surrounded by a wire fence and covered with a mixture of loam and sawdust. This was done for the purpose of showing church people who never go to races what "the turf" is. It is merely a raw specimen, however, and it has not been cultivated into that green, grassy lawn on which turfmen wear their studs. The south end of the building is a big stable filled with young men in their shirt sleeves, bales of hay, wheelbarrows of sawdust, and bundles of horse blankets; also some horses. Big Percherons, looking like they owned the show, fat ponies who simply asked to be let alone, and shining carriage horses who were vain of their build, had their stable manners with them, and submitted gently to unbounded admiration. From pens around the amateur turf arose the breath of kine and the grunt of swine.

The sheep had a meeting near the fire-engine house and adopted a resolution declaring that sheep were not made to be plucked like geese, and that they would not stand around night after night and allow people to pull the wool over their eyes. The big 910-pound black hog near by proposed an amendment that people should stop punching him with their canes. The Galloway cattle consoled with

each other because they had no horns to defend themselves and congratulated the Herefords on their possession of long polished hooks. The old brindle cow near the butterine exhibit had had experience. She made a speech counseling patience. She said there would not be so many free tickets issued hereafter and such an enormous bulk of complimentary curiosity would not come into the building during the remainder of the show.

As many people as could sit on the 2000 seats in the amphitheater, crowd into the galleries, and lean on the wire fence were at the show. The top galleries in the roof were packed, the stalls were surrounded, and the pens hemmed in. Few persons saw anything but other people. Outside the street was filled with more free-ticket holders. Police had to be stationed at the door to keep the crowd back and pilot through the throng those who wanted to leave. Fifteen thousand people were packed into the building and 5000 were waiting outside. Mayor Roche welcomed the managers of the show, congratulated the agricultural association, and urged Chicago to help the exhibition along. In the ring fat horses and lean, cattle of ancient ancestry, and ponies galore were exhibited. But the biggest part of the show was the crowd, and the animals enjoyed a great exhibiton.

## To What Age Will Cows Breed.

In a former number, in answer to the inquiries of a correspondent, we stated that the most remarkable case that we were then able to record was that of the shorthorn cow Cherry by Waterloo (2816), bred by Mr. John Stephenson, of Wolveston, England. This cow was calved December 20, 1821, dropped her first calf January 16, 1825, and continued to breed regularly every year up to February 1840, when she dropped her sixteenth calf, being then in her nineteenth year. Another very remarkable case was that of Red Rose by Windsor (698). This cow was calved in 1812, and produced sixteen calves; the last birth being twin heifers, dropped when she was sixteen years old.

Since writing the foregoing we find in the *North British Agriculturist* a statement by a correspondent, that a certain Hereford cow had "produced thirty-one calves, and continued to breed until she was thirty-three years old;" and another correspondent states "the Kellor Old Granite lived still longer," and that Mr. Colling's Young Strawberry, and Mr. Lakin's cow of the same name, bred till twenty-seven years old. The same correspondent adds that "Mr. Hutchinson mentions one which, besides bulls, bred nineteen cow calves;" and that "there is (or was recently) a pedigree shorthorn cow in the fine herd at Kimbolton considerably over twenty, and breeding regularly."

These are very remarkable cases, and we will take the liberty of calling upon our contemporary for a more specific statement of the facts in all the above instances if they can be obtained.

But we have in our own country a more remarkable than any of those given by us in our November number. In 1834, the Ohio company imported the cow that afterwards became famous as the founder of the Young Mary tribe of shorthorns. She was a roan, calved 1832, bred by Mr. J. Clark, and tracing through Jupiter (2170) Saladin (1417) and Meek's Bull (2280), to a cow bred by Mr. Holmes, of Otterington. This cow was named Young Mary, and with her first calf, Pocahontas by imp. Comet Halley (1856), was bought at the Ohio company's sale in Oct. 1836, by Mr. Vanmeter and Oapt. Cunningham, and taken to Kentucky. She lived to the age of twenty-one years, and died in giving birth to her sixteenth calf, which survived her a day or two. Among her most noted produce were Hannah Moore, Judith Clark, and Lilace, all by Goldfinder (2066), and her descendants are to-day among the most popular as well as the most numerous of all well-bred shorthorns.—*National Live Stock Journal*.

Vitality and color are restored to weak and gray hair, by the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. Through its cleansing and healing qualities, it prevents the accumulation of dandruff and cures all scalp diseases.

## Pat, the Barrel and the Bull.

"How did you come over, Pat?" asked the *Journal* man of a well-known laborer in the yard of one of the Lewiston mills after the story teller had done telling his story.

"I left home," he began, after expressions of diffidence, "when I was a lad, and my cousin, says he to me, 'my boy, my boy,' and begorry I was sad indeed. I didn't ship or pay my passage. I didn't register on the ship's books, for them days were afore the steamship times. I just stowed myself in the ship's hold, until one day the churnin' and the thumpin' got that loud that I was afraid, and I come aloft to the deck of the ship."

After he got on deck, his narrative continues, the captain fell on him and gave him three lashings a day on his bare back with unfailing regularity. This became so monotonous that one day he fell on his knees and pleaded for his life, and the captain had a big cask rolled up out of the ship's hold, the head knocked in, a lot of food put into it, Patrick put into the cask, the head replaced, and, with only the bung-hole open, the entire cask and contents rolled into the sea. For days he drifted on and on. "I had only the bung-hole to look out of, and the great green waves all around me."

"How did you get water?"

"All the water I had to drink was what washed through the bung-hole."

"And you like salt water?"

"Sure, it's only a matter of taste."

After Pat had drifted many days and had begun to grow very fat from his inactivity, he one day felt the cask bumping on the shore, and pretty soon was washed up high and dry.

With a certain naivette, he said that he had by this time begun to be sort of frightened. I saw no signs of life until after several hours some cows and bulls came roaming over the seashore, where they had come down to drink. At this point it is better not to question the taste of cows for salt water. One of the bulls came smelling around the cask, and playfully leaned up against the bung-hole to rest. Pat put out his hand and quietly grabbed the bull's tail. Then he pulled it through and bracing his feet against the head of the cask, gave the tail a twist.

The bull awoke. He looked around. The cask had him. With a snort like the wrath of Jove he started. Whew! How he ran. He bounded over fields and hedges, into the streets of the city, past wharves and docks, past the custom house up to the city building, where, in weathering a street corner, he split the cask in twain over a lamp post, and Pat stood forth from his prison house of weeks a free man.

He was in New Jersey.

## Dying by Hundreds.

According to reports from California, Nevada beef ought to be in great demand in that state, as it is free from diseases in consequence of the extensive ranges over which cattle roam. A. S. Mercer, of the United States bureau of animal industry, appeared before the San Francisco board of health, Monday last, and presented some startling facts. He found that in Monterey county, California, anthrax was making great ravages among cattle. At Green's ranch 900 head had died in thirty days and cattle were dying daily in that section. The marks of the disease are an enlarged spleen and liver and dark tarry blood. At Gonzales 100 out of 200 cattle had died within two months. The Spanish people in the vicinity cut up the carcasses dried and smoked the meat and sent it to San Francisco.

The meat, Mercer asserts, is poisonous, as the germs of the disease live in it, and he discovered that fourteen children, who had eaten it, were attacked by malignant fever and died.

The disease is spreading, and cattle affected with it were found around San Jose.—*Nevada Silver State*.

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

FROM ALL POINTS.

Live Stock Notes Carefully Collected from Every Source.

Advices from the Cherokee council, now in session at Tahlequah, state that there are several cattle companies on the ground ready to bid for the lease of the Cherokee strip. One bid of \$200,000 has already been submitted to the council by a Kansas City company. Other companies say they are on hand with their big iron dollars to raise this bid, whenever the time comes. Texas cattlemen are reported as especially active, and will make a hard fight for the lease of the land.

The following is the list according to the late statistics furnished by the war department at Washington: Russia, 21,570,000 horses, America 9,500,000, the Argentine Republic 4,000,000, Austria 3,500,000, Germany 3,850,000, France 2,800,000 and 300,000 mules, England 2,790,000 horses, Canada 2,624,000, Spain 680,000 horses and 2,300,000 mules, Italy 2,000,000 horses, Belgium 388,000, Denmark 316,000, Australia 301,000, Holland 125,000 and Portugal 88,000 horses and 50,000 mules.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 14.—A notable sale of fine cattle was concluded here today, the entire herd of Aberdeen Angus cattle belonging to W. M. D. Lee, of Leavenworth, Kas., being disposed of at auction. The entire herd was sold in ninety-six sales, realizing \$25,000, or an average of \$269.80. Sixty-three cows sold at an average of \$304.50 each and thirty-three bulls at an average of \$203.50 each. The highest price paid was for the Lady Susan sold to T. M. Mills, of this city, for \$575.00.

The export cattle trade has been exceptionally dull for some weeks, and prices have been too low to allow any margin to operators. And now that the stormy season is at hand business is likely to be still further curtailed. A price in the neighborhood of ten cents per pound estimated dressed weight, added to the higher insurance rates of water, cannot be considered an inducement for liberal buying for foreign markets. The bad condition of the export trade is one of the factors now contributing to the dullness of the market for choice cattle, though this in itself would not be sufficient to keep prices down were it not for other contributing causes.—National Stockman.

WATERLOO, Ia., Nov. 14.—At the morning session of the state Butter, Cheese and Egg association the discussion was on the subjects of pastures, drainage and ensilage. They favored the feeding of ensilage on the ground of economy and improvement of the quantity and quality of milk. The subject of dehorning was next taken up and discussed somewhat exhaustively. The first speaker was Mr. Haaff. He spoke of the number of persons killed by being gored to death, and cited among other advantages the saving in crops by having cattle that could not tear down fences, the saving of dockage in shipping, the saving of feed and the saving of shed room. He advised the dehorning of calves but cautioned against performing the operation when the animal was in a heated condition. When the work was rightly done there need be no loss to the stock. Mr. Coffin thought that the loss in shipping cattle could easily be remedied if suitable brakes were provided for freight cars.

The Miner and Mechanic of Neosho, Mo., says: We had a call from F. R. Dummit, who has charge of the ranch four miles east of town. Last winter, the Missouri Land & Live Stock company brought on from Texas 1000 Angora goats and put upon their ranch to be used in sprouting off 400 acres of red, white and post oak timber lands that had been cleared and seeded for tame grass pasture. When the goats were turned on the land in May the whole 400 acres were springing up from each stump grub with sprouts, and the land was thickly covered with this young growth a foot to three feet in height. Within four weeks the goats had completed the first sprouting and were turned on another field to graze. As quick as the sprouts shot up again the goats were set to work to sprout it off. Mr. Dummit says they have kept fat and that by the close of the season the land will be entirely free from sprouts. This gives the tame grass a chance and this year he is grazing 1160 goats, fifty head of cattle and thirty head of ponies on this 400 acres

of land. These goats are valuable too, for their wool, which is worth about fifty cents a pound, but the clip for this year has not been sold. The young kids make excellent mutton, and in the vicinity of San Antonio, Texas, they are slaughtered for their meat. The experiment of the Scotch company of clearing land with these goats may be put down as a perfect success. By such means hundreds of thousands of acres of timber lands can be subdued and set in grass at comparatively small cost, which could not be successfully seeded in five years by the process of clearing.

J. B. Wilson, one of the most extensive and successful feeders of north Texas, is trying an experiment with a view of ascertaining what the difference is, if any, between the fattening qualities of steers and spayed heifers. He has selected thirty steers and twenty-six spayed heifers five months old for the purpose. They are high grade Herefords and shorthorns, an equal number of each. Dr. Folsetter, the veterinarian, who spayed the heifers this week, says he never saw a finer lot of calves in the old states or Canada. In performing the operation Dr. Folsetter says he noticed that there was more leaf fat in the hereford heifers than in the shorthorns. This held good in all instances. He is not prepared to say that as a rule herefords have more internal fat or tallow than shorthorns. In the particular cases in question, the fact may be due to more and richer milk given by the mothers of the herefords. He thinks the matter worthy of further investigation. Mr. Wilson will give the calves an abundance of good food and the best of care, and those contemplating entering cattle in the fat stock show at the fair next fall can govern themselves accordingly.

The passing of the control of the national house of representatives at last week's election to the republican party has in it this much of satisfaction at least to cattle growers of both political parties: Mr. Hatch, of Missouri, will be deposed from the chairmanship of the committee on agriculture, in which capacity he has been so distinguished an obstructionist to progress in the matter of federal legislation for the protection of the cattle growing industry, and thus shorn of that autocratic power which he has so long exercised in that position. The McMillans, and McAdoo's, and narrow states rights constructionists generally are also thrown in the minority by the change in the complexion of the new house, and there is therefore more hope that satisfactory legislation along this line will be had from the new congress than from that now entering upon its closing session. Washington dispatches intimate that the Hon. E. H. ("Farmer") Funston is likely to fall heir to Brother Hatch's mantle, and as the Kansas representative is already on record as an able advocate of strong methods of dealing with animal diseases, his choice for this important chairmanship would doubtless be highly satisfactory to all cattle growers. However, there is ample time for canvassing this matter before it can possibly come up. Meantime we only express the hope that the new chairman of the agricultural committee, whoever he may be, shall have all the ability and zeal of the present incumbent, combined with a broader and more enlightened view of the needs of the nation in respect to its live stock growing industries.—Breder's Gazette.

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Horse Notes.

[Breder's Gazette.]

A well-bred one was sold in New York city recently, it being Mollie by Gambetta, dam Jessie, record 2:21, by Vernol's Black Hawk. Jessies record was made last year, the mare being seventeen years old at the time, but she is one of the wear and tear kind, and would have been trotting again this year, as she was as fast as ever, but for an accident which caused her to go lame. Jessie raised a number of colts besides Mollie before being put in train for a record.

Masterpiece, that was one of the fastest sprinters on the American turf, has been relegated to the stud, having become a roarer. The colt had a habit of overreaching, just as trotters sometimes do, and to overcome this difficulty his owner sent

him to Mike Dannaher with instructions to work him at hurdle-jumping for a while, it being thought that this would cure him. It did, but Dannaher incautiously worked the colt while he was sick, and this it was caused him to turn roarer.

It is not yet decided whether or not Budd Doble will go to California for the winter, as he did last year, but in case he does the gray gelding Jack, 2:19½, will be taken along. Jack was one of the star trotters of last season, winning the \$10,000 stake at Rochester and some rich events in other places. He was certainly the star five-year-old of the year, and if he goes to California the people of the Pacific coast will see the best behaved and most natural young trotter that ever started in a race.

The American-bred horse Foxhall, that Mr. James Keene sent to England some years ago, and that by his winning the grand prize of Paris, the Cambridgeshire, and the Cesarewitch showed himself to be the best horse that had run during the present generation of men, is doing well as a sire, an English paper of recent date noting the fact that a two-year-old son of his called Barkham has been sold at auction for \$9,750, and he has never run, either, so that what he will do in public cannot of course be known.

Colorado now has such a number of thoroughbred stallions within its borders that the raising of thoroughbred stock on an extended scale cannot be very long delayed. Among the well-known stallions now in Colorado are Beaconsfield, Jim Douglass, Fairplay, Trump, King Faro and Borderer, the last-named being a brother to the famous race mare Modesty. In the matter of trotting stallions Colorado has long held a prominent place among the western states, but heretofore it has been weak on thoroughbred sires.

Steve Maxwell, that at one time held the two-mile record with 4:48½ to his credit, and that died not long ago, having done faithful service alike on track and road, was sold at auction in Louisville for \$87 when five years old, being at that time deemed of little account. His new owner discovered that the gray fellow could trot some, and named him Auction, under which appropriate title he took part in several races. It was then discovered that he had some breeding, being by Ole Bull, jr., dam by Grigsby's Matchless Whale, and then he underwent a change of name and became well known.

Horsemen who have seen the three-year-old filly Wanita, that is owned by A. C. Beckwith of Evanston, Mont., say that she is good enough to go against anything of her age in the land, and the fact that at the recent Denver meeting she did a mile in 3:27 is evidence enough that she is first class. Wanita is by Strathmore, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, and that he occasionally gets a young one that is a real clinker was shown several years ago when Santa Claus came out as a five-year-old and trotted in 2:18, that record standing for years as the best by a stallion of that age.

Millionaire Haggin, who has made such a splurge on the running turf for the last two years, it is pretty well understood, made up his mind to quit the turf, or at least to run only a few horses in 1889. The trouble with Mr. Haggin seems to be that when he cannot win he does not care to keep at the game, which at the best is an expensive one. But for all his repining, Mr. Haggin had a lot of success, although of course he deserved it, having been a liberal purchaser of the highest-priced yearlings, and also a breeder on a large scale. But like many another man he has discovered that breeding pays better than racing, even if it be not so exciting, and it is given out that in the future he will devote his attention to raising colts and selling them as yearlings.

At the recent Boston meeting the gray pacer Benny was among the attractions, going a mile with running mate in 2:13, and the sight of him recalled to Horace Willis, the former proprietor of the track where Benny went the mile in 2:13, the fact that just ten years ago this fall he bought up in Maine a little three-year-old gray gelding as a mate for a mare owned in Boston. When the colt was thoroughly fitted for harness it was found that he had no speed at the trot, and could not even run a three minute gait. He was sold for \$50 after reaching Michigan, but the Boston man never got a cent, expenses eating up the purchase money. After coming

west Benny took to pacing, and for seven years has been a familiar figure on western tracks, and has made a good record of 2:18½ in single harness. He is well-bred, being by Fearnought, jr., dam by Gilbre. Knox.

Cattle Clatter.

A cattleman just back from Colorado, where his ranch is located, tells the Dallas News that the range business in that state is virtually played out. The grazers have taken all the land on the water courses, and most of the big ranchmen are moving to Arizona. To make matters worse, it has been an exceedingly dry year in that state. With the exception of a portion of the northeast corner, which has had considerable rain, there is no forage to speak of. He says there is a dry strip, fifty miles in width, extending all the way from Trinidad over into Kansas. On this strip the cattle still have last year's hair on them, and look decidedly tough.

There are, however, a good many fine feed steers in Colorado and they are being bought by Nebraska, Kansas and Indian Territory feeders. He said his company had sold nine car loads of feeders to Kansas parties last week for \$25 per head, and another firm sold 450 head to Nebraska parties for \$24 per head. He says steers are bringing from \$3 to \$4 per head more this year than last, which he takes as a steady but slow return of prosperity to the business.

There will be an unusually large number of cattle fed throughout the corn growing regions. In Kansas, Nebraska, Indian Territory and in fact everywhere north of Texas, corn is selling at twenty cents whereas feeders are here paying twenty-five cents. But then grain is always higher in Texas than in the country north, and this is about as nearly as the prices ever come to being the same. For the first time wheat is cheaper here than it is in Kansas, which is owing to railroad regulations.

As to hogs, the gentleman says they are scarce the country over, and many feeders will have to do without, as there are nothing like enough to go around. When asked if the semi-wild hogs of east Texas and Louisiana would not do to follow cattle, he replied they would not answer the purpose. In the first place they don't know what corn is and will walk over it without eating it. In the second place if they would eat it they will not fatten. They are naturally lean and \$10 worth of corn would not put \$1 worth of meat on them. From this it will appear it will appear it would not pay to feed razor-backs. The gentleman says in a recent visit to Florida he stopped with a friend who had hundreds and hundreds of the same variety of razor-backs that flourish in east Texas, and who assured him that he bought his pork and bacon for his plantation in Chicago, because he could buy it there for a good deal less than the corn would cost to make it out of his own hogs.

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1888.

**SOUTHWEST STOCK NOTES.**

Short Items Relative to Stock and Stockmen of the Southwest.

Jack Howell received 2000 head of cattle here this week from New Mexico; he proposes to drive them from here to their new range on Tonto Creek.—St. John's Arizona Review.

John C. Hill was over Monday from Chico Springs, and made arrangements for the shipping of about 1000 head of triangle dot steers from this point. The last shipment will be made the first of next month.—Clayton Enterprise.

Twenty cars of cattle have been shipped from here this week, and double that number will be shipped from this station next week. Holbrook is the favorite shipping point for a large scope of surrounding country.—St. John's, Arizona, Review.

Mr. Richardson, of the El Capitan Cattle company, was in Clayton yesterday and sold their "three block" herd to John Wisberd. The cattle will probably be loaded Saturday and shipped to Henrietta, Texas, where they will be pastured during the winter.—Clayton Enterprise.

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.—San Marcial Reporter.

Grass has made a good growth since the late rains, and in some places feed will be pretty fair. Stock will winter all right in this county. Good cattle are lower in price now than ever before in southern Arizona. We are informed of a recent sale on the San Pedro at \$10 per head, and of an offer to sell by another party at \$15 for cow and calf. At such figures cattle should certainly be a fine investment.—Arizona Silver Belt.

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.—San Marcial Reporter.

Al Pratt, of the TIN outfit, purchased the McCarty cattle last week, there are about 500 head of good graded cattle in this herd. The price paid was \$10 per head. The most of this herd are she cattle. The price paid is the lowest of the season, and is considered, as a business transaction one of the best purchases of cattle ever made in this section.—St. John's, Arizona, Review.

W. W. Tuttle, one of the American Valley cattle raisers, is a visitor in Albuquerque. Mr. Tuttle in his conversation with a reporter, stated that grass was unusually short at this time, but that cattle were more lively than last year at this season. He also said if the range were visited during the winter by several rains and light snows, the stock would fare well, but if the winter is to be a dry one cattle would perish in great numbers.

Last week a cow, jumped the fence at the windmill on Burdick's milk ranch, broke through the curbing and fell sixty feet to the bottom of the well. The cow fell in some time during the night and was not got out until the following evening. She was to all appearances dead, or nearly so, when taken out, but in an hour or so after got up and struck out for the range, where she now is, as lively as any of her companions. Tough cow, that.—Deming Headlight.

The following letter to the Herald from Collin Cameron, explains itself: "A gentleman here from your town says that it is reported on the street that I am in favor of a quarantine against Sonora cattle. I authorize you to deny this for me in your paper or outside as you choose. I am absolutely opposed to such quarantine; Sonora cattle are as healthy as any in Arizona and always have been. The inspection talked of would be useless as it would be impossible to really examine a single bull—cock—and the farce will I think never be commenced."

Phlem Humphrey and J. L. Heath, got into a little controversy about what Heath was to pay the former for a carload of steers. Humphrey said he would have \$30 a head or nothing, so Heath bantered him to throw "crack-a-loo" to see which it would be. The proposition was accepted and each pitched a silver dollar. Humphrey won, and was just \$250 better off than if he had lost, while Heath paid about \$280 more for the steers than he had intended. The incident was a pretty good display of what the sporting world would term nerve.—Clayton Enterprise.

The Clayton Enterprise says that owing to the inability of the Fort Worth road to furnish cars for shippers, herds have been held waiting there for a week or more and their owners are much losers thereby. Other towns have been making the same complaint. It is not probable, however, that this fault can long be charged to this road now, as they have four more engines ordered and will soon equip that many more trains for shipping stock. General Manager Meek has expressed the opinion that they can move forty more cars per day if provided for it. Verily, with its passenger, express, stock shipping and general freight the Fort Worth & Denver is doing its full share of legitimate business, and it must greatly rejoice the projectors that they so invested their money and applied their energies.

Messrs Lewis & Herlick have placed a Byron-Jackson centrifugal pump, with the attendant steam engine on the south side of the river, about 300 yards below the railroad bridge. The bank at this place is about fifteen feet high, and a ditch has been run in from the river, and curbed like a well. From this ditch the pump lifts the water, and is doing splendidly throwing 100 inches of water which is to be used in irrigating 160 acres of adjacent land. Mr. W. Waddington, formerly with Mr. Minor at his ice factory, has charge of the pump and engine, and he informs the reporter that it consumes only one-quarter of a cord of wood per day, so that the expense is very trifling. Waddington is a very clever engineer and a careful and thorough workman.—Arizona.

Many stockmen are beginning to realize that the number of cattle that are being shipped into this territory from Texas and New Mexico will compel them to seek new pastures. Many portions of the territory are now overstocked to an alarming extent, and the continual driving of stock here places the future pasturage for stock in a very important condition. All available ranges where a natural supply of water can be had are now located and settled upon, and those seeking ranges are compelled to either buy or intrude on other parties' property. Several enterprising cattlemen who are interested in the welfare of the industry in Arizona, are at present engaged in sinking artesian wells. The success attained by some has led others to experiment and their efforts are attended with fair prospects for successful results.—Arizona Hoof and Horn.

The fire guards along the railroad should be burned before it gets too late. If the railroad company will not do it, cattlemen should for their own protection. One day last week the grass was fired just above Mountain Dora on the south side of the track, by a passing engine and burned over something like a hundred acres, before becoming extinguished. And this will be repeated until a good part of the range is destroyed unless the fire guards are burned immediately. The county commissioners are at fault in not having notified the railroad company at the proper time to attend to this, and if the company had not complied with the notice, the commissioners could have had the work done at the company's expense. The territorial laws provide expressly for such cases, and negligence of the commissioners to see that they are enforced in anything but commendable.—Clayton Enterprise.

The Texas, Colorado Clipper says: Judge J. M. Frazier, of Toyah, recently sold 2500 stock cattle to the Sierra Land & Cattle company at \$8.50 round.... John Carlisle was in St. Louis this week and bought the rake B ranch and cattle. We will give figures next week.... Earnest Bros., have been rounding up their pasture this week and branding calves. They have a number of fat heaves ready for shipment, but will hold them until the market shows an improvement.... Last week while at Amorilla, Clay Mann sold his 80 brand of cattle and horses to I. N. Ivy, for the sum of \$80,000. The brand consists of 6000 cattle and 75 horses. The cattle are ranging in San Miguel county, New Mexico.... Our cattlemen should send a good delegation to the St. Louis convention on November 20th. A great deal of good can be brought out of the meeting if the stock growers take the proper interest, and go prepared to show what they need.

It was thought to postpone the races until the 10th and 11th of next month, because some of the outfits would not be through work and thus give all the boys a show to attend, but upon reconsideration it was decided to go ahead with the programme as arranged and let them come off on the days advertised. It has been ascertained that there will be horses here from Texas, Colorado, the strip and from various parts of the territory. Some have arrived, while others are just starting, and to put the races off three weeks, would cause those people who are here and others who had made arrangements for being here on the dates first named, a delay and loss of time which they could ill afford. The races, therefore, will come off on the days advertised, the 23d and 24th of the present month, and everything will be done by the committee in charge to make them a success. Come along, bring your racers, capture some of the prizes, and have a good time, and see Clayton, the future town of northeastern New Mexico.—Clayton Enterprise.

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.

**How to Tell Good Beef.**

Prof. V. B. Vaughan, of the Michigan state board of health, says: Good beef has a reddish brown color, and contains no clots of blood. Well-nourished heaves furnish a flesh which while raw is marked with spots of white fat; it is firm and compact. Old, lean animals furnish a

flesh which is tough, dry and dark; the fat is yellow. Veal is slightly reddish, and has tender, white fibers. The fat is not distributed through the lean, as in beef. The same is true of mutton. In well-nourished animals white fat accumulates along the borders of the muscles. Pork is rose-red and has fat distributed through the muscle. The lard is white and lies in heavy deposits under the skin. Good beef is not of a pale-pink color, and such a color indicates that the animal was diseased. Good beef does not have a dark purple hue for this color is evidence that the animal has not been slaughtered, but died with the blood in its body, or has suffered from acute febrile affection. Good beef has no, or but little, odor; or, if any odor is perceptible, it is not disagreeable. In judging as to the odor of meat pass a clean knife, which has been dipped in hot water, through it and examine subsequently as to the odor of the knife. Tainted meat often gives off a plainly perceptible and disagreeable odor while being cooked. Good meat is elastic to the touch. Meat that is wet and flabby should be discarded. It should not become gelatinous after being kept in a cool place for two days, but should remain dry on the surface and firm to the touch.

1889.

**Harper's Weekly.**

ILLUSTRATED.

HARPER'S WEEKLY has a well-established place as the leading illustrated newspaper in America. The fairness of its editorial comments on current politics has earned for it the respect and confidence of all impartial readers, and the variety and excellence of its literary contents, which include serial and short stories by the best and most popular writers, fit it for the perusal of people of the widest range of tastes and pursuits. Supplements are frequently provided, and no expense is spared to bring the highest order of artistic ability to bear upon the illustration of the changeful phases of home and foreign history. A new work of fiction from the pen of William Dean Howells, and one by Capt. Charles King, will be among the leading features of the WEEKLY for 1889.

**HARPER'S PERIODICALS.**

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Address: HARPER'S BROTHERS, New York.

376 Notice for Publication.

[Homestead No. 2,306.]

LAND OFFICE AT SANTA FE, N. M., November 13, 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 February 1, 1889, viz: Encarnacion Mares for the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , S $\frac{1}{2}$ , SW $\frac{1}{4}$  and NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , SW $\frac{1}{4}$  of Sec. 22, Twp. 4 north range 25 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Seferino Garduno, Equipula Romero, Julian Duran, Jose Gillen, all of Fort Sumner, N. M. JAMES H. WALKER, Register.

376 Notice for Publication.

[Homestead No. 2,176.]

LAND OFFICE AT SANTA FE, N. M., November 13, 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 February 1, 1889, viz: Jose Gillen for the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , NW $\frac{1}{4}$  and lot 1 of Sec. 30, Twp. 4 north, range 25 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Encarnacion Mares, Seferino Garduno, Equipula Romero, Estorino Garcia, all of Fort Sumner, N. M. JAMES H. WALKER, Register.

## THE STOCK GROWER.

LAS VEGAS, NEW MEXICO.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1888.

## PERSONAL.

## Items of Interest Relating to Stock Growing People.

Court being in session brings a number of cattlemen to town.

Mr. G. F. Black, of the cattle-growing firm of Hurst, Black, Kiehne & Wiley, was in town this week looking for some cheap 3 year old steers.

Mr. J. T. Johnson, a well-known resident of Watrous is dead. He was an extensive cattle owner and one of the oldest and most highly esteemed citizens of that section.

## The Chicago Meeting.

At the meeting of the National Cattle Growers at Chicago this week the following business was transacted:

"That this association instruct its legislative committee to ask congress to enact that all railroads or other transportation companies shall transport this class (southern cattle) of cattle from one state to another between the 1st day of March and the 1st day of December of each year only, in cars or compartments that are labeled and branded in plain and distinct characters for the transportation of cattle from south of the 36th parallel or north latitude only, and that they shall be yarded and fed only in yards distinct and apart from northern cattle, and that they are branded and lettered similar to the cars and compartments, and that no native or northern cattle be admitted to these cars, compartments or pens, between the 1st day of March and the 1st day of December of each year unless the same shall have been thoroughly disinfected and the warning placard removed."

"Whereas, The inspection of cattle and other animals, and the products thereof, which are to be sold for human food, should be uniform and national in its character, so as to insure an inspection which shall be thorough, honest and free from local prejudices; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That this convention advocates the enactment of a national inspection law by congress, providing that it shall be unlawful to transport from one state into another state, or foreign country, any beef, pork, mutton or veal, to be held for human food, which has not been inspected alive at the slaughtering place by an inspector of the United States and found healthy, and that a special bureau for such inspection should be created in the department of agriculture; and be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to each member of the house of representatives and to each senator in congress by the secretary of this convention."

It was resolved to continue during 1889 a system of tests at Chicago, or some other point, relating to the contagiousness of Texas or splenic fever.

The following resolution relating to the bruising of cattle in shipment was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That we, as cattle growers and shippers' in national convention assembled, realizing the great suffering of cattle shipped and the loss to the shippers by bruised and injured meat, caused by shocks in cars while in transit, believe it opportune and even a duty say to the great railway transportation companies that we are inclined to give our patronage to such companies as equip their freight cars with such brakes and couplings as will prevent the suffering to stock and loss to owners."

Montana and northern buyers are already laying their wires to move on New Mexico for maturing stock. Mr. Cogshall, who bought a large number of our steers last spring, will soon be in the territory looking up from 10,000 to 15,000 head for May delivery, and other buyers will follow him.

Cattle of all kinds are still pouring into the eastern markets from the ranges. From the Colorado division of the Santa Fe road and New Mexico 380 cars of steers were shipped to Kansas City this week.

## The Four Will Fight.

## CHAPTER I.

The meat inspector at Topeka has inaugurated a war upon Kansas City dressed beef, and warrants are to be issued for the arrest of every dealer who engages in its sale. This is in pursuance of an ordinance in force in that city which involves the principle of Sanitary protection upon a municipal plan. The matter of course will be brought before the courts, and if the ordinance is sustained by the lower tribunals an appeal will be made to the state supreme court.

## CHAPTER II.

Armour, of Kansas City, backed by other packers, proposed to test the ordinance recently adopted by the Atchison city council requiring that all meat sold in Atchison shall have first been inspected alive within the city limits, and arrangements have been made with a number of local butchers to ship in here a car load of Armour's meat. The inspector originally appointed under the ordinance resigned this morning rather than become involved in a quarrel with butchers who preferred to handle Kansas City meat. The inspector appointed in his stead, Jacob George, has been instructed to prosecute all violations of the ordinance, and a protracted and vexatious legal fight may be expected. Butchers, friends to the Kansas City meat have joined with Armour in the fight, and have had legal counsel employed for some time.

**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.**

## Two Famous Old Mares.

"Vigilant," who writes so entertainingly for the *Spirit of the Times*, paid a visit to the Erdenheim farm at Philadelphia not long ago, and tells this story: "Away off in one corner of the field are two mares who keep apart from the rest. Both are chestnuts, but there the similarity ends. One is a buxom beauty, as fresh and brisk as a girl of twenty; the other is as angular and wasted as a patient in the lower ward of a consumptive hospital. John McCloakey has only to whistle and instantly all is animation throughout the field. The mares come trooping up, and first of all are the pair noted. The beauty is first. 'Do you know her?' asks Mr. Kittson. 'No,' we reply. 'Well, that is Maggie B. B.; the other is Waltz, the dam of Glidella.' We were prepared to see a well preserved mare, but Maggie B. B. would readily pass for an eight-year-old. Unless a man knew her he would never credit the fact that she is now coming twenty-one. She is truly a beautiful mare of the powerful, short-legged kind, this mother of Iroquois. A blonde beauty of the deep chestnut red which Australian so commonly gave his children, and like the Australians, with solid-colored, broad, flat legs. She in fine flesh and her coat shines. She carries heavily her pledge of Woodland's affection, and she seems good for ten years yet, this mother of Iroquois, Harold, Panique, Pera, Francesca, and grandmother of Belvidere and Sir Dixon. A greater contrast could not be presented than she presents to Waltz, though both are the same age. The dam of Glidella is wasted, gaunt and a mere steed of old mortality, who evidently has not long to live, and it is doubtful if she will be offered at the sale. Maggie, however, looks as bright as the day she beat Enquirer nineteen years ago. She chums very much with Waltz, and Mr. Kittson says she 'gives in' to the old one, allowing the decrepit relic to take an ear of corn from her at will.

Mr. Geo. W. Ballentine, of Denver, is now at Las Cruces attending to the shipment of 1000 head of steers which he purchased of Dona Ana county parties. The lot will be taken to Nebraska feeding farms.

**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.**

## COPP'S LAND REVIEW.

## Publication of Final Proof Notices—Duties of District Land Officers in Respect Thereto—Publishers' Fees.

The only law requiring the publication of notice of intention to make final proof is the act of congress approved March 8, 1879 (20 Stat., 472,) and applies exclusively to homestead and pre-emption entries.

Departmental regulations have been promulgated requiring such publication in desert-land and timber-culture entries. I believe that there is no direct statutory authority for the institution of such regulation in respect to such entries, but that it is claimed that the authority is found in the general provisions of law relating to the making of regulations necessary to carry into effect the laws governing disposals of public lands.

Under the law requiring the publication of notice in pre-emption and homestead cases provision is made that "register shall publish a notice," etc., law it is provided that "the filing of such notice must be accompanied by a deposit of sufficient money to pay the cost of publishing the notice to be given by the register. In such cases there can be no question but that the register is legally responsible to the publisher for the amount of publication fee. As the affidavit of the publisher or foreman of the newspaper is necessary to show that the law has been complied with, publishers may usually enforce payment of their charges by refusing to furnish such affidavit until payment has been made for advertising. Occasionally, however, registers fail to require the deposit mentioned, and order the advertising as usual; then the entryman fails to make proof—abandons his claim perhaps—and the register declines to pay the publisher. In such a case a judgment could no doubt be secured against the officer in the proper court of the locality. In fact I am of opinion that a register of a land office, is, like other people, amenable to the laws, and liable for the amounts of contracts entered into by him, and when he orders advertising, without specially stating that in making such order he is merely acting as the agent of another, the giving by him and execution by the publisher of such order constitutes a contract under which payment of the usual advertising charge may be enforced by legal process provided, of course, that the register has property subject to execution.

Certain publications are required by law in other classes of entry. Under the stone and timber act, applicable to Oregon, California Nevada and Washington Territory, publication is required in advance of entry. Under this law the district land officers have nothing to do with the publication of notice, further than to furnish a copy of the same to applicant to be published at his own expense in the newspaper published nearest the location of the land. Of course, registers may, as a matter of accommodation to the applicant, forward the notice to the publisher, but he is not required to do so by the statute, and such action by him without disclosing the fact that he is merely acting as the agent of the entryman, would render him legally liable for the amount of the publication fees. The publishers can protect themselves in these cases, where the applicants are in good faith, by demanding their advertising fees before furnishing the evidence of publication, whether the order be given by the register or by the applicant.

The remarks relative to the legal liability of registers in the matters mentioned, are based on general business principles, and will be modified, of course, by the usages of the localities in which cases arise. If publishers have been accepting orders for publication in timber and stone entries from registers and looking to applicants for compensation, and it has been long understood that in giving such orders the officer has acted as agent for applicants, of course, the officer would not be liable for the amount of publisher's fees.

This letter is called out by complaints and inquiries recently received from publishers, indicating that the questions herein discussed are imperfectly understood by many publishers.

Now that election is over, let the farmers who want taxes reduced demand the early abolition of the entire internal revenue system.

HENRY N. COPP.

## DRS. BETTS &amp; BETTS

Corner Champs and Seventeenth Streets, DENVER, COLO.



**NERVOUS** Debility, spermatorrhea, Semina Losses, 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 dilatation; without pain or injury. Proof indisputable.

**DRS. BETTS** Addresses those who have impaired themselves by improper indulgence and solitary habits, which ruin both body and mind, unfitting them for business, study or marriage.

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

## OUR SUCCESS

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

Send 5 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 &amp; BETTS,

Corner Champs 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

**GRAMPION** Double working. Easy on man and horse! Takes one to two tons an hour. Loads 10 to 15 tons in one hour.

**BALING PRESS** Presses two fork fulls each round of the team.

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

Send for Circulars with price list.

Send for Circulars with price list.

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

**The Senate Committee.**

The special investigating committee of the United States senate, consisting of Messrs. Vest, of Missouri; Manderson, of Nebraska; Plumb, of Kansas; Cullom of Illinois, and Coke, of Texas, which was appointed last winter to sit *ad interim* for the investigation of the general question of the decline of the cattle raising industry, will meet to-day at 9 o'clock at the Southern Hotel, and continue its labors there as long as there is anybody about who can testify accurately upon that subject. While it may develop some interesting testimony upon the sanitary phases of the subject, it will probably take greater pains to ascertain whether unlawful collusion exists or has existed between the railroad and dressed beef companies. A week ago it seemed probable that such collusion would certainly be shown; yesterday the question seemed wrapped in doubt. The ground for the doubt lies in the sudden apathy, and in some cases in the sudden absence of certain important witnesses, among them a prominent commission man doing business in the national stock yards in east St. Louis. A week ago he was defiantly proclaiming that he would no longer suffer commercial oppression at the hands of the great dressed beef companies, but yesterday the senate committee's bailiff could not find him at any of his several places of business on either side of the river, though the search was prosecuted diligently all day. It was commonly reported about both the Southern and Lindell hotels that the gentleman had received a telegram from Chicago, informing him that if he appeared before the senate committee to testify, he could never market another beef animal in Chicago. Considering that he had been summoned at his own urgent request his absence at the time he was most needed caused the rumor to be generally accredited, and Senator Vest expressed his dissatisfaction with the outcome of this case in no uncertain terms.

Unfavorable comment was excited, also by the conspicuous absence of all the east St. Louis commission men from the corridors of the hotels where the cattle men, through whom the commission men receive their business, were assembling. Col. James, president of the Butchers' association, who is a dealer in cattle on commission, stated for publication that the commission men who do business at the national stock yards have been advised by the great dressed-beef companies to have nothing to do with the senatorial investigation on pain of losing their only market for the cattle shipped by their customers. When Col. James was in Kansas City recently endeavoring to work up sentiment in favor of the objects of the present investigation, he observed that the commission men there shunned him, and seemed even afraid to be seen talking with him about the stock yards. Inquiring as to the cause, one of the commission men bluntly said: "We are in sympathy with your movement, but we get our bread and butter by selling cattle to the big four and you must excuse us from participating in it." It is authentically stated that a telegram went over the wires from Chicago to Kansas City, a day or two ago, directing the beef packers' buyers to "Note the long S." The "long S" is the brand used by a certain very prominent cattle producer of Texas, who has been exceedingly active in working up the senatorial investigation, and the message is interpreted as a command to the buyers to boycott all his stock shipped into the Kansas City market.

While these and similar statements were in common circulation among the assembling cattlemen in the leading hotels yesterday, the work of summoning witnesses proceeded but slowly, and it was remarkable that the very men most needed were hardest to find. Nevertheless, it is expected that sufficient testimony will be secured by the committee to back up the extraordinary assertion relative to the decline in the cattle-raising industry recently made by Senator Vest on the floor of

the senate. The side of the cattlemen will be represented before the committee by Mr. Rochester Ford, who will accompany the company on its entire round, and the interests of the dressed beef companies will be represented mainly by Mr. Wm. J. Campbell, of Chicago, and Mr. Charles F. Joy and Col. L. A. Stebor, of St. Louis. After finishing the work of investigation here, the committee will go to Kansas City and back to Chicago, taking testimony upon all phases of the question. Among the important witnesses on the side of the cattlemen who are absent from the city is Col. R. D. Hunter, who left St. Louis Sunday night for Fort Worth, Tex. Col. Hunter is a commission man, doing business in the national stock yards in east St. Louis.

Up to a late hour last night only Senators Vest, Manderson and Cullom had arrived in the city.—St. Louis *Globe Democrat*.

**\$1 a Pound for Buffalo Meat.**

Drake, Parker & Co., proprietors of the Grand Pacific hotel, will give their annual game dinner on the 17th inst. This will be the thirty-third annual social affair of this kind, and will excel all others heretofore given in the variety of game that will be served. Mr. Drake, speaking of these annual events to a reporter said, with a sigh: "Just think of it; it is thirty-three years since I started these affairs in a quiet, humble way; yet they have grown into affairs of immense magnitude and of great interest to many people all over the world."

Here Mr. Drake held up a letter, asking when the dinner would occur and that five of the menu cards should be sent to Inverness, Scotland. "The writer," continued Mr. Drake, "has been a guest here and is a great hunter. When I started these dinners it was easy to get game. Then I had the old Tremont house. As the star of empire wended westward and the Indian became scarce the game vanished with them. Each year it becomes more difficult to secure game. Now, I managed to get blacktail deer and mountain sheep, but it was very hard to do and it will not be long before these splendid animals will be extinct. I will have no buffalo meat on the bill of fare this year. The buffalo is practically extinct. Yes, sir; that is a fact. I got a letter from a man way up in Dakota, saying that a friend of his had a young buffalo he would sell me if I would give him \$250 for it. That would be practically \$1 per pound without freight being paid on the carcass. I don't believe my guests will be sufficiently ravenous for buffalo meat to allow me to pay any such price. My game for the dinner will arrive from Cheyenne on the 15th inst."

**Hair Balls in the Stomach.**

Hair balls are found in the stomachs of cattle of all ages, and in sheep and goats. They are produced by the animals licking themselves or one another, and swallowing the hair that is loosened in this way. The hair enters the folds of the reticulum, the second stomach, where the peculiar movement of this organ soon forms it into a ball, which, as time passes, grows larger, by accumulation. These balls vary in size from one inch in diameter up to three inches or even more. We have seen one which was formed in the stomach of a buffalo and was five inches in diameter. In some cases these present a rough surface, hair sticking out all over them, and in others they are smooth, having been longer in the stomach, where they have been coated over with salts of lime, etc. It is not always easy to determine whether these balls are present. They cause indigestion, and the animal shows a depraved appetite. Frequent attacks of colic are often the result of these concretions in the stomach. No way has yet been found for removing them, and where they increase in size rapidly they sometimes prevent the passage of food into the intestines and cause the death of the animal.—*National Live Stock Journal*.

- 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.

**The First Sign**

Of falling health, whether in the form of Night Sweats and Nervousness, or in a sense of General Weariness and Loss of Appetite, should suggest the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This preparation is most effective for giving tone and strength to the enfeebled system, promoting the digestion and assimilation of food, restoring the nervous forces to their normal condition, and for purifying, enriching, and vitalizing the blood.

**Failing Health.**

Ten years ago my health began to fail. I was troubled with a distressing Cough, Night Sweats, Weakness, and Nervousness. I tried various remedies prescribed by different physicians, but became so weak that I could not go up stairs without stopping to rest. My friends recommended me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which I did, and I am now as healthy and strong as ever.—Mrs. E. L. Williams, Alexandria, Minn.

I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla in my family; for Scrofula, and know, if it is taken faithfully, that it will thoroughly eradicate this terrible disease. I have also prescribed it as a tonic, as well as an alterative, and must say that I honestly believe it to be the best blood medicine ever compounded.—W. F. Fowler, M. D., D. D. S., Greenville, Tenn.

**Dyspepsia Cured.**

It would be impossible for me to describe what I suffered from Indigestion and Headache up to the time I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I was under the care of various physicians, and tried a great many kinds of medicines, but never obtained more than temporary relief. After taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla for a short time, my headache disappeared, and my stomach performed its duties more perfectly. To-day my health is completely restored.—Mary Harley, Springfield, Mass.

I have been greatly benefited by the prompt use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It tones and invigorates the system, regulates the action of the digestive and assimilative organs, and vitalizes the blood. It is, without doubt, the most reliable blood purifier yet discovered.—H. D. Johnson, 383 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

**Ayer's Sarsaparilla,**

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Price 25c. six bottles, \$5.

**Hadn't Eaten Anything.**

A negro, in great pain, sent for a physician. The doctor, upon arriving, asked: "Have you been eating anything calculated to hurt you?" "Oh, no, sah, not er tall." "Any fruit?" "No, sah, not er tall." "Well tell me what you did yesterday." "Well, sah, yistidy morn' I went down ter mer daughter 'Tildy's house. She wan't at home, an' I sot down ter wait fur her. While lookin' er round' I seed er big watermelon in er tub o' water, an' I tuck it out an' eat it. Den, ez 'Tildy didn' come I went ober ter Unk Ab Moore's house. Da wuz eatin' watermelon an' I jined in. Arter dis I went down ter de cotton w'ar house. Foun' er haf er watermelon in er box, an' ez it 'peered ter be sufferin' I eat it. I come home 'bout dis time, but ez I didn't had no appertite fur dinner I went out an' got me a watermelon. Erbout er hour arter dis I went ober ter Unk Bill Gray's an' he'p' em eat some watermelon. Dat's er 'bout all. No, sah, didn't eat nuthin' tee hurt me, lessen it waz er couple er mush milons dat I eat las' night. Hole on er minjt. Lemme see. Oh, yas, I did eat erbout er dozen years o' biled co'n an' erbout er hafer peck o' peaches."—*Arkansas Traveler*.

**Notice.**

On page 8 we present to our readers the advertisement of W. H. Seewald, the watchmaker. Mr. Seewald is a practical man who thoroughly understands the making and repairing of all kinds of watches, having had forty years experience he considers himself capable of putting in good shape any or all watches entrusted to his care. Having had work done on our watches by him we can cheerfully recommend him to our patrons.

**Western Rider.**

When your horse is saddled walk around him and see that all is right on the off side. Look especially to the stirrup. Throw away the little iron stirrups. Put on a pair of good large wooden ones and put on "taps." Then you will never get hung in the stirrup and dragged to death. With heavy stirrups and heavy daps you can ride much easier, and steady and balance yourself better than you will believe till you have tried.

When you are sure the saddle is all right, lead your horse up a few paces. If a strange horse, watch him closely to get a clue to his intentions. Now for the mount. A cowboy grasps the reins in the left hand, stands in front of the saddle, facing it, puts the left hand on the horse's neck, holding moderately firm on his mouth, turns the stirrup with the right hand so that the foot can enter, steps in it seizes the horn of the saddle with the right hand, and swings himself, easily and lightly into the saddle. The instant you are seated straighten yourself up, leaning a little back if you have a suspicion that your horse is a bucker, and the instant your right foot is in the stirrup let him go. Many a good horse will not buck all day if started out right in the morning, whereas if he had had a fair chance he would have thrown you sky high at the first mounting. If your horse throws down his head and makes sudden jumps into the air, at the same time spasmodically arching his back and raising you out of the saddle a few inches or a few feet, as the case may be, you may decide that he is bucking, and if you have allowed the phenomena to proceed thus far you may expect an opportunity of making further observations from the ground.

**Spaying Cows.**

The spaying knife was brought into requisition several years ago and sufficient time has elapsed to learn something definite as to the importance of the operation. The spaying knife was considered of very powerful assistance in increasing the supply of beef cattle by removing so many breeders into the steer class, and these spayed heifer and cows have helped to swell the market receipts to great proportions.

To spay young heifers is so far proven to be satisfactory and remunerative, so much so that the men who spayed cattle several years ago are having their young cattle spayed now. But there are no instances mentioned so far where spayed heifers and steers of the same age have been marketed from the same ranges. Such facts if ascertained would be interesting and instructive.

The feature of the spaying business brought to the front by recent shipments go to prove that the spaying of old cows is a failure. The reason for this is that spayed cows if they are operated upon while in milk are very difficult to dry up. They carry their calves indefinitely and suffer a drain upon the system in winter from this reason and are just as thin in spring as the cow that is about to deliver another calf.—*Texas Live Stock Journal*.

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

**FREE TO F.A.M.** Fine Colored Engineering of the finest York, England, where the first G. Lodge of Masons was held A. D. 926. Also large illustrated Catalogue of Masonic books and goods with list of prices. Agents wanted. For very liberal terms of purchase apply to **SEEDING & CO.** Masonic Publishers and Manufacturers, 511 Broadway, New York.

**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.

**3416 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 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.; Senario Baldonado, of Las Conchos, N. M.; and Vidal Madrid, of Las Vegas, N. M. JAMES H. WALKER, Register.

**An Experimental Orchard.**

The *Star* has maintained for years that the dry, arid, mesas of Pima county, whenever supplied with water, would produce the finest orchards and vine yards on the continent. Mr. Brewster Cameron's experience, which we publish below, more than confirms our theories as the mesas lands of this county for fruit growing purposes. Mr. Cameron says:

SAN RAFAEL RANCH, Nov. 5, 1888.

To the *Arizona Star*:

We planted 176 fruit trees last spring (1888) in holes 2 feet deep by 2 feet in diameter. Broken bones were put in the bottom of each hole, 4 inches deep. The bones were then covered with earth and two buckets of water thrown into every hole, so that no air holes might be left among the bones. The trees were planted in quincunc form, 24 feet apart, with one tree midway between the four. The long lived trees, like the apple, apricot and olive, were planted on the corners, while the nectarine, peach and plum were planted in the middle, to be cut out when their time of life ends, leaving the permanent trees 24 feet apart.

The following table shows the varieties planted and the number which died:

VARIETIES.	TOTAL.	DIED.
Apple, (summer, fall and winter)	34	None
Apricot (assorted)	15	None
Cherry (early and late)	12	None
Fig (white Adriatic)	9	5
Nectarine (assorted)	6	None
Olive	24	4
Peach (early and late)	16	1
Pear (assorted)	15	1
Pomegranate (assorted)	8	4
Prune (assorted)	10	2
Quinces	2	None
American Mulberry	2	None
Almonds	3	None
English Walnut	10	1
White Walnut (butternut)	2	2
Filberts	2	None
Italian Chestnuts	2	None
Pecan	2	None
Total	176	20

The loss was nominal considering the trees were in the worst possible condition when planted. Only those died which were wholly without small roots.

For a long time past we entertained the delusion, which is almost universal, that an abundance of water is necessary to produce a healthy growth in fruit trees upon the dry mesa lands of Pima county. Last summer, however, a California horticulturist of varied experience assured us that more orchards were ruined by receiving too much than too little water. He said that water once in every month or six weeks was ample. We followed his advice, watering the trees twice only during the entire summer, 2 buckets per tree each time. We plowed the ground twice, but gave the orchard no other care, yet the trees made an average growth of fully three feet; this too during the driest season for many years in this particular locality.

The phenomenal growth which these trees made during the first season, notwithstanding their dying condition when planted, seems to assure the success of the orchard. Nor is this orchard favored by nature in any manner, it having been planted upon a dry and barren mesa. It is, moreover, 5100 feet above the sea, hence the growing season here is much shorter than upon the fertile mesas contiguous to your city where the altitude is only 2400 feet.

CAMERON BROS.

No woman can be contented and happy if her skin is covered with pimples and blotches. These disfiguring eruptions are easily removed by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This medicine is perfectly safe to take, and is a thoroughly reliable blood purifier.

**LAS VEGAS STEAM DYE WORKS.**  
CLOTHING OF ALL KINDS  
CLEANED AND DYED  
Ladies' and Gentlemen's  
CLOTHING A SPECIALTY.  
ADAMS & FALKSON,  
Center St., East Las Vegas.

"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.

Personal attention given to Fine and Complicated Watches.

**ALL WORK WARRANTED.**

Orders from a distance receive prompt attention.



**KANSAS CITY HAY PRESS COMPANY,**

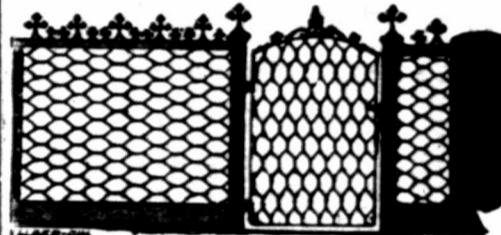
Manufacturers of

The **Lightning Hay Press**

E. C. LOOY, Manager.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

**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.**

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

**Billiard Supplies, Etc.**

Dealers in Kentucky Bourbon and Rye Whiskies and Distillers' Agents.

**CALIFORNIA WINES AND BRANDIES.**

Martin Building, near the bridge,

LAS VEGAS, NEW MEXICO.

**J. S. ELSTON,**

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

**Wall Paper, Paints, Oils,**

BRUSHES AND GLASS.

**WINDOW SHADES AND FIXTURES**

Also, House and Sign Painting, Paper Hanging. Country Orders Solicited.

Sixth St., opp. San Miguel National Bank, Las Vegas.



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't. R. J. PALEN, Cashier.  
PEDRO PEREA, Vice President.

**NORTHWEST TEXAS.**



O. J. Wren.

Cattle Raiser and Dealer.

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

**KANSAS.**

Watson & Fullington.

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

Additional brands:



Horses branded on the left hip.

**MEXICO.**



Beresford & Corbet.

Postoffice address, Ojitos, Yanos, Chihuahua, Mexico.

Cattle branded BC on left side.  
Horses branded DC on left hip.  
All increase branded DC.  
Ear marks, crop the left and jingle bob right.

Additional brands: EP and Y

**ARIZONA.**

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

**NEW MEXICO.**

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

**RIO ARRIBA COUNTY.**



Chama Cattle Company.

DERWENT H. SMITH, Manager.

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

**VALENCIA COUNTY.**

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

Other brands: right side and right side

**SIERRA COUNTY.**

Henry G. Toussaint.  
P. O.: Lava Range, near Engle, Sierra county, N. M.  
Horse brand, left hip.  
Vent brand on horses under original brand.  
Other brands on cattle and horses: [Logos]

Vent brand on cattle, same as on cut, but inverted and run on neck.

Vermont & Rio Grande Cattle Co.

P. O.: San Marcial, N. M. Range, twenty miles south of San Marcial. Ear marks, underbit in each ear.  
Horse brands: [Logos] or TEL on left hip or thigh.

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

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

A. HANCASTLE. G. MITFORD. G. BEIERLY  
Hardcastle, Mitford & Co.

ADORE RANCH, Range, on headwaters of the Upper Gila, Sierra Co. P. O.: Grafton, N. M. Ear mark, underslope left, swallowfork right.  
Horse brand, HM (connected) on left hip or shoulder. Also 2 on left hip.

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



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

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

Additional Brands: [Logos]  
left hip. Some have same on side.  
W O left side.  
22 right hip, 22 right thigh, on the same animal.

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

**GRANT COUNTY.**

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

Missouri-Florida Cattle Co.  
JOHN J. YEATER, Pres't., Sedalia, Mo.  
JOHN M. WEIDEMER, Sec. and Treas., Clinton, Mo.

JOHN T. SHY, Superintendent, Deming, N. M.  
P. O.: Deming, N. M. Range, east side Florida mountains.  
Horse brand, same as cattle on left hip.



SAN MIGUEL COUNTY.

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

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

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

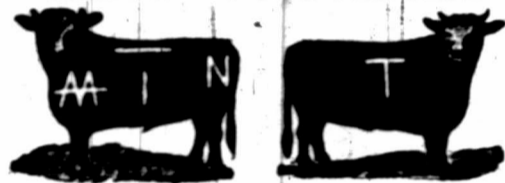
C. A. Rathbun. P. O.: Las Vegas, N. M. Range, Alamo Gordo. In some cases the brand is on right side. Ear mark, crop and split left.

Horse brand, on left shoulder or hip.

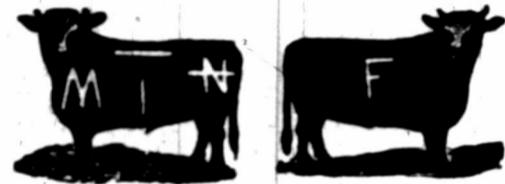
In consequence of the dissolution of the firm of Robt. Mingus & Co., the stock in the old brands

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.

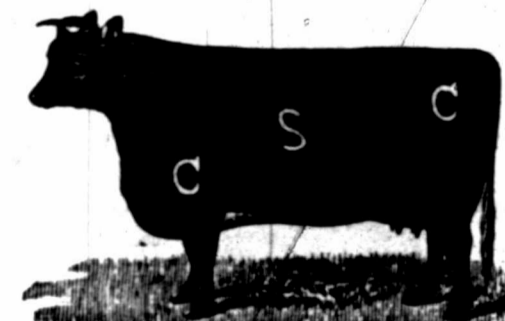


ROBT. MINGUS. C. A. RATHBUN.

GRANT COUNTY.

Old and New Mexico Ranch and Cattle Co. Lou H. Baow, 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 BRINTOL, 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, L V on left side. Horse brand the same, on left hip.



Carpenter-Stanley Cattle Co. P. O.: Fort Cummings. Range, east side of Cook's Peak, Grant county. Other brands: left side. 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 Cleaga, on Upper Mimbres. Horse brand, S L on the left shoulder.

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

MORA COUNTY.

J. F. LaTourrette, President. W. H. Wilcox, Sec'y and Treas. BRANDS OF THE WAGON MOUND Local Stock Growers' Associat'n Range, Wagon Mound. P. O.: Wagon Mound, N. M.

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

Mrs. W. A. Crocker—Cattle branded on right hip, C right shoulder. 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—Cattle branded on left side. Other brand, Z. Horse brand left shoulder same as cattle left side.

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

Holbrook Bros.—Cattle branded on left side. Ear marks. 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. Ear marks. Horse brand same left shoulder.

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

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

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

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

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

W. T. Marshall. P. O.: Wagon Mound. Range, Ecosidido, 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 as in cut.

MORA COUNTY.

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

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

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

The Riverside Cattle Company. W. B. BRENTON, Manager. P. O.: Shoemaker, Mora county, N. M. Range, Cherry valley, Pinos Altos and vicinity, Mora county, N. M. Other brands: N I X on right side, kept up. C on left side, kept up. Horse brand, 2 on right shoulder.

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

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

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, Petroso 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, S X or MX or T left hip or shoulder. Other Brands: All calves branded and marked as in cut, except thoroughbred calves in the OO brand, which is kept up.

A. L. Penhallow. P. O.: Tramperos, Mora county, N. M. Range, head of Tramperos, Mora Co. Other brands: both on the left side. Horse brand, > or 3 > on right shoulder.

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, Alamoctas. Ear marks, crop and underbit crop right; crop and underbit left. Other brands: this brand kept right shoulder, side and hip. Horse brands, Y left hip; also on right hip.

COLFAX COUNTY.

Illinois Live Stock Co. J. S. HOLLAND, Manager. P. O. Tramperos, N. M. Range, Tramperos. Some cattle are branded thus 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. CANOOK, Foreman. P. O.: Cimarron, Range, Cerososo Canon, Colfax county. Other brands: on right shoulder and on left side, also on left hip. Horse brand, X on the left hip.

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

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

Palo Blanco Cattle Co. O. A. HADLEY, Manager. P. O.: Springer, N. M. Range, Chico, Retaplen, 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, own left hip.

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

COLFAX COUNTY.



S. A. Kall. P. O. Wagon Mound. Range, Vermejo and Teta Vegne. 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 rivers. Ear mark, sharpen the right ear. Horse brand, same on right hip.



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



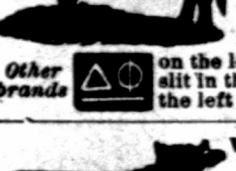
William McCartney. P. O.: Los Angeles, Cal. Ranch foreman, B. T. Luccock. Ranch P. O.: Watrous, N. M. Range, between head of canon Largo and Mora river. Ear marks, crop right, underbit left. Also owns cattle branded VH on left side. All increase branded JS. Horse brand, JS on left shoulder.



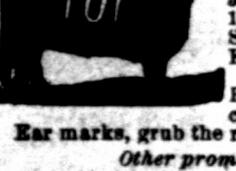
Range, Rincon and Arroyo de Los Alamocitas. Ear marks, crop right, underslope left. Horse brand, same as cattle, on left shoulder.



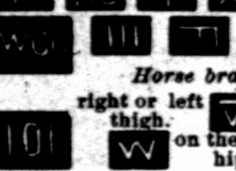
H. S. Gratz. P. O.: Capulin, N. M. Range, Dry Cimarron, Colfax county. Marks, slit in right ear. Horse brand, same as cut on the left shoulder.



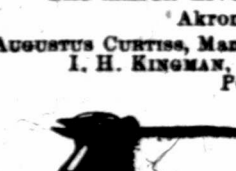
Other brands on the left side. Marked, with a slit in the right ear and tin tag in the left ear.



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, grab the right ear.



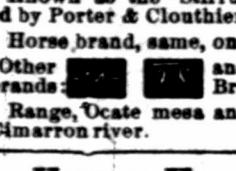
Other prominent brands: all on the right side, and Horse brands: right hip right or left on the left shoulder thigh. on the right on the right hip.



The Akron Live Stock Company, Akron, Ohio. AUGUSTUS CURTIS, 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, Ucate mesa and canon, Sweetwater and Cimarron river.



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



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

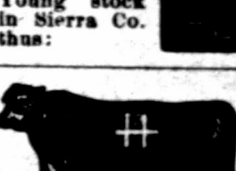
DONA ANA COUNTY.



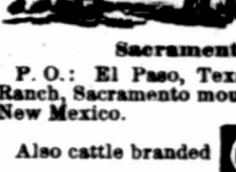
Mariano Barola. P. O.: Mesilla, N. M. Range, west of the Rio Grande, from Picacho mountain west of Mesilla south to the buttes west of La Mesa.



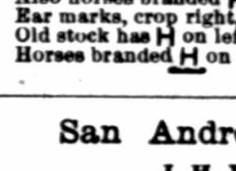
Lynch Bros. P. O.: Colorado, N. M. Range, La Loma Parda, Sierra Co.; Las Uvas and Sauce Springs, Dona Ana Co. Additional brands: Young stock in Dona Ana Co., thus: All horses are branded LB on the left side.



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 left side of neck. Also horses branded RS 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.

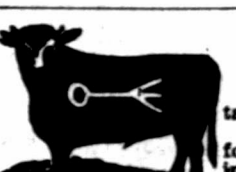


Additional Brands: L on left shoulder, side and thigh and J on right hip. F on left shoulder, side and thigh and J on right hip. Ear marks, figure 7 underbit in each ear. Underslope and upperbit in each ear. Crop the left. Only figure 7 underbit mark and brand as in cut kept up.

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 cnt.

SAN MIGUEL COUNTY.

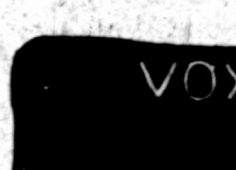


Trujillo Ranch Company. OF LAS VEGAS. Office of Browns & Manzanaras. C. W. BROWN, Manager. P. O.: Endee, San Miguel county, N. M. Range, on Trujillo creek, in Oldham county, Texas; and San Miguel county, New Mexico. Additional Brands: All increase branded as in above cut. Horse brand, same as cut on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

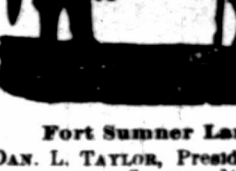


C. T. Degraftenreid. P. O.: Fort Sumner, N. M. Range, Alamo Gordo, San Miguel county, N. M.

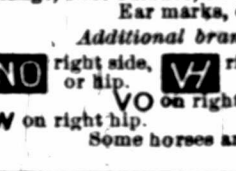
SAN MIGUEL COUNTY.



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. Some horses are branded VO.



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



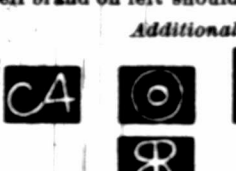
Waddingham Bell Ranch. MICHAEL SLATTERY, Mgr. P. O.: La Cinta, county of San Miguel, New Mexico. The range, Montoya Grant. All the horses on the ranch have the same bell brand on left shoulder. Additional Brands: CA, C, D, R, J, R, 82.



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. Rosenwaid. 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. Ranges, Rincon de las Trozas, Red River, and Cow Creek, Upper Pecos. Horse brand 7 on left shoulder. Ear mark, crop the left, and upper half crop right. Some cattle branded TA on left side. All increase branded as in cut.



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



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.



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



Ilfeld & Letcher. Postoffice, Las Vegas, N. M. Range, Alamosas. Also Chas. Ilfeld, I F E and 50. Horse brand, same as cattle.

SAN MIGUEL COUNTY.



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



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.



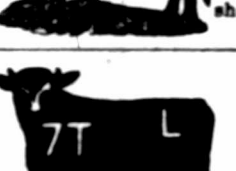
Sam Does. CARL ROBERTS, Foreman. Ranch P. O.: Fort Sumner. Address, 505 East 9th st., Kansas City, and Trinidad, Colo. Range, Pecos river, at Fort Sumner. Additional Brands: Cattle in DD brand have also following brands: Some D on left hip and left jaw; a few branded D on left hip, side and jaw. Cattle in VO brand have also following brands: Some U right loin; some T right on loin; some F right side. None of these brands are kept up. All increase is side branded and marked as in cut. All horses branded DO on right thigh.



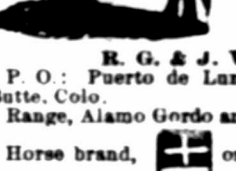
Governor C. H. Moore. P. O.: Puerto de Luna. Range, Upper Yeco. Various ear marks. Horses branded same on shoulder.



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. HOGSTON, 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: QLH on the left shoulder, side and hip. C on side, IL on hip. Horse brand, IX on the left hip.



Silva & Dodge. P. O.: Puerto de Luna. Range, Alamo Gordo. Horse brand, on either side, on the shoulder. Ear marks, jinglebob in left upper half crop right. All calves branded as above. Also own: Clifton Davis. P. O.: Puerto de Luna. Range, Juan de Dios. Ear marks, crop left, and crop and split right. Horse brand, IX on the left shoulder.

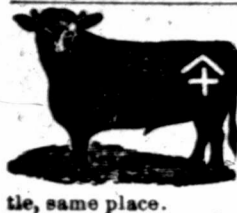


Fond du Lac & Las Vegas Cattle Co. JAS. GAYNOR, President and Manager. P. O.: Fond du Lac, Wis. Range Liberty Ranch




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 cat tie, 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:**  
**MEL** left shoulder, side and hip. Ear marks slit and underbit in right.  
**COM** left shoulder, side and hip. **OWL** on left side. Mark, ed crop right, underbit left.  
**Q** left side and hip. Ear marks, split both ears. **Horse brand** on hip.





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

**Lea Cattle Company.**  
 J. C. LEA, Manager. W. M. Atkinson, Range Foreman.  
 P. O.: Roswell, Lincoln county, N. M. Range, on the Hondo, North Spring and Pecos rivers, and on the Aqua Azul, Blackwater and Baca Ranches, all in Lincoln Co.



Ear marks, crop and split left, split right. Brand as in cut on left side, but sometimes on right side. Ear marks sometimes reversed.


**Additional brands:**  
**E** side, and also some on side and hip. **W** side, **JB** on hip or loin. **LEA** on side, or shoulder, side and hip. Cross on side and hip. And various other old brands and marks.

**Horse brand:**  
**L** on left shoulder and **A** on left thigh. Part brand, ed only on left shoulder thus: 

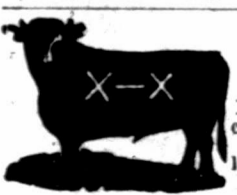
**Sutherland & Farrell**  
 P. O.: Roswell, N. M. Range, Rio Hondo, abby Roswell.  
 Other brands: All cattle have two bars across the butt.



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



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



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



LINCOLN COUNTY.


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



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


VALENCIA COUNTY.

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




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

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



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

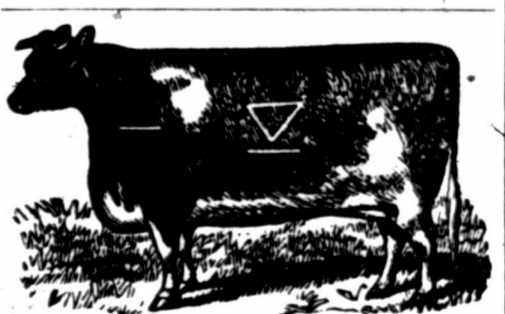


**W. P. METCALF, Superintendent. JAS. A. STINSON, Ranch Manager.**

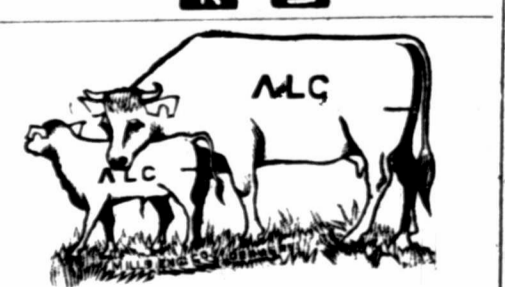
New Mexico Cattle Breeding Company.



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

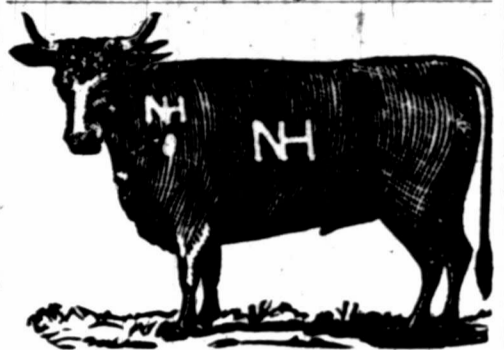


**Tusas Valley Cattle Co.**  
 P. O.: Albuquerque, N. M. Coolidge, N. M.  
 Ranches in Valles de Las Tusas. Range, between Bluewater and Coolidge, along line of A. & P. R. R. Old stock are branded **K** on left side; since 1883 all branded as in **K** on the cut. Ear marks, crop right, under half crop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

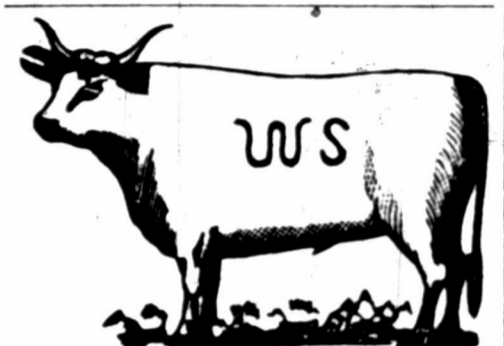


**Acoma Land and Cattle Co.**  
 P. D. RUPENOUR, President, Kansas City. E. D. BRACKETT, Sec. and Treas., Kansas City. J. E. SAINT, Vice-Prest. and Mgr., Grants, N. M. Range, the Acoma Grant, and territory adjoining west and north. Horse brand, **A L C** on the left hip.

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 hack left and jingle-bob right. All increase branded as in cut.



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

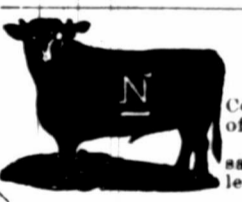



**JAMES D. REED, Prest. G. L. BROOKS, Sec'y. SAM N. DEDRICK, Manager.**

**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,  $\frac{1}{2}$  half under crop left and crop right. Ear marks,  $\frac{1}{2}$  sharpen the left and crop the right.

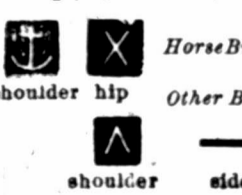
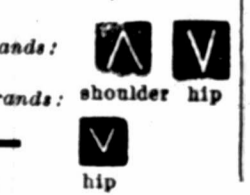
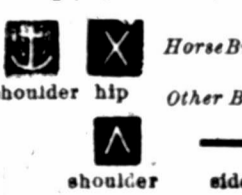
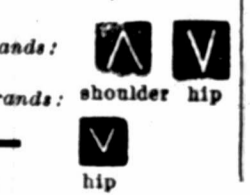
**Other brands:**  
**COO** left side, right loin  
**E** left side.  
**CR** left hip saddle horses.  
**H** rt. shlder stock horses.

**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:**    
**Other Brands:**    
 shoulder hip shoulder hip  
 shoulder side hip

SOCORRO COUNTY.

**Illinois Cattle Company.**  
 S. P. JOHNS, Manager. JULIUS M. ESTIA, 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, Mangrs. 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 & Willey.**  
 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.**

**OC** **ZII** **COJ** **F**  
**LI** **YEE** **LANE** **3776** **TIE**

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



**Additional Brands:**  
**AD** **AD** **HD** **HD** **4C** **4O**  
**7HL** **7HL** **7HL** **7HL**

and **H** on right side, and **7HL** on left side. All the increase of above brands, branded same as in cut with the addition of **N** right side of neck or jaw. Ear mark, crop and two splits in each ear. Horse brand, **C-N** on right thigh.

NORTHWEST TEXAS.

**Liberty Cattle Co.**  
 W. C. BISHOP, Manager, Big Springs, Texas.



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

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



Horse brand: **J** on the left hip. **LS** both sides; marked, crop and split both ears. **Q** left side; over half crop, under bit left. **Q** both sides; crop and split right and split the left. **Q** both sides; split each ear. Also, **V** **A** **H** all on the left side. **GM** left side; marked, underslope each ear, all steers.

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

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

