

STOCK AND CATTLE RANGES

COLORADO TEXAS

ARIZONA

MEXICO

NEW MEXICO

Live Stock, Feed Farming and Commerce.

Fifth Year, No. 41.

LAS VEGAS, NEW MEXICO, DECEMBER 22, 1893.

Weekly, \$3 a Year.

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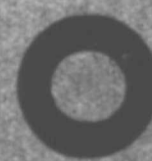
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STOCK GROWER

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Contents	
Editorial Notes	1
A Range Evil	1
Mr. Armour's Stock Yards	1
Land Office Bulletin	1
The English Demand	2
The Sonora Quarantine	2
The Michigan College Steers	2
The Old Man of Cheyenne	2
Alfalfa Culture	3
Good For New Mexico Also	3
The Oil Trust Buying Steers	3
Why The Cattle Raiser Kicks	3
The Combine	3
From All Points	4
Dole vs Hecht	4
Southwestern Stock Notes	5
Personal	6
The Kansas City Market	6
The Chicago Market	6
Land Locations	6
Cattle Sanitary Matters	6
Cure For Hoarsing	6
South California	7
Fat Steers	7
Early Maturing of Range Cattle	7
The North For Maturing Steers	7
Cost of Water Rights	8
Crops Without Rain	8

THERE is a big four in the house of representatives at Washington, one in New York, and the original and ever-present quartette of Chicago. The last named combination stands as far above the others as the heavens above the earth in the grandeur of achievement, and audacity of plans evolved for the humiliation and final absorption of a great industry.

The presentation of a correctly worded live stock inspection law for passage by the next legislature of New Mexico, will make the author and advocate of such law the most popular legislator of that body. The people are everywhere favorably impressed with the urgent necessity now existing for the protection of the cattle raising industry from further association with the ice-box fend of the dressed beef houses of Kansas City.

An interesting letter written by a Liverpool live stock commission firm to a Texas contemporary, will be found elsewhere in this issue under the heading of "The English Demand." The writer calls upon southwestern ranch owners to engage in the shipping of fat cattle direct to Liverpool, where there is at present an enormous demand for them, and at excellent prices. Large profits are assured in the English market for fat cattle, which were selling on November 27th, at from 12 to 14 cents per pound. A ready sale is guaranteed for all the cattle America can send across the water. The reasoning advanced by the commission firm for the profitable working of the plan appears to be sound, and we trust that as one means of directing trade from the rapacious maw of the Chicago combine, which is always open to exact a toll from all the cattle products of the country, the suggestions contained in the letter of the Liverpool gentlemen may

be acted on by our Texas friends. Mr. W. F. Somerville, a gentleman of high standing in the cattle industry, asks the cattlemen of the southwest to join with him in making the project a success.

A DENVER daily is hugging itself because cattlemen everywhere look to its columns for information on all live stock subjects. It modestly claims this much for itself. We admit that it gives a certain kind of information in homeopathic doses on matters pertaining to the live stock industry. The quality of its information and opinion, however, we object to. For instance, it heartily espoused the shady cattle trust scheme until that odorous combine fell apart from its own rotteness. It now and then injects into its columns a quiet dissertation on the difference between the Durham and Shorthorn breeds of cattle. And it has seriously advised its readers engaged in raising live stock to dehorn all polled Angus and Galloway cattle, and tells them besides to cross the Percheron-Clydesdale on the Durango gelding in order to produce a high type of gentleman's drivers. Yes, it is chock full of information about live stock matters, but the ghost of Artemas Ward surely has charge of its live stock columns.

IN numerous interviews with cattle owners in New Mexico, the STOCK GROWER has met the unanimous opinion that the next legislature should pass a law protecting the cattle growing interests from the rapacity of the great packing houses. The use of dressed meats from the big four packeries is general at all the railway eating houses and local butchers handle a considerable quantity of it. The fact has been established by indisputable evidence that the grossest carelessness, not to designate it by stronger terms, characterizes the sale of ice-box meat throughout the west. Much of the product going to the tables of the people who consume the stuff is unhealthy and not fit for human food. Upon sanitary grounds it should all be interdicted. The alfalfa fields of New Mexico can produce healthy and choice meat. The territory should not be dependent on the disease-giving meats that Mr. Armour chills into the semblance of soundness in his refrigerators. The stock raisers directly and all the people here indirectly are losers by the perpetuation of the system forced upon us by the greed of the great packers.

A RANGE EVIL.

Between the wolf at Chicago and the wolf on the range the cattlemen in some portions of New Mexico are having a

pretty tacky time. The wolf at Chicago, however, is likely to have his fangs extracted before many moons wax and wane, though he howls piteously at the methods of extraction to be adopted. There is a real necessity at the present time for protective and effective action to be taken in some direction to lessen the evil of wild beasts preying on the herds and flocks of this territory. The incursion of these predatory animals, which has greatly increased since the cold winters in the north two years ago, has become a serious matter to many of our stock raisers. Legislation in the shape of a good bounty on all wild animals destroyed which prey upon live stock, has been most effective in ridding the country of the nuisance in other localities. The aggregate of losses by some of the large cattle companies from the ravages of wolves the present year has been enormous, one large outfit reporting that at least 2000 calves have been killed and eaten by the genus lupus. Placing of poison and other means for ridding the range of the pests has no appreciable effect in diminishing their number. In the use of hounds it becomes a question, in the instance of the big gray wolves, which brute does the chasing down. The legislature should be called upon for the suppression of the evil by the enactment of a law that will meet the urgent necessities of the situation. The offering of a bounty by the territory for each wolf whose head has been dissociated from the body, will no doubt soon exterminate the rapidly growing curse of the range.

MR. ARMOUR'S STOCK YARDS.

IN all the mutterings of discontent which southwestern cattlemen have indulged in who were obliged to seek the big four markets for the sale of their products, at the methods now in vogue at the yards, and which are peculiarly unfavorable to the producers' interests there, it should not be lost sight of that all the great stock yards of the country are owned in part by Mr. Armour. Charles Francis Adams, who has been designated as a frigid railroad wrecker, and P. D. Armour are among the largest share holders in the various stock yards' companies. This fact may account for the milk in the cocoanut for the ambitious efforts of the commission men who handle the products of the farm, ranch and range at Chicago, Kansas City and Omaha. The Armour combination for the control of the cattle industry is perfect; it includes every agency that can in any way contribute to its success. The union of railway interests with the stock yards, the association of the dress-

ed beef houses with the railways, and the minor adaptation of the work of all the commission live stock men to the purposes of the combine, has brought the power of necessary forces allied for the purpose of increasing the wealth of the big four at the expense of all subordinate industries related thereto to the highest perfection. The stock yards, therefore, under the present order of things should only be resorted to in the sale of range products as the place of last chance. It is true that to such pass has the cattle business come throughout the land, that the stock yards have been a welcome relief to many producers in exchanging their cattle for cash. The necessities of the cattle grower have been the stepping stones for the big four. Their brains and their money have made the unnatural condition of things in the cattle raising industry as we find it to-day. But there is no longer the urgent need for cattle growers to nourish the monster that is daily gaining in strength and absorptive power, and who will surely envelop all that comes to his fauces unless the herculean effort is made by the victims to keep away from dangerous localities. One of these just now, and has been for some time, is the stock yards. They are no longer marts of trade where buyer and seller meet on friendly terms to transact business under the laws of supply and demand. They are rather depots for the expediting of traffic according to Mr. Armour's laws of trade, and at the values he chooses to place on the producers' wares. The commission man is a part of Mr. Armour's great force of men who do his bidding without protest. There are buyers of range cattle who will take much of our products without passing them through the stock yards. Let us try another horn of the dilemma and see if there is not more money in deals outside of Mr. Armour's pens.

THE Cherokee strip which has been secured by the cattlemen for a term of five years, will graze and mature 500,000 head of steers each year.

Land Office Bulletin.

NEW MEXICO—LAS CRUCES.

Our Washington correspondent sends us the following information:

Land contests decided. The names of the successful parties are printed in capital letters. Manuel Lucero vs. JNO. RAFAEL GARCIA; Richard O'Connell vs. G. M. MAUNSELL; GREGORIO SEDILLO vs. L. O. Estes, Andrew Crawford vs. Charles H. Armijo. Mineral patents issued: The Chicago & New Mexico M'g Co., John A. Logan and Montana Chief lodes. The Rose Silver Mining Co., Rose lode. Homestead patents issued: No. 293. Coal patents issued: G. J. Russell et al.

ARIZONA—TUCSON.

Theodore L. Schultz vs. Michael Wormsen.

THE ENGLISH DEMAND.

Why Cannot Great Britain be Supplied With Beef From Texas.

LIVERPOOL, Eng., Nov. 27, 1888.

To The Gazette:

It has been a subject of wonder here that Texas being such an enormous cattle breeding country, the people connected with the trade there have never been impressed with the importance of embarking in the fat cattle trade, especially now that there are such excellent facilities for the railing and shipment of them to Liverpool, England, where there is enormous demand for them, and at excellent prices, and any quantity meet with a ready sale, in fact there is unlimited demand. Fort Worth is quite as well and conveniently situated for the ports of shipment as the northwest states are, where all the American cattle are at present shipped to Liverpool from, many of them sent from as far west as the Rocky Mountains, and many of them evidently Texas shore cattle, taken up north and fattened previous to shipment to Liverpool. Can there be any reason why the people of Fort Worth should not lay themselves out to fatten cattle and ship them direct to Liverpool via Baltimore and other ports? The rate of freight is about \$12 per head delivered in Liverpool, and the killing expenses when landed, including commission is about \$3. Of course the railway expense in America to port of shipment has to be added to this, which will comprise the total expense of transport from Fort Worth to Liverpool. Now the best states' fat bullocks will be worth in England from 12@14c per pound, and even inferior graded cattle are worth 9c per pound. If the ranch owners would only combine and go in and fatten their best grade cattle and ship them direct to the Liverpool market themselves they would be able to make very large profits. It is a fact that enormous profits and fortunes have been made by some of the Chicago and New York cattle handlers after the cattle passing through several hands, and of course a profit for each, all of which the Fort Worth cattlemen would save, as their cattle would only have the salemen's commission to pay in Liverpool for selling the meat, etc. Do not let it be thought for a moment that our markets can be over-supplied. There is a ready sale for all the cattle that America can send, and the demand increases every year, although there is on an average about 2000 live cattle and about 10,000 quarters of dead meat coming here every week from the northern states, all of which is sold in all parts of Great Britain from Liverpool as the distributing point. The Fort Worth people have great advantage over the Chicago and New York men, as their cattle would be put on the cars and run right alongside the steamers in Baltimore without a stop and without transshipment or passing through any middlemen or dealers' hands, as in the north states, which means a large profit in itself. There is little doubt but that there is enormous profit, taking the trade already done by the northern states, and taking all the advantages possessed by Texas. The thing speaks plainly for itself, and the great wonder here is that this enormous cattle-rearing state has lain dormant so long. In June and July we had a visit here from your respected citizen, W. F. Somerville, Esq., who during his sojourn in England, went fully into the particulars in every detail of the trade with us, and was amply satisfied of the "bona fides" of the trade and its profitable working. Another gentleman, no doubt well known to you, who is largely interested in Fort Worth, W. Glen Walker, Esq., Upper Norwood, London, is a very strong advocate of the trade being opened out, as he has ample means of knowing the prospect as regards the demand and prices realized here, and the excellent prospects which would be in store for Fort Worth when once the trade is started, as that would soon become the center of the cattle trade and a very busy place through it. If a few of your wealthy citizens would form a syndicate and start the thing, we feel

quite sure that you could easily beat the northern men out. Your advantages being so great over them, and your expenses being so much smaller than theirs on the cattle, you could deliver the stuff in England, in fact first handed, and sell at a price that would ruin them, and you would still make a profit, whereby Fort Worth would divert the cattle trade to that quarter, and in the natural course of events make itself in a short space of time the center of the cattle trade.

We trust that all who are interested in the welfare and trade of Texas will assist in bringing this to actual business, and cooperate to the fullest extent in their power with Mr. W. F. Somerville, and endeavor with that gentleman to make it a reality, as it will then succeed and the people will have cause to feel pleased with the result of their enterprise.

Nothing shall be left undone here, and we shall be glad to give any further information and replies to any questions any interested person may feel disposed to write for regarding this most important industry. Faithfully yours, SPINKS & Co., Live Stock Salesmen, Liverpool, England.

The Sonora Quarantine.

Our correspondent, Mr. Colin Cameron, in the following states very forcibly the reasons of the faith within him relative to the inaccuracies of Dr. Chandler's assertions concerning the necessity for quarantining Sonora cattle as they appeared in a recent issue of the STOCK GROWER. Both sides of the question at issue have now been presented by able disputants. The STOCK GROWER, therefore, decides that its readers are generally pretty well informed as to the merits of the matter, and that the object having been attained, by the presentation of the salient points of the discussion in the columns of the STOCK GROWER, the subject must hereafter be dropped by this paper. Mr. Cameron says:

The opposition does not come from any "misunderstanding of the facts of the case," but from a thorough knowledge of every fact in the whole case from the beginning leading up to the quarantine order promulgated by the treasury department, and the facts are that order was made solely on the ground that "Sonora cattle had contagious disease and communicated them to Arizona cattle and that large numbers died therefrom," and for corroborated proof see the Tombstone Epitaph of November 24, where C. M. Bruce says that Mr. Mercer, of California, so reported to the bureau of animal industry and insisted that Sonora cattle should be quarantined 90 days.

What personal interviews our veterinarian has with the chiefs of the departments in Washington we do not know but we do know what is of record.

I see that the doctor still insists on calling a certain description of disease from which it was reported cattle died "Anthrax," when the facts are that no such deaths occurred, only in the imagination of the men who gave the information.

The excuse for naming Nogales and Yuma as the only ports of entry is very lame, for Buena Vista, Lochiel, Hereford and San Bernardino have been ports of entry and inspection to my personal knowledge since 1883.

My reason for "crying out bitterly against the outrageous quarantine regulation," was simply because it was outrageous. There was no disease at Sonora at that or this present time, and there never was. There was not then and is not now "large numbers of cattle dying in Arizona from a contagious disease communicated by Sonora cattle thought to be splenic fever," and I denounce it as an outrage; first, on the stockmen of Arizona and next on those of Sonora that such news should be spread broadcast over the country in a press dispatch, with a result intended or not, of injuring the sale of Arizona beef in the California or for that matter, in all the markets.

I object to the doctor's criticism, that I want to "wait till disease breaks out, then there will be time enough," in the sense in which he uses it.

I am opposed to the importation of cattle from any infected district. I believe in an absolute and a perpetual quarantine against the pleuro-pneumonia infected

districts of the states, and against the fever districts of Texas, but that does not bind me to the same policy against Sonora, only because it is Sonora—when it is well known that the cattle of that state are as healthy as those of this territory.

I repeat it in the fullest extent of the expression "that there is not now and never was a diseased animal in Sonora," and it is a "most absurd statement" let the doctor produce the proof to the contrary.

I know all about the "reliable gentleman" who said that cattle died in Sonora from fever imparted by Texas cattle, but why did not the doctor tell the whole story—that these Texas cattle were unloaded from the cars at Benson, Arizona, and drove over sixty miles up the San Pedro before they reached Sonora, and that Arizona cattle on the ranches through which they were driven died at that time as well as the Sonora cattle with which they mingled. Always tell it all.

I also know of the other "reliable source" who reported to me as well as the doctor, of "hundreds of cattle having been dying in the interior of the state of Sonora from some unknown disease," and I am pleased to say that there is not one word of truth in the statement. The doctor's "reliable source" was imposed upon; no cattle died in the vicinity where reported nor anywhere near there, and it is entirely unworthy of belief that any one saw the "dead and dying carcasses strewn upon the ground" any place on the western slopes of Sonora.

Now, Mr. Editor, I have gone over the doctor's letter to the last assertion, and I come to the case of the animal stopped for having "big jaw" or cancer of the jaw. This is, you may rest assured the only kind of diseased animal he will ever find being imported from Sonora, and we have lots of it on our Arizona ranges, and some of it in this county and within two miles of where the doctor was to-day.

So much for the doctor's letter. I have tried to give the facts as I know them to be. I live on the Mexican border as he states, and I have occasion to know all about the health of Sonora cattle from the line south beyond Hermosillo, and I say what I do, knowing it to be true, and I opposed the outrageous quarantine order because it did not contemplate inspection of importations, but prohibition of Sonora cattle, and sought to do it through a base subterfuge. This I could not stand quietly by and see done, and that was the reason why I contributed my share towards the revocation of the outrageous order, and the statement that there are diseased cattle in Sonora is unworthy of Dr. Chandler. COLIN CAMERON.

The Michigan College Steers.

To the Illinois State Board of Agriculture: Your committee appointed to examine the steers of different breeds, fed by the farm department of the Michigan Agricultural College, to determine their value so far as profit to the feeder, their market value, and a profitable carcass from the butcher's and consumer's standpoint submit the following report:

The Shorthorn steer Homer we rank first in the lot so far as profit from the feeder's standpoint is concerned, he weighing 1870 lbs., at 1071 days, a gain of 1.74 lbs. per day. Homer also ranks first in value for the market as well as the block. On most markets he would outsell any of the others. The Hereford steer Hendricks, as a butcher's bullock, is equal to the Shorthorn. He has not made growth enough for age to make a profitable beast for the feeder, weighing only 1450 lbs. at 1100 days, a gain of 1.32 lbs. per day. On account of the lack of weight he would not bring quite so much as the Shorthorn in the market. The Devon steer Latitude we should place third as a butcher's bullock and a seller in the market. While he is a well-fleshed and even steed he has not made growth enough to be profitable to the feeder, weighing 1270 lbs. at 953 days, a gain of 1.33 lbs. per day. The Galloway steer King Jumbo, on account of his rapid growth, weighing 1620 lbs. at 987 days, a daily gain of 1.64 lbs., should be ranked second as a profitable beast for the feeder. While he lacks somewhat the finish and quality of the Devon, on account of his greater weight, he would rank with him in market value.

As a butcher's bullock we should rank him fourth, his finish not being quite equal to the Devon.

The Holstein-Friesian steer Nicholas has also made rapid growth—weighing 1660 lbs. at 976 days, a gain of 1.70 lbs. per day—which would class him with the Galloway from the standpoint of giving good returns to the feeder. He, however, lacks the quality which makes the best type of a butcher's bullock. He is too coarse, in the opinion of your committee, to make a profitable bullock; for the reason that when finished and placed on the present markets he would have to sell at a reduced price from \$1 to \$1.50 per 100 lbs. less than the Shorthorn or Hereford. The Jersey steer Roscoe, while an excellent specimen of the breed, should rank lowest as a feeder—weighing only 1490 lbs. at 1161 days, a gain of 1.28 lbs. per day. In the present markets we think he would sell for the same price as the Holstein-Friesian, while as a butcher's beast on account of his finer bone and ripeness, he would be superior.

All weights in the above were at November 1.

WILLIAM STOCKING, Feeder, Rochelle, Ill.
C. H. INGWERSEN, Live Stock Commission Merchant, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.
J. G. IMBODEN, Representing Imboden Bros., Butchers, Decatur, Ill.

TABLE SHOWING PER CENT DRESSED TO LIVE WEIGHT.

BREED & ANIMAL	Weight before slaughter Nov. 30	Dressed weight after 36 hours	Per cent dressed of live weight	Number lbs. hide	Number lbs. rough tallow
Devon—Latitude	1244	777	62.6	77	58
Hereford—Hendricks	1430	927	64.8	85	60
Jersey—Roscoe	1460	868	59.4	80	56
Galloway—King Jumbo	1570	971	61.8	110	72
Shorthorn—Homer	1810	1219	66.8	100	84
Holstein Friesian Nicholas	1620	1014	62.8	90	85

Report of Committee on Dressed Carcasses:—Your committee selected to report on the respective merits of the carcasses of six steers, each of a different breed, exhibited by the Michigan Agricultural College, respectfully report:

That as to quality and percentage of edible meat combined, making a profitable carcass for the butcher and consumer as well, we place the Hereford first, Devon second, Galloway third, Jersey fourth, Shorthorn fifth, and Holstein sixth.

RUDOLPH WEBER, Chicago, Ill.
MICHAEL OAKS, Chicago, Ill.
B. B. BONNER, Chicago, Ill.
—Breeder's Gazette.

The Old Man of Cheyenne.

A cattleman from up the country in conversation with a News reporter said that the most astonishing acrobatic feat of the times was the graceful flop executed by a live stock editor from the side of the cattlemen to that of the big four. When the butchers met in Philadelphia three months ago this editor was there with a cut and dried speech of great length and valuable statistics and constituting the gravest and strongest indictment that had up to that time been brought against the big four. He had been at very great pains and research in the preparation of his speech, and he vouched for the accuracy of his figures. Many passages from this speech have become standard quotations with the enemies of the big four. This editor attended the St. Louis meeting. He went down loaded for bear. But, like Saul of Tarsus, the scales fell from his eyes and he received new light, or words to that effect, and forthwith his persecution of the big four ceased. After this change of heart, it was real mean for a delegate to get up in the meeting and read extracts from the editor's Philadelphia speech. The editor got up and left the meeting. It made him tired, because nature had not so arranged the joints of his legs that he could kick himself right vigorously for not attaching a string to that speech.—Dallas News.

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.

ALFALFA CULTURE.

How it is Raised and the Cost Thereof.—Practical Pointers for Farmers

A short time ago Hon. George W. Lane, territorial secretary, sent us a set of questions relating to alfalfa culture, and asked us to obtain answers from some one who had experimented fully with this popular forage plant. The interrogatories were submitted to Mr. Charles Springer, who has probably investigated the matter more thoroughly than any one else in the county. He has been engaged in alfalfa raising and feeding several years, each year adding to his acreage until his crop amounts to fifteen hundred tons, which he is converting into the choicest of beef. Mr. Lane asked that the calculations should be based on 160 acres of land, having a proper supply of water for irrigation. The questions and answers here follow:

1. What is the usual price of seed? From 10 to 17 cents per pound.
2. From what section of the country is the best quality of seed obtained? Colorado or Utah at present, but New Mexico seed is just as good.
3. What quantity of seed per acre is usually sown? Twenty-five to thirty pounds.
4. What is a fair expectation as to cost of breaking soil when done by other parties by contract? The cost depends on kind of soil and sod. About \$2.50 per acre for tough sod and less for light sod and old ground.
5. What season is best for sowing? Spring and summer.
6. Would it be necessary to fence the land before the crop begins to appear? Yes.
7. What would be the cost of fencing a quarter section with wire, by contract? Best close set Glidden 3 wire galvanized, posts 1 rod apart, \$300 for 2 miles fence; 4 wire, posts 4 rod apart, costs \$150 per mile, or \$300 per quarter section.
8. What implements would be required, assuming that all work would be done by owner? Please state approximate cost of each. On good level ground the "Colorado Seeder" will plant ten acres per day without plowing or other expense, although it would improve the crop to harrow after the seeder. This seeder cost last year \$150. It takes four large horses to pull it. To plow the land the best way is to break sod in the fall and plant next spring or to plant to some other crop first year. The same implements are used here as elsewhere in the United States and cost a little more here on account of higher freight.
9. What is usually calculated as the cost by contract per ton of hay, of irrigating, cutting, curing and stacking the entire annual crop? No such contracting has been done in this neighborhood.
10. What is a reasonable expectation as to weight (in hay) of each year's crop, starting from seed? If planted on sod or without plowing, second year 2 tons per acre, third year and thereafter 4 1/2 to 6 tons per acre. If properly planted on plowed ground 1 ton first year, 3 tons second year, 4 1/2 to 6 thereafter. It is possible by high cultivation 1. a harrowing and manuring every year, to get 9 or 10 tons per acre.
11. What are the highest and lowest prices, in your recollection or experience, received by producers in your neighborhood for alfalfa at the railroad? There is no regular market price in this county. About fourteen dollars per ton baled in cars is the usual price.
12. Can profitable arrangements be made with owners of stock for feeding cattle instead of marketing the crop? If so, what is realized by the producer for his yearly crop? Persons who buy steers to feed with alfalfa hay usually get about \$8 to \$10 per ton for their hay.
13. To what drawbacks is the cultivation of alfalfa subjected, in your experience? None except that it requires considerable care to insure a good stand. It is quite tender when young and will be killed in a few days by drouth unless watered properly.
14. Assuming that all work is to be done under supervision and with assistance of owner what number of hands will be required to be kept on the ranch continually? And what additional number while irrigating and harvesting? This depends on so many different circumstances, it is hard to estimate numbers. If merely raising alfalfa for sale the owner and one hand would be sufficient continually after crop is planted. If land is level and all in one body and latest improved machinery used, 4 or 5 extra men and 1 or 2 boys in harvest time.
15. Judging from your own experience, is alfalfa a good substitute for ordinary hay for horses? If not, what effects have you noticed from its use? It is good feed for horses except horses that are used for fast driving. It makes them softer than horses fed on other hay. It is excellent for work horses and brood mares and will fatten a poor horse quicker than any other feed.—Springer Stockman.

Good for New Mexico also.

That portion of Texas included between the western boundary and the 101st meridian and south of the thirty-fourth parallel of latitude is almost exclusively devoted to grazing, there being no farming worth mentioning, save on the Rio Grande, a few irrigated spots and three or four small

colonies. Ranchmen have so far depended on the range of both winter and summer. Experience has shown that it requires at least double the amount of grass for winter as for summer, and fall, and, further, that range which is not grazed close in winter is much better the following summer. So that it is clear that any method whereby the range can be saved during winter and used during the summer and fall, while the quality of grass is worth so much more as nutrition, will add so much to the material resources of the country. This method will be adopted at an early day as we think. Every effort to grow food for winter has been successful. Take one article of sorghum, no one doubts that three to six tons per acre can be grown almost any year without any irrigation. Every one who has tried it can demonstrate this fact. A little arithmetic applied to the above statement will show the enormous capacity of 1000 acres of sorghum, and a little inquiry into its qualities for winter food will show that it is perhaps the best crop that can be raised. If the plan were adopted it is believed that the resources of any ranch of considerable size would be increased 30 per cent. for pasturage, at an additional cost of not over 5 per cent. Several parties have made a beginning, and we believe that in five years the capacity of this country for stock growing will increase over 50 per cent from this system. If such should be the case, the direct tendency would be to increase land and live stock values and settle the country more thickly.—Big Springs Pantagraph.

The B. C. Evans Co. of Fort Worth, Texas, have sold to Sam Lazarus of Sherman, Texas, the entire cattle interests held by them in Childress county amounting to between 5500 and 6000 head, about one half steers, the bulk of them three-year-old, and the balance she cattle. The prices are as follows: Yearling steers, \$9.50; yearling heifers, \$6.50; two-year-old steers, \$14.50; two-year-old heifers, \$8; three-year-old steers, \$17; four-year-old steers, \$19.50; dry cows, \$8.50; cows with calves, \$12.50. The cattle are to be delivered in May and June next at the Diamond Tail pasture.—Texas Live Stock Journal.

The Oil Trust Buying Steers.

M. B. Pulliam, of San Angelo, sold on Wednesday last 500 three and four-year-old steers to R. A. Riddles, a feeder of Alvarado, Texas, for \$23 per head. They are to be delivered on the cars by the 15th of this month. Nub bought them a month ago for \$19, so will clear the nice little sum of \$2000 on his speculation. Twenty-three dollars for range steers in moderate fix is about the best figure they have brought in for years and savors a little of the "dandy old times," that so many people think will never come again. R. R. Wade owned a half interest with Mr. Pulliam in the Riddles cattle. These cattle will be shipped on the 15th to within seven miles of New Orleans, and will be fattened on cotton seed meal and hulls and go towards filling a contract with the cotton seed oil trust for feeding 12,000 steers per annum for a period of five years. A brother-in-law of Mr. Riddles has the contract, and it takes the enormous sum of \$750,000 per annum to carry it out.—Fort Worth Gazette.

At last we are treated to a novelty in the way of almanac-making. Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., the well-known manufacturing chemists of Lowell, Mass., send us their almanac for 1889, in the shape of a good-sized book, embracing editions in English calculated for the various sections of the United States, the Dominion of Canada, India, South Africa and Australia; also, editions in nine other languages. The volume contains, also, specimen pages of pamphlets issued by the company in eleven languages not represented by the almanacs, including Greek, Turkish, Armenian, Chinese, Burmese and Hawaiian—twenty-one languages in all. From the interesting preface we learn that no fewer than fourteen millions of these almanacs are printed yearly, thus placing the work as far ahead of any other of the kind in circulation and value as Ayer's Sarsaparilla is ahead of all others in merit and popularity. Be sure to secure a copy of this favorite almanac at your druggist's. It is a species of "yellow-covered literature" which no family should be without.

Why the Cattle Raiser Kicks.

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* writes a column editorial in defense of the dressed beef syndicate, the same being called forth by the St. Louis conference. The editorial runs as smooth as velvet. It shows that the dressed beef business was built up by the natural drift of things, and that under no other arrangement than that devised by the big four could the cattle producers hope to get as large returns for their beeves. It moreover shows that under no other arrangement could the consumers get their meat as cheaply as now. It asks what would the country gain by having the local butchers instead of the big four to dictate prices. There is no question but that the *Inter-Ocean* and the big four are very well satisfied with the present arrangement of things. Parties on the outside, however, have certain objections to it, chief among them being that the big four are getting all the profits. While the cattle raisers are hard-up, and getting more and more in debt every year, and while the beef consumers are paying enormous prices for inferior meat, the big four are piling up millions. The producers and consumers have no objection to one firm buying the cattle and supplying the meat markets of the country, but when that firm shows such evidences of prosperity while things are coming rocky for the producers and consumers, the latter kick.

The Combine.

The Helena *Independent* interviewed several Montana stockmen in regard to the beef question, among whom was A. J. Seligman. He was inclined to the opinion that the depression in the price of cattle was precipitated by the president's order removing the cattle from the Indian reservation. The owners of these cattle had been pasturing their herds for years upon the reservation lands. President Cleveland ordered them removed, and the cattle, instead of being transported to other feeding grounds, were thrown in a bunch upon the market. Following this was the combination of buyers.

It is simply the formation of another trust. The buyers of Chicago, which is the principal market for cattle, have entered into a conspiracy affecting the entire supply. They not only control the home market, but virtually dictate the prices elsewhere to be paid.

"In the last four years," said Mr. Seligman, "prices have fallen off enormously. There is a difference of from twenty to twenty-five dollars per head, and it makes a difference this year to our company of fifty thousand dollars." Mr. Seligman could see no reason why the prices should be kept down. It was not entirely probable that the work of the senate committee would result in immediate good, but it must eventually have the desired effect of either increasing the price paid to the dealer or lowering the amount paid by the consumer. The reason for this is apparent. The combine, while powerful in its organization, does not care to have all the other industries arrayed in hostility against it. The effect of the commission will be apparent by another season.

Cum Grano Salis.

Al Johnson, the enterprising Lewis & Clark rancher, hired a very inexperienced boy to help him about the farm. Al told the lad to take some salt and salt the calf over in the pasture. The boy took about a quart of salt and rubbed over the calf, working it well into the hair. A gang of colts in the pasture scented the salt and got after the calf. They licked the hair all off the calf's hide and tried to lick the hide off, too. Al tried to catch the calf to wash it, but the creature thinking he wanted to lick, too, kept out of his reach. The boy and the calf and Farwer Al are all unhappy. The colts are the only ones that got any fun out of it.—Astoria, Ore., Pioneer.

A toilet luxury in every respect, Ayer's Hair Vigor never fails to restore the youthful freshness and color to faded and gray hair. It also eradicates dandruff and prevents the hair from falling.

A Gloomy View of the Range Business.

A gentleman who has followed the range cattle business all his life, and who has within the past few months been all over the country, states to a Dallas *News* reporter that the whole trouble lies in the fact that there are too many cattle in the country. He says that up to five years ago cattle were dying and being slaughtered so fast that many wisecracks got alarmed and said the range would have no cattle on it if that thing continued. Since that time, at the lowest calculation, 75 per cent. of the hundreds of thousands of cattle that have been taken from Texas to points north have died. Two hard winters nearly cleared the northern ranges. Notwithstanding this loss the runs on the market have steadily increased with each week, and are still increasing, and prices steadily going down, with no apparent diminution in the supply of cattle in the country. In fact, the woods are full of cattle and getting fuller. People look at the market reports in amazement and ask, where do they all come from?

The gentleman says, the truth of the business is that there are now ten calves born and raised in the United States to where there was one a few years ago. This is the reason that the supply, like Banquo's shade, won't down. People who have been figuring on the cattle business forget to take into account the fact that there are many more cattle raised in a thickly populated and well cultivated section than in an equal extent of open range, so that instead of the encroachments of settlers in the range decreasing the cattle producing power of land taken by them they increase it many fold. This is a matter abundantly backed up and substantiated by veracious statistics and admits of no question. When this fact is considered in connection with the further fact that about the only spot of good range left is confined to the Indian Territory the matter is given a still more startling aspect.

The time was when 300,000 to 500,000 head of Texas cattle annually found market on the northern ranges. It dropped down to 50,000, and last year there was no demand for even the few that were driven. The market for young Texas cattle and stockers is practically dead, and there being no way left to work off the young cattle, they are bound to multiply like rabbits in Australia, unless some disease strikes the herds, which would be a blessing. He says the range cattle business is played out. The few men in the north who have bought Texas cattle this past three years have lost heavily, and if they buy any more they will pay very small money for them. The south and southwest are raising about three times as many cattle as there is any use for, and the only remedy is to cut down the breeding and mature the steers at home.

He says the prices at the beef markets this fall have been the lowest since 1874, notwithstanding the fact that people have been saying for two years that rock bottom has been reached. Whether prices will go down to the devil entirely, Mary Ann, or not, he doesn't venture to say. But he does hazard the prediction that they will not get much higher than they are now for several years, and people will have to arrange to produce beef at the present prices or go out of the business. This is mighty hard on those who bought high-priced ranches, but it is a stubborn fact. He says you can go everywhere and you will find nobody who will buy a herd of stock cattle at any price.

In conclusion he made affidavit before the reporter that he was not on a trade for anybody's ranch.

The Carter Cattle company, which has been operating in Wyoming and Montana, lately sold all their cattle interests in Montana for the handsome price of \$275,000, and hereafter will operate entirely in Wyoming. Extensive ranges, with a splendid ranch near Fort Bridger, will be the future home of their herds. This is one of the most successful cattle companies in the west, being the result of the labor of the late Judge Carter, who organized and carried on the company till his death, since which its affairs have been conducted by the company, owned chiefly by the Carter family.—Salt Lake Tribune.

FROM ALL POINTS.

Live Stock Notes Carefully Collected from Every Source.

The Buffalo Echo notes the death of Charles Bilderback, aged 45 years. He was one of the first cowboys to ride the range when stock-raising was introduced in the territory, having been a resident of Wyoming for twenty years. He was one of the chiefs among the range workers of the olden time.

Reports still come of the ravages of wolves and coyotes in all sections of Wyoming. Evidently some action must, and will be taken with a view to the extermination of these pests by the next territorial legislature. In another year or two, if there is no restriction, their numbers will have surpassed any previous record.

An English editor who has been visiting this country writes to his home paper that good cattle cannot be raised in America without importing stock from England. Is this enterprising Britisher trying to get up a boom in this market for British cattle, or is he, in the chaste and classic language of Printing House Square, "off his base?"—Butchers' Advocate.

We know of nearly 400 deer and antelope that have been killed in this country this fall. This will tell on next season's supply, surely... A cowboy, known in the Fetterman country as Jim "Few Clothes," is writing a serial story entitled, "Shaps, Taps, Ladigo Shaps and Hindoos" or the "Cowboy's Consolation." It will probably appear in book form. Sundance Farmer.

It is said that the majority of the horses sold in San Antonio are sold at the same price that they cost on the ranches hundreds of miles in Mexico, and still the speculator makes money. The difference of the 33 per cent in the money between the two countries pays all the expense and leaves a fair profit. They are bought with Mexican money and sold for American money.

With the best beef cattle selling in this market at only \$3 per hundred, it is remarkable that the retail price of choice meats remains as high as when cattle were from 50 to 100 per cent dearer than they have been at any time for more than a year past. Cannot the retail price of beef be reduced without lessening the legitimate profits of the butchers and dealers?—Denver Republican.

The quantity of oleomargarine produced from November 1, 1886, the day on which the law took effect, to June 30, 1888 was 56,020,154 pounds; tax paid, 53,232,784 pounds; exported, 2,410,730 pounds; remaining in factory June 30 last, 315,900 pounds. There were 1,575,293 pounds of oleomargarine in the United States June 30 last, of which 315,900 pounds were in the hands of manufacturers, 259,393 pounds in the hands of the wholesale dealers, and 1,000,000 pounds (estimated) in the hands of retail dealers. The commissioner says the falling off in the number of special tax payers may be partly due to fraud.

S. C. Hunter, of the cattle firm of Conrad & Hunter, whose home ranch is located on Maple creek, Northwest Territory, is in the city a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Conrad. This firm has the largest herd of cattle ranging in Canada. It consists of some 8000 head ranging on the south slope of the Cypress mountains, where the firm holds a lease from the Canadian government of 2000 square miles of the finest pasturage lands in the northwest for a period of twenty-one years. Mr. Hunter reports that the northern ranges are in a most excellent condition this fall and he predicts no losses in that far off northern climate from the result of a hard winter, should such prove the coming one.—Billings Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Friends of Senator Hearst in this city say they believe he is the purchaser of the famous Derby winner, Ormonde, whose sale for \$85,000 was reported a few days ago. Senator Blackburn, who is from the Blue Grass country, and therefore takes a deep interest in such transactions, said that Senator Hearst had done a wise thing in making the purchase of Ormonde if he were sound and that was to be presumed, of course, or the representative of the senator would not have bought him. The horse is seven years old, and will be of great service in improving the racing stock of the coun-

try, Senator Blackburn thinks. Senator Stockbridge, also an enthusiast in these matters, says Ormonde is a noble animal, a bay, and of the family that has produced all the Derby winners of late years. He saw his running last year, and was captivated by his performance.

It is to be hoped that with the new administration the influence of the range stock interests will be used to secure a practical man to fill the new cabinet office of secretary of agriculture, and that this man may realize the vast and vital importance of pursuing the scientific and practical knowledge of the so-called Texas fever, what produces it and its remedy. This information would be more valuable to the country than all other quarantine measures.—Texas Live Stock Journal.

An extraordinary disease is reported to have broken out among rabbits on the extensive estate of the Marquis of Cholmondeley, in Cheshire, England. The rabbits it is said, commenced to die a short time back, and the disease has spread with such rapidity that it threatens to exterminate them in the park, where the declination is remarkable. The report is hailed with joy by the representatives of Australia in Great Britain, as they see in it a possible solution of the rabbit pest problem in their country.

The officials of the Odessa Bacteriological station, says an English contemporary, have made a serious mistake. They sent to a land owner named Pankejew, for purposes of protective inoculation a lymph of greater potency than was ordered, the result being that out of a flock of 4700 sheep of great value, 4400 died within twelve hours after inoculation. The Crimean Westrick believes that the owner of the sheep is likely to sue the officials of the Bacteriological Station for damages.

Believing that there are really fewer cattle in the country than there was three years ago, notwithstanding the largely increased shipments to market, we think there is hope for the future of the industry. Prices on really good cattle have been much better this year than last, and the indications are that the same will hold for 1889. This is not a good time to go out of the cattle growing business. On the contrary, it is a good time to stay with the old cows and the yearlings.—Cheyenne Journal.

Joseph Ford, the young man recently arrested near Fort Laramie on the charge of altering brands and misbranding cattle, was arraigned in the district court last week. The jury, after a short deliberation, rendered a verdict against the defendant for grand larceny, and fixing the value of the stolen stock at \$80. The brand which has chiefly engaged Ford's operations is the 4P of the North American Cattle company, which was cleverly changed to a U cross R by the rustler, by drawing the iron from the left corner of the 4 under and around to a point opposite the top, and adding a tail to the P. Sentence has not yet been passed upon Ford; but it is assured he will misbrand no more cattle for some time to come.—Cheyenne Journal.

OTTAWA, Dec. 11.—The dominion government, alarmed at the outbreak of disease of a very fatal type among the cattle of the Northwest Territory, have dispatched Chief Veterinary Surgeon McEachran to investigate the cause and remedies to prevent its spreading. The disease is called anthrax, and is making serious havoc among the herd of cattle near Calgary. Quarantine regulations will be at once enforced to secure isolation. The fear that the British government will order the slaughter of Canadian cattle immediately upon landing in view of the prevalence of disease in the Northwest, is giving the government here considerable uneasiness, as the slaughtering of Canadian cattle on their arriving in England would seriously affect the cattle trade.

The report some days since from Rawlins, Wyoming, of extensive operations in stolen beef, proves to have been true. For some time suspicion pointed with more or less uncertain finger to certain parties in the butcher business at Rawlins, but of late the uncertainty has changed to dark-hued guilt. A fresh hide from the milk cow of a citizen was found in the slaughter pens of the suspected parties; and on the latter being arrested and a search warrant taken out, ten hides of various brands belonging to the adjoining ranges were found. These were only a small portion of the hides found in the slaughter house,

which, almost immediately upon the officers adjourning to dinner, was set on fire by some unknown party, and the premises and remaining hides were entirely consumed. Since then the officers have discovered large numbers of hides in caches, in old prospect holes and other out-of-way places near the city. All of them show brands of range cattlemen, who sell no cattle to local butchers.

The Stock Journal says that Texas fever can only be taken by coming in actual contact with Southern Texas cattle. We deny the assertion point blank. It is a well known fact that cattle from Louisiana and other southern states have produced what the Journal mis-calls "Texas" fever. Cattle have been known to contract this disease from Arkansas cattle, even. Certainly Mexican cattle will produce it, and just as certainly Mexico is not Southern Texas. For going off half-cocked and missing the target the Fort Worth Journal keeps up its record.—Texas Stockman.

The official reports from the custom house show that for the nine months of this year ending October 1st, the exports of canned beef amounted to 30,348,253 lbs., valued at \$2,552,894. Add one-third for balance of the year, 10,116,084 lbs., valued at \$850,964.66, making a total of annual exports of the value of \$3,403,858.66. There is canned for domestic use about forty million pounds, or three million dollars worth. This gives us over eighty million pounds as the product of canned beef in this country, worth in round numbers six and a half million dollars and representing 578,062 head of cattle.—Cheyenne Journal.

A horse dealer who is familiar with the horse ranch business from Mexico to the British possessions relates many interesting facts in connection with horse breeding. For example, he had seen carloads of 3-year-olds, which had been raised without shelter, and never had a kernel of grain, weighing on an average of the hundred, 1400 or 1500 pounds each, with a bone development corresponding, and with manes and tails so heavy and so long that the 3-year olds resembled gigantic Shetland ponies. Besides, he said that full blood draft stallions from abroad turned loose to shift for themselves doubled the length of their mane and the hair on the tail and legs in the course of two or three years.

The executive committee of the Harrison and Morton Cowboy Marching club held a meeting last evening and reported progress on the trip to Washington. Much enthusiasm was manifested and many names reported as desiring to join the excursion. The Cowboy Band of Dodge City, Kansas, have received numerous invitations to accompany various delegations from different states, but have expressed their preference to go with the Colorado boys. Subscriptions have been freely offered by our leading citizens to such an extent as to greatly encourage the executive committee. A full meeting will be held next Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock in Justice Dormer's court room. Detail organizations will then be completed.—Denver Republican.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 12.—A cow belonging to James Hagar, living near Steelton, died a few days ago under such strange circumstances that Dr. Hickman, a veterinary surgeon, was asked to make a post mortem examination. He found in an artery in the shoulder a piece of iron over an eighth of an inch thick and three inches long. Further examination showed that the iron had been taken into the cow's stomach. It had cut through the membrane of the stomach, and thence worked its way to the heart, through which it had passed from one side to the other, leaving a round hole to mark its course. The cow had survived this puncture of the vital organ, and only succumbed when the iron had worked around and lodged in the humeral artery. Dr. Hickman says the rod must have been at least two days in passing from the heart to the shoulder.

Jeff Edmundson, a notorious Montana desperado and horse and cattle thief, has been placed in the county jail by Detective Jim Conroy of the Montana Cattle Growers' association. Edmundson is under indictment for cattle stealing in Meagher county, that territory, and similar charges have been made against him in a number of other counties. He is one of the old-time Edmundson gang. Two robbers were sent to the penitentiary, where

one still is, the other having been pardoned. Con Murphy, one of the old gang, broke jail and was lynched. When the Edmundsons were convicted, desperate attempts at rescue were made by members of the gang, but it failed, and soon afterwards Jeff disappeared and the once formidable band became disbanded, and people once more rested easy. Recently Conroy heard Jeff Edmundson was on a ranch in Wyoming, and his arrest soon followed. Had he been caught five years ago Edmundson would have been hung, and now will undoubtedly receive a long sentence.

While the Chicago papers, in the interest of the "big four" are shouting against the work of the convention which recently met in St. Louis, at the same time as one result of the conference the state board of live stock commissioners of Illinois which met at the national stock-yards in East St. Louis on December 6, appointed an agent whose duties it should be to inspect all cattle received there and to have cut out all affected with lump-jaw or tuberculosis. The board also appointed a representative at the Union stock-yards at Chicago who has already isolated 148 head of lump-jawed cattle which otherwise would now, in all probability, have been slaughtered for human food.—Fort Worth Gazette.

Dole vs. Hecht.

A case which has been attracting considerable attention among cattlemen in this region during the past week, was that of Dole vs. Hecht, says the Cheyenne Journal. The outlines of the suit are very much similar to that of Snodgrass vs. Carey, which was up in the district court last week. The action was brought by Mr. Dole for damages to the amount of \$44,765. In 1883, the plaintiff purchased a bunch of cattle from Mr. Hecht, paying therefor \$96,000, the herd said to number 2500 head. In due time and as soon as the range could be worked, Mr. Dole alleged that but half the cattle could be found upon the range—about 1200 head. The plaintiff further claimed that Mr. Hecht had not only misrepresented the number of cattle in the herd, but that he had also stated that he had ranged the herd since 1879, whereas it had been purchased only three months prior to the sale to Mr. Dole. The defense was simply that the cattle missed had died from exposure during the severe winter of 1882.

The case was fought long and stubbornly. The verdict of the jury, which was for the defendant, was a severe disappointment to the plaintiff's lawyers. The lawyers in the case were: For Dole—Groesbeck & Caldwell, of Laramie City, and Corlett, Lacey & Riner, of Cheyenne. For Hecht—Brown, Blake & Arnold, of Laramie City, Potter & Van Devanter, and Donzelman & Miller, of Cheyenne.

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1898.

SOUTHWEST STOCK NOTES.

Short Items Relative to Stock and Stockmen of the Southwest.

The president's signature has been given to the act to establish a land office at Pilsom, N. M.

M. W. Mills, of Springer, has purchased of Las Animas parties eleven head of pure bred Galloways. The head of the herd cost \$1,100.

The Lee-Scott Cattle company, in the Panhandle, obtained artesian water at a depth of 247 feet. The well flows a gallon and one-half each minute.

The Milne & Bush Cattle company, of Roswell, is making preparations for maturing steers on alfalfa. They are now erecting a large alfalfa and feeding barn.

The effect of the rainfall, says the Hoof and Horn, is seen in Gila county, Arizona, where the most luxuriant crop of alfalfa ever grown now covers the ground.

One hundred and forty-two northern New Mexico steers, weighing 835 lbs. each, were sold as feeders in the Kansas City market this week at \$2.25.

In a recent shipment of steers made by the Chiricahua Cattle company, of Southern Arizona, to the California market, were some weighing almost 1400 lbs. each.

The Winter Cattle Raising company, organized to do business in connection with the Armerdariz grant in Socorro county, has filed a certificate changing its name to the United States Land and Trust company.

As indicating the hopeful turn for the future of the cattle industry, advertisements are appearing in Texas stock papers calling for, in the aggregate, 50,000 head of one, two and three-year-old steers for spring delivery.

Mr. Glynn, a young Englishman, who recently came to New Mexico, has bought a 300-acre alfalfa farm in Cherry Valley, from H. D. Reinken, of Watrous. The property is already fenced, has 60 acres in alfalfa and other general improvements.

The Prairie Cattle company has shipped to market this year about 9000 head. No female cattle have been sold except one small shipment of fat heifers and a few barren or old cows, such as are turned off any year.

The present winter promises to be most favorable to cattle in the southwestern country in particular. The weather thus far has been most delightful, and nature, at least in this instance, has smiles rather than frowns for the cattlemen.

The recent snowfall in the Black Range country was forty eight inches on the level. Many of the ranchmen lost a number of horses by the deep snow though the cattle came through without any loss.

Lyons & Campbell, of Silver City, by warranty deed, have conveyed to John C. Barron, of New York city, in consideration of \$1000 an undivided one-third interest in their Gila ranches, being the Elmore, Rogers, Emory Craft, Robert C. Craft, Winn and Sebackleford ranches.

General Stock Agent Merchant, of the Fort Worth & Denver railway reports, that his line has handled from January 1, 1898, to December 1, of this year, 7330 cars of cattle, numbering 307,527 head, sixty-seven cars of horses and mules, and eighty cars of sheep and hogs.

J. S. Taylor was indicted by the government for illegal fencing of land. The case came to trial at this term of court in Las Vegas and with the usual result, the defendant was discharged, not however until he had been mulcted in the sum of \$1,000, costs to him for defending himself against the operations of government officials.

A suit brought by the Kit Carson Cattle company vs. the Harlem Cattle company, of which E. McGillin, president of the Cattle Trust, is president, was lately on trial in Omaha, and explains the failure of the latter company a few weeks ago. The Carson company is suing for the recovery of \$75,000 due from the defendants, H. B. Clafin & Company, of New York, filed a cross bill for \$40,000 loaned to the Harlem company, and another party will file a claim for \$50,000 for the recovery of some blooded mares and draft horses.

W. C. Hopewell returned from Las Cruces Thursday. He was summoned to appear in some land matters before the register and receiver. The case was continued, and it is to be hoped that the special prosecutor, Walker, will be fired as soon as the new administration comes in. In that case it is expected that all land cases, commenced by him against the settlers, will be dismissed, as he has failed to secure a single conviction in any of the many charges of fraudulent land entries, alleged to be sustained in his investigation.—Hillsboro Advocate.

The proper construction of reservoirs is a matter in which many cattlemen are now interested. At North Chino, California, is one of 1,200,000 gallons capacity. It was constructed in this way: The embankments were made of the dirt at hand. It was then filled with water for a couple of days. The bottom and sides were then covered with cobble stones and the reservoir again filled with water. After a couple of days it was emptied and the stone tamped with a heavy maul. Then the rock was completely covered with the best cement and now water is in it again in its perfected state.

J. S. Taylor has bought the Watkins ranch and improvements for \$2,750, and all the cattle at \$12.50 per head. The purchaser has secured a great bargain, the ranch being one of the most desirable in Central Arizona, the improvements alone being worth the purchase money. Mr. Taylor is also bringing in 1200 head of cattle from New Mexico, which were unloaded at Holbrook and brought as far as Delshay Basin where the drive was temporarily abandoned, owing to the miry condition of the ground, owing to the heavy rains. Capt. Watkins does not give possession of the ranch until next May.—Bell.

John Good has leased his residence and extensive farm of nearly five hundred acres of land situated at La Luz, also his large cattle ranch, to C. P. Wright of Tularosa. It is rumored that he expects soon to dispose of his cattle interests and remove with his family to Las Cruces.—A most beautiful lake covering three hundred acres, has been formed within the White Sands caused by the late rainfalls. It resembles a huge silver chalice filled with the purest water, the gypsum sands forming the basin, giving to it a beauty indescribable.—Scott & Bush have erected on the west limits of the town a large slaughter house, also suitable cattle pens, which will accommodate over two hundred head of cattle.—Tularosa Correspondence to Las Cruces Republican.

A leading cattlemen told the Stock Grower this week that until matters were greatly changed in the Kansas City stock yards he should not ship any steers to that market. He does not like the close corporation business of the commission man with the big four. Under the present regulations of those yards, the shipper of cattle has no consideration shown or effort made by the commission man to secure a good price for cattle sold. He looks upon the yards as a place entirely

run in the interests of the big four buyers, and that the cattlemen should try and secure other outlets for the disposition of their products. For 2000 steers he was offered a net of \$15 per head by the commission houses. He did not allow them, however, to handle the lot, but sold them himself to feeders and stockers in Missouri and received \$19.50 per head net at the railway in the vicinity of his range.

There is a complete unanimity of opinion among cattle growers, butchers and all interested in the live stock industry of New Mexico, that the dressed beef which the big four have been sending into New Mexico should come under the operations of a proper sanitary law which the next legislature will be asked to enact.

It is announced that harmony reigns again among the butchers of Los Angeles. This can be taken as an assurance that there will at once be a reasonable demand for beef by that market from the Arizona and New Mexico ranges. The alfalfa-fed beef of Phoenix will, however, be used up first; the demand will then extend to good steers on the range. Owing to the difficulty in getting Nevada beef into the California markets at this time of the year and during the winter as well, the ranges of Arizona and New Mexico will have to be depended on by the slaughterers of that country for supplies.

The first snowfall in the elevated portion of New Mexico has been unprecedented, and was particularly heavy in Sierra county, which, as its name indicates, is quite Alpine in character. The country through which the Black Range extends is from 8000 to 10,000 altitude, and is mostly given up to mining, although some cattle raising is going on in the sheltered valleys. Capt. Grozier, a ranchman, got caught in the snow storm while on his way from his ranch on Diamond Creek to Chloride a small mining camp. He was mounted but soon lost his way. He had neither a gun with him to discharge and thus attract attention and help, nor matches to start a fire. All he had was a pocket-knife. When he found that he was fast getting benumbed he killed his horse with the knife, took out the entrails and crawled into the warm carcass, leaving only the liver inside. Completely covered up with snow he remained in this retreat for three days, eating meanwhile a portion of the horse's liver. When he was missed a party went out to hunt for him and was successful in its search. He was taken to Fairview, a mining camp on the Cuchillo Negro creek. He is badly frost-bitten.

The rounding-up of stock thieves in the Panhandle country continues. In addition to the names of those mentioned last week by the Stock Grower as having been sent to the penitentiary, we learn from the Tascosa Pioneer that the rangers patrolling that section have arrested and had lodged in prison four more bazarous of range cattle. They are Mat Nichols, Mike Beale, James Gorman and Sam Abbott. The first two were arrested at Wichita Falls, the third named at Texline and the fourth at Clayton, in New Mexico. All are charged with theft of cattle from the Capitol company, and there are three alleged general offenses of this character against them, each in Dallam county. An additional charge rests against Nichols, which is that he was the party who "rolled" another at Texline last autumn. The two who were caught at Wichita Falls are said to have made quite a roundabout tour of the east end of the Panhandle and the west end of the Territory, and when captured they had in their possession eight head of horses: whether their own legitimate property or some that were gathered on the road is problematical. Information is not to hand as to the brands carried by these horses, or they would be gladly given in the hope of aiding any possible losers.

There have been more cattle driven into Salt river valley, says the Tempe News in its last issue, than ever before, during this fall, and everything points to the fact that this will be the feeding ground for the territory. It has been clearly demonstrated so far, that had we three times the quantity of land in alfalfa, all the hay cut could find a ready sale at remunerative prices, and all our pasture would be utilized by stockmen. The ranges are now being crowded to their fullest capacity. In Yavapai county there were over 300,000 head of cattle assessed this year. This represents probably not more than two-thirds of the total amount which is constantly increasing. The same steady increase is going on in all other stock raising sections and it is a proposition plain as the noonday sun that the alfalfa fields of the

Salt and Gila valleys must be in active demand to fit steers for market. In six weeks the steers turned upon these pastures are good beef in any market. The increase in weight and the advance in value give full return for the hay and grass fed, thus affording handsome profits for our farmers. It is a clean business. The growing of alfalfa is without special cost and gives a steady return. To any one who will study the situation it must be apparent that the growing of alfalfa is much safer and more profitable than the growing of grain.

Physicians prescribe Ayer's Sarsaparilla in cases of scrofula, and in every form of chronic disease, because this medicine is safer to take, and is more highly concentrated, than any other preparation. It can always be depended upon as an effective blood purifier.

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

Consumption Surely Cured. To the Editor:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for Consumption. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. Address. Respectfully, T. A. SLOCUM, M. D. 181 Pearl St., New York.

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3775 Notice for Publication. [Homestead No. 2,306.]

LAND OFFICE AT SANTA FE, N. M. November 19, 1898. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver at Santa Fe, N. M., on February 1, 1899, viz: Encarnacion Mares for the SW 1/4, SE 1/4, SW 1/4 and NE 1/4, SW 1/4 of Sec. 29, Twp. 4 north range 25 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Severino Garduno, Equipula Romero, Julian Duran, Jose Gillen, all of Fort Sumner, N. M. JAMES H. WALKER, Register.

3775 Notice for Publication. [Homestead No. 2,175.]

LAND OFFICE AT SANTA FE, N. M. November 19, 1898. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver at Santa Fe, N. M., on February 1, 1899, viz: Jose Gillen for the NE 1/4, NW 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, Severino Garduno, Equipula Romero, Catarino Garcia, all of Fort Sumner, N. M. JAMES H. WALKER, Register.

3475 Notice for Publication. [Desert Land Entry No 119.]

LAND OFFICE AT SANTA FE, N. M. November 2, 1898. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver at Santa Fe, N. M., on December 30, 1898, viz: Jose S. Equeval, for section 4, township 11, north, range 24 east. He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land, viz: Pablo Anova, of Las Vegas, N. M.; Santiago Equeval, of Las Vegas, N. M.; Senario Baldonado, of Las Conchas, N. M.; and Vidal Madrid, of Las Vegas, N. M. JAMES H. WALKER, Register.

O. L. HOUGHTON, DEALER IN Hardware, Wagon and Carriage Work CENTER STREET, East Las Vegas, N. M. Fence Wire in Car Lots.

THE STOCK GROWER.

LAS VEGAS, NEW MEXICO.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1888.

PERSONAL.

Items of Interest Relating to Stock Growing People.

J. J. Dolan, councilman-elect to the legislature, is preparing a bill to be submitted to that body requiring the inspection of all cattle within the territory whose meat shall be offered for sale for human consumption.

John J. Cockrell, an attorney at Lincoln, New Mexico, gives his reasons to the Mesilla Valley Democrat why the dressed beef ring should be broken. He is heartily in favor of the enactment of a live stock inspection law by the legislature of this territory which provides a heavy penalty for the sale of beef that has not been inspected when alive in the territory where offered for sale.

A Fort Smith, Arkansas, special of the 18th instant says that information has been received by the United States marshal of the murder of Jas. Sacra at Caddo, Choctaw Nation, by M. B. Overton, son of ex-Governor Overton, of the Chickasaw Nation. The murder occurred the 17th inst. Sacra was a prominent stockman, whose home is at Sherman, Texas. Overton has telegraphed Judge Parker that he will surrender at once.

H. M. Porter passed down the road from his Cimarron ranch last Sunday to go to his Gila ranch, but hearing that the snow was very deep on the continental divide over which he must pass in going to his ranch, turned about at Engle and went back to Denver where he will spend the holidays. It may be remarked that Mr. Porter is an ardent advocate of the passage of live stock inspection laws as a means of remedying the evils of the big four methods.

W. Simons, president of the Illinois Cattle company of San Marcial, was a caller on the Stock Grower this week. Mr. Simons' company has been a heavy purchaser of cattle recently, and he is a thorough believer in the good outcome for a cattle investment at the present time. The company has now about 3500 head running on their range. Mr. Simons will spend the holidays at his home in Moberly, Missouri, returning to New Mexico to remain during the year in February.

J. B. Wilson of Dallas, expressed himself while here as most earnestly in accord with the movement for the distribution of the cattle trade in the country, and for the passage of state laws for the inspection of cattle on hoof in order to secure that distribution of trade. He has become so thoroughly satisfied of the merits of these measures that he declares he is willing to head the list with a subscription of \$5000 to secure such legislation, aid as is asked for.—Fort Worth Gazette.

H. E. Hardy, who had been book-keeper to Sam Deas, died at Fort Sumner on the 16th of this month, and was buried on last Monday, the 17th. The deceased was born and reared in Virginia. In early life he migrated to Mississippi, where he was during the war. Afterwards he went to Texas, thence to Colorado, and then to New Mexico. He had been married twice. By the last wife he leaves no children. He was more than fifty years of age. A large number of friends mourn his demise.—The Optic.

Capt. J. G. Clancy, of Puerto de Luna, one of the most successful of New Mexico's sheep raisers, has struck good luck in banking upon the intelligence of the people of the United States when it comes to the proper settlement of great questions. He stored his wool crop of this year to the amount of 40,000 pounds and concluded to trust to the market after the fall election. His belief in the goodness of Providence to the sheep raisers in particular has netted him about 6 cents a pound over the price he was offered for the clip before the election. He feels that a protectionist is a sure winner in the long run in America.

Colonel Henry Milne, of Roswell, stopped over in Las Vegas a few hours to-day while on his way to Chicago, where he will remain until about February 1. Col. Milne regards the passage of a live stock inspection law by the legislature as absolutely necessary, and is ready at all times to do all in his power to promote the stock interests of the territory. He is also exceedingly gratified with the Stock Grower in so fearlessly advocating the suppression of evils which have so grievously afflicted the cattlemen's prosperity for the past few years. His Chicago address is 75 Monroe St.

W. H. H. Llewellyn, of New Mexico, who is at the Leland says the people of his territory are ready for statehood and feel that they ought to demand admission as a matter of right, the population of New Mexico being sufficient to warrant the claim. The reports reflecting upon the character of the Mexicans as citizens, Mr. Llewellyn says, are erroneous and exaggerated.—Chicago Tribune.

And the Stock Grower adds to Major Llewellyn's remarks that the reflections made by the Tribune are not only erroneous and exaggerated, but are maliciously mean and untruthful, and must emanate from a heart more depraved than that possessed by any of the people it characterizes as unworthy the blessings of statehood.

Received.

The Stock Grower has received the proceedings of the 14th annual meeting of the Iowa State Improved Stock Breeders' association from the hands of its president, the Hon. Justus Clark, of Red Oak, Iowa, a long time reader of the Stock Grower. It is a handsomely printed book of 249 pages and contains papers of great value to stock raisers and formers upon a great variety of subjects as well as much other interesting matter.

The Kansas City Market.

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, Dec. 20, 1888.

Special to the Stock Grower:

The market has been far from satisfactory to shippers this week on all classes of cattle, though the demand for feeders was good. The decline in prices for beef cattle was the most marked, as buyers did not seem to care for them at any price, and the falling off from last week was fully 25 cents. Heath & Shriver, of Peabody, Kansas, brought in 92 head of half-breed steers which sold at \$4.45 and averaged 1525 pounds. These were steers originally from the southwestern range. Beef steers are quoted to-day at \$3.20@4.20; native cows, \$1.65@2.60; feeders and stockers, \$2.50@3.00; rangers, \$1.75@2.85. Chicago reports the worst market of the year for ordinary cattle, with big receipts. Cattle which sold there last week at \$6, were duplicated at \$4.25 this week.

Ross.

Notice to Cattlemen.

LAS VEGAS, N. M., Dec. 21, 1888.

The cattlemen of Las Vegas and vicinity are requested to meet at the Stock Grower rooms on Wednesday, the 26th instant, to consult with members of the Watrous and Wagon Mound Cattle associations relative to the employment of inspectors for the butchers shops of this city, and such other matters as may be brought before the meeting.

LEWIS LUTZ,
C. WILDENSTEIN,
P. MILHEISER.

Cattle Sanitary Matters.

A meeting of the cattle sanitary board was held at Santa Fe on Tuesday, the 19th instant. There were present members L. Lutz and S. S. Jackson, and the secretary of the board, J. D. Warner.

The meeting was called to discuss matters in connection with the preparation of the annual report of the board, which must be laid before Governor Ross by the time of the convening of the legislature.

The advisability of submitting various amendments to the law of quarantine to the legislature for its action was also deliberated upon and such action will be taken thereon by the board as may be thought necessary.

The various expense bills of the board which have accumulated since the last meeting were considered and passed on. Of the bills approved and ordered paid were \$85 account of November inspection, \$50 legal expenses incurred in prosecuting a Texas nomad who had run the quarantine and, the sum of \$103, expense accounts of members of the board and of office expenses.

At the conclusion of its deliberations, the board called on Governor Ross and in conference with him decided upon such matters relative to the changes necessary to be made in the cattle sanitary law as would be laid before the legislature.

The meeting was adjourned to be called at such convenient time during the month of January as the president might name.

The Chicago Market.

[Breeder's Gazette.]

A drove of 604 head of good Montana sheep sold early in the week at \$4.04.

G. Collierpiest, an Andrew, Ia., stockman, topped the cattle market this week—his drove selling at \$5.35.

The receipts of live stock for December, 1887, were 219,878 cattle, 3927 calves, 602,880 hogs, 120,672 sheep, and 1934 horses.

The best price paid for Texas cattle within the last week was the \$3.35 obtained for the Rogers & Nickolson cattle. They were shipped from Midland.

S. M. Shattuck, of Maquoketa, Ia., was here this week with a load of 1650-lb.

steers that had the quality to bring \$5.35—the highest price of the week.

Tuesday's receipts of stock included 400 head of Wyoming cattle belonging to the Converse Cattle company. The lot averaged 1155 lbs., and brought \$8.80.

Messrs. Fowler & Van Natta, of Fowler Ind., had two Hereford steers and one heifer on Friday's market that attracted much attention. They sold at \$7 per 100 lbs. An Aurora, Ill., butcher bought them.

Straggling lots of range cattle are still arriving, but the season is practically at an end. The season's receipts were not much different from last year, but prices have averaged fifty to seventy-five cents per 100 lbs. higher.

Notwithstanding the fact that the law is rigidly enforced against the traffic in lumpy-jawed cattle not a day passes that one or more of them is not received at the yards. The carcasses of the condemned sell at an average of about \$5.

One of the causes—if not the principal one—of the large receipts of cattle during the past week is the reduction in rates from Kansas City to Chicago on shipments originating at points west of the Missouri river. The reduction amounts to from \$5 to \$15 per car.

Cure for Roaring.

The following is taken from the California Breeder and Sportsman:

A valued correspondent sends us the following extract from a private letter, written from Woolwich, England, by a colonel in the royal horse artillery. If this method proves a successful one, it will be still another addition to a long list of the victories of the knife over diseases that until recently were obscure and incurable:

"I have had a most interesting morning at the horse infirmary. Fleming, the head of the army veterinary department, has invented what he hopes is a certain cure for roaring, and he has now operated on fifty horses. He was there this morning and explained minutely all to me for about three hours. I saw four horses operated on. They are first thrown, then chloroformed, then turned on their backs—a cut deep along their windpipe. In every case it has been the left side (as was always supposed), but when the throat is opened you can see the right muscle acting perfectly, and raising and lowering the cartilage, while the left cartilage from paralysis of nerve remains immovable across the throat, causing the obstruction, and he feels sure the roaring, and this they wholly cut out. A horse was killed with drag yesterday, so he had the throat taken out to show the whole length of it, and gave us a lecture on that and the living animal. He himself says that he has not had time to guarantee that it is a perfect cure, as he thinks to properly establish his theory and practice nearly a year should elapse, the horse returning to his ordinary work, fast, etc., and food, but as far as can be at present judged it is a success. The cartilage removed is as big as a crown piece. Several horses from all corps, cavalry from different stations, officers' valuable horses, all come here to be operated on, so it should soon be settled; but it is curious to see the throat wholly exposed, and the right cartilage moving properly and the left stationary across the pipe as the animal breathes."

Fat Steers.

Mr. Charles Alexander, of Paris, delivered last week 544 cattle to Moses Kahn, agent for M. Goldsmith, exporter of New York, which averaged 1665½ pounds. He received 6 cents per pound for 144, and 5½ for 100 of them, and they aggregated \$54,000. The largest of them will be exported to Glasgow, Scotland, and the balance to London. These cattle were all beautiful reds and roans, and were as smooth as show cattle—not a broken-horned or defective steer in the entire bunch. They were said to have been the prettiest cattle that ever left the county.—Georgetown, Ky., Times.

At a time like the present when cattlemen of Texas, says the Fort Worth Gazette,

are departing from the old loose range method of sending cattle direct to market with the scant fat that could be picked up on the range, and are entering upon the business of fattening steers for beef, it behooves those interested to compare the profits on well fattened good animals and carelessly fattened scrub brutes. Such a steer as the ordinary north Texas feeder is putting up this winter will probably in the spring weigh 1200 pounds and will be worth 8 cents per pound—\$96 for the steer. The animals spoken of above brought nearly \$100 each, average. It is not probable the Kentucky fed steer is given more expensive diet than those put up in Texas, and it is certain the climate of Texas is a great deal better for feeding stock in the winter than that of Kentucky. Then the secret of the great success of the Kentucky cattle feeder must be in his selection of stock upon which to expend his feed. The system of the Kentuckian could undoubtedly be copied in Texas to advantage, and there is every evidence that the feeders of this state will soon rank alongside the best of their competitors if the progress made in the last few years is maintained.

Several car loads of cattle were loaded at the Tucson stock yards Wednesday night and shipped to O'Neil, of Los Angeles. The cattle were gathered from the San Pedro ranges in Pima county; there were 444 in all. They were purchased from Messrs. J. Crowley, Markham, Glass & Buchman and brought two cents per pound on the hoof.

Land Locations.



Register Walker, of the Santa Fe land office presents the following official figures, showing the business of his office for the past year, from December 1, 1887, to December 1, 1888:

CLASS OF ENTRY.	NO.	ACRES
Pre-emption filing.....	437	69,920.09
Homesteads.....	291	43,840.06
Timber Culture.....	195	30,132.47
Desert land entries.....	32	11,517.71
Pre-emption cash entries.....	122	13,645.19
Final homesteads.....	100	15,077.56
Final desert land entries.....	1	639.59
Mining applications.....	5	78.15
Mining entries.....	6	78.22
Coal filings.....	30	3,200.00
Coal purchases.....	2	200.00

New Mexico Cattle Healthy.

A meeting of the cattle sanitary board was held in Santa Fe yesterday to consider material points to be touched upon in the forthcoming annual report to the governor of the territory. One thing can be said commendable of the board, and that is that they have been successful in keeping the cattle of New Mexico so healthy that they have not been quarantined either in Kansas City or Chicago, like Texas and coast cattle, and they are largely sought for by northern buyers, our cattle raisers not having to depend entirely upon eastern purchasers.—The Optic.

Some of the cattlemen are against the big four and some of them are not. The same is true of the live stock journals. Those who oppose them regard them as the wreckers of the cattle industry, while the other wing regards them as a blessing in disguise. The enemies of the big four charge that they have bought everybody who says anything in their favor. On the other hand the big four and their friends say that the movement against the dressed beef ring was gotten up for the purpose of forwarding the private ends of a few individuals. The cattle business is certainly in a very tangled up condition and in need of straightening out. It is hardly possible that the large majority of cattlemen who say that the big four have ruined the cattle industry of the country are endeavoring to forward the ends of a few private individuals when they say so. It is their own individual interests they are trying to forward in doing up the beef combine. With all the newspaper talent which they have in Chicago they are unable to get up an argument of which they are not ashamed in favor of the beef combine.—Dallas News.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—From Rincon del Alamo Gordo, one roan pony branded  and one dun branded  Any information will liberally rewarded. DICK DEGRAFFENREID, Fort Sumner, N. M.

Early Maturity of Range Cattle.

Speaking of the subject of early maturity—more especially as regards range cattle—Mr. Alex. Macdonald of the Mark Lane Express in his letter to that paper, appearing under date of Nov. 19, says:

The quantity of Indian corn necessary to ripen bullocks for the butcher depends very largely upon the age of the stock to which it is fed. A well-bred calf can be fattened on from fifteen to twenty bushels of Indian corn; a yearling will require from thirty to forty bushels; a two-year-old from fifty to sixty bushels; and a three-year-old steer will consume from ninety to 100 bushels. In ordinary years Indian corn is cheap feeding—rather less than 1s. or 24 cents per bushel—but there is abundant evidence to prove the desirability of feeding off ranch steers at a considerably earlier age than has hitherto been the case.

I had some little interchange of opinion yesterday on this topic with Col. Harris of Linwood, Kan., perhaps the most successful stock-breeder and highest authority on stock matters generally west of the Mississippi. He is strongly in favor of early maturity, and not inappropriately likens the fattening of a two-year-old steer to the disentangling of a wagon that has sunk axle-deep in mud. There is a waste of power before the machine can be put in motion. With the aged steer there undoubtedly is an unnecessary waste of power, as there is also time; and though the cost of his keep on the ranch is wonderfully little there is no doubt that so long at least as the price of prime beef remains as low as from 4 to 5 cents—or from 2d. to 2½d. per pound—it will pay the ranchman better to keep the animals in a progressive fattening state from infancy, and feed them off say at from twenty to thirty months old, than to gorge them until they are three or more years old.

The question of just how much corn is required to fatten a beast of a given age is one that depends upon a great many circumstances; and any figures bearing upon that point can at best be merely approximations under average conditions; but upon the general proposition advanced there can be no controversy. The question with the average rangeman, however, has usually been not so much one as whether to "keep" the animals in a progressive fattening state from infancy or to "gorge them" until three or four years, as it has been a query as to how to keep hide and body of the range stock together until they are big enough to ship into the feeding grounds of the grain-growing states, or to go into tins. Better methods are coming into vogue, however, in many portions of the range country, and with plenty of good grass and water, reasonable natural shelter, and enough good bulls, ranchmen are already producing in some cases a grade of feeding cattle that can be taken into corn-growing districts and finished with profit at a reasonably early age.—Breeder's Gazette.

The North for Maturing Steers.

A cattleman who has just returned from a trip to the Panhandle reports that the same fine weather Dallas is having also prevails in that section and that stock are fat and well provided with winter range. He says the reports to the effect that the ranchmen of that section have put up large amounts of winter forage are very much exaggerated. A few of them raised some sorghum, but it does not amount to a drop in the bucket, and the large majority of the cattle will have to rustle on the range as they have heretofore done.

He says range is becoming more and more circumscribed and impoverished every year, particularly in the vicinity of the railroads. Most of the recent settlers have located on the line of the Fort Worth and Denver south of Red river, and their ranks are now being recruited very rapidly. A few more railroads through the west will convert the range into a farming section.

He says that the only remaining old-time virgin range is in old Mexico. It can be had for such a trifling song that it almost amounts to free grass, but the great trouble with it is that it is too far south for cattle. Where it is very warm cattle run almost exclusively to legs and hofs, particularly horns. He says the old-time

way of breeding calves in Texas and sending them to the northern ranges to be matured seemed to be the natural and therefore the most profitable way of conducting the range industry. The climate of Texas is just rigid enough to insure the maximum calf crops and the climate in which the mortality among calves is lowest, and on the well-known principle that all varieties of animal and vegetable life reach the most vigorous and healthy growth near the northern limit of the zone to which they are adapted. Wyoming and Montana are the regions in which steers are most profitably matured. However, he says, there is nothing natural connected with the cattle business any more. The markets are as artificial as the mode of producing cattle, and there is no saying just what shape the industry will be in when it gets down to rock bottom.—Dallas News.

South California.

The Philadelphia Press comes to the STOCK GROWER with an elaborate argument contained therein from the pen of Hon. Brewster Cameron, of Lochiel, Arizona, upon the proposition to make two states of California and to give the territory of Arizona to South California. Mr. Cameron's letter is addressed to General Vandever, of the house of representatives, at Washington. He presents a strong argument in justification of the union of Arizona with that section of the Pacific slope to be known as South California. The advantages to the uniting sections as expressed by Mr. Cameron are:

She would thus acquire an immense area of the finest agricultural and fruit lands on the Pacific slope, not to mention the value of the mineral and grazing lands of Arizona. The new state would thus start her political existence with a magnificent territory, unequalled in climate and productiveness, where the ever increasing tide of emigration to the southwest would find a field for profitable investments. The new state will thus have the foundation for an empire equal in extent to California as it now exists.

The climate and other conditions of South California and Arizona are similar in many respects, so that one system of laws would apply to the entire territory embraced in the proposed state. Oranges and other semi-tropical fruits grow to perfection in both. Both require artificial irrigation. They are both alike interested in mines and cattle products, so that there is a complete harmony of interest in their chief sources of wealth.

The topography of Arizona is such that the northern and southern parts of the territory are more convenient to Los Angeles than to each other, because it is traversed from east to west by broken mountain ranges, about midway between Phoenix and Prescott. The legislators from Southern Arizona usually go to the capital at Prescott by rail, either via California or New Mexico. The capital of the proposed state, therefore, if located at Los Angeles would be more convenient to all sections of Arizona than any town or city in our territory; and this is attested by the fact that General Miles, for the purpose of military operations in Arizona, has found it more convenient to make his headquarters at Los Angeles than at any town in our territory.

Another evil which militates against our progress is the judicial system which imposes upon us non-resident judges, whose appointments are mere rewards for political services. The wrong is further aggravated by the fact that these trial judges sit also as a court of appeals upon their own judgments. This judicial farce, next to the Apache Indians, has been the barrier between Arizona and her prosperity. Our only escape from this public calamity is in a union with a sovereign state.

Theoretically, the position taken by Mr. Cameron in this matter is without reproach. As a condition, however, precedent to action on the part of the people of Arizona, we do not believe it will ever become popular. No organized community, be it state or territory, likes to lose its identity or homogeneity by being merged into another state. For this reason and others, while the argument for the proposed union of that territory with a portion of California under another name has in it much that would be exceedingly beneficial to the people thereof, yet the sentiment in-

dedicated is usually stronger with the people than the power of advantages to be received, and would operate adversely to the consummation of the plan proposed.

A Common Cold

Is often the beginning of serious affections of the Throat, Bronchial Tubes, and Lungs. Therefore, the importance of early and effective treatment cannot be overestimated. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral may always be relied upon for the speedy cure of a Cold or Cough.

Last January I was attacked with a severe Cold, which, by neglect and frequent exposures, became worse, finally settling on my lungs. A terrible cough soon followed, accompanied by pains in the chest, from which I suffered intensely. After trying various remedies, without obtaining relief, I commenced taking Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and was

Speedily Cured.

I am satisfied that this remedy saved my life.—Jno. Webster, Pawtucket, R. I.

I contracted a severe cold, which suddenly developed into Pneumonia, presenting dangerous and obstinate symptoms. My physician ordered the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. His instructions were followed, and the result was a rapid and permanent cure.—H. E. Stimpson, Rogers Prairie, Tex.

Two years ago I suffered from a severe Cold, which settled on my Lungs. I consulted various physicians, and took the medicines they prescribed, but received only temporary relief. A friend induced me to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. After taking two bottles of this medicine I was cured. Since then I have given the Pectoral to my children, and consider it

The Best Remedy

for Colds, Coughs, and all Throat and Lung diseases, ever used in my family.—Robert Vanderpool, Meadville, Pa.

Some time ago I took a slight Cold, which, being neglected, grew worse, and settled on my Lungs. I had a hacking cough, and was very weak. Those who knew me best considered my life to be in great danger. I continued to suffer until I commenced using Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Less than one bottle of this valuable medicine cured me, and I feel that I owe the preservation of my life to its curative powers.—Mrs. Ann Lockwood, Akron, New York.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is considered, here, the one great remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs, and is more in demand than any other medicine of its class.—J. F. Roberts, Magnolia, Ark. ††

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

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

An American gentleman writes from the Argentine Republic: "The best business here is introducing American running, trotting, and carriage horses; selling the last named and racing the first two in one or two races, then disposing of them. This year some thirty trotters have been sent from the United States. One, with a record of 2:26, sold for \$17,000; another, Pickwick, for \$21,500 in gold, and I don't think as yet we have a horse that can beat 2:20. I have seen 33,000 pool tickets at \$2 each sold in one room on a trotting race of a dash of 3,500 metres, and have known of \$160,000 more wagered on the same race in the other three pool rooms in town. Something similar occurs every week."

FREE... 333 Solid Gold Watch... Sold for \$1000, well liked. Buy \$25 watch in the world. Address Robinson & Co., Box 615, Portland, Maine.

I CURE FITS! When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILYPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St. New York.

J. J. LLOYD, VETERINARIAN.

Having had 30 years experience, offers his professional services in treating all

Diseases of Horses and Cattle.

Makes a Specialty of Dressing Wounds, Dehorning Cattle and Castrating Mules and Colts. Can be found at T. B. Mills' Residence, Hot Springs Road, West Las Vegas, N. M. Call and see my Stallions, "Young Bonaparte," French Canadian and Norman; "Hamiltonian," English draft. Hamiltonian is well formed, has remarkably fine limbs, good feet and a fine disposition. His colts are large and well formed. Is a dark bay with black points, 17½ hands high, and weighs 1800 lbs. He was sired by Green's Hamiltonian, record, 2:28½. Dam by Bay Bashaw; by Green's Bashaw, the sire of fifteen in the 2:30 list. Second dam, thoroughbred. If you want a fast horse, breed to a fast horse.

Young Bonaparte is a light gray, 16 hands high, and weighs 1400 lbs. He was sired by the celebrated imported Sir Charles, a noted horse and said to be among the best ever imported. Dam a thoroughbred imported French mare; is a horse of great substance, heavy bone, and a sure foal getter.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE First National Bank

At Las Vegas, New Mexico, At the close of business on December 12, 1888.

Table with columns for RESOURCES and LIABILITIES. Resources include Loans and discounts, Overdrafts, United States bonds, etc. Liabilities include Capital stock paid in, Surplus fund, Undivided profits, etc.

TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO, County of San Miguel. I, Jefferson Reynolds, president of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. JOSHUA S. RAYNOLDS, Cashier. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of December, 1888. ALFRED B. SMITH, Notary Public. Correct—Attest: J. H. WARD, J. S. RAYNOLDS, N. S. BELDEN, Directors.

CHAMPION Baling Presses. CHAMPION CONTINUOUS TRAVEL. Easy to No Bridge to climb. Presses two fork fulls each round of the team. Address FAMOUS MFG. CO., Quincy, Ill.

Cost of Water Rights.

In the Arkansas valley, near La Junta, is situated the great ditch owned in part and controlled by Mr. T. C. Henry, and is known as the Henry ditch, says the Denver Republican. In a late interview that gentleman remarked: "A water-right under this ditch sufficient to irrigate eighty acres of land costs \$1,000. This entitles the holder to an annual supply of water without further cost except an annual tax for repairs and services. I propose to furnish such water-right for two-thirds of the above cost, provided the farmer will build a reservoir on his land and permit the water to be furnished him by filling that reservoir. The reservoir would have capacity enough to insure him sufficient water to irrigate eighty acres. Instead of taking his water during the irrigating season he would take it all at once by allowing the ditch company to fill his reservoir. By arrangements of this sort one-third more land can be irrigated from a ditch than if all the holders of water-rights draw their water directly from the ditch. The cost of such a reservoir to a farmer will on the average in the Arkansas valley amount to from \$100 to \$150."

Crops Without Rain.

Not long since, says the Topeka, Kan., Lance, while a party of gentlemen were discussing affairs agricultural in western Kansas, at the Windsor hotel, a farmer from the burned and dried part of the state related that he had during the late summer, raised the best sugar cane produced in the state, in the dry regions of the new desert, and raised it in ninety days without a drop of rain upon it from the time it was planted until it was matured. This he urged, was therefore the most profitable product of that part of the country, and said that if the farmers would raise it, and not tempt fate by experimenting with corn, they would be more successful. Mr. Parkinson, who tested the cane raised by this gentleman, writes that it is the best he has found in Kansas. If these things are true—and there can be no reason to doubt them—perhaps the salvation of that much-maligned and abused western Kansas is at hand. It is unreasonable to expect the dry and arid stretch of country immediately east of the Colorado line to produce grain that can only be grown under the most favorable of circumstances, but that is what the farmers have attempted to raise.

Judge H. G. Bond, of New York, was at the Pacific yesterday, having just returned from his cattle ranch in New Mexico and lumber enterprises in Washington Territory. He says that Gen. Alger, of Michigan, who is largely interested in cattle in New Mexico, contemplates putting up a lumber mill at Tacoma shortly. They have been at work this year on a large tract of land, leveling the forest. The only lumber belt left in the country, the judge says is in Washington Territory, and the St. Paul and Tacoma company and Pacific company of Michigan will cut a thousand million feet of lumber in 1889. There are 10,000,000 acres of land in the territory adapted to wheat raising, and a Chicago man is now building an immense grain elevator at Tacoma. Two English companies have erected blast furnaces and rolling mills and are turning out steel rails. Iron ore could be relied upon, sufficient to run any sized mill, and there was a good quality of coal in two or three sections of the territory, although some of it would not coke. The people were enthusiastic for statehood.—Chicago Tribune.

FREE Sewing-Machine FREE. To be owned at a slight cost, we will send you a complete line of our costly and valuable art samples. In return we ask that you show what we send, to those who may call at your home, and after 30 months all shall become your own property. This grand machine is made after the Singer patents, which have run out; before patents run out it sold for \$25, with the best attachments, and now sells for \$10. Best, strongest, most useful machine in the world. All the best instructions given. Those who write to us at once can secure the best sewing-machine in the world, and the same line of work of high art ever shown together in America. THE SINGER CO., Box 740, Augusta, Maine.

"What is worth doing is worth doing well." W. H. SEEWALD, PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER.

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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 Pier. 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.

M. MARTIN, P. J. MARTIN. MARTIN BROTHERS, AGENTS FOR THE BRUSWICK AND BALK COLLINDER 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.

THE WABASH ROUTE. Take this line for ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, DETROIT, NIAGARA FALLS, NEW YORK, and all Eastern points. C. M. HAMPTON, Com'l Agt., DENVER, Col. Oldest Bank in New Mexico. First National Bank OF SANTA FE. Wm. W. GRIFFIN, Pres. R. J. PALEN, Cashier. PEDRO PEREA, Vice President.

NORTHWEST TEXAS. 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: Vent brand on cattle, same as on cut, but inverted and run on neck. Vermont & Rio Grande Cattle Co. P. O.: San Marcial, N. M. Range, twenty miles south of San Marcial. Ear marks, underbit in each ear. Horse brands: C or TEL on left hip or thigh. C. Hearn, P. O.: Fairview, N. M. Range, Pautecita creek and vicinity of Fairview. Ear marks, figure 7 underbit in each ear. Additional brand, GL on left hip. Horse brand, same as cattle on left thigh. Armstrong Bros. P. O.: Engle, N. M. Range, east slope Caballo mountains on Jornada Del Muerta. Ear mark, underbit each ear. Horse brand, 6 left hip. Cattle branded on left side. A. HAMPVILLE, C. MITFORD, G. BRIBBLEY Hardcastle, Mitford & Co. ADORSE 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.

KANSAS. Watson & Fullington. P. O.: Greensburg, Edwards county, Kansas. Ranch headquarter camp Willow Bar, on Cimarron river, Neutral Strip. All increase branded as in cut. Additional brands: SS, U, WK, R, TH, TH, U, WK. Horses branded on the left hip.

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

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

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

RIO ARRIBA COUNTY. Chama Cattle Company. DENWENT 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 with point of triangle toward the end thus: W O left side, 22 right hip, 22 right thigh, on the same animal.

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

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SAN MIGUEL COUNTY.

DIVISION OF GATTLE.

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.

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 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 as in cut. And thus:

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

ROBT. MINGUS. C. A. RATHBUN.

GRANT COUNTY.

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

Deming Land & Live Stock Co. Incorporated Nov. 1907. Successor of "Deming Cattle Co." WARREN BRISTOL, Pres. C. H. JONES, Vice-Pres. and Sec'y. C. H. DANE, Treas. Place of business, Deming, N. M. Range, between vicinity of Deming and Cook Peak mountains. Brand as in cut—only brand kept up. Additional brand, LIV on left side. Horse brand the same, on left hip.

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

W. H. Willcox. Cattle branded on left side. Horses branded same on left rump. Robison & Clark Cattle Company. Cattle branded on left side and hip. Horse brand, T on right shoulder.

Leach & Lane Cattle Co. P. O.: Wagon Mound, Range, south of Wagon Mound. Some cattle branded on right hip and shoulder. Horses branded on right shoulder. W. T. Marshall. P. O.: Wagon Mound, Range, Escondido, south of Wagon Mound. Horse brand, same on left hip. Ear marks, under half crop left, over half crop right. Also have some cattle branded All increase branded as in cut.

GRANT COUNTY.

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

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

MORA COUNTY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

W. T. Marshall. P. O.: Wagon Mound, Range, Escondido, south of Wagon Mound. Horse brand, same on left hip. Ear marks, under half crop left, over half crop right. Also have some cattle branded All increase branded as in cut.

MORA COUNTY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Aaron Hales. 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, MX or MX or T left hip or shoulder. Other Brands: OO, HD, OD, ED. 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, Alamositas. Ear marks, crop and underbit crop right; crop and underbit left. Other brands. this brand kept p. right shoulder, side and hip. Horse brands, Y left hip; also on right hip.

COLFAX COUNTY.

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

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

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

Miller & Harshman. P. O.: Springer, N. M. Range, Ocate, Colfax Co. Ear mark, crop and underbit left. Other brands, all on left side, shoulder and hip. Horse brand 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 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, Cincogallo, Perico, Carrizo, Finipottus, and Sierra Grande, Colfax county. Horse brand, same as above, on right shoulder. Additional Cattle Brands: left side and hip. on right side. LR on left 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



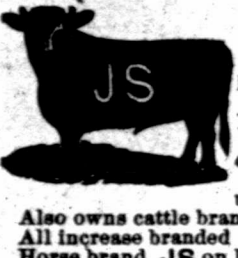
Henry K. T. Lyons.
P. O. Raton, N. M.
Range, Sugarite and Red river.
Ear mark, sharpen the right ear.
Horse brand, same on right hip.




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



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



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



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



Western Land and Cattle Company.
(Limited.)
JAS. A. FORREK, Gen. Mgr.
13 Delaware block, cor. of Seventh and Delaware Sts. Kansas City, Mo.
Range, Cimarron river.
P. O.: Madison, Colfax county, New Mexico.
Ear marks, grub the right ear.
Other prominent brands:
VI **DC** **⊕** **XI** **Mk** **A+** **-X**
WCU **III** **⊖** **⊖** all on the right side, and **VI** right hip
Horse brands: right hip **VI** right or left **VI** on the left shoulder thigh, or thigh.
IOI **W** on the right hip. **⊖** on the right thigh.




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



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


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




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

DONA ANA COUNTY.

Mariano 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: **LB** All horses are branded **LB** on the left side.



Young stock in Sierra Co. thus: **LB** 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 **HS** or **H** on left shoulder. Ear marks, crop right, swallowfork left. Old stock has **H** on left shoulder. Horses branded **H** on left thigh.




San Andreas Ranch.
J. H. WILDY.

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




BERNALILLO COUNTY.


Mariano Perea.
P. O. Bernalillo, N. M.
Range, La Jara.
Ear marks, swallow-fork left.



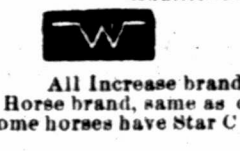
Jacobo Yrisarri.
P. O. Albuquerque.
Range, Trinchera mountains.
Ear marks, swallow-fork, over and under hack in right ear.
Other brands same as cut




SAN MIGUEL COUNTY.



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



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

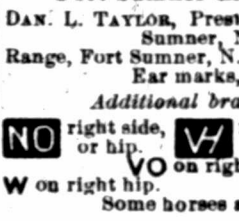


SAN MIGUEL COUNTY.

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, **W** right hip, **⊕** right hip or hip.
VO on right side or hip.
W on right hip.
Some horses are branded **VO**



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



Waddingham Bell Ranch.
MICHAEL SLATTERY, Mgr
P. O.: La 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 **⊙** **⊕** **⊖** **⊖** **J**
R **82**




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



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



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



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




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



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



Hfeld & Letcher.
Postoffice, Las Vegas, N. M.
Range, Alamosas.
Also Chas. Hfeld, F E
H 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.



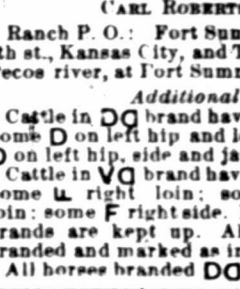
Quincy & Las Vegas Cattle Co.
W. S. LYON, Manager.
P. O.: Cabra Springs.
Horse brand same on left shoulder. Ear marks, double jinglebob right; swallowfork left.




Sam Dosa.
CARL ROBERTS, Foreman.
Ranch P. O.: Fort Sumner. Address, 506 East 9th st., Kansas City, and Trinidad, Colo. Range, Pecos river, at Fort Sumner
Additional Brands:
Cattle in **DO** 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 **VQ** brand have also following brands: Some **U** right loin; some **T** right on loin; some **F** right side. None of these **△** left 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 Yaso.
Various ear marks.
Horses branded same on shoulder.



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



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



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.





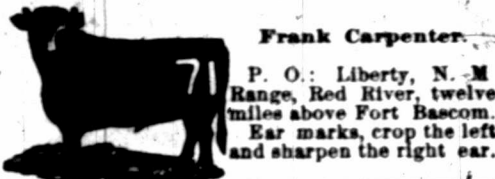
Pond du Lac & Las Vegas Cattle Co.
JAS. GAYSON, President and Manager.
P. O.: Pond du Lac, Wis. Range Liberty Ranch



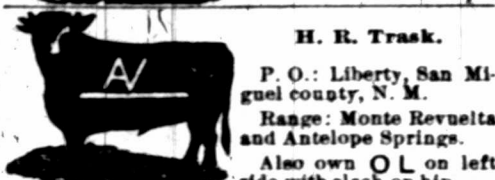
SAN MIGUEL COUNTY.



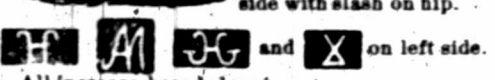
D. G. Fritzen. P. O.: Liberty, San Miguel Co., N. M. Range, Tierra Blanca. Ear marks, crop and slit twice the left ear. Horse brand, 77 on right hip.



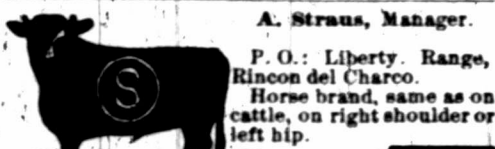
Frank Carpenter. P. O.: Liberty, N. M. Range, Red River, twelve miles above Fort Bascom. Ear marks, crop the left and sharpen the right ear.



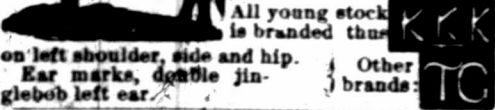
H. R. Trask. P. O.: Liberty, San Miguel county, N. M. Range: Monte Revuelta and Antelope Springs. Also own OL on left side with slash on hip.



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



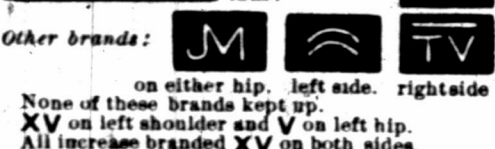
A. Straus, Manager. P. O.: Liberty, Range, Rincon del Charco. Horse brand, same as on cattle, on right shoulder or left hip. All young stock is branded thus.



Other brands: K, K, K, TC on left shoulder, side and hip. Ear marks, double jin- glebob left ear.



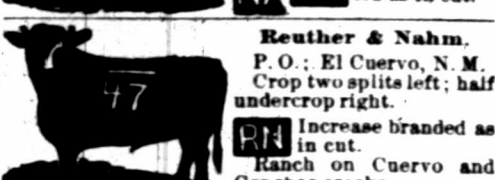
R. & L. Davidson. P. O.: Liberty, N. M. Range, Tierra Blanca, San Miguel county. Ear marks, overslope left. Horse brand, on the left shoulder thus.



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



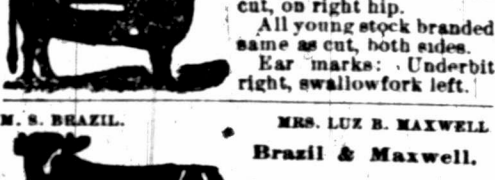
S. Fred. Reuther. P. O.: El Cuervo, N. M. An over half crop in each ear. NX, NX Increase branded as in cut.



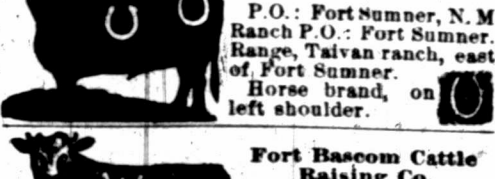
Reuther & Nahm. P. O.: El Cuervo, N. M. Crop two splits left; half undercrop right. RN Increase branded as in cut. Ranch on Cuervo and Conchas creeks.



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



MRS. LUX E. MAXWELL. Brazil & Maxwell. P. O.: Fort Sumner, N. M. Ranch P. O.: Fort Sumner. Range, Tavian ranch, east of Fort Sumner. Horse brand, on left shoulder.

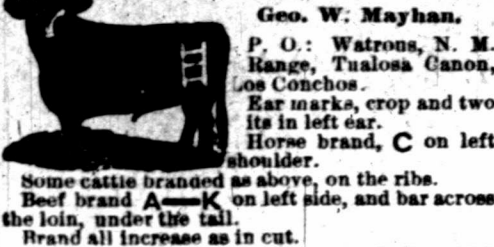


Fort Bascom Cattle Raising Co. STEPHEN E. BOOTH, Mgr. P. O.: Fort Bascom, San Miguel Co., New Mexico. Range, Baca Location, No. 2. Horses branded same as cattle on the left hip. After January 1, 1887, all increase branded as above. Old stock FXB. Ear mark, swallow fork each ear.

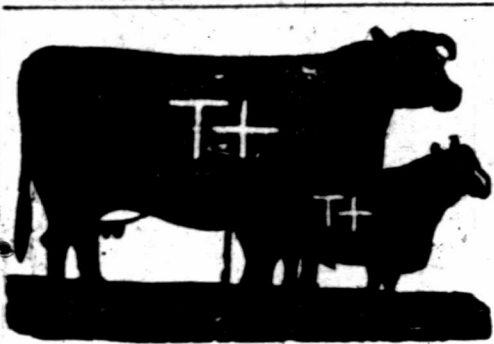


Mariano Hinojos. P. O.: Puerto de Luna. Range, Carriso. Horses and steers are branded thus: H

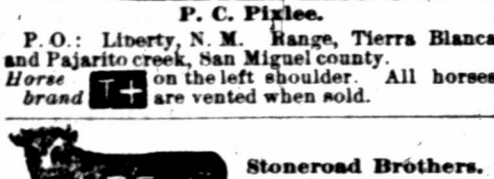
SAN MIGUEL COUNTY.



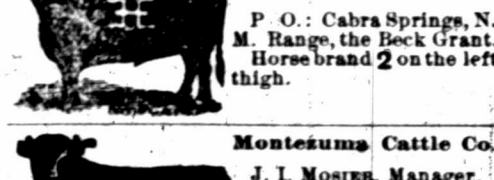
Geo. W. Mayhan. P. O.: Watrous, N. M. Range, Tualosa Canon, Los Conchos. Ear marks, crop and two its in left ear. Horse brand, C on left shoulder. Some cattle branded as above, on the ribs. Beef brand A-K on left side, and bar across the loin, under the tail. Brand all increase as in cut.



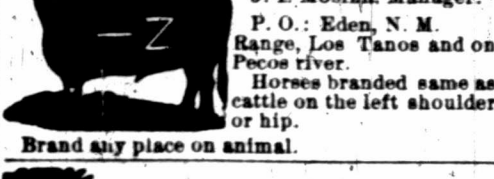
P. C. Pixlee. P. O.: Liberty, N. M. Range, Tierra Blanca and Pajarito creek, San Miguel county. Horse brand T+ on the left shoulder. All horses brand T+ are vented when sold.



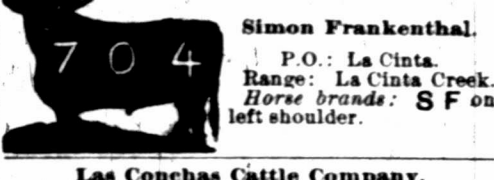
Stoneroad Brothers. P. O.: Cabra Springs, N. M. Range, the Beck Grant. Horse brand 2 on the left thigh.



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



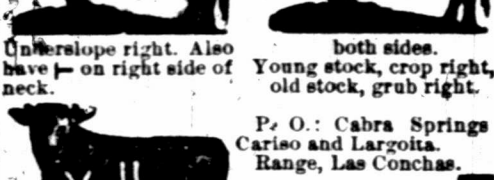
Simon Frankenthal. P. O.: La Cinta. Range: La Cinta Creek. Horse brands: S F on left shoulder.



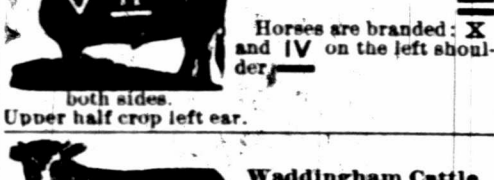
Las Conchas Cattle Company. A. S. HALL, Manager. Underlope right. Also have - on right side of neck. Young stock, crop right, old stock, grub right.



P. O.: Cabra Springs Cariso and Largaota. Range, Las Conchas. Horses are branded: X and IV on the left shoulder.



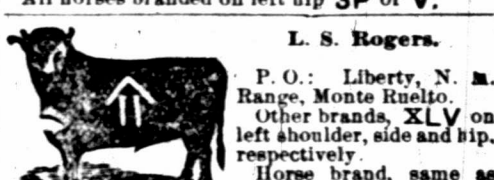
Waddingham Cattle Association. P. O.: Fort Bascom, N. M. Range, Canadian river and Ute creek. Additional brands 4 on right and left hip, making 44 when seen from behind. All horses branded on left hip 3P or V.



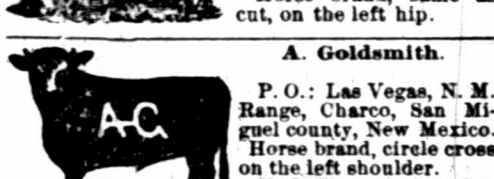
L. S. Rogers. P. O.: Liberty, N. M. Range, Monte Ruelto. Other brands, XLV on left shoulder, side and hip, respectively. Horse brand, same as cut, on the left hip.



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

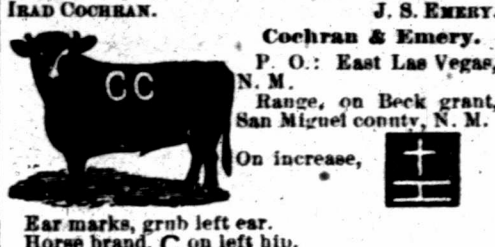


Sam Goldsmith. P. O.: Liberty, N. M. Range, Plaza Largo. Ear mark, crop and underbit left. Horse brand, circle cross on the left shoulder.



Lon Horn. P. O.: Trinidad, Colo., or 508 East Ninth St., Kansas City, Mo. Range, on Pecos river, old Fort Sumner reservation. Cattle also bear F left side, not kept up.

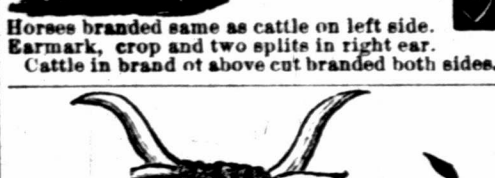
SAN MIGUEL COUNTY.



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



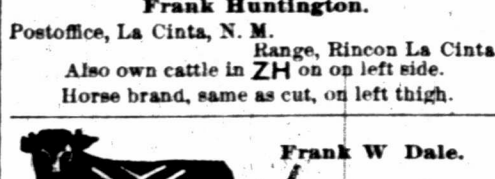
New England Live Stock Company. P. O.: Greeley, Colorado. Ranch P. O.: Fort Sumner, N. M. Range, the Pecos, at Fort Sumner. Additional brands, H



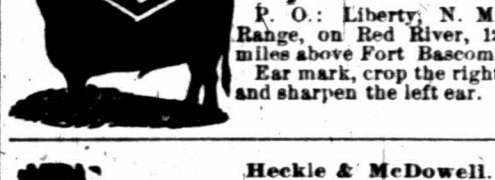
Horses branded same as cattle on left side. Earmark, crop and two splits in right ear. Cattle in brand at above cut branded both sides.



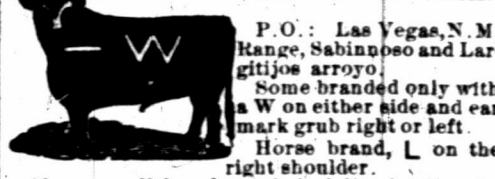
Frank Huntington. Postoffice, La Cinta, N. M. Range, Rincon La Cinta. Also own cattle in ZH on on left side. Horse brand, same as cut, on left thigh.



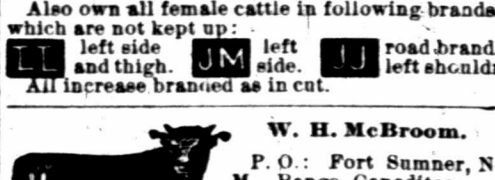
Frank W Dale. P. O.: Liberty, N. M. Range, on Red River, 12 miles above Fort Bascom. Ear mark, crop the right and sharpen the left ear.



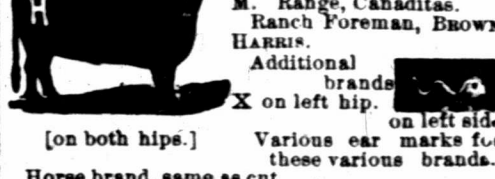
Heckle & McDowell. P. O.: Las Vegas, N. M. Range, Sabinspo and Largitijos arroyo. Some branded only with a W on either side and ear mark grub right or left. Horse brand, L on the right shoulder.



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



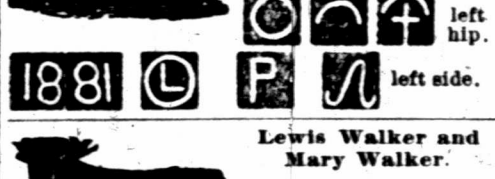
Circle Cattle Co. A. MORRIS, Manager. Postoffice, Teaguequite Horse brand, O left hip. Other Brands: O, O, O left hip. 1881, L, P, M left side.



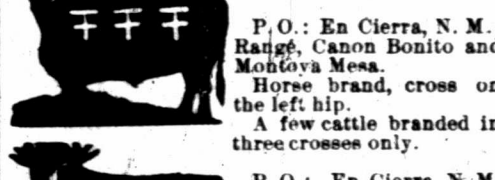
Lewis Walker and Mary Walker. P. O.: En Cierra, N. M. Range, Canon Bonito and Montoya Mesa. Horse brand, cross on the left hip. A few cattle branded in three crosses only.



P. O.: En Cierra, N. M. Range, Canon Bonito and Montoya Mesa. T horse brand on left hip. Both brands kept up.

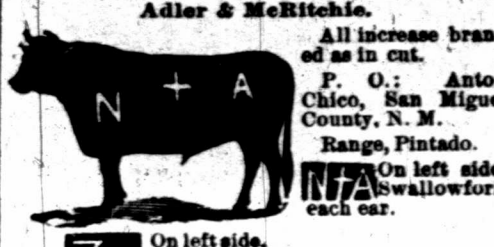


Rudolph Erminger. P. O.: Liberty, N. M. Range, Pajarito and Tierra Blanca, San Miguel Co. Ear marks, underbit in each ear. Horses 2 on the left branded 2 on the left shoulder. Also cattle branded on the left side.

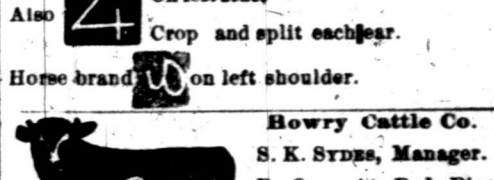


Las Carretas Cattle Co. A. S. VAN ANGLE, Sec. Marshall, Mo. P. O.: Fort Sumner, N. M. Range, Las Carretas and Pecos river. Also claim cattle branded thus left hip or flank, not kept up. Ear marks, crop and underbit in left ear. Cattle branded on both sides. Horses branded with star on left hip.

SAN MIGUEL COUNTY.



Adler & McRitchie. All increase brand ed as in cut. P. O.: Anton Chico, San Miguel County, N. M. Range, Pintado. On left side, swallowfork each ear.



Also Z+ On left side. Crop and split each ear. Horse brand Z+ on left shoulder.

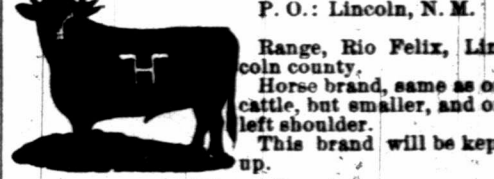


Howry Cattle Co. S. K. SYDES, Manager. P. O.: At Red River Springs, N. M. Range, on Red River. Have purchased the interest of Mr. J. T. McNamara in the "anchor" herd and range. All "anchor" cattle belonging to this company are tally branded and all increase of 1884 is in the brand. All increase from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

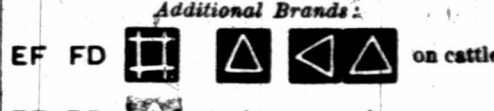
LINCOLN COUNTY.

W. L. RYNERSON, Pres. J. A. LARUE, Vice Pres. J. J. DOLAN, Sec. and Gen'l Manager. N. REYMOND, Treas.

Felix Cattle Company.



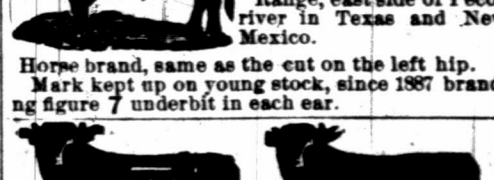
P. O.: Lincoln, N. M. Range, Rio Felix, Lincoln county. Horse brand, same as on cattle, but smaller, and on left shoulder. This brand will be kept up.



Additional Brands: EF, FD, DD on cattle. EF, DD on horses.



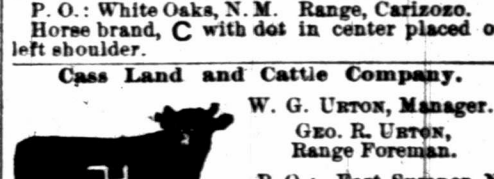
Seven Rivers Cattle Co. JOHN HARRIS, Pres., P. O.: Colorado, Texas. A. T. WINDHAM, Ranch Manager. Range, east side of Pecos river in Texas and New Mexico. Horse brand, same as the cut on the left hip. Mark kept up on young stock, since 1887 branding figure 7 underbit in each ear.



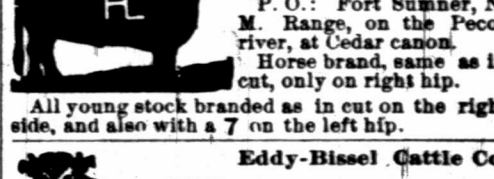
Carrizozo Cattle Ranch Co. (Limited). JAMES A. ALCOCK, Manager. P. O.: White Oaks, N. M. Range, Carrizozo. Horse brand, C with dot in center placed on left shoulder.



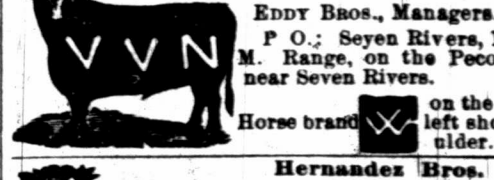
Cass Land and Cattle Company. W. G. URRON, Manager. Geo. R. URRON, Range Foreman. P. O.: Fort Sumner, N. M. Range, on the Pecos river, at Cedar canon. Horse brand, same as in cut, only on right hip. All young stock branded as in cut on the right side, and also with a 7 on the left hip.



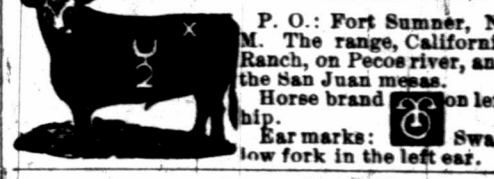
Eddy-Bissel Cattle Co. EDDY BROS., Managers. P. O.: Seven Rivers, N. M. Range, on the Pecos near Seven Rivers. Horse brand V on the left shoulder.



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



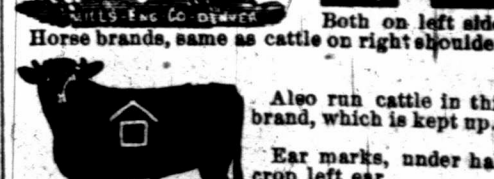
L. M. Long. P. O.: Roswell, N. M. Range, Rio Hondo. Other brands: Star, 7. Both on left side. Horse brands, same as cattle on right shoulder.



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



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



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

LINCOLN COUNTY.



A. E. Powers.

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

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



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



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

Other brands: MEL left shoulder, side and hip. Ear marks slit and underbit in right. COM left shoulder, side and hip. OWL left side. Mark, ed crop right, underbit left. D 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.

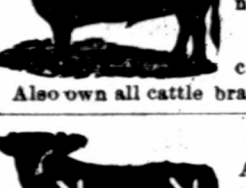


Lea Cattle Company. J. C. LEA, Manager. W. M. Atkinson, Range Foreman. P. O.: Roswell, Lincoln county, N. M. Range, on the Hondo, North Spring and Pecos rivers, and on the Aqua Azul, Blackwater and Baca Ranches, all in Lincoln Co.

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.



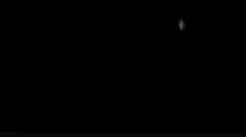
Sutherland & Farrell. P. O.: Roswell, N. M. Range, Rio Hondo, above Roswell. Other brands: All cattle have two bars across the butt.



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



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



John Shaw & Co. Wm. MAILAND, Supt. P. O.: Fort Sumner, N. M. Range, Yeco 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 2183. A. TEMPLE THORN, Cashier and Accountant. L. WALLACE HOLT, 7 Rivers, N. M., Asst. Manager.



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

VALENCIA COUNTY.



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



This company will pay a reward of \$200 for each and every conviction and sending to the penitentiary of any one illegally handling any stock in its brands.



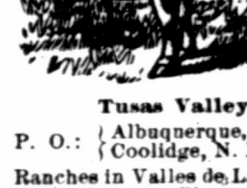
J. A. Johnson & Co. P. O.: Albuquerque, N. M. Range, San Jose ranch, on A. & P. railroad, forty-seven miles from Albuquerque. Horse brand, J left hip. Various earmarks.



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



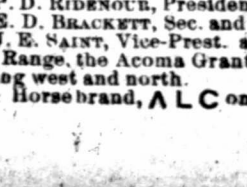
W. P. METCALF, Superintendent. JAS. A. STINSON, Ranch Manager. New Mexico Cattle Breeding Company.



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

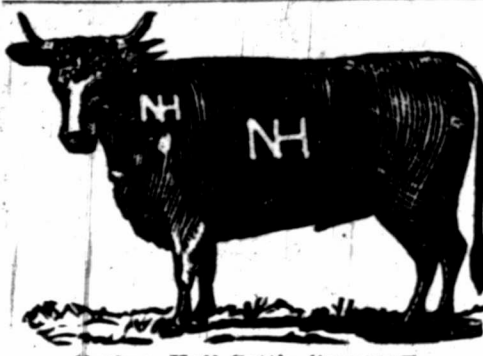


Tusas Valley Cattle Co. P. O.: Albuquerque, N. M. (Coolidge, N. M.) Ranches in Valles de Las Tusas. Range, between Bluewater and Coolidge, along line of A. & P. R. R. Old stock are branded K on left side; since 1883 all branded as in K on the cut. Ear marks, crop right, under half crop left. Horses branded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



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

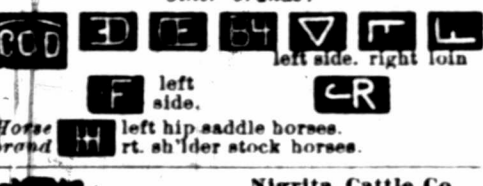
SOCORRO COUNTY.



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



JAMES D. REED, Pres. G. L. BROOKS, Sec'y. SAM N. DEDRICK, Manager. J. D. Reed Cattle Company. P. O.: Socorro, N. M. Range, western slope of the Magdalena mountains, Gallinas and Hierolosa mountains, and the Bear Springs, all in Socorro county, New Mexico. Bars across hips as in cut on both sides. Ear marks, half under crop left and crop right. Other brands: C on left side, R on right side, F left side, CR on right side.



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.



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.

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

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

SOCORRO COUNTY.



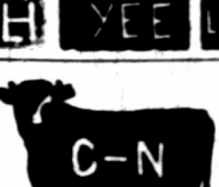
Illinois Cattle Company. S. P. JOHNS, Manager. J. L. M. ESTIA, Foreman. P. O.: San Marcial, Range, between Magdalena and San Mateo mountains, and on west side of Rio Grande river, between San Marcial and Cantaritas.



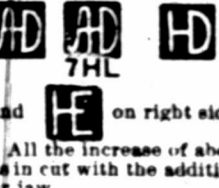
Other brands: A on the left side and left hip. Ear marks, crop the right and underslope the left.



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



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



Additional Brands, not kept up. C-C, ZII, CO, H, YEE, LANE, B77E, TIE.



Curwen & Norris. P. O.: Magdalena, Socorro Co., N. M. Range, north slope of San Mateo mountains and adjoining San Augustine plains. Additional Brands: AD, AD, HD, HD, 40, 40, 7HL, 7HL.



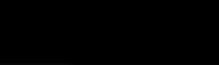
and H on right side, and 7HL on left side. All the increase of above brands, branded same as in cut with the addition of N right side of neck or jaw. Ear mark, crop and two splits in each ear. Horse brand, C-N on right thigh.



NORTHWEST TEXAS. Liberty Cattle Co. W. C. BISHOP, Manager, Big Springs, Texas. Additional Brands: 44, 44, A.



This brand kept up. Ranch: Dawson county, Texas. Lee-Scott Cattle Co. P. O.: Tascosa, Texas. Range, Oldham and Hartley counties, Texas. Horse brand LS on the left hip, S or J on the left hip. Additional Brands: LS both sides; marked, crop and split both ears. A on left side; over both sides; crop and split right and split left. G on 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.



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

SOCORRO COUNTY.


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



JOHN E. HOWELL.
 P. O.: San Marcial, N. M.
 Range, Rio Grande river, San Juan springs, Cedar springs and Nogal creek, Socorro county and Rio Grande river and Penasco springs, Sierra county, N. M.
 Ear marks, crop and split both ears.
 Horse brand, same as cattle, but on left hip.




Deer Park Cattle Company.

FRANK H. WINTER, Manager.
 P. O.: Fairview, N. M.
 Ranges, at Elk mountains, Socorro county.
 Also own the following brands:
 Horse brand,  on the left shoulder.

SOCORRO COUNTY.

C. S. Roberts.
 P. O.: San Marcial, N. M.
 Range, Los Barron, 29 miles west of San Marcial, Socorro county.
 Ear marks, crop right and small crop and half circle above and below in left; also, skin cut on nose.
 Horse brand, same as cut on left hip.
 Cattle branded either side and hip.




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



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



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



SOCORRO COUNTY.



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

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

UPCHER, STEVENS & BURR.


R. A. JONES, Range Superintendent.

Postoffice, Frisco, Socorro county, New Mexico.

Range, Tulerosa and San Francisco Rivers, and Johnson Basin, Socorro county, New Mexico.



We run two brands, **SU** and **M**. Ear mark, crop the right and split the left, for both brands. Horse brand, **SU** on left thigh or left shoulder.

All increase of the following brands, also owned by us, is put in the above brands and marks:
MAY on side, **S** on hip. **SEL** on side, **S** on hip. **A** on side. **OWO** on side.
ALA on side, **S** on hip. **U** on side. **O** on side. **MON** on side, **S** on hip.
 on side, **S** on hip. **A** on both sides. Other horse brand, **US** and **JON** **S** on left hip. All brands on left side.

The Armijo House,
ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.

NEWLY FURNISHED THROUGHOUT.
 Every modern convenience has been added, making it one of the best hotels in the southwest. Commercial travelers will find commodious sample rooms. The bar and billiard room are the finest in the territory. Its nearness to business, street car lines, opera house, depot, etc., make it desirable in every way. Requesting your patronage, respectfully,
CHAS. E. BOWSALL, Manager. **W. E. TALBOTT, Proprietor.**

DETROIT AND RIO GRANDE LIVE STOCK CO.

PHILLIP MOTHERSILL, General Manager



P. O.: Eagle, N. M.

Range, Jornada del Muerto, Caballo and San Andreas mountains.

Ear marks, crop and split left.

Horse brand  or **JJ** left hip.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

WM. ROBERT.

Postoffice,

Roswell, Lincoln county, New Mexico.

Range,

Breeding range, on the Pecos river, New Mexico. Steer range, on the San Pedro river, in Cochise county, Arizona.






Horse Brand,

U on the left shoulder.

Ear Marks,

Jinglebob in both ears

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

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

THE ANGUS V V RANCH.

KIRBY & CREK.






Postoffice, Fort Stanton, Lincoln county, New Mexico.

Range, Rio Salado, Rio Bonito, Little creek, Eagle creek, and Rio Huipona.

Ear marks, underbit in each ear.

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

Additional Brands:



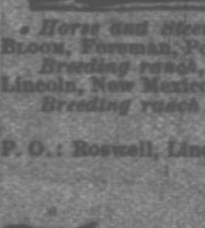
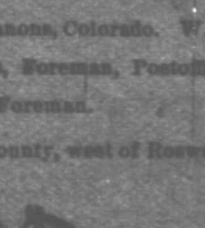
	on right side, underbit both ears.		on left side, or either side.
	on either hip.		on the left side.
	on left shoulder, side and hip. Marked, crop right and underslope left.		

COLORADO AND NEW MEXICO.

THE BLOOM CATTLE CO.

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

Also own the following brands:

	
Half undercrop left, crop right.	Swallowfork left, split right.
	
Swallowfork left, crop and underbit right.	

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


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

Breeding range, Rio Hondo, Lincoln county, New Mexico. JOHN BUNYA, Foreman, Postoffice, Lincoln, New Mexico, care Circle Diamond ranch.

Breeding ranch  cattle. JAS. E. Y. SUTHERLAND, Foreman.

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

Additional Brands:

	
on left side and upper half crop on left side. Same as boot.	on left hip. Ear mark underbit left, crop right on left hip. Ear mark same as boot. Ear mark on left side and hip. Ear mark, crop and split in left and underbit in right.
	
on left side, split in left and underbit in right.	on left hip. Ear mark upper half crop left, under half crop right.

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

JOSHUA S. RAYNOLDS, President.
 J. RAYNOLDS, Vice-President.
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CAPITAL STOCK, \$100,000

SURPLUS FUND, \$15,000.

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EL PASO, TEXAS.

CAPITAL STOCK, \$100,000

SURPLUS FUND, \$20,000.

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

SOUTHERN COLORADO.



George W. Thompson.
 P. O. Address: Trinidad, Colorado.
 Ranges in western portion of Las Animas county, Colorado, and eastern portion of Colfax county, N. M.
 Some branded same as above on right side.
 Some cattle in the following brands on either side or hip: W-I-H-T-I. Various ear marks.
 Horses also branded same as on above cut, but smaller, on the left shoulder or left thigh.

New Haven Cattle Company.

W. W. THORNTON, Foreman.

F. T. Bradley and C. E. Dewell, Assistants.



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



Lane & Murray.
 P. O.: West Las Animas, Colorado.
 Range, Fort Lyon to Mud creek, Colorado.
 Ear marks, under slope and under left ear.

Additional brands:
 Triangle on jaw. 10 left side. V right side.
 P left side. FS left side. 22 left side.
 Horse brand, HL (connected) on left shoulder.

ARIZONA.



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



A. L. Morrison & Son.
 P. O.: Springerville, Arizona.
 Range, Home ranch, Mamie creek, near Escadilla Mts.
 Ear marks, under slope right, crop left.
 Horse brand, same as cattle, on right hip.



C. H. Ward.
 GEORGE FINE, Manager.
 P. O.: Los Angeles, Cal.
 Range, Sulphur Spring Valley, six miles north of Wilcox, A. T.
 Ear marks, crop left, under slope right.



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

ARIZONA.

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



J. H. Hampson.

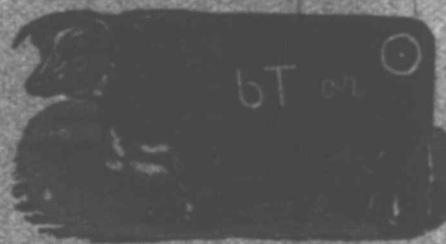
P. O.: 481 Nelson building, Kansas City, Mo.
 Ranch P. O.: Camp Thomas, Arizona.
 Range, on Eagle creek, Graham county, Arizona.
 WILLIAM CREACH, Foreman.
 Ear marks, crop and split left, crop right.
 Horse brand, [] on the left shoulder.



Gardiner, Gillies & Wilmerding.

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

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



Cameron Bros.

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

Also own the following brands, kept up:



Smith, Carson & Co.

P. O.: Springerville, Apache county, Arizona.
 Telegraph and express office, Navajo Springs.
 Atlantic and Pacific railroad.
 Ear marks:
 Crop of the left. Horses branded: []

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