

STOCK AND FLOWERS

COLORADO TEXAS

ARIZONA MEXICO NEW MEXICO

Live Stock, Feed Farming and Commerce.

Fifth Year, No. 42.

LAS VEGAS, NEW MEXICO, DECEMBER 29, 1888.

Weekly, \$3 a Year.

PURE SEEDS
 TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN.
 GRASS, FIELD, GARDEN & TREE SEEDS,
 FERTILIZERS, Etc.
 Send for Catalogue. Mailed free.
 1428-1429 St. Louis Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

ORDER BY MAIL

Anything You Want In
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, CARPETS, CURTAINS, FURNITURE, BUTTERICK Patterns,
BOOTS, SHOES, CLOTHING,
 OF

CHARLES ILFELD,

LAS VEGAS, N. M.

Call when in town.

Plaza

THE DUCKER PORTABLE HOUSES



Combine all the comforts and advantages of a permanent building with the qualities of portability, lightness, ease of transportation, quickness of putting up and taking down, ventilation, heating, and facility for cleaning equal



ly serviceable for Contractor's Uses, for Sheep and Cattle Ranches, Mining Camps and for Surveyors and Prospectors, Hospitals, Schools and Summer Resorts, and in all localities where material and skilled labor are scarce, and where it is sometimes desirable to change location. These buildings can be especially constructed for Hunting and Fishing Camps, Billiard Rooms, Photographers' Studios and Lawn Pavilions. They are built in sections and are put up without the use of saws, mills or any external appliances whatever. Two men can put up the building on ordinary ground in 3 hours time with out skilled labor. Price, \$250 to \$750. Thoroughly reliable and industrial business men only, may communicate with this Company relative to acting as its representative.
 Address **DUCKER PORTABLE HOUSE COMPANY, 32 Nassau St., New York.**

F. P. ERNEST, { President. HENRY M. PORTER, { Treas. C. E. ADAMS, { Secy.
 Dealer in Cattle, Denver Nat'l Bank, Superior Cattle Co.,

The Denver Live Stock Commission Co.,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF LIVE STOCK.
 UNION STOCK YARDS, DENVER, COLORADO.
 Sale of Feeders to Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa farmers a specialty. Correspondence solicited.
 C. J. DUFF, Manager. Box 2854.

E. G. MURPHEY & CO.,
THE PLAZA PHARMACY
 BRIDGE STREET, LAS VEGAS, NEW MEXICO.

Wholesale and Retail dealers in Drugs and Chemicals. Physicians' prescriptions a specialty. Country orders solicited and prompt attention given same.
 TO THE STOCKMEN AND OTHERS, living at a distance: We will gladly fill any orders on may send for goods, whether in our line or not, and ship them as promptly as possible.



Come, Fellow Farmers!

It is the good things and the new things you want. Here is a Catalogue full of them! Do you want tested seed, raised from stock selected with extra care, grown from the best strains, got from the originators? I aim to have mine just such. Do you want new varieties that are really good, and not merely novelties? I aim to have mine such. Do you want seed that the dealer himself has faith enough in to warrant? I warrant mine, as see Catalogue. Do you want an exceptionally large collection to select from? Mine is such. Do you want them directly from the grower? I grow a large portion of mine—few seedmen grow any! My Vegetable and Flower Seed Catalogue for 1889 FREE to everybody. **JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.**

HENRY G. COORS WILLIAM F. COORS

COORS BROS.,

Successors to Lockhart & Co., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Furniture and Hardware

Tinware, Sporting Goods, Shotguns, Rifles, Pistols,
 All Styles of Ranges, Cooking and Heating Stoves,
 House Furnishing Goods of Every Description.

Lumber, Sash, Doors, Lath, Shingles and Blinds,
 PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS.

All Orders by Mail Promptly Filled. Ranch Trade Especially Solicited.

LAS VEGAS, NEW MEXICO.

THE GOLDEN RULE CLOTHING CO.,

DEAL IN

Clothing,

HATS, CAPS,	FURNISHING GOODS,	BOOTS, SHOES.
----------------	----------------------	------------------

Clothing, Boots, Shoes and Shirts Made to Order.

Mail Orders Promptly Attended to.

LAS VEGAS N. M.

ESTABLISHED IN 1878.

T. B. MILLS & SON,

Real Estate and Live Stock Brokers,
 LAS VEGAS, NEW MEXICO.

Office on Bridge Street, Near Iron Bridge.
 Publishers of "Mills' Investors Review," for Free Distribution.
OLD MEXICO LANDS AND STOCK.

\$500,000 acres in a solid body in the State of Chihuahua, price 30 cents per acre.
 250,000 acres in the State of Durango, price 25 cents per acre.
 230,000 acres in the State of Chihuahua, with stock, price \$400,000.
 500,000 acres in the State of Chihuahua; price, 40 cents per acre.
 485,000 acres 60 miles from the City of Chihuahua, 15,000 head of cattle besides other stock, improvements cost \$250,000, 160 miles of water front, price \$500,000.
 Full description will be given of the above property upon application either in person or by letter. We have the largest list of lands on our books in all the west and southwest, of any agency in New Mexico. All lands, as well as city property, shown free. Anything you may want in our line we can furnish at prices that will be as low as can be made by others. Owners of the only complete Abstract Books for San Miguel county. Charges reasonable.

O. L. HOUGHTON,
 DEALER IN

Hardware, Wagon and Carriage Work

CENTER STREET,

Fence Wire in Car Lots.

East Las Vegas, N. M.

Browne & Manzanares Co., Gross, Blackwell & Co

LAS VEGAS AND SOGORRO, NEW MEXICO.



WHOLESALE GROCERS,

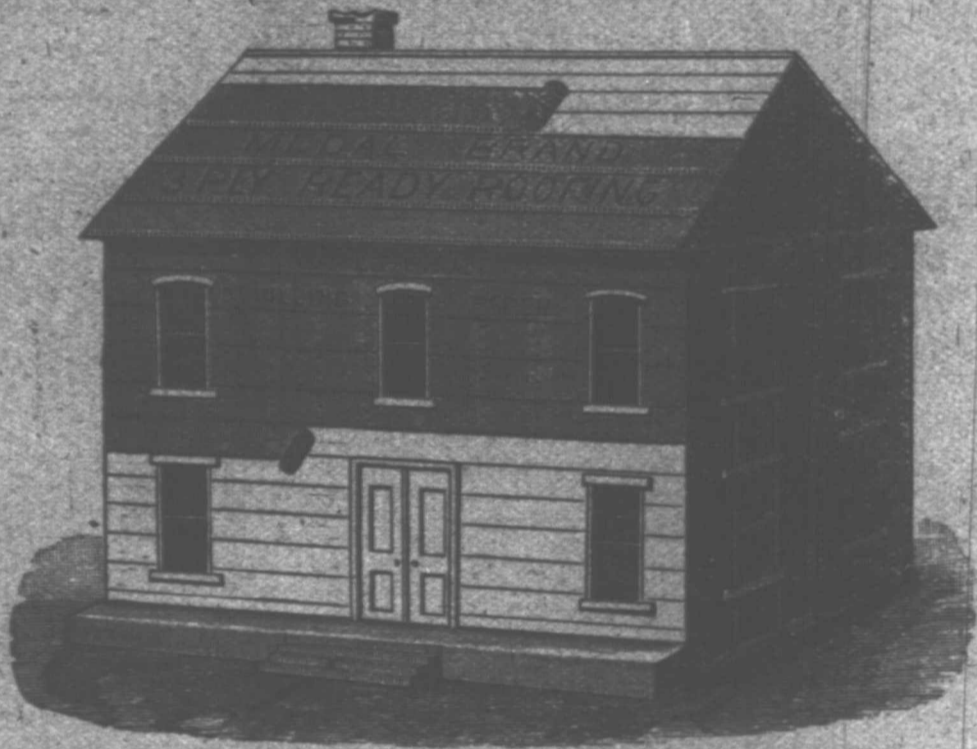
DEALERS IN

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, RANCH AND MINING SUPPLIES.

THE BEST MARKET FOR

WOOL, HIDES, PELTS, &C.

WILL AT ALL TIMES COMPETE WITH EASTERN PRICES.



MILNE & BUSH LAND AND CATTLE CO.

Postoffice, Roswell, Lincoln county, N. M.

Range, on the Pecos and Berrendo rivers.



Main brand.

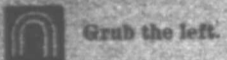
Additional Brands:

Different ear marks.

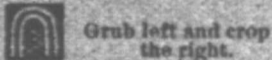
Crop left and under-half right.



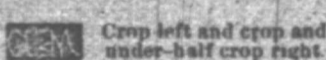
Horse brand, V left thigh.



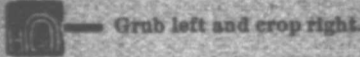
Grab the left.



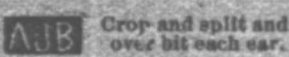
Grab left and crop the right.



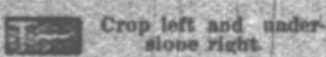
Crop left and crop and under-half crop right.



Grab left and crop right.



Crop and split and over bit each ear.



Crop left and under-alone right.

Having a Full Line OF ALL KINDS OF

Stock



Cats

We are Prepared

To Promptly Execute

The Best of Job Work

The Stock Grower, Las Vegas.

LAS VEGAS, NEW MEXICO.

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS,

Boots, Shoes, Etc., Etc.

At all times on hand a full line of the Reine and Schuttler manufacture of Farm, Freight and Spring

WAGONS.

A Full Line of Stetson Hats, suitable for Ranchmen, always on hand, ranging in price from \$4 to \$15.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO RANCH TRADE.

Prices quoted when desired and special attention given to mail orders.

A. D. HUDNALL,

West Las Animas, Colorado,

IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

POLLED ANGUS

AND

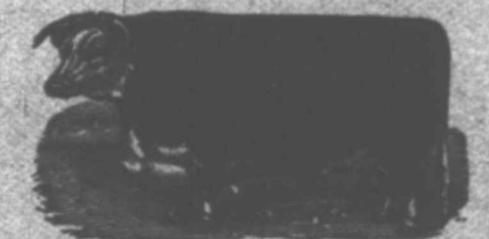
Hereford Cattle.

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

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

I will Contract now for Spring Delivery. Car-load Lots a Specialty.

Herefords! Herefords!



John W. Prowers Jr. Owner and Breeder

Of the well-known herd of pure-bred Hereford cattle, of the late Hon. John W. Prowers. Young bulls and heifers for sale; also, twenty-five pure-bred and imported cows, ages ranging from three to six years old. Address all inquiries to

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

JUDICIOUS AND PERSISTENT Advertising has always proven successful. Before placing any Newspaper Advertising consult

LORD & THOMAS,
ADVERTISING AGENTS,
45 to 49 Randolph Street, CHICAGO.

Saddles

—AT—

WILLIAM MALBŒUF'S.

LAS VEGAS, NEW MEXICO.

Having found out the wants of the people I deemed it wise to prepare for it. Consequently I prepared the services of the best California saddlers, who can make saddles to suit anybody, and give satisfaction, as I use the best CALIFORNIA MATERIAL and first-class workmanship. I also keep all kinds of horse equipments, at reasonable prices.

The BUYERS' GUIDE is issued March and Sept., each year. It is an encyclopedia of useful information for all who purchase the luxuries or the necessities of life. We can clothe you and furnish you with all the necessary and unnecessary appliances to ride, walk, dance, sleep, eat, fish, hunt, work, go to church, or stay at home, and in various sizes, styles and quantities. Just figure out what is required to do all these things COMFORTABLY, and you can make a fair estimate of the value of the BUYERS' GUIDE, which will be sent upon receipt of 10 cents to pay postage.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
111-114 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Fifth

Victoria where the A Villin State Li "Rustle To the C Spaying Southwe Conditio Persona The Kar The Liv Sad Coll The Pri The Woe The Bul

To t quarte Chicag dustry wealth ing thr substar on thi The im at this argume

THE southw herds r issue of Paul P the rais ly to a subject outline in such and cov with th only ca labors vice to

WE article a caref for cat now cl ing, a Gazette carries The G live st States the ST to its comm desire live st

Ext all our of bei presen the ca closing peep i range permi who r the pl

STOCK GROWER

COLORADO TEXAS
ARIZONA MEXICO NEW MEXICO

Live Stock, Feed Farming and Commerce.

Fifth Year, No. 42.

LAS VEGAS, NEW MEXICO, DECEMBER 29, 1888.

Weekly, \$3 a Year.

Contents.	
Editorial Notes	1
Where the Stealings Go	1
A Villifier of the Settlers and Cattlemen	1
State Live Stock Inspection	1
"Rustlers"	2
To the Cattlemen and Butchers	2
Spaying	3-4
Southwestern Stock Notes	5
Condition of the Territories	2
Personal	6
The Kansas City Market	6
The Live Stock Market of 1888	6
Sad Collapse of the Hog Doctor	7
The Pride of the Stockmen	7
The Wool Market	7
The Bull Wasn't Onto the Racket	7

To the servile apologists of the great quartette we present the views of the Chicago manipulators of the beef industry borne down with their weight of wealth, and the producers of beef floating through the azure hues too light in substance to hit the earth again. "Look on this picture and then on that." The impression left with a sensible man at this sight is stronger than all other arguments.

The desire of many cattlemen of the southwest to spay a portion of their herds renders the article found in this issue on "Spaying" from the pen of Dr. Paul Paquin of keen interest to all cattle raisers. The illustrations add greatly to a practical comprehension of the subject, and the methods of operation outlined enable one to grasp the matter in such way that the spaying of heifers and cows need no longer be surrounded with that mystery which a veterinarian only can penetrate. Dr. Paquin by his labors has rendered an important service to the live stock industry.

We reproduce in another column an article from the *Breeder's Gazette* giving a careful review of the Chicago market for cattle, sheep and hogs for the year now closing. It will bear careful reading, as anything appearing in the *Gazette* pertaining to live stock matters carries with it the highest character. The *Gazette* is clearly a leader among the live stock publications of the United States. It covers the entire ground and the *STOCK GROWER* is pleased to testify to its eminent worth, and heartily recommends the *Gazette* to its readers who desire to find a trustworthy educator in live stock matters.

EXTENDING a "Happy New Year" to all our readers, we beg to ask the favor of being permitted to forego for the present our retrospective remarks upon the cattle industry for the year now closing. If any are curious, however, to peep into the future relative to the range business, we refer them without permission to Mr. Armour, of Chicago, who no doubt as he finds leisure from the philanthropic labor of bestowing a

portion of his ample fortune at this time of the year upon the waters of charity, will be pleased to give them the fullest information. We are told that he has forty-seven tips for range cattlemen, which if followed will land them safely in h—, which may stand for heaven.

THERE is much complaint on the part of the Chicago commission men, it is reported, with the system now in vogue of weighing live stock. And we may add to this line of information that there is also much dissatisfaction with the commission men in both the Chicago and Kansas City markets. The range cattle shipper has found out to his sorrow that the commission man and the stock yards' management are in league to take the last dollar they can possibly squeeze out of their unfortunate victims. Once within the Armour yards all hope is left behind. The shipper is at the mercy of the Armour system which is merciless in its treatment of the producer of cattle when he seeks the open market for the sale of his product. With the commission man under a condition of peonage to the dressed beef combine, and the yards in their absolute control, what chance has the cattleman there? He practically has none. And when he returns home from a contest with Mr. Armour's tigers who amuse the shippers by their playful antics, he feels as though this world was a hollow mockery and the raising of calves about as satisfactory as the eating of dead sea apples by a hungry man.

WHERE THE STEALINGS GO.

A Shorthorn breeder at Cambridge, Ill., sends the following to the *Breeders Gazette*: "What in the name of justice is the matter with the cattle market when we cannot get three cents per pound for good, fat, pure-bred shorthorn cows and heifers from two to five years old, while beefsteak is retailing for twenty-five to twenty-eight cents per pound in Portland, Me., and roasts cost from eighteen to twenty-five cents per pound in the same market? Somebody is making a clean steal of from ten to fourteen cents per pound on all steaks and roasts consumed in Portland, and we are credibly informed that a small part of the stealings are generously (?) donated toward the maintenance and support of mission schools and Sunday school enterprises in the greatest city in the world. Let the good work go on; but — the thieves."

THE city of Denver has passed a law requiring the inspection of all animals on the hoof whose meat is offered for sale in that city.

A VILLIFIER OF THE SETTLERS AND CATTLEMEN.

In the past the Rev. H. O. Ladd, superintendent of the Ramona school at Santa Fe for the education of Indian children, was obliged to make numerous trips to New England, where his labors partook largely of urgent appeals to the liberal minded people of that section of the country for funds with which to prosecute the great work he had in hand. In the fervor of his words in behalf of the little redman he occasionally let slip the meanest sort of accusations against the settlers and cattlemen of the southwest, asserting in broadest terms that they had done unheard of wrongs to Mr. Lo and other members of the family. His abuse of those living upon the remote ranches of New Mexico and Arizona was generous. He poured forth his tale of woe to willing ears, and generous hearts relying upon the burning words of the preacher in illustrating the virtues of Apache Nana as he struggled for grace under the repressive conditions with which the settlers and cattlemen surrounded his existence, handed over their shekels to the Rev. Ladd. The *STOCK GROWER* had to remark once or twice that the Rev. Ladd was an unconscionable liar and hypocrite, and that he was clearly misstating the facts of the situation as regards the difficulties he claimed to be laboring under in stirring the soil in this portion of the Lord's vineyard. The subjoined letter from Santa Fe explains itself:

Prof. E. Lyman Hood, superintendent of the New West Educational association of New Mexico, has arrived from Boston, whither he went to represent his people in this territory as a witness against Horatio O. Ladd. It will be remembered that Professor Ladd some months ago, as superintendent of the above association, purchased about 500 acres of land in Santa Fe county for the association. W. P. Houghton, of Boston, a wealthy and enthusiastic member of the society, subscribed a large amount of money for this purpose. Ladd selected the land and the amount paid was something like \$97,000, according to his own report. The members of the Congregational church, which governs the New West association, charged Mr. Ladd with being a party to a wholesale steal of their funds. The church in New Mexico accordingly denied him fellowship and demanded that a church court convene to investigate his doings in the matter. Ladd accordingly appealed his case to the church court in Boston, which ended its work yesterday, and now the verdict will be watched with interest. There are serious charges preferred against Ladd in this land transaction. Whether he is guilty of theft or not, his transactions certainly look queer. It is charged that in several cases where he purchased lands of parties and reported that he had paid thousands of dollars for it he is only able to produce deeds that show the consideration to be one dollar. Nobody will blame the prior owners of the land so purchased for receiving as much money as they could get for their possession, and the Congregational church can neither lay the blame at the door of a resident of New Mexico. Ladd belongs to Boston and was sent here by his own people. Suffice it to say, there is a great scandal now on. The land so purchased is of very little value.

The Cherokee cattle law, as passed and approved, provides as follows: Cattle may be introduced each year between the 20th of November and the 20th of February—ninety days. No tax is imposed. All cattle brought in are to be registered and bill of sale for same presented. It is made unlawful to employ non-residents to herd such cattle. The object of the latter provisions is to prevent "smuggling" and they should be successful.

STATE LIVE STOCK INSPECTION.

HON. JAMES O. BROADHEAD, of St. Louis, president of the American Bar association, to whom was submitted the question as to the constitutionality of live stock inspection laws, after a rigorous and exhaustive investigation of authorities says, among other things:

In the light of these authorities there can be but one answer to the question you submit, and that is, that the states in the exercise of the police power, a power which has never been surrendered to the national government, may pass such live stock sanitary laws as will empower the municipal authorities of cities and towns to appoint live stock inspectors, whose duty it shall be to condemn all meat offered for sale which does not come from animals inspected on hoof by local inspectors, and found to be healthy.

The power to pass inspection laws, or any other police law, implies necessarily the power to determine the best mode of guarding against the evil intended to be prevented by the enactment of such laws.

If the object is to guard against the sale of unhealthy meat, and its unsoundness or unhealthiness can, as well, or better, be detected before the animal is slaughtered; then live stock inspection may be resorted to, to the exclusion of any other mode of inspection or in conjunction with some other mode, as the law-making power may determine. Of course inspection laws would amount to nothing unless the inspection is made a test of the soundness or unsoundness of the article inspected; and, therefore, if live stock inspection is made the test, then the sale of the meat of animals not so inspected, may be forbidden, no matter how sound or healthy it may be. That live stock inspection may be made the test there is no question; that it may be made the only test depends upon whether it is possible to determine the existence of certain diseases in the animal from an examination of the meat after the animal is slaughtered; but, after all, it is for the law-making power of the state to determine what is the best mode of ascertaining the fact whether the article offered for sale, or proposed to be offered for sale, is fit for human food.

Of course it is necessary to be cautious in the drafting of a state law providing for the live stock inspection.

In the enactment of state laws upon this subject, care should be taken that the powers given by the state to the municipal authorities of cities and towns, should be clear, full and explicit, because, while the authority of the state to pass live stock inspection laws as police regulations, is beyond question, the powers of municipal corporations are strictly limited by the provisions of the state law, which may vest them with authority to pass ordinances on any particular subject.

I think I have shown by reason and authority, that such legislation is not obnoxious to any constitutional objection, when the purpose is to guard against disease, and preserve the health of our citizens; and if such legislation should result as I believe it will, in breaking the power of monopoly, and opening our markets to free competition in this most necessary article of human food, it will have accomplished a double purpose, and prove beneficial to the producer and consumer, and the cattle dealers all of whom are alike interested in such results.

"RUSTLERS."

Men Who Make a Business of Altering Cattle Brands.

A profitable and extensive western industry that has been entirely ignored in mentioning the growth and progress of this region, says a Wyoming correspondent of the *Globe Democrat*, is the changing of the brands or marks of ownership which are placed upon cattle and horses with the aid of a heated iron. The citizens who devote time and energy to this nefarious occupation are dubbed "rustlers," presumably because they are frequently forced to do some tall rustling in order to save their necks.

The life of a rustler is full of excitement and danger. He is the moonshiner of the plains, an Ishmaelite in a country where ordinarily every one is every one else's friend. If successful he becomes rich in the course of a few months. If he makes a failure of the business he is lynched or shot or sent to the penitentiary. The rustler is a thief on a gigantic scale, but his methods are radically different from the ways of the evil doers whose photographs find places in the rogue's gallery.

The fall and winter are seasons of activity for the rustler, and the vigilance of herd-owners is at this season redoubled. Now the range animals sport winter coats. The hair is long, and new brands and alterations of old ones are less noticeable than at any other time.

The rustler is an industrious "cuss," and when not preying upon the property of the cattle grower—his sworn enemy—is devising means to increase his ill-gotten bunch. When blizzards keep him housed, he studies and sketches. He draws brands, and experiments with a view to making alterations. He tries to alter a well-known mark so that men who have been familiar with it for years will not recognize the change. The rustler invariably selects an isolated locality on some large range in which to conduct his operations.

On fair days the thief sallies forth with a branding iron and increases his herd with a rapidity which must make dame nature blush for shame over her incompetency. Any sort of an iron, even an ordinary poker will answer for the purposes of the rustler, for he has become an adept in the work and can "run" a brand or alter an old one as easily as an artist makes a small sketch, or alters a finished one. "Running" a brand, by the way, is making it without the use of the regular iron—in other words, writing or drawing certain letters upon the hide of animals with a hot iron for a marking brush.

It is but the work of an instant to throw a maverick and place an ineffaceable mark of identification or ownership upon some portion of its anatomy. To make an alteration well is often quite difficult, and requires a steady hand and a keen eye.

Young Joe Ford, who is in the Laramie county jail awaiting sentence, is a typical rustler, being strong, fearless, a splendid horseman, and handy with a six-shooter. The brand changing which resulted in his incarceration was one of the cleverest conceits in the line ever brought to light. That he was detected early in his career is very fortunate for the North American Cattle company, his victim.

This concern owned among other brands the 4P, which appears thusly on the flanks of several thousand animals:



Such a change as was suggested to the mind of the brilliant and thoughtful Ford would scarcely occur to the ordinary individual, but all rascals are shrewd. The enterprising young man ran a line from the left angle of the figure around the top. Then as a finishing touch he added a tail to the P, making it an R. The new brand was called U cross R. Cowmen who had

sworn by the 4P for years could discern no resemblance between the old, familiar mark and the elaborate alteration which loomed up neatly like this:



The 71 half-circle outfit is one of the largest in the territory. They own a fine ranch and occupy a large range on the Sweetwater river, in Carbon county. In charge is a vigilant foreman, who has selected a corps of competent cowboys. The employes would as soon fight for the outfit as ride, and they lose their appetites unless a scrimmage with thieves occurs at least once a month. The brand of the ranch is engraved on their revolvers, and their hats are covered with the mystic



As stated above, their foreman is a vigilant servant. He is nifty, too, and quick as lightning with a six-shooter. He is red headed and quick-tempered, and your correspondent has seen him "draw" with only half an excuse. Well, with all his vigilance and bravery, the herd in his charge does not increase with even natural rapidity. It is all due to the pernicious activity of a meek-eyed rustler who has invented what he is pleased to term the rocking-chair brand. It is fashioned after this style:



The impudent thief simply connects the terminal points of the figures and extends the one down to the half circle.

Numerous changes as effective as the above are from time to time reported to T. B. Adams, secretary of the stock association, and R. F. Glover, secretary of the live stock commission. The rustlers are at it continually, and the loss to growers is enormous, being calculated at no less than \$100,000 annually, and this despite the fact that stock detectives are always in the field and punishment is swift and sure.

The Hon. J. M. Carey, Wyoming's delegate in congress, was for a long time previously pestered by a syndicate which persistently operated with the two-letter brand SO. By adding a letter, and making the mark SO S, they became the owners of a pretty large bunch before being enjoined.

John Slaughter, was a big-hearted old pioneer, who thought his initials JS made one of the prettiest brands carried about the prairies. It was a pretty rude awakening when he learned that some unpretentious neighbors had devised a mark called the J dollar mark, and made by drawing two perpendicular lines across his S, altering it to J\$.

The brand of the Eli-Seven Cattle company is quite original, but they regret its adoption. Here it is "before and after:"



The change is called the box brand.
CHANGED AGAIN.

An outfit which came here from Texas a few years ago had the letters LC for a brand. This was "pie" for the rustler. In a few months many an IC animal carried a cabalistic mark like this:



The patent was christened "The Twenty-Four C Brand."

Cattlemen agree that the safest plan is to have a character brand like the outline duck of Teschemacher & de Biller, the Biller, the anvil of Stein & Goodykountz, or the node of Addoms & Glover.

It is presumed that every owner will register his brand and thus acquire a legal title to the mark, but this is not compulsory, and the honest grower must protect himself as best he can.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Dec. 14.—Red son's herd of buffalo are being loaded into cars by Mr. Jones, of Kansas, for transportation to his ranch in that state. The price paid for the animals is \$8000. Many citizens were heard this morning expressing regret at the departure of all that remains of this noble animal. It was thought that the Dominion or even the local government, would take some steps to keep the only remains of the herd on Canadian territory.

TO CATTLEMEN AND BUTCHERS.

The Work of the National Association Outlined and Assistance Asked.

OFFICE OF THE BEEF PRODUCERS AND BUTCHERS NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, DALLAS, TEX., Dec. 26, 1888.

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

By direction of the executive committee of the Beef Producers and Butchers' National association, I hereby invite all cattle raisers, cattle feeders, cattle dealers and butchers in the United states who desire the re-establishment of competitive cattle markets and the enactment by the states of such prudential live stock inspection laws as will raise beef products above all suspicion of disease, to send \$5 to the secretary of the Beef Producers and Butchers' National association, at Dallas, Tex., to cover membership dues in the association for one year.

Membership dues have been placed at the small sum of \$5, to enable every one interested in the beef trade to participate in the efforts we have inaugurated to place the business of cattle raising and slaughtering on a basis determined by the natural laws of trade, and to secure to consumers absolute protection from all possibility of eating diseased meats.

Bills prepared by Col. James O. Broadhead, president of the American Bar association, will be introduced in every legislature assembling this winter, providing for state and territorial live stock inspection. Copies of these bills and Col. Broadhead's opinion, demonstrating the constitutionality of the legislation asked for, will be forwarded in a few days to parties in every state and territory who will see that the legislation desired is pushed to the greatest possible extent.

From advices received from various parts of the country I have every reason to believe that the people of the United States are fast awakening to the necessity for such legislation as will take it out of the power of the men who have notoriously acquired their millions by cornering food products, by rebates from railroads, adulterating lard and other methods alike injurious to public interest and public health, to longer monopolize the beef trade of the United States.

It affords me pleasure to state that prominent cattlemen, who have large interests in various portions of the west and who have never heretofore been identified with our cattle associations, nor with efforts previously made for the benefit of the cattle industry, have already joined our association and given it their unqualified and enthusiastic support.

All indications point toward the complete success of the efforts that we are now making to liberate the cattle industry from the power of the combine which has depressed cattle value without cheapening their products to consumers, and if our association is very generally supported by those interested in the beef trade, our success will be complete, notwithstanding the fact that the corrupting power of money may be used to control papers and to influence men against us who by every reason of interest and honor should be identified with our cause.

If every one interested in this great movement will subscribe the small amount of \$5 at once the work outlined can be successfully carried out.

While we will use no corruption fund to accomplish our purpose, at the same time it is requisite for our success that we have a fund sufficiently large to compass the legitimate expenses attending work of this character.

The movement we have inaugurated in the interest of the people of the entire country should be supported by all who are not connected or controlled by the beef monopoly, and I would earnestly ask every one who desires to see the cattle industry once more prosperous and prices obtained for cattle determined by the law of supply and demand, and wholesome beef secured at reasonable prices for the mechanics, laborers and wage-workers of the nation as well as for the millionaires, to use their influence to secure members for our association.

I would call the special attention of the butchers of the United States to the importance of sustaining our organization. If we are successful they may hope to continue their legitimate business and be enabled to provide for themselves and families. If we fail, it is but a question of time when the butchers will have to abandon their independent and honorable trade and become meat cutters for Armour, Swift, Hammond and Morris. To the cattlemen who have not yet succumbed to the depressing influences which have been brought to bear on the cattle industry by the beef combine, I would say that if you support us with membership subscriptions to such an extent as to enable us to prosecute our work in your interest you may confidently rely upon a return of the prosperity formerly enjoyed during the time when your investments paid satisfactory returns. If you fail to aid us, you may reasonably expect to join the ranks of the thousands of honest and honorable men who have lost their fortunes acquired by years of hard toil owing to the pernicious methods of the beef monopoly.

The stock farmers and feeders who control the major portion of the beef product of the United States are earnestly urged to unite with us in support of measures which will prove of benefit to them. The breeders of thoroughbred and high-grade cattle have suffered owing to the present artificial condition of the cattle trade to a greater extent in proportion to their holdings than have the owners of cattle who are unable, owing to the depressed condition of their business, to purchase bulls to grade up their herds at prices justified by investments made by breeding. The farmer whose corn is used for feeding purposes is also a sufferer, by reason of the low prices paid by the beef combine for fat cattle. The merchants, bankers, and in fact, the entire commercial interests of the nation are being seriously injured by the unnatural depression in the cattle business and should aid us to secure legislation requisite to re-establish competitive cattle markets and restore the general prosperity of all business interests which are intimately connected with the cattle industry of the nation. If the centralization of the beef trade of the United States is to continue, it will only be a short time when the cattle receipts at the market controlled by the combine will reach 25,000 head a day, and even the semblance of other markets pass away forever. It is in the power of the Chicago beef syndicate to secure cut rates of freight by concentrating shipments over round-about railroads, thus securing benefits in transporting their products, which enables them to defy all competition. To the sixty-million people of the United States, I would say that we desire such safeguards thrown around the beef trade of the nation as will place directly in the hands of the people, who are to be injured or benefited, the control of inspection which will secure wholesome beef in all markets. We believe that the demand for beef would be largely increased, whenever local inspectors in all towns and cities, condemn all meat that does not come from animals inspected by them alive, and found to be healthy. Consumers on an average are paying as much for beef to-day as they did at a time when cattle were fully a third higher than at present. We can confidently assure the beef consumers of the nation that by their help we can secure the enactment by the states of such live stock inspection laws, as will restore the beef trade to natural conditions tending to reduce prices to them when cattle sell for low prices in the market centres of the country and will secure them beyond all question thoroughly wholesome beef.

Relying on the intelligence and patriotism of the people of the United States, we call on them, one and all, to petition the legislatures of their respective states and territories to pass the state live stock inspection laws which will be introduced under the auspices of our association in every legislature assembling this winter.

Reliance may be placed on the fact that we are thoroughly in earnest, and will use every honorable means to accomplish the work we have undertaken, the success of which will prove a benefit, not only to the cattle industry, but also to the people of the entire country. C. C. SLAUGHTER, President Beef Producers and Butchers' National Association.

SPAYING.

Why It Should Be Performed.

The country is overstocked with scrub cattle. The scrub bulls are castrated every year and make good beef and sell at a profit. But the scrub heifers, unfortunately, are either bred or sold for barely the cost of raising them two or three years.

In spaying heifers, then, we may accomplish two things of financial value to owners and the country at large, viz: Diminish if not end the production of scrub cattle, (thereby gradually influencing the raising of better stock); and second, the transformation of practically valueless heifers into valuable beasts of market.

It is true that at present spayed heifers though they sell incomparably better than open ones, do not yet command quite the price of steers. This it would seem is because they are not what is termed export cattle. But should the country universally spay surplus heifers, and spay young to afford them better and longer opportunity to grow larger and heavier, and thus make to some extent standard beef subjects, why should they not become export cattle? Practical stockmen may see some obstacles in the way with which I am unacquainted. But it seems to me that the quality and increase of weight of spayed heifers would tend to that result.

Export or no export, however, the facts herein related demonstrate to me that it is advisable to spay even in the present condition of live stock markets.

METHODS OF OPERATION.

Of the three modes of spaying, only one deserves explanation for the task at hand. That is the one BY THE FLANK. The other two methods I will only mention briefly. One is by the vagina (canal going to the womb) and is practicable only at a certain age. It is especially useful in spaying milch cows. The other is by making an incision through the abdomen (belly) a few inches in front of the udder directly in the median line. To perform this way, the heifer's hind legs are lifted high above the operator's head by means of pulleys or a long lever attached to a beam or something else, and ropes fastened below the hock or about the ankles. This method necessitates tight suture of the wound on account of the pressure and weight of the bowels upon it when the animal regains its feet. There results too often from this an inflammation—hence, exudation in the body and frequently death. If sutures are not tight a rupture is often the result, making an ugly enlargement.

SPAYING BY THE FLANK.—I cannot here give all the reasons why this method is the most successful if properly adhered to. Having spayed in the three ways mentioned, under a variety of circumstances at owner's homes, I have come to the conclusion that for heifers it is superior to others. This is emphasized by the usual condition of existence of heifers and their surroundings and care in the west. Under the section entitled "Success and Failures" will be found the conditions necessary for the best results.



Figure 2. Spaying Chute or Stall with Stanchion.

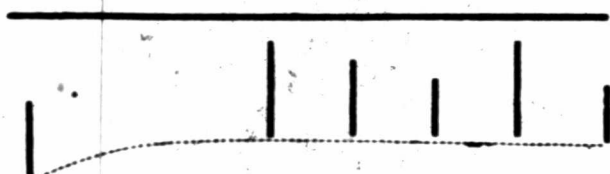
1. Entrance of the chute.
2. Third long post.
3. Four bars to hold animal
4. Stanchion bars that close on the neck.
5. Fence forming left side of chute.

A. How to hold heifers.—This point should never be neglected. Heifers thrown roughly or badly held exhaust their breathing, causes bruises and the operation is unnecessarily long, painful and dangerous. In figure 2 will be seen the representation of a chute that I improvised to spay heifers at the laboratory. It is simple and may be constructed by any one. If new lumber be used it will cost about seventy-five cents.

The above chute was constructed as follows:

I chose a place by the side of a high board fence (with planks closely joined and perpendicular). This fence constitutes the left side of the chute. (The side of a building solid without holes or cracks would do as well). Now at two feet three inches from this fence are set solidly into the ground all in a line, three sound posts about five and one-half feet above the surface. Further to the north is another post of same length, but about four or five feet from the fence. Between the second and third posts are set two short ones coming only two feet four inches above the ground. Thus in facing the fence the appearance of the posts planted is as this diagram shows—the long dashes representing the long posts and the short dashes the two short ones:

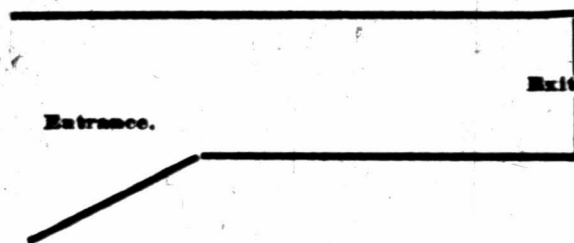
BOARD FENCE.



The distance between the first and second long posts is two feet four inches from the second to the third and long post, four feet two inches; and from the third and fourth long posts, six feet. The two short posts are about equal distances between the second and third long ones. Those posts are closely boarded, both sides from the first to the third long posts, and only three planks inside from the third long to the last.

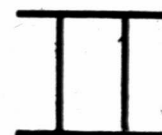
Thus the boarded chute gives the following diagram of its ground plan:

BOARD FENCE.



As will be seen in figure 2 the boarding varies in height from the first to the last post. Between the two first long ones it goes to about the top of the posts; between the second and third long ones it goes as high as the short posts only, or two feet four inches high, whilst the third to the fourth have three or four planks inside in the manner given above.

At the exit or right end of the chute is a stanchion made of two oak bars set four inches apart, with bolts in a solid base. Both bars are movable and open large. When closed they look as follows:

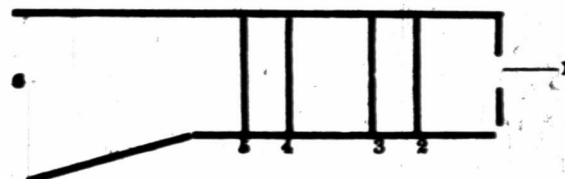


and when open look thus:



The stanchion is to close on the neck during the operation, and when this is over with, it is opened and the calf passes through.

The cross bars that hold the subject in position (without any injury) are four in number. One above and close to the neck, one behind the front legs to support the chest, one across the belly in front of the hind legs, and one just behind the hind legs opposite the thighs. The ground plan of the chute with bars looks thus:



No. 1 points to the stanchion and exit; No. 2, the bars above the neck; No. 3, the bar across the chest behind the front legs; No. 4, the bar across the belly in front of the hind legs; and No. 5, the bar behind the hind legs; No. 6, the entrance. The two last bars are on a level with one another. To get the exact position of the bars we placed a two-year-old heifer in position and marked with pencil the places where the holes should be, and then we put a yearling and did likewise. Those two sets of holes were made for the bars—one for large and the other for smaller stock. The bars are so situated as to press on the body firmly.*

*NOTE.—This chute is made to spay on the right flank. For left flank reverse the construction all through.

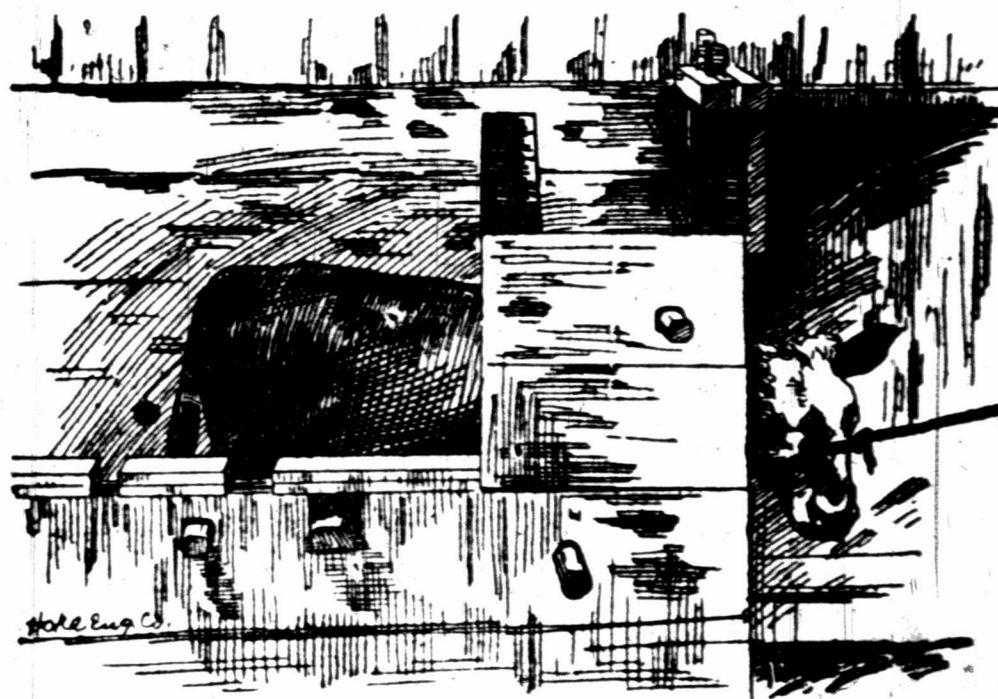


Figure 3. Calf in Stall Ready for the Operation.

B. The bars being pulled out, the heifer is driven into the stall, secured in the stanchion and the bars put back in position. The head and tail are held firmly by helpers. Then comes the surgical part.

1st. The surgeon has a handy pair of shears, a keen-edged knife, (Farmer Miles' Spaying Knife preferred) curved blade scissors about ten or twelve inches long, heavy curved spaying needles and heavy thread—say waxed hemp. He gets a space sheared three inches wide and five or six inches long, beginning in the middle and at the top of the flank going downwards. Then an incision is made steadily through the skin and muscles from the top of the flank, about equal distance between the last rib and the hip-bone, extending down between three and one-half to four and one-half inches long. Frequently the operator cuts blood vessels which spurt lively, but soon stop when the wound is closed.

The muscles being cut through there remains the peritoneum (lining membrane

of the abdomen) to be punctured and torn open before the hand can penetrate and get in contact with the viscera. This is done with the finger nails or very carefully with the knife.

2d. Now in spaying in the right side the right hand is oiled with carbolized oil, inserted into the body and finds the ovaries (so-called female prides) hanging each side of the rectum (last gut). These being held one after another, the left hand introduces the long scissors and cuts them off one by one.

The ovaries are found to vary in size from that of a small pecan nut to that of a shelled English walnut and even larger. They feel dense and much like male testicles.

3d. The lips of the wound are drawn loosely together by suture, through skin and muscles, leaving a small aperture at the lower point to allow flow of matter.*

SUCCESS AND FAILURES.

There may be total failures caused by death; partial failures caused by general sickness, abscesses, fistulas, bruises and injuries of various kinds; and another sort of partial failures due to heifers coming in heat or even getting with calf after the operation. Therefore, to obtain the BEST POSSIBLE results the following conditions should be respected:

- 1st. Spay the animals young—four, five, six or eight months old. Before three months the ovaries are not always sufficiently developed.
- 2d. Be sure that the heifers have not been served.
- 3d. Pen up the animals the day before and leave them some hours without food or water—say all night.
- 4th. Have ready a strong, common sense chute or stall. See Fig. 2.
- 5th. Avoid running down and exhausting the subjects.
- 6th. Do not allow spayed heifers to go out at once in a cold rain, especially if they have had the misfortune of being heated.
- 7th. The operation should not be undertaken in dark ignorance. One should study first the anatomy of the parts. Avoidable errors are sometimes committed by those who get excited from want of knowledge.
- 8th. A bull should not be allowed with spayed heifers before one or two weeks after the operation.
- 9th. Pay attention to the wounds after the operation and keep clean.

It occurs sometimes that a spayed heifer gives signs of being in heat or accepts



Figure 4. Incision in the Right Flank.

the male. This heat is also shown in the steer even more frequently. Neither occurrence, however, is sufficiently pronounced or common to be an objection to spaying or castration.

Sometimes also, but very rarely, a spayed heifer gives birth to a calf. This may be due to a mistake in spaying, or the fact that the female was already pregnant from a recent covering, or possibly became pregnant from a covering soon after the operation in a case where eggs (or ova) had gone to the womb, having left the ovaries before these had been cut off.

This remarkable thing is not more so than that of males which have successfully covered soon after castration.



Figure 5. Right Hand in the Body Searching for the Ovaries. Long Curved Scissors in the Left Hand.

However, in certain conditions, a mistake may be unconsciously made by the best of operators and a heifer fail to become sterile. This is extremely rare.

A FEW STATISTICS.

This is a brief exposition of various cases under a variety of circumstances and conditions, given for the purpose of showing the best conditions and best method of

operation as well as the bad ones, and the financial gains or losses, according to the means employed:

Year	Season	No of cases	Operator	Method	Deaths reported	Remarks
1887	Fall (Sept. & Oct.)	130	P. Paquin	Flank	Six	The deaths occurred in those exposed to a cold severe rainy weather immediately after operation. They had been more or less seriously run, heated and bruised—having then no stall.
1886	November	18	P. Paquin	Flank	None	Operated under good circumstances. One case was found with calf during the operation. Suture of the wound had to be made tight. Inflammation set in. Operation done in stall and in good condition.
1887	Spring and fall	50	P. Paquin	Belly	Five	
1888	Spring	95	P. Paquin	Flank	None	
1888	Spring	150	T. J. Turner (Mexico)	Flank	One	Death due to neglect of the wound and allowing access to flies. Operation under good circumstances.

Now it will be seen by the above that the conditions attendant on the operation are solely responsible for the deaths. Of the two hundred and fifty-eight spayed by the flank in proper condition only one death occurred and this through neglect of the wound by the proprietor. On the other hand there were eleven deaths of the one hundred and seventy spayed under adverse conditions—including the fifty spayed by the belly. I might give over two hundred more cases spayed by the flank in good condition and not a single death occurred. Indeed, with a chute and under favorable circumstances, I have sufficient statistics to show that less than one-half of one per cent. of deaths occur—i. e., not one head per two hundred.

Other brief statistical notes giving comparative value and weight of open and spayed heifers and steers.

Number	Breed	Sex	Age	Open Spayed or Castrated	Comparative weight of open and spayed, etc., about one year after operation	Remarks
1	Shorthorn	Female	Two	Open	895	The property of Mr. Charles Turner, of Columbia, Mo. Their food was grass, and last winter only wheat straw. No grain.
1	Grade (Hereford and Shorthorn)	"	"	Spayed	810	
1	"	"	"	"	825	The property of Mr. Charles Turner, of Columbia, Mo. Their food was grass, and last winter only wheat straw. No grain.
1	Shorthorn	Male	"	Castrated	875	
					955	
Respective weight of open heifers, spayed ones, and steers					1505 1700 1890	
Gained by spaying					285 1790	
Excess of weight of steers over spayed heifers					40	

This table shows that the two spayed heifers out-weighed the two open ones of the same age by two hundred and eighty-five pounds and that the steers weighed only forty pounds more than the spayed animals notwithstanding that those steers were castrated younger and consequently had much more time to grow in this favorable condition.

Now open heifers at this writing are bought by local butchers at two and one-half cents. Spayed heifers at three cents. But suppose that only two and one-half cents were paid for either kind of stock, what difference would there be? It would be thus: Two open heifers 1505 lbs., at 2½¢ \$37 62½¢; two spayed heifers 1790 lbs., at 2½¢ \$44 75 making \$7.13 more for the two spayed heifers. But it being the case that even at home, spayed heifers sell at three cents we would realize as a matter of fact \$53.70 for 1790 live weight, or \$16.08 more for the two spayed than the open ones. Stockmen tell me that in large markets three-quarters and sometimes even one cent more is paid for spayed than for open cattle. This brings the heifers spayed when yearlings past, to very nearly the value of the steers castrated much younger and which as I said had better chances. None of these animals were ever fed corn or any grain. All last winter they were fed on wheat straw only.

I do not forget that the open heifers were pure Shorthorns, and that the spayed ones half Shorthorns. But the comparative weight of each kind of stock under the same condition from one to two years seems nearly alike. It will be seen in the above table that the thoroughbred Shorthorn steer weighed more than their grade brothers of the same age—having been in exactly the same condition the year around. This fact, if it holds good in females, would tend to increase still the value of spaying, since in the heifers, the Shorthorns, notwithstanding their purity of breed, are far below their grade spayed sisters.

However, as said before, we expect to continue the experiments more fully, taking into account weight before spaying as well as after, and age, breed and various modes of feeding.

Hoping that the farmers and stock raisers of our country may find some useful information in these imperfect but sincere endeavors,

I remain very respectfully,
PAUL PAQUIN, M. D., V. S., State Veterinarian of Missouri.
—Bulletin No. 3, Missouri Agricultural College Experimental Station.

*NOTE.—There are many fine details of the operation more or less useful to operators and too long and technical to enumerate here. Cattle with large paunch should always be spayed in the right flank. Either side for the young animal.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

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

THE STOCK GROWER.

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

THE STOCK GROWER COMPANY.

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

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

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

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

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

ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION.

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

Only Journal devoted exclusively to the stock growing, feed farming and commercial interests of the Southwest. We give the cattle news of the range country.

Endorsed by every cattle association and representative ranchman in the southwest.

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

Official Paper of the Lincoln County Stock Association.

Official Paper of the San Miguel County Stock Association.

Official Paper of the Dona Ana County Stock Association.

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

Official Paper of the Canadian River Live Stock Association.

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

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

Officers and Members of the Live Stock Sanitary Commission of Arizona.

A. J. CHANDLER, Secretary and Veterinary Surgeon, A. T.
ISAAC N. TOWN, Calabasas, A. T.
THOS. HALLECK, Signal, A. T.
WILL C. BARNES, St Joseph, A. T.
N. B. BOWERS, Prescott, A. T.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1888.

SOUTHWEST STOCK NOTES.

Short Items Relative to Stock and Stockmen of the Southwest.

The Eddy-Bissell Cattle company, of Seven Rivers, sold last week in the Chicago market 313 753-lb. cows at \$2.50 per cwt.

Many of the range cattlemen disgusted with the eastern markets, and the men who manipulate sales there, are sending their steers to the feeders in Kansas and Missouri.

Captain J. G. Clancy, the sheep raiser of Puerto de Luna, who refused 14 cents a pound for his wool crop of 49,000 pounds last summer, has just sold the entire clip at 18 3/4 cents.

The Gale Bros. cut and stacked 141 tons of hay on their Vermejo ranch this season and sold the same for \$12 per ton, in the stack, to the Maxwell Land Grant company.—Raton Range.

Rain and snow have been so heavy in much of northern Arizona that the cattlemen find difficulty in riding over the ranges on account of the great expanse of mud. Cattle are, however, in good condition.

The bill which was introduced last winter to create the Lincoln land district to comprise Lincoln county, this territory, has again been introduced in congress. There is some probability of its passage.

An Arizona cowboy by the name of Meadows, sends out an all-world challenge, for either \$500 or \$1,000, that he is the boss roper of the 19th century. The experiment is to be made on either three or five steers.

The Gebhard Cattle company, of the San Simon valley, is investigating the practicability of boring artesian wells between Lordsburgh and the river so as to give the cattle wider range. Grass is good enough back from the stream, but there is no water.

Beat county, Colorado, is having a world of trouble with its townsites. Many of them were located with Missouri Home Guard scrip, which the secretary of the Interior holds is not valid for that purpose. He has consequently cancelled the entries of the townsites of Chivington, Eads, Arlington, Galeeta, Towner, Arden and Wilde.

The delinquent claimants of the so-called Beale's grant, about which this paper has had much to say, and which has shown the superlative gall of their pretensions to ownership of the tract they claim, have now begun suit in the U. S. court at Denver to eject the Maxwell grant owners.

Cattle in southern Arizona are reported to be doing well now, the heavy rains and mild weather having benefited all localities. Beef shipments to the California market are beginning, though the demand from that quarter is not yet great enough to absorb the steers that are now fit for killing.

Some of our ranchmen will plant sorghum on their places next season, being prompted to this action by the success of one or two who raised the plant with success in the territory last season. It is almost an assured fact that sorghum will thrive readily in this climate, and should next year further prove its adaptability, it is sure to become one of our chief crops for winter feed.

Mr. C. F. Howell and E. Chalk got back Tuesday from California, where they had been with a shipment of cattle. They struck a full market and down prices, but were fortunate in getting through without a loss. Mr. Howell thinks from the number of cattle now being held and fed to put on the market in the spring, there will be no market there for range cattle for some time to come.—Deming Headlight.

Upon the death of the bronzed-faced Colorow, the Ute chief with whom many cattlemen had a passing acquaintance, some of the younger members of the band mounted ponies and rode to the ranges, where some thirty or forty of the best horses were shot, the Indian belief being that the spirits of the horses accompany the spirit of the chief to the happy hunting grounds. Colorow was over seventy years of age.

Cattle taken to the Cherokee strip from New Mexico and Colorado the past season are doing well, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding. The season has been mild, and though the fall came in upon one of the driest summers known in that locality, yet stock has come through to date in fine fix. If the weather in that country is not too severe in January the chances of loss there of cattle are reduced to a minimum.

The question to be settled by the government in initial experiment with reservoirs in the arid area is: Where to put reservoirs that water may be most easily conducted to them, most easily held, and most safely and effectively discharged; how to secure irrigation evenly of the tracts of land under the ditches leading from the reservoir, and how much water is needed to irrigate 100,000 acres in one place as compared with 100,000 acres in another place.

The Ryan Bros., of Montana, who have been heavy buyers of New Mexico and Presidio county, Texas, steers the past three years, have recently bought 3,000 two and three-year-olds of E. L. Gage, of Fort Davis, Texas. These gentlemen are great bears in talk but they never fail to cinch a contract for a good class of steers. They have made their purchase early, as they understand that the spring demand from the northern country is likely to jump prices considerably.



Theo. F. White tells the Wilcox Stockman that his company will, in the spring, drive three or four thousand steers and yearling heifers from the Sulphur Valley to their Graham county range. The heifers, to the number of about 1,500 head, will be spayed when they arrive at the maturing range. He does not believe in spaying old cows, believing a better plan to be, (when the ancient bovines have arrived at an age when "rustling" for a living is a hard task for them), to wean their calves as soon as the latter are old enough to make their own living, thus giving the cows an opportunity to fatten, when they can be sold for beef. The Chiricahu company will adopt this plan, and next summer will take the calves from several hundred head of their oldest cows and wean them by confining them in a pasture for several weeks.

The rustlers Abbott, Beale, Gorman and Nichols who were arrested in the Panhandle country being implicated in stock thieving, were, upon examination, bound over to the grand jury by the Texas justice of the peace. Strong evidence was adduced to fix three charges against James Gorman, three against Sam Abbott, three against Mike Beale and one against "Red" or Mat Nichols, all for specific theft of cattle from the Capitol company, in Dallam county, and one charge against Nichols for robbery at Texline. Bonds were fixed in the cases at different figures, sufficient to guarantee their presence at the session of the grand jury in May next; but only in the case of Sam Abbott was bond given. His three charges were weighed at \$500 each for the two first and \$750 for the third, which he gave, the others remaining in jail as yet.

Advices to the Stock Grower from Silver City the early part of this week say A. L. McAfee was shot and instantly killed on the Georgetown road, about five miles east of Fort Bayard, on the night of the 23rd. McAfee was going to Silver City,

leading a horse from the Lassater ranch, when he was met by the Hudson brothers, who were employed at the ranch, and were returning there from that place, where they had been summoned as witnesses against George F. Patrick and the McAfee brothers. The ranch property has been some time in litigation, and the parties were the representatives of the two claimants. The Hudsons questioned the right of McAfee as to the possession of the horse. Hot words ensued and the shooting commenced. One of the Hudson brothers was shot in the neck and McAfee was shot in the head. He was left lying dead by the roadside, and the wounded man was taken to the military hospital at Fort Bayard. He died the 24th.

One of the benefits enjoyed by members of the Northern N. M. Stockgrowers' association is the thorough system of inspection employed, both as to live stock shipped out of the country or passing through on the trail, and also of cattle slaughtered by the local butchers. All butchers in the territory are required by law to keep a record of all cattle slaughtered by them and also to keep the hides at least thirty days after being removed from the animal. The association inspector makes regular trips to the different slaughterhouses and makes a thorough inspection of the hides before they are shipped away. He also visits at stated intervals the different railroad headquarters, where the hides of cattle killed on the railroad are kept, and all those belonging to association members are duly reported by him and the schedule rate for same collected from the railroad company, and paid to the respective owners. From the inspector's report it is certain that very many times the amount of the inspection expenses are saved to the association, and those few cattlemen in the country who refuse to join the association or for any reason have left the same, are pursuing a very short sighted policy.—Springer Stockman.

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.

Condition of the Territories.

The prospect of action being taken by congress in the near future in reference to the admission of certain of the territories to statehood renders of interest the following information regarding their population and economic condition, taken from the report of the secretary of the interior.

The territories show a general increase in population and a general improvement. No census of Alaska has been made, but the governor estimates the population at a total of 49,850. The valuation of the real and personal property is placed at \$25,000,000.

The census of Arizona shows a population of 83,000. The aggregate value of taxable property in the territory is estimated at \$75,000,000.

Dakota's increase of population from 135,000 in 1880 to over 600,000 in 1888 is unprecedented in a single territory. The assessment roll of the territory aggregates \$161,420,974 for 1888, not including railroad property with a valuation of \$40,000,000, as it is taxed upon gross earnings. The actual wealth of the territory is \$320,000,000. The bonded indebtedness is \$1,008,000, bearing interest from 4 to 6 per cent. The total mileage of the territory is 4334 miles. In 1887 62,553,499 bushels of wheat were raised, an amount much greater than the product of this cereal in any state. The finest of wheat can be raised here for an average of cost of 35c per bushel. The total in bushels of the following grains was: Oats, 43,267,478; corn, 24,511,726; barley, 6,400,568, and flax 9,910,944.

The present population of Idaho is 100,000, and the property valuation is \$21,288,000. Mining is the principal industry and the total mineral production for 1887 was \$8,905,136.

The population of Montana is 140,000, and the property is valued at \$67,000,000, which does not include mining properties. The aggregate value of the products is placed at \$47,000,000. The wool crop is valued at \$1,000,000.

New Mexico demands irrigation in order to render the lands available, 67,000,000 acres out of the 79,000,000 needing irriga-

tion. The population is now 175,000, and the property is valued at \$43,151,920.

The population of Utah is about 210,000. The taxable property is about \$46,379,000. The most encouraging sign of improvement in Utah is the organizations of business men, regardless of their religious or political opinions.

The population of Washington Territory is about 167,982, and the assessed valuation of the property is \$84,621,182. The forests of the territory furnished 320,000,900 feet of lumber, 69,000,000 laths and 50,000,000 shingles, and the total capacity of the saw mills is 1,048,669,000 feet.

The population of Wyoming is about 85,000.—From Bradstreet's.

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, 17 1/4 hands high, and weighs 1300 lbs. He was sired by Green's Hamiltonian, record, 2:23 3/4. 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 14, 1888.
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts.....	\$228,204 09
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured.....	6,858 06
United States bonds to secure circulation.....	25,000 00
Other stocks bonds and mortgages.....	12,558 06
Due from approved reserve agents.....	64,810 13
Due from other National banks.....	136,673 90
Due from State banks and bankers.....	8,378 79
Real estate, furniture and fixtures.....	36,707 47
Current expenses and taxes paid.....	11,216 21
Premiums paid.....	361 06
Checks and other cash items.....	4,664 48
Bills of other banks.....	22,106 00
Fractional paper currency, nickles and pennies.....	216 16
Specie.....	25,417 75
Legal tender notes.....	9,134 00
Redemption fund with U. S. treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation).....	1,125 00
Total.....	\$653,430 73

Capital stock paid in.....	\$100,000 00
Surplus fund.....	40,000 00
Undivided profits.....	15,929 90
National bank notes outstanding.....	22,500 00
Individual deposits subject to check.....	\$228,066 73
Demand certificates of deposit.....	99,146 71
Due to other National banks.....	147,628 66
Due to state banks and bankers.....	158 74
Total.....	\$653,430 73

TERritory of NEW MEXICO, } ss.
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. REYNOLDS, 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. REYNOLDS,
N. S. BELDEN,
Directors.

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.

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

THE STOCK GROWER.

LAS VEGAS, NEW MEXICO.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1888.

PERSONAL.

Items of Interest Relating to Stock Growing People.

Isaac H. Knox, the late president of the East St. Louis National stock yards, died on the 23rd instant from pneumonia, after an illness of four days.

Jefferson Reynolds, who is active and zealous in promoting the interests of the cattle growers as against the absorptive power of the big four, will leave Las Vegas for a trip through the east on the 3rd proximo.

Henry Gray, who looks after Mr. Waddingham's interests in the Indian Territory, spent Friday in Las Vegas, going from here to the Bell ranch. He reports cattle in good condition on the Cherokee Strip, though should cold weather prevail in January the reduction of the herds would be severe.

W. F. Metcalf, manager of the Estancia grant and cattle property, has been giving considerable attention to mining matters the past two months. He is attending to Mr. J. P. Whitney's interests in connection with the Santa Rita copper mines, in Grant county, where he will shortly put 150 men to work in taking out ore.

Congressman Laird, of Nebraska, who was the settlers' friend in congress and who worked heroically for the cattlemen's and settlers' interests when they were so savagely attacked by Commissioner Sparks, it is reported, is dying at Eureka Springs, Arkansas, where he went immediately after the election greatly broken in health and suffering from insomnia.

J. Scott Robertson, who formerly managed the Hereford breeding farm of Fowler & Son, at Maple Hill, Kansas, and who made the herd one of the most conspicuous in point of excellence in the United States, called on the Stock Grower during the week. Mr. Robertson is now a citizen of New Mexico being associated with Mr. Clifton of the Maxwell grant company. Mr. Robertson is enjoying the holidays at the Hot Springs with his family.

The two visitors from New Mexico, T. B. Catron and W. L. Rynersen, had also a long interview with Harrison. They painted a very dark picture of affairs in that territory, and said that the government there now resembled the old carpetbag tactics toward the southern states. They also stated that the United States officials had been guilty of blackmailing citizens in connection with securing land titles, and that out of 1000 prosecutions for alleged taxolality in land transactions only one had been found that was unjust and wrong. They told the president-elect that all the offices were now in the hands of non-residents and that the people were demanding that the new administration appoint only citizens of the territory to official positions. The present policy produced anemicness and drove capital and the better class of citizens out of New Mexico.—*Press Dispatch*.

Neil Price, of Williamsville, Ill., stock raiser, was at the Grand Pacific yesterday, having just returned from South America, where he disposed of quite a quantity of stock at a losing figure because of the roundabout ways and delays in getting to Buenos Ayres. There were long waits at St. Thomas, Barbadoes and Rio de Janeiro, being tied up ten days at the latter place, where the transfers take place to an English steamer Italian emigrants are crowding into South America. Mr. Price said, the steamer City of Rome, which ran between New York and Liverpool, having been purchased by an Italian company for the specific purpose of taking emigrants to South America. Buenos Ayres was the Chicago or New York of all the South American republics, and Mr. Price thinks more money can be made in taking fast horses there than from any other kind of stock. Running horses must beat the best French and English runners and trotting horses the best Russian breeds. The new importations must also eclipse the best records of some good American horses now there, such as Georgetown, pacer, record 2:10 1/2; Endymion, Sir Roger, record 2:23; Middleton, Jr., 2:25; Crazy Maid, 2:30; Gilbreth Maid, 2:26; Pickwick, 2 3/4 (lately sold for \$33,000); Green Girl, 2:31; and Ladada, on whom a great deal of money was changing hands.—*Chicago Tribune*.

The Kansas City Market.

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, Dec. 28, 1888.

Special to the Stock Grower.

This being Christmas week transactions in all classes of stock has been on a restricted scale. There was no strictly prime stock in the market. Medium and common quality stock were the rule. The run of rangers has ceased, there being only a few cannors in this week which sold from \$1.70 to \$2.00. There is no improvement in prices to note. The Chicago buyers are performing their annual works of charity and do not care to bid strongly for cattle during the holidays. Chicago reports less than one-half as many cattle received this week as last, yet there is no improvement in prices in that market.

ROSE.

"I was trouble with an eruption on my face, which was a source of constant annoyance when I wished to appear in company. After using ten bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the humor entirely disappeared." —Mary M. Wood, 40 Adams St., Lowell, Mass.

The Live-Stock Market of 1888.

AS SEEN FROM THE CHICAGO YARDS—CATTLE.

The hopes indulged by the trade a year ago that 1888 would see a materially decreased supply of cattle and a general and pronounced enchantment of values have not been fully realized. Instead of the looked for decrease the records in the secretary's office at the Union Stock Yards show the number of cattle received to have been in round numbers 300,000 head in excess of the greatest total ever previously recorded, which was the 2,382,003 head for 1887, this year's arrivals reaching the magnificent aggregate of 2,600,000 head. This is an average of 212,000 head per month, 50,000 per week, and a daily average of over 8,000 head.

That in the face of such receipts as these there should be any radical advance on the ruinously low prices of last year was not to be expected. But despite the greatly augmented supplies the choicer grades of beef cattle have commanded substantially better prices than last year, the average gain being about 50c per cwt. It is safe to say we would not have had the satisfaction of recording this advance but for the fact of a materially diminished supply of prime corn-fed cattle.

The partial failure of the corn crops for the year 1886 and 1887 and the resulting high price of corn during the first nine months of this year caused a marked deterioration in the average quality of the receipts and a wider difference between the selling value of common and choice grades. Of the latter there was often a positive scarcity, while of the former it may almost be said that there was not a day during the twelve months when the offerings did not exceed the legitimate requirements of the trade. Hence it is that while well-bred and properly fattened cattle have advanced as above noted the "scrub" has had a hard struggle to keep even with the low water mark of 1887; and right here we may note as a fact worthy of the most thoughtful consideration of stock raisers, that more and more every year is the demand running to the improved breeds to the neglect of the scrub. Hence it is that we see a steadily widening chasm between the selling value of the two classes. This rarely is less than \$2.50 per cwt. and not infrequently amounts to \$3.00 per cwt.

A feature of the market that has attracted general attention and provoked much comment was the free marketing of *she* cattle. Never before in the history of the trade has the proportion of cows and heifers to the total number of cattle received been even approximately as large as during the last six months. This apparent anxiety of farmers to go out of the cattle-raising business would seem to indicate a belief on their part that there is to be no change in the tide of the market. But the wiser heads see "the good time coming," and are putting themselves in shape to make the most of it. A "boom" in the cattle business is as certain as is any future event, and this unaccountable hurrying to the shambles of the she stock of the country but hastens its advent. We venture the prediction that the average of prices of the present month (leaving Christmas stock out of the account) is the lowest that will be known for some years.

The year 1888 has been more profitable to the trade generally than were the two that immediately precede it. The fluctuations in values have neither been as frequent nor as violent as in most former years, and as the trend of the market has been slightly upward it is safe to assume that a majority of growers are able to show a slight balance on the right side of the ledger. This certainly is the case with Texas and western ranchmen. Although the receipts of range cattle have been slightly in excess of last year's very large total the quality was so good that the shippers and dressed-beef firms could use a much larger proportion than here-

before, and as a result prices averaged fully 50c per cwt. higher than last season. Here, as with native cattle, the present year's experience has demonstrated most forcibly the wisdom of introducing improved blood.

The extreme range of prices was \$1 to \$7, and, strange to say, those extremes met on the same day. A bunch of scraggy old cows was closed out to a canning establishment at the inside figure, while a drove of fancy Herefords averaging 1,535 lbs. went over the scales at \$7. There was no week during the year when extra heaves went below \$4.75 to \$5, though there were weeks at a time in 1887 when \$4 to \$4.25 bought the choicest cattle the country afforded. The best grades of Montana cattle brought \$4.75 to \$5.25 at the opening of the season, but the market soon settled down around \$4.25 to \$4.50, where it remained with slight variations to the close.

HOGS.

Uniformly good prices have prevailed throughout the year 1888. At no time within the twelve months have prices been at a point that did not leave a fair margin for profit to the producer. Even at the comparatively high prices for corn, which resulted from the short crops for 1886 and 1887, there was profit in raising hogs, and take the year through it is safe to say that no other branch of agriculture has proved as remunerative. To the drover also the returns have been more satisfactory than in any recent year. This is explained by the fact that the receipts have been more evenly distributed than ever before. There have been no such tremendous runs of stock for a day or for a week, with the inevitable collapse of prices, as we have seen it in the past, and through which were swept away in the twinkling of an eye the slow accumulations of months. Compare this year's figures, which show 267,715 head to have been the smallest and 584,734 head the largest number recorded for one month, with the figures for 1885; when the arrivals varied from 345,727 for August to 1,019,226 for November.

Producers have made money and so have drovers; and (despite their protestations to the contrary and the uncompromisingly berish attitude they have assumed) packers also have not fared badly. Prices were highest in September, reaching \$6.65, and lowest in March, when the best of the offerings went over the scales at \$5.40 to \$5.50. During the first eight months of the year the quality of the hogs was rather poor. The partial failure of the corn crop for the previous two years made that staple scarce and dear, and farmers were so reluctant to feed it out that the quality of the receipts for the period named fell not a little below the average. Since the beginning of autumn, however, rapid improvement has been noted, and the November and December receipts were of a quality equal to the best ever seen in the market at any stage of the season. From the tables published below it will be seen that the number received is 600,000 head less than for 1887. This is a serious decline, but is not altogether unexpected. To those who watch the current of events it has been apparent for some years past that the rate of growth the trade had made up to 1880 (for which year the arrivals reached 7,059,355 head) could not be maintained.

The opening of packing houses at a score or more of interior points could not have any other result than that shown by the decline in the receipts at Chicago that has been in progress since 1880. And we may as well reconcile ourselves to the stern fact that what we have lost and are losing will never be regained. Chicago will for many years continue to be the largest hog market in the world, but she will never again handle as many hogs as in past years.

SHEEP.

The present year's receipts are the largest for any year in the history of the trade. The growth of this branch of Chicago's live-stock business has been marvelous. It has more than quadrupled within the last decade—jumping from a paltry 310 head received in 1878 to 1,500,000 the total for 1888. The increase has come wholly from the country beyond the Missouri, Texas and Montana being the most prolific sources of our supply; indeed, the supply from contiguous states has steadily been growing less, the farmers of Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, and Wisconsin finding it impossible to success-

fully compete with Kansas, Nebraska, and the range country in the production of mutton. Prices have averaged higher than for 1887, and the season has been more profitable and in every way more satisfactory. The refrigerator men have been the largest buyers, though they have met a healthy competition from those who ship on the hoof.

From the middle of August to the end of October there was a continuously active demand for fair to good western sheep for feeding purposes. These sheep are now coming back on the market, and are making a substantial advance on the cost price. For the last two seasons the business of fattening sheep for the winter market has been carried on extensively and with satisfactory results. For the last three weeks the market has been in a state of extreme depression, the receipts having been unprecedentedly heavy for the time of year, but this condition is believed to be of a temporary character. Good prices are almost certain to prevail during the remainder of the winter.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of live stock at Chicago during the year 1888, with comparisons, the movement for the closing days of this month being estimated.

RECEIPTS.

MONTH.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
January.....	223,851	2,771	384,734	111,431
February.....	166,536	3,082	426,036	92,715
March.....	182,408	4,010	419,307	106,353
April.....	182,015	6,820	380,792	110,455
May.....	204,919	5,985	492,770	136,750
June.....	301,647	11,731	451,192	112,972
July.....	305,814	11,731	331,379	96,740
August.....	252,040	12,559	367,715	142,646
September.....	259,736	13,709	363,438	136,735
October.....	281,156	9,794	384,842	187,450
November.....	259,700	7,405	492,442	144,366
December.....	305,000	6,300	425,000	136,000
Total for '88.	2,604,682	96,851	4,900,637	1,515,181
Total for '87.	2,382,003	65,857	5,470,852	1,360,982

SHIPMENTS.

MONTH.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
January.....	86,955	1,220	197,904	54,884
February.....	67,822	559	158,790	21,123
March.....	72,471	815	181,213	22,800
April.....	75,238	636	164,619	40,128
May.....	81,737	220	167,497	52,855
June.....	69,916	1,574	152,956	53,714
July.....	72,216	3,034	170,391	35,610
August.....	81,412	3,622	139,501	61,223
September.....	95,162	4,001	138,036	60,898
October.....	99,297	2,597	135,456	95,500
November.....	85,180	2,466	30,917	59,059
December.....	77,500	2,500	87,000	50,000
Total for '88.	962,947	33,940	1,656,730	597,544
Total for '87.	791,463	13,956	1,812,021	445,054

Business Pointer.

J. J. Loyd, the veterinarian whose card appears in another column, and who is also the owner of two service stallions, comes to New Mexico highly recommended as a capable and trustworthy stock doctor as well as a skilled spayer. Mr. Loyd will stand his famous stallions for a season in Las Vegas. They will certainly improve the horse stock of New Mexico if our stockmen shall make use of them.

A bill for an ordinance providing for local inspection of cattle, sheep and hogs before being slaughtered passed the Denver city council last week. The salient features of the bill are: The inspector shall be appointed by, and continued in office during the pleasure of, the mayor. No animal shall be offered for sale in the city unless slaughtered within the city or within one-half mile of the city limits, and must have been inspected not more than twenty-four hours previously by the inspector. All animals to be branded by the inspector, and no meat to be sold without bearing the inspector's brand. The inspector to be a duly appointed police officer and to wear a star bearing the words "Meat Inspector." To receive a salary of \$1200 per year and to furnish bond. Fees of the inspector to be two cents for each beef animal inspected and one-half cent for each sheep or hog.—*Pueblo Chieftain*.

Watrous Ranch Company.
(INCORPORATED.)



M. BRUNSWICK,
President,
F. A. MANZANARES,
Treasurer,
JOSEPH B. WATROUS
Manager.

Office—East Las Vegas, N. M.

All cattle branded W on left hip.

Ear marks



SA...
Ho...
T...
tion...
lette...
still...
were...
few...
when...
selve...
ed h...
Dr...
a no...
hog-...
ped...
fied...
woul...
Thou...
all th...
and...
with...
sible...
could...
and p...
Bu...
of ho...
upon...
the-e...
ers, s...
appro...
upon...
work...
for hi...
resort...
that h...
Indee...
vent...
were...
could...
every...
the d...
so, th...
as an...
and p...
univer...
culation...
though...
that a...
taken...
would...
would...
of all...
be a p...
The...
county...
oculat...
Hogs...
died...
spread...
herds...
herds...
way...
Figur...
Dr. B...
among...
since...
lic be...
exper...
gating...
numb...
and la...
Billin...
victim...
facts...
two a...
billy...
migh...
tion...
Billin...
the s...
most...
in lar...
ment...
came...
to sup...
ber d...
zens...
sition...
Th...
to pa...
figur...
Knot...
other...
expla...
the o...
good...
ness...
Ho...
fatal...
a you...
prom...
Alm...

SAD COLLAPSE OF THE HOG DOCTOR.

He Experimented With his Theories and Destroyed All the Porkers.

The farmers and pork-raisers of this section of the State, says a Lincoln (Neb.) letter, are about as mad as they can be and still keep within bounds of the law. They were the happiest set of ruralists up to a few weeks ago that could be found anywhere, and now they are berating themselves for being made fools of by a learned hog doctor. This erudite physician is Dr. Billings, the man who sprang from a nonentity to the biggest figure in the hog-raising regions the moment he stepped forward and proclaimed to the terrified farmers that he had a scheme that would kill hog cholera finally and forever. Thousands flocked to him and offered him all the money he could use, and his fame and fortune seemed destined to grow without limit. It was not thought possible that the erudition of the gentleman could be wholly built upon presumption and pretense.

But the sequel proves that the illusions of hope are as an empty bauble. Banking upon the wisdom of the experimenter-at-the-expense-of-the-farmers-and-stock-raisers, some time back, the board of regents appropriated \$200 for him and his aids upon which to commence experimental work. It did not prove a difficult task for him to find willing victims. He represented to farmers in different localities that he had found a sure cure for cholera. Indeed, he guaranteed to cure and prevent cholera in every case where hogs were in a healthy condition. Such bluster could not fail to inspire confidence in every locality that had been ravaged by the disease. And, be it remembered, also, the great scientist—where best known as an arrant quack and fraud—was backed and practically sent out by the board of university regents. The work of inoculation commenced. The experimenter thought to ape Pasteur. His theory was that a healthy hog vaccinated from virus taken from one diseased with cholera would take the plague in a mild form, would recover, and that would be the end of all danger to Mr. Hog. It seemed to be a plausible theory.

The work commenced in Richardson county. Herds of healthy hogs were inoculated with cholera virus. It worked. Hogs took the cholera in a mild form and died in large numbers. The disease spread and keeps spreading. Healthy herds caught the plague from vaccinated herds, and the hog kingdom down that way bids fair to be swept from the earth. Figures tell the story in Butler county. Dr. Billings, assisted by Dr. Thomas, went among farmers to that county a short time since with scalpel in hand to become public benefactors. They were permitted to experiment on four healthy herds, aggregating 307 head of hogs, and out of the number 290 took the disease in mild form and lay down and died. So much for Dr. Billings and hog inoculation. One of the victims, through an attorney, wrote these facts to one of the state officials a day or two ago, inquiring as to Billings' responsibility, and such other information as might be necessary preceding prosecution. It is a notorious fact that wherever Billings has inoculated hogs throughout the state hog cholera has spread in the most virulent form and hogs have died off in large numbers. The Billings experimental agency went up like rocket and came down like a stick. It is about time to suppress it, and, especially, say a number of state officials and prominent citizens of Lincoln, the man who won his position by presumption and pretense.

Thirty thousand dollars is a pretty price to pay for a young gelding, but that is the figure at which the 3-year-old Proctor Knott was sold to Mr. J. B. Haggin the other day. The circumstance is doubtless explained by the fact that Mr. Haggin is the owner of a big copper mine. Such good fortune is liable to lead to recklessness in expenditures.

How often do we hear of the sudden and fatal termination of a case of croup, when a young life might have been saved by the prompt use Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Ayer's Almanac for the new year is out. Get one.

The Pride of the Stockmen.

Benson, Arizona, Dec. 21, 1888.

To the Stock Grower:

The Brock Gown is one of the institutions of the southwest that every intelligent stock raiser takes pride in. I congratulate you on the eminent ability with which it is conducted, both as to tone and matter.

Yours truly,
C. M. BRUCE.

The Bull Wasn't Onto the Racket.

Said the retired city man on the ranch to his little nephew, who had come in with his coat ripped up the back and his hat missing: "I told you what to do if the bull chased you. I told you that Gordon Cummings, the African hunter, says that when chased by a savage animal all you need to do is to turn your back to it, stoop over, and regard the beast from between your knees. It will then flee in terror from you."

"Did you tell the bull that?"
"Tell the bull! You greeny, of course not."

"I thought not. Well, you see the bull wasn't onto the racket."

The editor of the *Mark Lane* (London) *Express*, in commenting on what he saw in the United States, says of spaying heifers as practiced so extensively on the range of the west. "It is a sure and effectual source of infertility, but it is, to say the least, a cruel, and, I think, superfluous practice. The operation is at once painful and revolting, and the result are only partially successful, while, unless a shrewd business eye is kept upon the condition and tendencies of the trade of the entire country, it is very liable to be seriously overdone." Speaking from a humane standpoint he is certainly right. Its defensibility in this aspect of the subject at least questionable. But, considerations of this kind aside, the extensive spaying of the past two years will insure a much earlier return of good prices for cattle than would otherwise have been possible; such a cattle famine is not probable as would cripple the industry through excessive spaying.

The Wool Market.

Prosperity and profits beam upon the Boston wool merchants, the situation in Federal street and Atlantic avenue reflecting precisely the news that comes from St. Louis says a Boston dispatch. Demand is well sustained, and prices are very firm. There are two reasons for the strength of the market. One is the excellent prospects for heavy weight woolen goods, and the other the diminished stock of the staple now held here. It is asserted, indeed, that only one or two Boston houses have really large stocks of wool. The mills have bought freely through the autumn, and the generally reported shortage of the year's clip comes in as a factor of strength. With wool some 6c a pound higher than last summer, an advance in woollens is looked for as a matter of course. During the spring and summer business in the wool trade was dull. In August heavy sales began, and an advance of 1c to 2c per pound was realized. September, October and November kept up the record, with the inquiry in October a great surprise to the trade. The sales this year in this market have been approximately 168,000,000 pounds to date, as against 121,000,000 pounds in 1887 complete. Many dealers are slow to sell at current prices; others hold wool on consignments for which higher limits have been made. A feature of the week's business has been a large sale of Texas 12-months' wool. A scarcity of one-quarter and three-eighths blood staple is complained of, and something is doing in English and Irish supplies. The *American Wool Reporter* observes that "as long as dealers can buy Maine wool at 30c on sixty days' time, with no freights to pay, they will do so rather than yield to the higher figures of St. Louis holders who are asking 30c to 31c." But complaints of disproportionately high prices in the interior are an old story. The record of the past six months has shown that the growers and those who stand next to them knew what they were about.

For Toilet Use.

Ayer's Hair Vigor keeps the hair soft and pliant, imparts to it the lustre and freshness of youth, causes it to grow luxuriantly, eradicates Dandruff, cures all scalp diseases, and is the most cleanly of all hair preparations.

AYER'S Hair Vigor has given me perfect satisfaction. I was nearly bald for six years, during which time I used many hair preparations, but without success. Indeed, what little hair I had was growing thinner, until I tried Ayer's Hair Vigor. I used two bottles of the Vigor, and my head is now well covered with a new growth of hair. — Judson B. Chapel, Peabody, Mass.

HAIR that has become weak, gray, and faded, may have new life and color restored to it by the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. My hair was thin, faded, and dry, and fell out in large quantities. Ayer's Hair Vigor stopped the falling, and restored my hair to its original color. As a dressing for the hair, this preparation has no equal. — Mary N. Hammond, Stillwater, Minn.

VIGOR, youth, and beauty, in the appearance of the hair, may be preserved for an indefinite period by the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. A disease of the scalp caused my hair to become harsh and dry, and to fall out freely. Nothing I tried seemed to do me any good until I commenced using Ayer's Hair Vigor. Three bottles of this preparation restored my hair to a healthy condition, and it is now soft and pliant. My scalp is cured, and it is also free from dandruff. — Mrs. E. R. Foss, Milwaukee, Wis.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

PERFECT SAFETY, prompt action, and wonderful curative properties, easily place Ayer's Pills at the head of the list of popular remedies for Sick and Nervous Headaches, Constipation, and all ailments originating in a disordered Liver.

I have been a great sufferer from Headache, and Ayer's Cathartic Pills are the only medicine that has ever given me relief. One dose of these Pills will quickly move my bowels, and free my head from pain. — William L. Page, Richmond, Va.

Ayer's Pills,

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

Rules for Calculating Cistern Capacities.

In your issue of November 24th, you copy from the *Sanitary News* a table showing the number of gallons per foot in cylindrical vessels of various diameter. At the time I saw this table I had just figured on the capacity of a cylindrical tank 5 ft. diameter by 7 ft. depth, and was chagrined to find, upon comparison, that my figures (1,028 gallons) were about 20 per cent greater than according to table mentioned. I tried several other sizes with same result, and concluded that the author of your table must have adopted for his calculations a different measure from the U. S. standard gallon, and upon reading's upon gallon measure, I find the difference between my figures and those of your table correspond exactly to the difference between the U. S. standard gallons of 231 cubic inches, and that of the English gallon of 277.274 inches, from which I deduce that the *Sanitary News* is an English paper quoting English measures. This might lead some of your readers astray who like myself have frequent occasion to inquire into the capacity of cylindrical vessels.

A safer rule for finding the capacity of a cylindrical vessel is to take the dimensions in inches, square the diameter, multiply by the depth, and then by .0034, which will give the contents in U. S. standard gallons. Thus, to find the capacity of a cylindrical cistern 25 feet diameter and 1 foot deep multiply: 300" X 300" X 12 X 0.0034 = 3672 (U. S. standard gallons) equal to 3,059 English gallons the number given in your table.

A. MELZER, Evansville, Ind.

FREE TO P.A.M. Fine Colored Engraving of Ancient York, England, where the first G. Lodge of Masons was held A. D. 978. Also large illustrated Catalogue of Masonic books and goods with bottom prices. Agents wanted. "Very liberal" terms of purchase. **REDDING & CO.** Masonic Publishers and Manufacturers, 721 Broadway, New York.

Milium in Parvo.

A cubit is 2 feet.
A pace is 3 feet.
A fathom is 6 feet.
A span is 10 1/2 inches.
A palm is 3 inches.
A great cubit is 11 feet.
A league is 3 miles.
There are 2750 languages.
Oats, 35 pounds per bushel.
Bran, 35 pounds per bushel.
Barley, 35 pounds per bushel.
A day's journey is 38 1/2 miles.
Two persons die every second.
Sound moves 743 miles per hour.
A square mile contains 640 acres.
A storm blows 36 miles per hour.
Coarse salt, 85 pounds per bushel.
A tub of butter weighs 48 pounds.
Buckwheat, 52 pounds per bushel.
The average human life is 31 years.
A barrel of flour weighs 196 pounds.
A barrel of pork weighs 200 pounds.
Slow rivers flow 5 miles per hour.
Timothy seed 45 pounds per bushel.
A hurricane moves 80 miles per hour.
A rifle ball moves 1000 miles per hour.
Rapid rivers flow 7 miles per hour.
A hand (horse measure) is 4 inches.
The first lucifer match was made in 1829.
Gold was discovered in California in 1848.
A mile is 5280 feet, or 1760 yards, in length.
The first horse railroad was built in 1826-7.
Electricity moves 287,000 miles per second.

CHAMPION BALING PRESSES.



CHAMPION CONTINUOUS TRAVEL PRESSES.



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

THE ALBUQUERQUE DEMOCRAT.

Is circulated in all parts of New Mexico and Arizona, and is recognized by all classes as the **Leading Journal of the Southwest.** It is the only paper in New Mexico that receives by telegraph the **ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES!** It has full press reports every morning, from all parts of the world giving all the news of the day and reaching every portion of New Mexico and Arizona from **24 to 36 Hours Earlier** than any other paper.

THE DEMOCRAT

expresses its opinions freely and independently, upon all topics, local or general, religious or social. It secures all the news but never publishes anything for mere sensational effect, and aims to make no statements that it cannot prove. It believes in the principles of the Democratic party, but never hesitates to condemn what it considers wrong, whether in its own party or any other. It aims to give the people of the great southwest a journal which they will always find

NEWSY, ENTERPRISING and RELIABLE.

Terms of Subscription:
DAILY EDITION, Three Months..... \$ 3 00
" " Six Months..... 5 00
" " One Year..... 10 00
WEEKLY EDITION, Six Months..... 1 50
" " One Year..... 3 00
Address, J. G. ALBRIGHT,
ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO.

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.

376 Notice for Publication.
[Homestead No. 2,173.]

LAND OFFICE AT SANTA FE, N. M., November 19, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver at Santa Fe, N. M., on February 1, 1889, viz: Jose Gillen for the NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and lot 1 of Sec. 30, Twp. 4 north, range 25 east.

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

376 Notice for Publication.
[Homestead No. 2,206.]

LAND OFFICE AT SANTA FE, N. M., November 19, 1888.


Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver at Santa Fe, N. M., on February 1, 1889, viz: Encarnacion Mares for the SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 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: Seterino Garduno, Esquipula Romero, Julian Duran, Jose Gillen, all of Fort Sumner, N. M. JAMES H. WALKER, Register.

Over 6,000,000 people believe that it is the largest and most reliable brand, and they use

Ferry's Seeds

D. M. FERRY & CO. are acknowledged to be the **Largest Seedsmen** in the world. D. M. FERRY & CO.'s Illustrated Descriptive and Price **SEED ANNUAL** For 1889 will be mailed FREE to all applicants, and to last year's customers without obliging them. Send for a copy to the publishers, D. M. FERRY & CO., 215 East 12th St., Detroit, Mich.



FREE Sewing-Machine. Sold for \$10.00, until lately for \$25.00. The best of the world. Sewing-Machine. Warrent. Heavy Sewing Machine. Both ladies and gents sizes, with work and ease of equal value. Great Economy in each locality can secure one free together with our large and valuable line of Household Supplies. These samples, as well as the work, we can prove and show them to those who may have called, they become your own property. These who write at once can be sure of receiving the Work and Sewing-Machine. We pay all express, freight, etc. Address **Simson & Co., Box 512, 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, EPILEPSY 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 free trial copy of my Book and medicine. Give Express and Post Office. **E. G. HOLT, M. C., 183 Pearl St., New York.**

LIGHTNING HAY KNIFE WE LEAD!
(Registered Trade-Mark.)
Would-be imitators try to follow. Show all imitations or so-called "Lightning Knives" and accept the genuine article only, which bears our registered label, and has our firm name stamped on the blade.
BEST KNIFE ever devised for cutting in new, stack, or bale. Every knife warranted. The selection of the BEST materials and details of workmanship are matters of constant attention. Easily stored by grinding on the corner of an ordinary grindstone. Its great popularity has never waned. For sale by Hardware trade generally.
The HIRAM HOLT CO., East Wilton, Me.



FREE Sewing-Machine. Sold for \$10.00, until lately for \$25.00. The best of the world. Sewing-Machine. Warrent. Heavy Sewing Machine. Both ladies and gents sizes, with work and ease of equal value. Great Economy in each locality can secure one free together with our large and valuable line of Household Supplies. These samples, as well as the work, we can prove and show them to those who may have called, they become your own property. These who write at once can be sure of receiving the Work and Sewing-Machine. We pay all express, freight, etc. Address **Simson & Co., Box 512, Portland, Maine.**



"What is worth doing is worth doing well."
W. H. SEEWALD,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER.
DEALER IN
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Spectacles, &c.
EAST LAS VEGAS, N. M.
Inspector and Repairer for A.T. & S.F.R.R.
Personal attention given to Fine and Complicated Watches.
ALL WORK WARRANTED.
Orders from a distance receive prompt attention.



KANSAS CITY HAY PRESS COMPANY,
Manufacturers of
The Lightning Hay Press
E. C. LOOY, Manager.
KANSAS CITY, - MO.



SEDGWICK STEEL WIRE FENCE.
The best Farm, Garden, Poultry Yard, Lawn, School Lot, Park and Cemetery Fences and Gates. Perfect Automatic Gate. Cheapest and Neatest Iron Fences. Iron and wire Summer Houses, Lawn Furniture, and other wire work. Best Wire Stretcher and Plier. Ask dealers in hardware, or address, **SEDGWICK BROS., RICHMOND, IND.**



FOR SALE.
One Live Stock Register and Ranch Record Book. A book of great value to manager of Ranch Cattle companies, as it is the completest and best system of keeping accounts that has yet been published. Address **THE STOCK GROWER CO., Las Vegas, N. M.**

MARTIN BROTHERS,
AGENTS FOR THE BRUSWICK AND BALK COLLENDER CO.
Billiard Supplies, Etc.
Dealers in Kentucky Bourbon and Rye Whiskies and Distillers' Agents.
CALIFORNIA WINES AND BRANDIES.
Martin Building, near the bridge,
LAS VEGAS, NEW MEXICO.

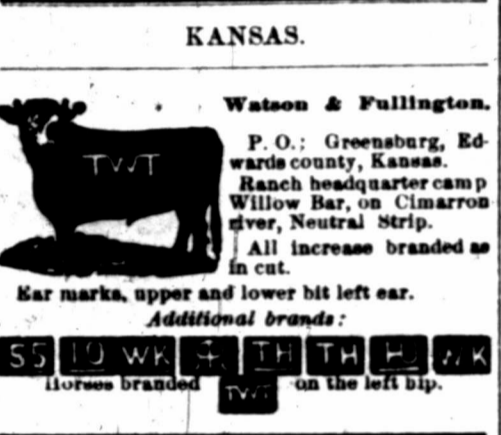
Take this line for **ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, DETROIT, NIAGARA FALLS, NEW YORK,** and all Eastern points.
C. M. HAMPTON, Com'l Agt., DENVER, Col.
Oldest Bank in New Mexico.
First National Bank
OF SANTA FE.
Wm. W. GRIFFIN, Pres. R. J. PALEN, Cashier.
PEDRO PEREA, Vice President.


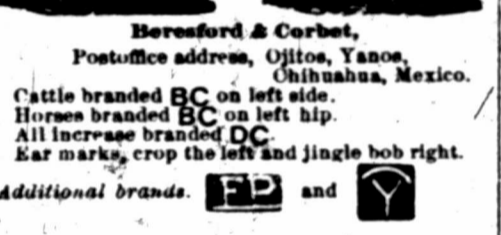


NORTHWEST TEXAS.

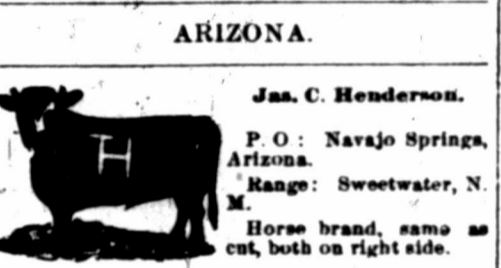
O. J. Wires.
Cattle Raiser and Dealer.
Postoffice, Colorado, Texas. Ranches in Fisher and Kent counties.
Horse brand, circle bar on left hip.

KANSAS.
Watson & Fullington.
P. O.: Greensburg, Edwards county, Kansas.
Ranch headquarter camp Willow Bar, on Cimarron river, Neutral Strip.
All increase branded as in cut.
Additional brands:
Horse brand, same as cattle on left thigh.

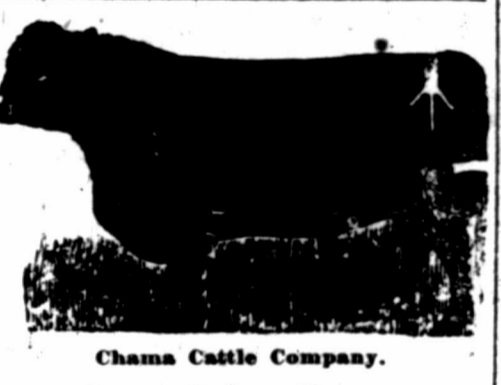


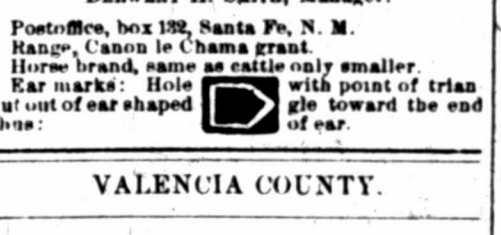

MEXICO.

Beresford & Corbett,
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: 


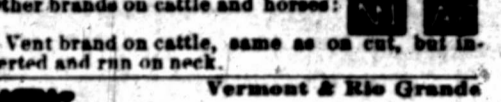

ARIZONA.
Jas. C. Henderson.
P. O.: Navajo Springs, Arizona.
Range: Sweetwater, N. M.
Horse brand, same as cut, both on right side.



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

RIO ARRIBA COUNTY.

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

VALENCIA COUNTY.

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

SIERRA COUNTY.

Henry G. Toussaint.
P. O.: Lava, Range, near Eagle, Sierra county, N. M.
Horse brand, 
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: 
TEL on left hip or right.

C. Hearns.
P. O.: Fairview, N. M. Range, Pauvrecita creek and vicinity of Fairview. Ear marks, figure 7 underbit in each ear.
Additional brand, **GL** on left hip.
Armstrong Bros.
P. O.: Eagle, N. M. Range, east slope Caballo mountains on Jornada Del Muerta.
Ear mark, underbit each ear.
Horse brands, 
Cattle branded on left side.

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



Sierra Land and Cattle Company.
P. D. RIDGOUR, 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.

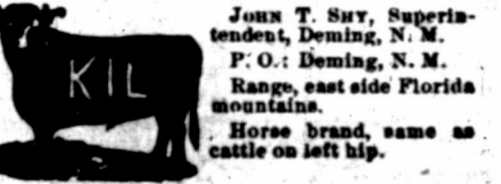


Grayson & Company.
P. O.: Los Palomas, Sierra county, N. M.
Range, Animas ranch, Sierra county.
Ear marks, under half crop each ear.
Horse brand, same as cattle but on left shoulder.



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



GRANT COUNTY.

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

Ho
bra
Ho
bra
In
rem
Calv
re
The
throu
vided
- incre
The
the N
way
- creas
Horse
brand
Pla
Ran
Peak
Bra
Add
Hos
P.
Ran
Oth
rand
Hos
Ear
mark
right

SAN MIGUEL COUNTY.

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

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

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

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

Horse brand, on left shoulder or hip.

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

remain the undivided property of the old firm. Calves following cows in either of these brands are to be branded MTN 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 TM as in cut. And thus:

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

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

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

Robison & Clark Cattle Company. Cattle branded 68 on left side and hip. 16, T1, HH. Horse brand, T on right shoulder.

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

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

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

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

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

GRANT COUNTY.

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

J. F. LaTourrette, President. W. H. Willcox, Sec'y and Treas. BRANDS OF THE WAGON MOUND Local Stock Growers' Association 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. 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. Horse brand on left hip. Ear marks.

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

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

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

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.

MORA COUNTY.

M. Johnston. P. O.: Wagon Mound, N. M. Range, Vermejo. Horse brand, same on left hip.

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 brands: on right shoulder, side and his on the left shoulder.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 < on right shoulder.

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

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

Horse brands: Y left hip; also on right hip.

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

MORA COUNTY.

S. M. Folsom. E. A. CAROON, Foreman. P. O.: Cimarron. Range, Cerososo Canon, Colfax county. Other brands: on right shoulder and on left side, also on 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 branded on left hip. N—N on either side. LX on right hip and side.

Additional Brands: N—N on right or left side and hip. X on left side and hip. 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, Retaplan, Holkio, Palo Blanco, Don Carlos and Ute creek. Ear mark, swallow fork the left. Horse brand, same as cattle, on left thigh. Also left side, slash on left shoulder, own left hip.

S. W. Dorsey. P. O.: Chico Springs New Mexico. Range—Currumpa, San Rafael, Cinnegulla, Perico, Carrizo, Pinipottus, and Sierra Grande, Colfax county. Horse brand, same as above, on right shoulder.

Additional Cattle Brands: left side and hip. left or right side. CS left hip or side. LRB on left side.

SAN MIGUEL COUNTY.



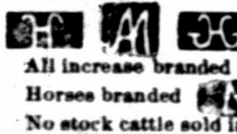
D. G. Fritsien. P. O.: Liberty, San Miguel Co., N. M. Range, Tierra Blanca. Ear marks, crop and slit twice the left ear. Horse brand, 77 on right hip.



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.



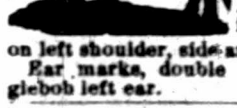
H. R. Trask. P. O.: Liberty, San Miguel county, N. M. Range: Monte Revuelta and Antelope Springs. Also own OL on left side with slash on hip.



Other brands: 33 and X on left side. All increase branded as in cut. Horses branded 33 on left hip. No stock cattle sold in these brands.



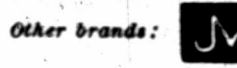
A. Straus, Manager. P. O.: Liberty, Range, Rincon del Charco. Horse brand, same as on cattle, on right shoulder or left hip.



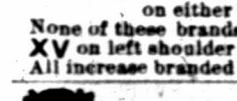
All young stock is branded thus: KKK on left shoulder, side and hip. Ear marks, double jin- glebob left ear. Other brands: TC



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



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



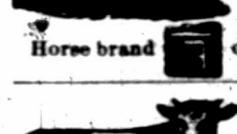
S. Fred. Reuther. P. O.: El Cuervo, N. M. An over half crop in each ear. Increase branded as in cut. NX, IX



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



Hyde Park Cattle Co. P. O.: 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 B. MAXWELL. Brazil & Maxwell. P. O.: Fort Sumner, N. M. Range, P. O.: Fort Sumner. Range, Taivan 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, Boca Location, No. 2. Horses branded same as cattle on the left hip. After January 1, 1887, all increase branded as above. Old stock FKB. Ear mark, swallow fork each ear.



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

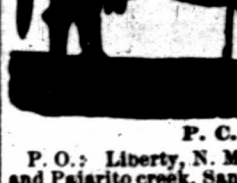
SAN MIGUEL COUNTY.



Geo. W. Mayhan. P. O.: Watrous, N. M. Range, Taalaba Canon, Los Conchos. Ear marks, crop and two ins 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 on the left shoulder. All horses brand are vented when sold.



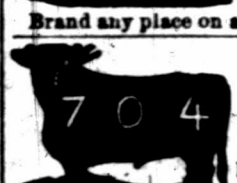
Stoneroad Brothers. P. O.: Cabra Springs, N. M. Range, the Beck Grant. Horse brand 2 on the left thigh.



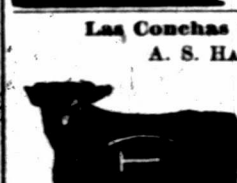
Montezuma Cattle Co. J. I. Mosier, Manager. P. O.: Eden, N. M. Range, Los Tanos and on Pecos river. Horses branded same as cattle on the left shoulder or hip. Brand any place on animal.



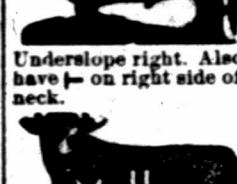
Simon Frankenthal. P. O.: La Cinta. Range: La Cinta Creek. Horse brand: SF on left shoulder.



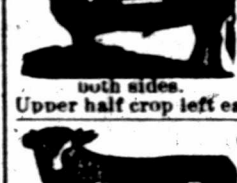
Las Conchas Cattle Company. A. S. HALL, Manager. Underslope right. Also have on right side of neck. Young stock, crop right, old stock, grub right. P. O.: Cabra Springs, Cariso and Largoita. Range, Las Conchas. Horses are branded: X and IV on the left shoulder. Both sides. Upper half crop left ear.



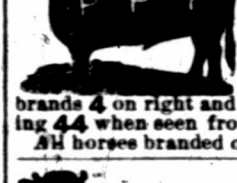
Waddingham Cattle Association. P. O.: Fort Bascom, N. M. Range, Canadian river and Ute creek. Additional brands 4 on right and left hip, making 44 when seen from behind. All horses branded on left hip 3P or V.



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



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



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



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

SAN MIGUEL COUNTY.



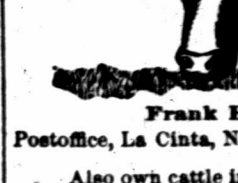
IRAD COCHRAN. J. S. EMERY. Cochran & Emery. P. O.: East Las Vegas, N. M. Range, on Beck grant, San Miguel county, N. M. On increase, Ear marks, grub left ear. Horse brand, C on left hip.



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



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



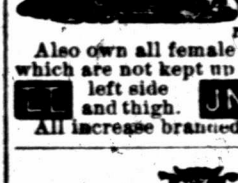
Frank W. Dale. P. O.: Liberty, N. M. Range, on Red River, 12 miles above Fort Bascom. Ear mark, crop the right and sharpen the left ear.



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



W. H. McBroom. P. O.: Fort Sumner, N. M. Range, Canaditas. Ranch Foreman, Brown HARRIS. Additional brands X on left hip. [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: 188, P, U 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. Horse brand on left hip. Both brands kept up.

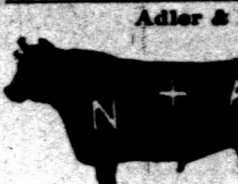


Rudolph Erminger. P. O.: Liberty, N. M. Range, Pajarito and Tierra Blanca, San Miguel Co. Ear marks, underbit in each ear. Horses branded 2 on the left shoulder. Also cattle branded on the left side.

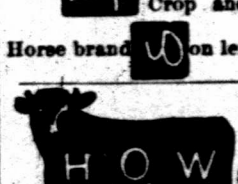


Las Carretas Cattle Co. A. S. VAN ANGLE, Sec. Marshall, Mo. P. O.: Fort Sumner, N. M. Range, Las Carretas and Pecos river. Also claim cattle branded thus left hip or flank, not kept up. Ear marks, crop and underbit in left ear. Cattle branded on both sides. Horses branded with star on left hip.

SAN MIGUEL COUNTY.



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



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

LINCOLN COUNTY.

W. L. RYNERSON, Pres. J. A. LARUR, Vice Pres. J. J. DOLAN, Sec. and Gen'l Manager. N. RAYMOND, 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, EF, DD on cattle. EF, DD on horses.



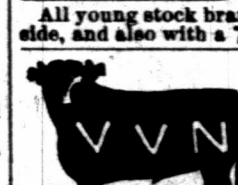
Seven Rivers Cattle Co. JOHN HARRIS, Pres., P. O.: Colorado, Texas. A. T. WINDHAM, Ranch Manager. Range, east side of Pecos river in Texas and New Mexico. Horse brand, same as the cut on the left hip. Mark kept up on young stock, since 1887 branding figure 7 underbit in each ear.



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



Cass Land and Cattle Company. W. G. URRON, Manager. G. 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 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 on left hip. Ear marks: Swallow fork in the left ear.



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

SAN MIGUEL COUNTY.



D. G. Fritslen.
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.



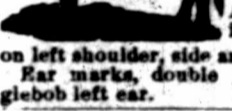
H. E. Traak.
P. O.: Liberty, San Miguel county, N. M. Range: Monte Revuelta and Antelope Springs.
Also own O L on left side with slash on hip.



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



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



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



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



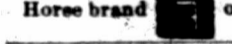
Other brands: JM on either hip. left side. right side. None of these brands kept up. XV on left shoulder and V on left hip. All increase branded XV on both sides.



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



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



Horse brand on the left shoulder.



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



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

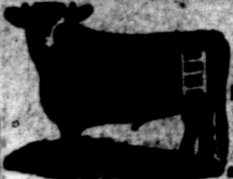


Fort Bascom Cattle Raising Co.
STEPHEN E. BOOTH, M.F.
P. O.: Fort Bascom, San Miguel Co., New Mexico. Range, Baca Location, No. 2.
Horses branded same as cattle on the left hip.
After January 1, 1887, all increase branded as above. Old stock FxB.
Ear mark, swallow fork each ear.



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

SAN MIGUEL COUNTY.



Geo. W. Mayhan.
P. O.: Watrous, N. M. Range, Taibosa Canon, Los Cochinos.
Ear marks, crop and two 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 on the left shoulder. All horses brand are vented when sold.



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



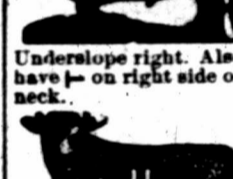
Montezuma Cattle Co.
J. I. Mosier, Manager.
P. O.: Eden, N. M. Range, Los Tanos and on Pecos river.
Horses branded same as cattle on the left shoulder or hip.
Brand any place on animal.



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



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



P. O.: Cabra Springs
Carriso and Largoita. Range, Las Conchas.
Horses are branded: X and IV on the left shoulder both sides.



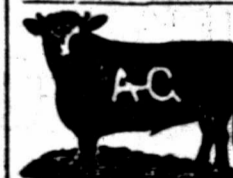
Waddingham Cattle Association.
P. O.: Fort Bascom, N. M. Range, Canadian river and Ute creek.
Additional brands 4 on right and left hip, making 44 when seen from behind.
All horses branded on left hip 3P or V.



L. S. Rogers.
P. O.: Liberty, N. M. Range, Monte Ruelto.
Other brands, XLY 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.
Under-slope and under-bit left, over-slope and over-bit right.



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



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

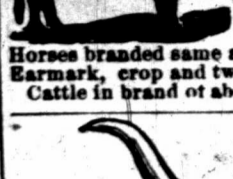
SAN MIGUEL COUNTY.



HEAD COCHRAN.
J. S. EMERY.
Cochran & Emery.
P. O.: East Las Vegas, N. M. Range, on Beck grant, San Miguel county, N. M.
On increase, [brand symbol]



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



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



Frank Huntington.
Postoffice, La Cinto, N. M. Range, Rincon La Cinto.
Also own cattle in ZH 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.



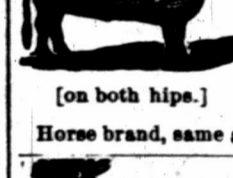
Heckie & McDowell.
P. O.: Las Vegas, N. M. Range, Sabino and Largoito arroyo.
Some branded only with a W on either side and ear mark grub right or left.
Horse brand, L on the right shoulder.



Also own all female cattle in following brands, which are not kept up: left side and thigh. JM left side. road brand, left shoulder. All increase branded as in cut.



W. H. McBroom.
P. O.: Fort Sumner, N. M. Range, Canaditas. Ranch Foreman, Browns HARRIS.
Additional brands: X on left side [on both hips.] Various ear marks for these various brands.



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

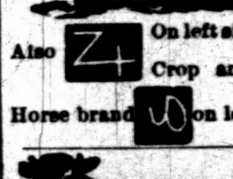


Ear marks, crop and underbit in left ear. Cattle branded on both sides. Horses branded with star on left hip.

SAN MIGUEL COUNTY.



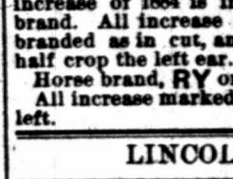
Adler & McKittrick.
All increase branded as in cut.
P. O.: Anton Chico, San Miguel County, N. M. Range, Pintado.
On left side, swallowfork each ear.



Also [brand symbol] On left side. [brand symbol] Crop and split each ear. Horse brand on left shoulder.



Howry Cattle Co.
S. K. STONE, Manager.
P. O.: At Red River Springs, N. M. Range, on Red River.
Have purchased the interest of Mr. J. T. McNamara in the "anchor" herd and range. All "anchor" cattle belonging to this company are tally branded and all increase of 1884 is in the brand. All increase from 1884 is in the brand. All increase from 1884 is in the brand. All increase from 1884 is in the brand.



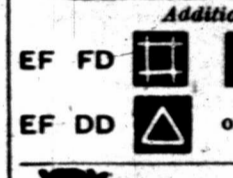
All increase marked crop and under half crop left.

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.



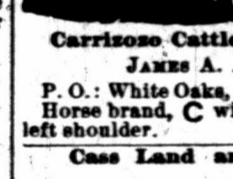
Additional Brands: [brand symbols] on cattle. [brand symbols] on horses.



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.



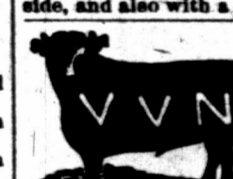
Carrizoso Cattle Ranch Co. (Limited).
JAMES A. ALCOCK, Manager.
P. O.: White Oaks, N. M. Range, Carrizoso.
Horse brand, C with dot in center placed on left shoulder.



Case Land and Cattle Company.
W. G. URTON, Manager.
GEO. R. URTON, Range Foreman.
P. O.: Fort Sumner, N. M. Range, on the Pecos river, at Cedar canon.
Horse brand, same as in cut, only on right hip.



All young stock branded as in cut on the right side, and also with a 7 on the left hip.



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



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



L. M. Long.
P. O.: Roswell, N. M. Range, Rio Hondo.
Other brands: [brand symbols] 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.

SOCORRO COUNTY.

Beil & Taylor.

 P. O.: Socorro, N. M.
 Range, Occurus mountains,
 Socorro county.
 Horse brand, XE on left
 shoulder.

JOHN R. HOWELL.

 HENRY B. READ,
 Howell & Read.
 P. O.: San Marcial, N. M.
 Range, Rio Grande
 river, San Juan springs,
 Cedar springs and Nogal
 creek, Socorro county, and
 Rio Grande river and Pen-
 asco springs, Sierra coun-
 ty, N. M.
 Ear marks, crop and split both ears.
 Horse brand, same as cattle, but on left hip.



Dear Park Cattle Company.

FRANK H. WINTON, Manager.
 P. O.: Fairview, N. M. Ranches, at Elk moun-
 tain, Socorro county.
 Also own the following
 brands:
 Horse brand, [] on the left shoulder.

SOCORRO COUNTY.

C. S. Roberts.

 P. O.: San Marcial, N. M.
 Range, Los Burros, 30
 miles west of San Mar-
 cial, Socorro county.
 Ear marks, crop right and
 small crop and half circle
 above and below in left;
 also, skin cut on nose.
 Horse brand, same as cut on left hip.
 Cattle branded either side and hip.

**Black Range Land and
 Cattle Co.**

 J. R. Farnak, Manager.
 P. O.: Fairview, N. M.
 Range, on head of Gila,
 Socorro county, N. M.
 DD left side.
 Ear mark, crop the right.
 Horse brand, Q on left hip.

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



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

SOCORRO COUNTY.



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

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

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 comfortable single rooms. The bar and billiard room are the finest
 in the territory. Its proximity to business, street car lines, opera house, depots, etc., make it desir-
 able in every way. Requesting your patronage, respectfully.

W. B. TALBOTT, Proprietor.

CHAS. E. BONSALL, Manager.

DETROIT AND RIO GRANDE LIVE STOCK CO.

PHILLIP MOTHERSILL, General Manager.



P. O.: Eagle, N. M.
 Range, Jornada del Muerto, Caballo and Es-
 andres mountains.
 Ear marks, crop and split left.
 Horse brand [] or JJ left hip.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

WM. ROBERT,



Postoffice,
 Roswell, Lincoln county,
 New Mexico.

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



Horse Brand,
 U on the left shoulder.

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

 Underslope each ear.	 Overslope each ear.	 Crop left, under half crop right.	 Crop and underbit left 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.

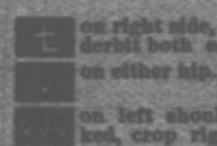
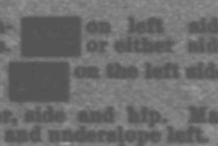
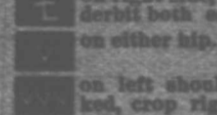
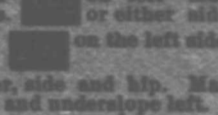

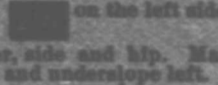
KIRBY & CREEK

Postoffice, Fort Stanton, Lincoln county,
 New Mexico.

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

Ear marks, underbit in each ear.
 Horse brand, V on the left shoulder.

Additional Brands:


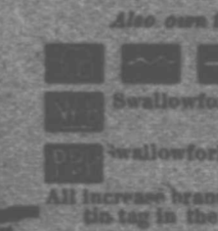
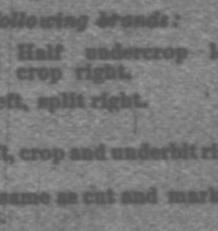
 on right side, un- derbit both ears.	 on left side, or either side.
 on either hip.	 on the left side.
 on left shoulder, side and hip.	 Marked, crop right and underslope left.

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
 tin tag in the left.

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

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

Breeding ranch, [] cattle. JAS. X. Y. SUTHERLAND, Foreman.

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

Additional Brands:

 on left side and upper half crop.	 on left hip. Ear mark underbit left, crop right and left side.	 on left hip. Ear mark, same as boot. bar cattle.
 on left side and hip. Ear mark, crop and split in left and underbit in right.	 on left side. Ear mark, upper half crop.	 on left hip. Ear mark, up- per half crop left, under half crop right.
 on left side. Various ear marks.		

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

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

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

The First National Bank

The First National Bank

The First National Bank

LAS VEGAS, N. M.

CAPITAL STOCK, \$100,000

SURPLUS FUND, \$40,000.

Depository of Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.

CAPITAL STOCK, \$100,000

SURPLUS FUND, \$15,000.

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

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.
 Range in western portion of Las Animas county, Colorado, and eastern portion of Colfax county, N. M.
 Some brands same as above on right side.
 Some cattle in the following brands on either side or hip: WF HM T. Various ear marks.
 Horses also branded same as on above cut, but smaller, on the left shoulder or left thigh.

New Haven Cattle Company.

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



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

Additional brands:
 Triangle on jaw. 10 left loin. 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. Home ranch, Mamie creek, near Bacadilla Mts.
 Ear marks, underslope right, crop left.
 Horse brand, same as cattle, on right hip.



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



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

ARIZONA.

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



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



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

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



Cameron Bros.
 Postoffice, Lochiel, Pima county, Arizona.
 Range, on the San Rafael de la Zanja Grant.
 Ear marks right cropped, left all.
 All cattle in the quarter-circle U brand are marked underslope the right, swallowfork in left.
 Horse brand, like cut.
 Also own the following brands, kept up:



Smith, Carson & Co.
 P. O.: Springerville, Apache county, Arizona.
 Telegraph and express office, Navajo Springs, Atlantic and Pacific railroad.
 Ear marks: Crop off the left. Horses branded: [mark]

R. G. McDONALD, WHOLESALE Liquor Dealer
 GIVENS' BLOCK, BRIDGE ST., LAS VEGAS, NEW MEXICO.

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

LANDS

Report on Entries, Contracts, Tracts of Land, Scrip Locations, Townships, &c. \$25.00.

Private Land from Filing Arguments, and Granting Certificates by Modern Terms.

HENRY N. COPP, ATTORNEY AT LAW, WASHINGTON, D. C.
 Every Settler should have COPP'S SETTLER'S GUIDE, 224 pp. - price only 25c. (postage stamps).

Well Drills
 FOR EVERY PURPOSE
 SOLD ON TRIAL
 Investment small, profit large. Send 20c. for mailing large illustrated Catalogue with full particulars.
 Manufactured by
GOULDS & AUSTIN,
 167 & 188 LAKE ST.
 CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

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

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

COOLEY & HUNTER,
 Proprietors Livery, Feed and Sale
Stables,
 CLOSED CARRIAGES, MOUNTAIN WAGONS,
 OPEN CARRIAGES, AND SADDLE HORSES.
 CHARGES REASONABLE.
 Horses and wagons bought, sold or exchanged. All orders by telegraph promptly answered. We take great care to please owners who board their horses at our stables. Constantly on hand a number of well-broke cow ponies in good condition, and ready for use. They are offered for sale at reasonable prices.

S. L. LEON,
 THE LEADING
Grocer, Baker,
 OF LAS VEGAS.
 We have also the finest line of Fancy and Imported Groceries in New Mexico.
 Dealer in Queensware and Glassware.
 Ranch Trade Solicited and Prompt Attention given all Mail Orders.
 NORTHWEST CORNER OF PLAZA.

C. A. RATHBUN
 Dealer in
Boots, Shoes,
 LEATHER AND FINDINGS.
 Boots and Shoes to Order.
 SOLE AGENT FOR H. D. WELLS & CO.
 Stock Grower's Trade Solicited.
 Bridge Street, West Las Vegas.

TALLY : BOOKS.
 We have on hand, left from last season, a few copies of our well known Tally books,
BOUND IN LEATHER.
 106 PAGES.
 Flap Cover and Pencil Holder,
 POCKET SIZE.
Reduced to 50cts.
 By mail, postpaid.
THE STOCK GROWER CO.,
 LAS VEGAS, N. M.