

STOCK AND SEEDS

COLORADO TEXAS ARIZONA MEXICO NEW MEXICO

Live Stock, Feed Farming and Commerce.

Fifth Year, No. 44

LAS VEGAS, NEW MEXICO, JANUARY 12, 1889.

Weekly, \$3 a Year

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

SEEDS

ORDER BY MAIL

Anything You Want In

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, CARPETS, CURTAINS, FURNITURE, BUTTERICK Patterns, OF

BOOTS, SHOES, CLOTHING,

CHARLES ILFELD,

LAS VEGAS, N. M.

Call when in town.

Plaza



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 original sources? 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.

THE DUCKER PORTABLE HOUSES



Combines all the comforts and advantages of a permanent building with the qualities of simplicity, mobility, lightness, ease of transportation, quickness of putting up and taking down, ventilation, heating, and facility for cleaning. Equally serviceable for Contractors' Uses for Sheep and Cattle Ranches, Mining Camps and for Surveyors and Prospectors, Hospitals, Consoles 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 screws, nails or any external appliances whatever. Two men can put up the building on ordinary ground in 2 hours' time with out skilled labor. Price, \$250 to \$750. Thoroughly reliable and substantial business men only may communicate with this Company without incurring its representative.



Address **DUCKER PORTABLE HOUSE COMPANY, 32 Nassau St., New York.**

F. F. ERNEST, President. HENRY M. PORTER, Treasurer. C. E. ADAMS, Secretary.

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 3854.

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 or may send for goods, whether in our line or not, and ship them as promptly as possible.

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

3,500,000 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.

200,000 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, 100 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.

STOCK GROWER

COLORADO TEXAS
ARIZONA MEXICO NEW MEXICO

Live Stock, Feed Farming and Commerce.

Fifth Year, No. 44.

LAS VEGAS, NEW MEXICO, JANUARY 12, 1889.

Weekly, \$3 a Year

Contents.

Editorial Notes	1
Looking Back and Forward	1
Possibilities of New Mexico	2
Cares for Himself Only	2
Necessary Requirements in Breeding	2
A Duel Between Bulls	2
Chicago Market Rule	2
Cowboy's Fortune in the Panhandle	2
A Panhandle Item	2
Important Notice	2
The Rainfall not Increasing	2
Colorado Stock Interests	3
Ratio of Sheep to Cattle	3
A New Dance	3
Chasing Horse Thieves Across the Prairie	3
A Mule That Can Trot	3
Bell Boy's Great Performance	3
From All Points	4
South America	4
Carrying Live Stock by Weight	4
Southwestern Stock Notes	5
Moral—Don't Eat	5
The Stapp Ennis Case	5
The Kansas City Market	6
Report of the Colorado Board to Governor	6
Short Items	6
The Beef Question	7
Denver's Situation on the Meat Question	7
The Kickers' Kicks	7
What Ranchmen Should Do	8

CAPTAIN BOGARDUS, the renowned pigeon killer, has just had 150 cattle dehorned on his farm by an expert. The captain could have shot the horns off himself, but his tender heart revolted at the idea of inflicting such suffering with his own hands.

THIS has been a genuine winter in the southwestern range country. Cold weather has prevailed in the northern half of the territory and much snow has fallen in the central portions. No reports of disaster on the range are received and it is believed that the winter losses will be small. An early spring will diminish the mud and bog hole loss of stock.

THE secretary of the interior has rendered a decision which restores to the public domain over 34,000 acres of land in Oregon. The tract in question is embraced in a list of 90,000 acres certified to the state as swamp lands, and the greater part of it has already been sold by the state. Allegations that the reports of the department and state agents classing the lands as swamp were fraudulent led to an investigation which disclosed the fact that over 34,000 acres were in nowise swamp lands, and that 20,000 acres were situated in hills, or steep mountains or sage brush deserts.

POSSIBILITIES OF NEW MEXICO.

Southern New Mexico, though practically a desert waste, is even now a region of much economic value, which presents great possibilities. It may practically be divided into three tracts, each having its particular industry—the mountain or mining tract, the plateau or cattle country and the valley or farming region. The mountains contain ore of untold value. On account of the remarkable evenness of climatic conditions cattle raising is of great importance,

being hampered only by the scarcity of good watering places. The Rio Grande supplied by melting snows and rains from the Colorado mountains furnishes a constant stream of water which, wherever the alluvial valleys are broad, is turned aside and spread over the soil to raise the crops which otherwise would not grow. A few other streams, much smaller, serve the same purpose; but other than these limited tracts of irrigable land there is no farming land in all the vast New Mexican territory, except some mountain valleys where limited crops can be raised.

The whole great territory is a vast desert with here and there an oasis on the river banks, and on every side mountains rising out of the far reaching plateau. For nine months in the year no rain moistens the parched soil, and during the three remaining months there are only occasional heavy showers. There are no prolonged storms; the sky is seldom clouded, but day after day the bright sun pours down from the clear blue heavens, taking every drop of moisture that is held in the soil. The cause of this extreme aridity lies in the fact that we have here a basin shut in on every side by high mountain peaks which prevent all moisture bearing winds from either ocean from passing their boundaries. The plateau is elevated five thousand feet above sea level, and the mountain chains rise five thousand feet or more above this. On account of the great height, in spite of the southern latitude and of the absence of clouds, the country about the mountain base has a most perfect climate. Day after day the sun shines clear and bright, neither too hot in summer nor too cold in winter. Blankets are necessary for comfort at night the year around. Snow falls only at long intervals, when an inch or so may cover the ground at the base of the mountain, the outline of a heavier fall in the region above.

If water were present it would be a garden spot, and how to supply the deficiency is the problem under consideration. During the summer the rains in the mountains are numerous and often of such violence that mountain torrents rush down the canyons carrying everything before them and extending out on the plateau for many miles before being soaked up by the spongy soil. These canyon arroyos, which in times of heavy cloud bursts are filled with rushing, tumbling currents, soon become dry. In the spring, when the accumulated winter snow begins to melt, these streams become active again and their activity lasts a month or more;

then they are dry again. To dam back this water and keep it from hurrying away and wasting itself on the desert land is the problem the survey recently provided for by congress has to deal with. When this is accomplished farms will take the place of cattle ranches, and gardens the place of the desert. The expenditure of money will be large, but the returns will undoubtedly more than repay the outlay. The government owns the lands, and they are of little value; hence, it is duty of the government to improve them, if possible, so that they may be of use to the people. Farming by irrigation has proved a success in every country where it has been tried. The preliminary expense of building the reservoirs is so great that private companies have not entered into the undertaking; but if the government experiments are a success, no doubt private enterprises will add to the area of reclaimed land.

When the system has been well established, and orchards and farms dot the desert; other beneficial results may be expected. The water, instead of falling and rapidly disappearing, will be little by little spread over the land and allowed to evaporate gradually. The vegetation, too, which has been artificially grown upon the region, will tend to prevent rapid evaporation. Under the present condition much of the rain which falls in such torrents runs immediately into the rivers and thence to the sea, thus getting outside of the desert region. If now there is a covering of trees and a coating of sod in place of the barren sand, more of the rain will be held in the region. We are on the road to great possibilities.

LOOKING BACK AND FORWARD.

A New Mexico cowman dreamed a dream and in his vision the weird phantoms of the past came trooping past in sad procession. First came the days of the cattle boom when men lost their heads and predicted that there was no limit to high prices on cattle. Where were the wise men then, those to predict the collapse in values? Alas, there were kickers even in those days of wealth and prosperity.

The dreamer spoke in his sleep: "Ah, those were the days of cattle kings."

Then before the sleeper's eyes marched a crowd of spectres whose foreheads were labeled in various colors. First a swelled up, bloated, balloon-like fellow, on whom was written in flaming scarlet: "BOMBAST, St. Louis convention, 1884." Closely followed a sickly appearing ghoul, bearing the sign "FIZZLE, Denver convention, 1886." A small sprite

walked before with the legend, "NOTHING, St. Louis, 1886."

After these gloomy ghosts had disappeared there came a troop of sleek looking skeletons, whose color bearer waved a banner on which was inscribed "The Fraud and Crank Brigade." In the division appeared a Trust, a Pool and a Stock Yards Scheme, a dehorner, a stock yard speculator, an evener and a middleman. The Big Four, Mr. McGillin and the Beales Grant, William Andrew Jackson Sparks walked proudly alone and the rear of the procession was brought up by five hundred fraudulent cattle companies.

The dreamer awoke. "It looks," said he "after seeing this display of horrors, as if there was nothing left of the cattle business."

Cheer up, old man. These unpleasant memories of frauds and failures are but the bones of dead schemes that strew the path to prosperity and peace. The cattle business has had many a hard rub in the past four years but it will yet come out all right. Stick to the business, leave all schemes and wind-pudding investments to one side, and you will soon find the STOCK GROWER in position to say, "I told you so."

It is very likely that the bill introduced into the New Mexico legislature, compelling Lincoln county agriculturists to fence their crops, will become a law. This is only just and should be extended to the whole territory as the present herd law is radically wrong and should be repealed.

THE Italian government has offered \$11,000 in prizes for trotting races this year. The legislature has also passed laws regulating horse breeding and directing that after January 3rd private owners will not be allowed to keep stallions for service unless they have been approved by the minister of agriculture.

THE Denver daily papers have made jackasses of themselves for the past two years by persistently standing up for the big four of Chicago. Their conduct has been instigated by a peon of the Chicago ring who quite cleverly got the Denver papers into his little trap. Now that the Denver council has adopted an ordinance shutting out Chicago meat how feel the great(?) Denver dailies? So much for the power of the press when applied to assist the measures of frauds, robbers, pirates and monopolists and may the great power of the press always play out when on the wrong side.

Cares for Herself Only.

It is known to almost every farmer says the *Rural World* that England will not allow our cattle to enter that country alive, and that every animal taken there alive is slaughtered on the docks. This is done ostensibly to protect her own cattle from the diseases incident to cattle from America, but is really and truly done to protect her own farmers against foreign competition. Until now she has admitted Canadian beef cattle to her own pastures just the same as from one of her own counties to another. Now it appears she wishes to put a stop even to that, as the following from the *Rural New Yorker* indicates, and we are not quite sure but she will keep this kind of thing up until America shuts its own ports close against all stock of every description from Great Britain:

English agricultural journals are agitating against the admission of Canadian cattle as a counter-blast against the American agitation for the admission of cattle from the United States. It is argued that the importation of Canadian cattle is ruinous to British live stock interests, and the government is urged to withdraw the concession to Canada, thus placing the Dominion and the States on the same footing. The *Live Stock Journal* says that this concession was never intended to refer to fat cattle, the importation of which has now grown to a regular trade. As a pretext for the embargo they advocate, the papers insist that unless the cattle are slaughtered at the port of debarkation, the trade must bring on disease and disaster. The fact that no contagious disease exists among Canadian cattle seems to have no weight with these advocates of protection of British beef. Of course, the United States can offer no objection to a protective policy in the United Kingdom; but its supporters should be boldly outspoken in its favor, instead of urging its adoption merely as a safeguard against live stock diseases which have no existence.

A Necessary Requirement in Breeding.

It has often been said that "the bull is half the herd," and this is in a certain sense true, for while there may be forty calves from as many different dams during the season, each will inherit more or less from the common sire; but each will also inherit largely from the individual dam, making in every case a different combination, and the longer one lives, and the more closely he studies the problems of heredity from practical results, the more importance will he attach to the dam. In that very strange and incongruous story entitled "An African Farm" there is a world of rubbish, but the author occasionally causes Lyndall, the heroine of the story, to give utterance to some great truths, worded in language that is sometimes startling in its plainness, and among them is her assertion that "there was never a great man without a great mother." The statement is scarcely an exaggeration—all history, so far as we know the facts attests its truth—and it affords an explanation of the often-noticed fact that so few of our great men have children that are worthy of them. The fact is especially noticeable in horses that have become famous on the turf. The writer hereof a few years ago, when engaged in compiling a record of the pedigrees of the famous trotters, became impressed with the fact that in almost every instance where pedigree of a great trotter was unknown he found the legend "dam a great road mare." The lesson is obvious; select the sire with as much care as you may—you cannot be too particular in this—but if you expect to achieve success as a breeder of any kind of stock pay quite as much, if not more, attention to the females that are to become the dams of the herd or flock. The success that has been attained by the Woodburn farm in breeding trotters affords a striking illustration of this, and more than one famous sire has had his reputation based upon the produce of a single brood mare. The law is the same throughout all animal life, and should be generally recognized by breeders of cattle, sheep, and swine as it is now by breeders of trotting horses.—*Breeders Gazette*.

A Duel Between Bulls.

The latest sensation in sporting circles at Longview (Tex.), was caused by a bull fight, which occurred on the public square, between Samson, weight 1700 pounds, and a 1200 weight Brush bull. When Samson was let out to the ring he seemed reluctant to enter, while the Brush bull pawed the mud and seemed anxious for the affray. According to their peculiar tactics, they greeted one another, with low, guttural bellows, and when only a few yards apart they suddenly began to gore each other with a frightful energy. Above the fierce and noisy trampling could be heard the grinding of their interlocked horns and the violent snorting of brutal rage. The sight was cruel, it was grand. The magnificent animals swayed to and fro, they were covered with mud and foam, while their distended nostrils emitted redish foam. With a fearful lunge Samson struck the Brush bull in the flank, downed him and gored him frightfully. Samson was the victor, and the Brush bull will either die or remain a cripple for life and never be seen in the ring again. Samson's backers are jubilant, and will place all their money on him against any bull of equal fame.

Chicago Market Rule.

The Chicago live stock exchange has recently put in force the following rules, which are of interest to cattlemen everywhere, as all the cattle go to Chicago: The commission for selling live stock shall not be less than the following rates: Six dollars per carload for single-deck carloads of hogs and sheep and \$19 per carload for double-deck carloads of the same, provided they arrive at these yards in double-deck cars. Fifty cents per head for cattle of all ages, provided such commission shall not exceed \$12 per car load; and, provided further that cows with sucking calves when sold together by the head, shall be counted as one animal. Six dollars per carload for cars loaded with different species of live stock, unless such cars contain a number of cattle which, at 50 cents a head, would make the commission on the entire carload exceed \$6. In which event the commission for such entire carload of stock shall be not less than 50 cents per head for each and every head of cattle therein contained. The granting of rebates or the dividing of commissions with any consignor, except commission merchant or with regular buyers, for stock bought at and shipped from Kansas City, St. Louis and St. Joseph, Mo., St. Paul, Minn., Milwaukee, Wis., Omaha, Neb., Sioux City, Ia., Peoria, Chicago, Ill., shall be deemed a violation of this rule. There shall be no agents employed except upon a stipulated salary, which shall not be contingent upon commission earned. It shall be the duty of members of the exchange to file with its secretary the names of their traveling agent, and any firm employing an agent upon a contingent salary shall be deemed guilty of violating this rule. No firm shall employ an agent to solicit consignment of stock, except as a bona fide traveling agent, and shall not employ any party to solicit consignments at or near their places of residence only, or local to his employer's neighborhood, or to secure his or his employer's individual trade. It shall not be a violation of this rule to employ a resident agent in any of the live stock markets enumerated above. Any member of this exchange, or firm in which he may be a partner, violating any of the provisions of this rule, shall be fined not less than \$500 nor more than \$1000 for the first offense, and if said fine is not paid within three days said firm shall be suspended from membership until same is paid. For a second offense they shall be expelled from membership in the exchange.

Cowboy's Fortune in the Panhandle.

The races last Thursday were great, and drew a large crowd of people to town. There were fully 500 persons on the track when the first race was run at 3 o'clock. The first race of the day was between Clay Mann's black stallion and "Bobtail," F. W. Robertson's horse, one-quarter of a mile, \$600 a side. The black won easily

without a touch of the whip, there being fully sixty feet between the horses at the finish.

The next was a race between two scrub horses owned by R. P. Robertson and Will Pipkin, one-quarter of a mile. Easily won by Pipkin's horse by eighty feet.

Perhaps the most popular race of all was between Clay Mann's gray pony and a black horse from Scurry county for \$100 a side. There was a good deal of betting on the side, the gray being the favorite, and winning easily by twenty-seven feet. Much money was bet on the outside on all the races, probably \$3000 to \$3500 changing hands during the afternoon.

While the horse races was in progress a foot race was arranged between a local champion and a stranger by the name of Edwards, 100 yards for \$20 a side. Edwards turned out to be a professional that the boys rung in on our sprinter for a joke, and he ran clear away from our expert. After this race a party in the crowd offered to match an unknown against the winner, which was quickly taken, and betting soon became lively. The unknown's backers had plenty of "tin," and covered every advance made, and something over \$300 was up, and more offered on the "dark horse." He proved to be a runner himself and the race, fifty yards, was a dead heat, so close that the crowd was about evenly divided as to the result, and the judges decided it a draw. It was a very pretty race, and the fastest that has ever been seen in this section.

Several horse races that had been matched could not be run on account of darkness, and these, with some others, will be run next Tuesday afternoon.—*Colorado (Tex.) Clipper*.

A Panhandle Item.

Mr. Al. Popham, so long and favorably known in this community as a successful stockman, and who has many friends here is now in Tascosa, in the Panhandle of Texas, on the Canadian river, as we learn from a letter from him to Mr. G. F. Ingersoll.

He fills a very responsible position with the great Lee-Scott Cattle company of Texas and New Mexico. This company has immense herds and extensive land property. At the home ranch on the Canadian, they have 17 miles square under fence. At the mouth of the Brazos river, in Texas, they have 30,000 acres of land, besides large property in San Miguel county, New Mexico.

The deep water legislation, enacted by congress, will now operate to the immense advantage of this company, as it will bring steamers to their ranches, thus lessening cattle freights, and enhancing the value of their immense landed interests.

Mr. Popham says that the conditions have been very favorable for cattle this fall and winter, and that the stock is now looking its very best. We congratulate friend Popham on his prosperity and fine prospects.—*Miles City Journal*.

Important Notice.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, SANTA FE, N. M., January 7.—Notice is hereby given that the approved plat of the official survey of the following townships, to-wit: Township No. 22 north, range 21 east; township 21 north, range 21 east; township 21 north, range 21 east; township 20 north, range 21 east; township 12 north, range 17 east; township 13 north, range 16 east; township 13 north, range 17 east; of the New Mexico meridian, will be filed in this office on the 7th day of February, 1889, and that on and after said date we will be prepared to receive applications for the entry of lands in said township.

JAMES H. WALKER, Register.
LEIGH O. KNAAP, Receiver.

Prophetic Truth.

British live stock journals manifest some little interest in the statement recently credited in these columns to the leading horse commission merchant of the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, that the supply of high-class draft horses in this country will not equal the demand at the present rate of production in less than ten years. The *Gazette* is inclined to believe this estimate quite conservative when a comprehensive survey of the situation is taken. When it is considered the vast extent of country

included interterritories those about to pass from probationary territorial government into full statehood must be developed and builded up into improved farms flourishing towns and populous cities, all of which will involve an extraordinary amount of labor to be performed only by "horse-power." It can be seen how widely extended and largely increased will be the demand for horses adapted for that work. Neither Texas bronchos nor Mexican burros are capable for the performance of these mighty tasks, and resort must necessarily be had to the grade draft horse descended from imported or home-bred sires. The world's great burdens at every railway terminus must be moved from station to storehouse by truck and draft team, and all intramural traffic save street car or parcel wagon must depend for its motor on the high-grade draft horse. It is altogether probable, with the marvelous rapidity with which a city springs up in a day in our wonderful west, that the development of this new territory will occasion so great a demand for draft horses that difficulty will be experienced in filling it.—*Breeders Gazette*.

The Rainfall not Increasing.

Since 1872 the rainfall in Colorado has averaged not more than 14 inches—the greatest (20.12) being in 1876, and the least (9.56) in 1880. The precipitation for the year just closed is 12 inches—the least rainfall we have had for 16 years—1880 and 1881 excepted. Such figures show no hope for enough rain at any future time to help agriculture in this state. They rather dampen the theory that "the cultivation of the soil, setting out trees, cutting canals and improving the land will increase the rainfall." No more rainfalls now than twenty years ago when hardly a ditch, a tree or an acre of plowed ground could be found. The progress of irrigation all over the state has been very rapid, many new canals having been built, especially in the south and southwest, and covering thousands of acres of the most valuable and fertile lands. Of course no irrigation can be carried on except where water can be drawn from the natural streams. Prior to 1870 farming under ditches was confined to the immediate and narrow valleys of the streams. The crops raised were few and the general appearance of the country was barren and desolate, but in later times canals have been projected and built far out upon the plains aggregating in the state more than 2000 miles, and covering an immense number of acres, and the water, a single right, of which was once estimated to be enough for 80 acres, now does that duty for twice that number of acres. The extra expense of irrigation is looked upon by eastern people as a dead loss of time and money when in reality it is no loss, but a great gain in the farmers' averages. It insures a crop every year, which, when compared with the expense, pays over and above the cost of ditches, buying water and the trouble of applying it from 100 to 400 per cent. every decade—more than he ever made when he depended on rains. So then, irrigation is not an expense but a profit.

In addition to the water that may be taken directly from the streams and spread upon the land within reach of the canals, a very large quantity is already saved in small reservoirs, and much greater quantities can be stored in a system of reservoirs had the people means to construct them. This subject is now being agitated and is receiving some favorable attention in congress. The expense of building reservoirs will be necessarily very great, but the land that could be reclaimed and brought under cultivation and the immense amount of products, resulting from such conservation of water would more than compensate within a few years the entire expense and make homes for thousands of families. There are natural depressions of all sizes—from one to 100 acres—all over the plains into which the early floods from the mountains can be emptied and stored for mid-summer use.—*Denver Republican*.

The
prove
high
there
than
are
are
are
ble
pros
avera
cause
only
It
the
18,00
num
This
year,
Abou
have
short
of the
stock
handl
It has
on the
in the
For
Intere
settler
of the
cattle
over
Denve
The
handl
year.
In ove
railro
Ow
the ra
avera
which
for an
being
some
The
any li
show
larger
In 18
in the
1888
but th
292.9
La
of th
chan
to oth
been
porte
close
count
cattle
for 1
almo
the i
not c
Anot
that
same
and
creas
Th
vide
stan
2887
anot
from
The
east
paho
932
indu
dista
man
driv
state
Th
rati
kind
for
Catt
Hors
Mile
Swee
Swi
Ass
Goo
Othe

Colorado Stock Interests.

The stock interests show a marked improvement in the raising of cattle of a higher and better breed. For this reason there is more money invested per head than formerly. Cattle, horses and sheep are all of a higher breed, and the old-time scrub stock that used to roam the ranges are giving place to finer and more valuable animals. The past year has been a prosperous one with stockmen, on an average. The drouth in some sections caused those ranges to be abandoned, but only temporarily.

It is estimated that between Texas and the British possessions there are about 13,000,000 cattle on the ranges and of this number about 2,000,000 are in Colorado. This is about the same number as last year, but there has been really a gain. About 130,000 beef and feeding cattle have been shipped outside the state. The shortage and drouth in the southern part of the state caused about 100,000 range stock to be driven to Montana, the Panhandle of Texas, Utah and New Mexico. It has not been a severe year on cattle when the losses are averaged. The losses on the plains were a little heavy, but light in the mountains.

Formerly the greater part of the stock interests were in the plains, but the rapid settlement of that section and the coming of thousands of farmers has caused the cattle interests to center to the west, for over half of the stock are now west of the Denver meridian.

The Union Stock Yards at Denver have handled 100,000 head of cattle during the year. About 40,000 of these were shipped in over the Denver, Texas & Fort Worth railroad.

Owing to the finer bred cattle now on the ranges and the winter feeding the average weight of beef was 1150 pounds, which is about 100 pounds heavier than for any prior year. The native cattle are being crossed with the shorthorns and some Galloways.

The cattle industry is the greatest of any live stock business in Colorado. It shows the largest number of head, the largest increase and the largest valuation. In 1887 there were 900,912 head of cattle in the state, assessed at \$11,569,326. In 1888 the number was increased to 911,989, but the valuation was decreased to \$10,292,977.

Las Animas county is the cattle county of the state. This, however, is being changed, as range cattle are being taken to other plains. Consequently there has been a decrease from the 113,256 head reported in 1887 to 88,900 for the year just closed. The same may be said of Bent county, which in 1887 had 38,803 head of cattle, but the returns only show 30,497 for 1888. Both these counties have been almost entirely opened to settlement, and the influence of civilization is generally not congenial to the average range steer. Another large cattle growing county is that of Elbert, which is located in the same section of the state as Las Animas and Bent counties. This also shows a decrease from 57,565 to 49,089.

The increase has been quite evenly divided among the other counties. For instance, Routt county had 39,001 head in 1887, and in 1888, 41,753, and La Plata, in another part of the state, shows an increase from 22,352 for 1887 to 26,840 for 1888. The principal decrease seems to have been east of the mountain range, though Arapahoe county shows an increase from 20,932 head for 1887 to 27,006 for 1888. This industry is apparently being more evenly distributed throughout the state, while many hundreds of range cattle are being driven to the grazing plains of other states.

The following table shows the comparative number for 1887 and 1888 of each kind of stock, together with the valuation for 1888:

	1887.	1888.	VALUATION.
Cattle	900,912	911,989	10,292,977
Horses	151,064	170,056	5,611,699
Mules	7,637	10,452	523,896
Sheep	795,592	744,674	751,377
Swine	15,181	16,286	50,165
Asses	2,872	1,002	3,840
Goats	11,008	10,408	10,617
Other animals	4,312	3,967	29,541

—Denver Republican.

Ratio of Sheep to Cattle.

Prof. J. W. Sanborn says: "The ratio of sheep to cattle is too small in this country by far. The British islands have 29,401,750 sheep and lambs and 10,639,960 cattle, Great Britain having 25,958,768 sheep and 6,411,268 cattle, France has 22,688,230 sheep and lambs and 13,275,021 cattle, Spain 16,939,288 sheep and lambs and 2,313,244 cattle. All Europe has about two sheep and lambs for one of the cattle kind. The United States has 43,544,753 sheep and lambs and 49,234,777 cattle, so we learn from the government crop report for January, as compiled by that most admirable statistician, Hon. J. R. Dodge. It appears that high agricultural conditions or settled countries find a need for a larger ratio of sheep than we in this country have deemed it desirable to own. The ratio in Great Britain is significant, a country that raises the largest general average of crops of any country in the world. To what are we to attribute the poor showing of this country, compared with other countries of wealth and of good agriculture? It may not be an easy question to answer. The ready answer will doubtless be because the American farmer finds sheep less profitable than other live stock. The well known double nature of the income from sheep, the small amount of capital required in sheep husbandry, their well-known and hereditary habit of sleeping on high points and enriching the tops of hills and their weed and bush consuming tendencies calculate them for ready distribution and multiplication where agriculture prevails."

The Cotulla Ledger says: After consulting a number of stockmen as to the condition of the range and stock in this part of Texas, we are prepared to state upon good authority that, upon the whole, it has been several years since prospects were as good for a fine winter range as at present, and stock of every kind as fat as could be desired. While the prices offered for beef cattle are not very satisfactory, they have a strong hope that by spring the figures will be higher. Owners of flocks of sheep report having experienced a rough time during the recent long continued spell of cold rain, but their losses were light compared to what they would have been if their sheep had not been fat and strong and well prepared to withstand such weather. The country and stock are all right, but the people all seem to be in a rather bad state financially. Many cannot meet their bills and are still borrowing money to run their ranches in the hope of being able to pay their debts with the money they will receive from the sale of their yearlings next spring. Should prices drop still lower than the present prices offered it can be safely estimated that at least 20 per cent of the cattlemen of this section will be in great financial trouble, and many of them will be totally ruined.

A New Dance.

Some few months ago a delegation of Sioux Indians paid a visit by invitation, to the Navajoe agency, and had a right royal time, the home folks doing everything in their power to make the stay of their guests as pleasant as possible. The Sioux in return for the kindness shown them made up what was called a dog dance, one of the canine race being killed and then a deal of ceremony gone through with, after which a weird sort of dance was instituted. It seems that the Navajoes had never seen that particular sort of a fandango before, and eagerly besought the strangers to sell the right of dancing it, for be it known, one tribe of Indians will not use the dance of another, tribe until the right so to use it has been regularly purchased. Money, blankets and arms were freely offered by the Navajoes, but without success, the Sioux demanding six hundred head of horses for the privilege desired. The necessary number was ultimately raised, and the Sioux departed for their northern homes richer by far than when they arrived there.—Breeder and Sportsman.

FOR TRADE A FINE FIVE-YEAR-OLD STALLION, flowing mane and tail, dark brown, weighs 1800 lbs., a beauty. Will exchange for ponies. Address, Robert Ritchie, Peabody, Marwin County, Kansas.

Chasing Horse Thieves Across the Prairie—"Just Three Niggers" Killed.

BAXTER SPRINGS, Kan., Dec. 27.—Dave Gehoe, is a handsome young cowboy, living among the Peorias, in the Indian Territory, about nine miles south of this place. Dave is a quarter-blood Indian, and has been back here but a short time from Oklahoma, where he was engaged in "cow punching" as he calls his occupation.

"See any shooting matches while you were there?" was asked of him.

"No, nothing to amount to anything."

"How many did you see?"

"Only one."

"Anybody killed?"

"Just three niggers. They had a bunch of horses, if you want to know all about it. It was at a little store there, about fifteen miles north of our range on the North Fork. I was at the store one afternoon, and four niggers came along. They were Seminole niggers. They had five horses, pretty good ones, too. They stopped at the store and bought some tobacco, and stood around and talked a while. Now and then one would go out and take a look at the weather."

"Was there a storm brewing?"

"Reckon they thought it was a cyclone before they got through with it. Nobody else noticed anything wrong with it, though. After a while, maybe it was 3 o'clock, one went out and then came to the door and yelled:

"Hi! Rustle."

"They did. They went away. Yes, in somewhat of a hurry. There were thirteen Sax Indians coming across the prairie, acting as if they wanted to say something to the niggers. Did you say you were a reporter? Um. The niggers didn't want to be interviewed, see? They had stolen their horses from the Indians and the Indians were on the trail. It was about a mile and a half to the timber. The niggers were pointing that way. They had a pretty fair lead, say 400 yards at the start, but they couldn't hold it. A mile away I saw a nigger turn a bit in his saddle and a puff of smoke blown away from his gun, and about that time two more of them turned and there were two more puffs. Then a little dust of a cloud of smoke rose from the bunch of Indians, and one of the niggers let go all and tumbled out of the saddle just as we heard the first Winchester bark. Yes. That's right. They were shooting at each other. The other two niggers kept working their lead pumps, and so did the Indians. A few jumps further and another nigger let go; just threw up his hands like he wanted to surrender, and then fell over to one side with his foot caught in the stirrup so that his cadaver dragged.

"The other nigger that had been shooting must have been brother; I reckon. Anyhow, he stopped his horse and whirled around and kept pumping the lead out of his Winchester as fast as he could work the lever till it was empty, and then drew a navy. Acted as if his feelings were hurt when his partner dropped. But he didn't use the navy. Something hit him and he died of it, I reckon.

"There was only one left then. He hadn't been fooling with any guns. He was headed for the timber, he was. He sized up the range and calculated to cover it. He didn't have any time to waste on guns when he had other business on hand. He was getting there, he was. The last nigger they killed was about 400 yards short of the brush. About the time he dropped the head nigger disappeared."

"Well, then what?"

"Why, the Indians rounded up the stock the four horses, you know, and gathered up the arsenals and came back to the store."

"So you had to go out and bury the darkies for them, I suppose."

"Eh?"

"You men at the store went out and buried the bodies they had left there, I suppose."

"Bury a nigger? Well, I'm damned."

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

A Mule That Can Trot.

A year ago last month, says the California Spirit of the Times, B. C. Holly, the well-known horse owner, purchased at Mr. Haggin's yearly sale a 3-year-old mare, by Alaska, he by Electioneer. The dam of the purchase is a mare by Echo. The filly combined second choice strains of blood running back on sire, and dam's sire to Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Holly bought the filly, intending to breed her in the spring to Woodnut. He was greatly disappointed when a few months had passed away to have the mare throw out signs of being with foal. He met John Mackay, superintendent of the Rancho del Paso, and asked him about the breeding of the promised colt, but John, with corners of his mouth set well back and a cunning smile illuminating his bronzed cheek would turn away with the remark:

"Well, by wait until the youngster comes along, and then if you don't knock it in the head I'll give you his pedigree."

Holly did wait, and upon going into his paddock at Vallejo one morning he found the filly with a handsome young mule by her side.

He was considerably surprised and chagrined, and his first thought was to "knock the colt on the head." He changed his mind, however, and named the colt John Mackay.

It seems that the youngster is destined to fame, for last week the following letter was received at this office:

"VALLEJO, December 2, 1888.—Editor Spirit of the Times: I have now upon my ranch at Vallejo, a suckling mule colt bred at the Rancho del Paso. He is by one of Mr. Haggin's famous Kentucky jacks, out of a mare by Alaska, dam by Echo. The youngster is finely formed and shows fine trotting action; in fact, he is about as promising as any colt I have ever seen. To show that I am in earnest, and to prove that the mule has inherited the trotting action through his rich crosses of Hambletonian blood, I hereby offer to match him for \$250 a side to trot as a yearling against any of the get of Guy Wilkes the race to be harness, track to be hereafter agreed upon.

Respectfully yours,
B. C. HOLLY."

Bell Boy's Great Performance.

Although not more than 100 people were in attendance at the Agricultural Park yesterday afternoon, nevertheless there were quite number of representative breeders, and patrons of the turf. Among those present were noted the Hon. L. J. Rose, C. C. Seamans, the owner of Bell Boy; Dr. Schwartz from Ohio, the owner of Irma; J. Starr. Lee Rose, C. Fiekatt, Ed Smith, and many others. At 1 1/2 P. M. Sam Caton drove on the track with Bell Boy, and after a warm-up was brought up for a start. Knap McCarthy drove a galloper behind Bell Boy in order to urge, the Electioneer stallion along. At the world go the \$50,000 piece of horseflesh moved off in perfect style and the quarter was reached in 36 seconds. Along the back stretch the great little animal sped along in grand form, and the second quarter was made in 43 seconds, which made 1:10 for the half. The three-quarter pole was reached in 1:46, and the shapely son of Electioneer came down the stretch in admirable style and came under the wire in the splendid time of 2:20, just 3 1/2 seconds better than his record of Saturday last, and within two seconds of the best time on records to the time on record for a three-year-old which is held by Sable Wilkes. The mile made yesterday is the fastest mile ever trotted by a three-year-old outside of Lexington and San Francisco. There are but five 3-year-olds who have made a faster mile than Bell Boy. They are: Sunol, 2:18; Sable Wilkes, 2:18; Patron 2:19 1/4; Hourli, 2:19 1/2 and Hina Rose, 2:19 3/4. A number of watches caught Bell Boys mile yesterday at 2:19 3/4. Bell Boy's performance is a remarkable one in many respects. The stallion was brought here five weeks since. He is in very poor condition, and his improvement has been something phenomenal. On account of the recent wet weather Bell Boy has not been worked more than six times.

FROM ALL POINTS.

Live Stock Notes Carefully Collected from Every Source.

An advance in rates on live stock which was made on January 1, raises the rate from Kansas City to Chicago from \$25 and \$35 per car to \$45 per car.

The big four propose to withdraw their cattle buyers from St. Louis by way of revenge for the action of that city in the interests of the cattle raisers. At present, the meat mongers seem to have the long end of the rope, and show an evident inclination to use it in hanging themselves Texas Stockman.

Probably the last buffalo from the plains of Texas was shipped from Marienfeld on Christmas day. Even people living in that country, the buffalo's home, came in curious crowds to see the last of his tribe. He was shipped by Mr. A. C. Rush from his Texas to his Illinois ranch. —San Angelo Standard.

The national horse show at Madison square garden, New York city, has recently closed a six days' exhibit that proved beyond question that in thoroughbreds, coachers, cobs, draft horses, and other classes whose foundation of breeding was laid across the water, the United States has managed to get quite as far ahead as the European continent and the British Isles.

There were about 350,000 milch cows in Minnesota in 1885, now there are about 515,000, an increase in three years of over forty-seven per cent. In 1885 the butter product of the state approximated 25,000,000 pounds; for 1888 it will go beyond 40,000,000 lbs, an increase of over sixty-two per cent. The product of cheese has moved in a like ratio. The annihilation of oleomargarine has wonderfully revived the dairying industry. —Western Rural.

Lucius Hunter, who at one time was interested in the live stock trade in Texas, but who is now managing the ranch of the Cavallo Cattle company in Chihuahua is in Fort Worth. He is on his way north where he has made arrangements for obtaining a bunch of Hereford cattle, with which he proposes to improve the rough stock on his ranch. This is a move that has been taken by a great many northern Mexico stockmen of late, he says, and it is one in which the Mexicans are not behind the Americans. Mr. Hunter says Chihuahua cattlemen have been blessed this winter by better weather than is wont to prevail there during this season, and stock wherever he has been this season are in splendid condition.

The dominion government has cancelled twenty-seven grazing leases, comprising 700,000 acres in the Northwest. The lands were held by speculators who failed to comply with regulations providing for the stocking of their holdings. This decisive action is endorsed by the Canadian press, and is expected to stimulate the ranching industry. American ranchmen are still clamoring for admission to the Canadian ranching country along the eastern border of the Rocky Mountains on the same terms as the Canadians. They also seek a modification of the quarantine regulations, which provide for a ninety days' isolation of American cattle entering the dominion. At present 20 per cent. duty is imposed on American herds intended for ranches in the Canadian Northwest.

The story goes that there is an old man out in Mound Valley, Col., who has been adopted by a lot of jack rabbits. Their friendliness and good feeling have become so obtrusive that the old fellow would be thankful if something would happen to alienate their affections. He is a sort of hermit, living all alone in his ranch, where he devotes all his time to cattle and horse raising. As he doesn't try to raise vegetables, the rabbits could do him no harm, and so he has never tried to drive them away. They soon became very tame, and as the jack rabbit is rather an affectionate animal anyway, they kept making more advances and trials of friendship until they and the old man became quite sociable. When he goes out after the cows two or three dozen rabbits will come trooping along after him, running between his legs and nibbling his fingers. Very often a drove of them will gather around his cabin and cut up all sorts of pranks in front of his door, leap on his bed, jump into his chair—if not occupying the only one himself—and nose around among his kettles and dishes for something to eat.

Several of the most intelligent he has singled out for special favors. He has taught them a number of tricks, such as jumping over a bar or through a ring, walking on their hind legs and jumping over one another like frogs. But the rabbits have developed such a liking for civilization that they are about to take possession of the house and have begun to rear their broods in it, so that the old man hardly knows now whether he owns the house or simply lives there with the rabbits.

Mr. J. C. Robertson of Dundee, Scotland, secretary of the Texas Land and Cattle company, is on his way home from a tour of inspection of the company's property in the Panhandle of Texas and on the gulf coast. He reports the cattle and horses in excellent condition. The water and grass are better now than they have been since the property has been in the possession of the company. On the Laurel Leaf ranch there have been 1010 horse and mule colts branded this fall. The calves branded will number 15,000 head. The calf branding throughout Texas is short 20 to 25 per cent. as compared with the previous two years. The solution of the deep-water question will be of great benefit to the stock interest of the state.

The Waco Trade Review says: It would appear that our dressed beef factory at Waco has, never, from some cause, got fairly in working order, but we trust this will not always be the case and that Waco will some day be conspicuous in shipping dressed beef abroad. Artificial cold is now one of the appliances in modern use in the transportation of perishable goods the civilized world over. The immense and rapid heat absorbing power of anhydrous ammonia in expansion to vapor is the secret extracted from nature. It takes up all the heat around a confined space and a temperature of 60° below can be quickly reached. Thus the great plains of South America and Australia, and to some extent our own mountain states, raise and distribute fresh meat to all the thickly settled and landless communities, a great step in advance for humanity. Yet the nations are arming by land and sea for the destruction of commerce by war. They say protection, but if all would disarm commerce would be bound to have no foes.

"An able article in the American Agriculturist for December describes the only two herds of domesticated or cross-bred buffalo in America, and is accompanied by illustrations of the cross-bred buffalo steer, cows and calf, with which are contrasted the native animals. It then proceeds to show the advantages and pecuniary profit from the cross-bred buffalo are very great. A cross with the Gallo-way, it says, will make a very fine robe, which will sell at \$30. The half-bred animal is much heavier in the hind quarters than the aboriginal buffalo. The hair is somewhat longer and thicker on the hind quarters and less dense on the shoulders than the half-breed, which adds to the value of the robe. The meat commands a fancy price and breeding animals are not to be had for any money." The author of the above may be correct about the advantages, profits, etc., but he is off on the "only two herds." Col. Slaughter, Charles Goodnight, and perhaps other Texas ranchmen have crosses between the buffalo and polled cattle.

A dispatch from Cincinnati dated December 26th says that the Butchers' Protective association, for some time in process of organization but quiescent, has within a few days proclaimed a boycott against retailers who patronize the Swift Packing company, of Chicago, which is backed by Phil Armour, whose dressed meat has been on this market for about six months. On inquiry it is found that every butcher selling by wholesale and retail in the Sixth street market and probably in the whole city is in the association. All the slaughterers exclusively wholesalers are in it, and from stock-buyers and butchers it is learned that the stock yard commission men are in it. Many and probably most of the butchers who purchase and slaughter their own stock for a retail business keep aloof and the rules of the association do not affect them. Under these rules the grocers who sell meat or the exclusive retail dealer who buys meat of the Chicago firm is blacklisted and no wholesaler in the association will sell him dressed meat of any kind, nor will any commission man sell him stock on foot at any price. —Texas Stockman.

SOUTH AMERICA.

A Land Where Horses are Given Away.

Nobody has thought of this southern country (Buenos Ayres) as one from which there may spring a rival in wheat growing effort that may affect the market of the United States. As a matter of fact the thing is accomplished, and from the district where I write wheat in grain and in flour is already starting its remunerative journey from the pampas, and has brought back its value from Brazil, Chili, and the Latin states of Europe. Encouraged by these results, the area of planting is increasing. The acreage of the increase, as a fact, is pitiful, and the amount of land under cultivation is to the Yankee mind contemptible; but the possibilities of wheat are greater than those Minnesota knew in 1860, or Dakota and her sister territories enjoy today. A climate that knows no frost, a soil virgin to the plow but enriched by centuries of grasses blown into the land and fertilized by innumerable cattle whose movement over its area has known generations of death as well as the contribution of their life, has made a land fit for the gardener's spade. Its generic character is of course alluvial, but time beyond memory this land east of the Andes has known no curse except that of man, whose misuse of its offerings has brought forth a race whose character, until within ten years, has been that of non-producers, hopeful from the efforts of every enterprising except their own, speculative upon any foreign energy, and ready and anxious to enjoy the fruits of every industry so long as they could profit by either, or hold the harvest reaped where they had not planted, and garnered whence they had not sown.

Buenos Ayers has 120,000 square miles, say seventy-five millions of acres, and the estimated worth of the country is near ten billions of dollars. You may ask, where does the value exist outside of the land and that upon it? I answer, nowhere; and though these lands are not acre by acre trodden by the foot of man, or the horse he rides upon, once a month, they are the sole wealth of a country, that has borrowed in Europe in ten years past twice the sum named in my valuation. In debt? Head over heels. How shall they pay the interest is one question which they successfully meet year by year, but how the main body of the debt can be funded is something to be answered as they answer it in the comforting word "manana," (tomorrow).

Let me give some practical illustrations of values here. I went to visit an "estancia" (ranch) of twelve leagues of land (a league is nearly 6,000 acres). I was met at the railway station on a cold winter's morning in July by a four in-hand. The driver was a peon; the vehicle one under which the two forward wheels turned easily, and its body behind the seats was covered with the homedressed hides of horses. Its seats were cushioned with padded horsehides, the harnesses were raw horsehides, the whip was braided horsehide, and the pace was a run; no trotting horse is known. Over the pampas, thirty-two miles in 100 minutes, the only skill of the coachman called upon was to avoid the cattle wallows. It was a pace for experience. Arriving at the estancia the horses were brought up all standing, the harness dragged off and the animals sent adrift on the pampas. I asked the superintendent of the farm what became of those horses. "I don't know," he replied. "What are they worth?" "About three nationals each." (A national is a dollar; in the present depreciated condition of currency, about 5 cents.) That afternoon, with a new four, the superintendent and I were driving and came up with some peons skinning a dead but still steaming horse. An inquiry revealed that it was one of the four that galloped thirty-two miles in the morning. "I knew the driving was too hard," I said; "the horse was killed." "Why bless your innocent heart," said the superintendent, "we shoot fifty or sixty horses or mares a week. To-morrow I

will show you a "round-up." And he did; and they killed 74 horses, took their hides, bled down their fat, stripped the hair from their manes and tails, and counted it profit and left the carcasses on the pampas for the waiting scavenger of South America, the condor. What is it that Carlyle says about the stored-up energy which constitutes a nation's wealth? There was a lot of energy released that day.

It must seem incredible to our Yankee and prairie farmers that horses could be so used, but it is a calm fact that more than 700,000 were slaughtered in the Argentine Republic last year, as shown by the raw hides sold in market. Horses grow wild, and worse horses it is impossible to conceive. A horse is cheaper than a coat—I mean a horse broken to ride or drive. Beggars (and in this country are many) ride from house to house to solicit alms, and refuse a horse from an almsman from which they expect a richer gift, for a horse is the cheapest thing he can give.

Judged by our ideas of economy, this all seems mad extravagance. They excuse it in ways not satisfactory to me, for it is extravagance say what they will. No distance of market can compensate for the waste of pure strength easily realized upon, in a land where a premium of \$50 per capita is paid for every immigrant, however poor, who comes to settle and work. Bad as the horses are, one of them is worth any four immigrants I saw of this class out of 10,000 landing in Buenos Ayres in July.—C. Ira Buenos Ayres, S. A., in American Agriculturist.

Carrying Live Stock by Weight.

KANSAS CITY, MO., Jan. 2.—Beginning to-morrow the weighing system of live stock freight will be placed in operation by Kansas City roads. The rate to Chicago has been fixed at 27½ cents and to St. Louis 18½ cents. Three sizes of cars have been recognized and a minimum weight fixed for each. For the small cars the smallest amount that can be shipped is 20,000 pounds; for the medium nothing less than 21,500 pounds, and for the cars thirty-three feet or more in length the minimum weight is fixed at 23,000 pounds. The Western roads have not yet fully fixed their rates, but will have the tariff prepared so as to follow the action of the other lines within a few days.

No sufferer from any scrofulous disease, who will fairly try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, need despair of a cure. This remedy purges the blood of all impurities, destroys the germs of scrofula, and infuses new life and vigor throughout the physical organization.



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
LA
Office.
TH
The
is in
les, ten
at any t
The
all an e
for its d
ages is
Disco
libers
er wish
be paid
to disco
our boo
Alwa
which y
found o
The
to new
ages an
discont
A
Address
Only
growing
of the S
range c
Endo
resentat
EFG
sona, R
EFG
Associa
EFG
Stock A
EFG
Stock A
EFG
Stock A
EFG
Stock A
Office
Lavin
J. E. J.
S. S. J.
J. D.
Office
A. J. J.
gon, A
Inaac
Taco.
WILL
N. B.
SA
SO
Short
M. B.
Americ
How
head o
storm.
rams t
weeks
Geor
Sprin
to-nig
Peoria
are in
ty En
The
been p
friend
abled
struck
right.
Mr.
has p
stock
shipm
next.
differ
S. G
anip
Thur
stall
Mille
Arizo
A
river
port
cont
It is
The
Cun
This
and
ng p
will

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 payments of arrears are made, as required by law.

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

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

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

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, Kingston, N. M.
J. D. WARRER, 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, Calabassas, A. T.
THOS. HALLOCK, Signal, A. T.
WILL C. BARNES, St. Joseph, A. T.
N. B. BOWERS, Prescott, A. T.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1889.

SOUTHWEST STOCK NOTES.

Short Items Relative to Stock and Stockmen of the Southwest.

M. B. Allen reports snow two feet deep in the American Valley.

Howland & Durfee, of Laara Springs, lost 3000 head of sheep out of 11,000 during the big snow storm. They have also lost eight of their fine rams that they brought into the territory a few weeks ago.

George D. Pinger and wife, of the Antelope Springs cattle ranch, are in the city, but will leave to-night for an extended trip to home folks at Peoria, Ill. George says the cattle on the ranch are in prime condition for beefing.—Grant County Enterprise.

The Dorsey sale of cattle, the ZN brand, has been postponed until the 15th inst. His many friends heartily wish that Mr. Dorsey may be enabled to weather the financial gale which has struck him so hard, and that he may come out all right.—Enterprise.

Mr. J. M. Jones, the San Francisco beef buyer has purchased about 1000 head of cattle from stockmen of this vicinity, and will make the first shipment—a train load—to California on Monday next. He has made his purchases from eighteen different cattlemen.—Arizona Stockman.

S. C. Miller informs us that he lost seven valuable horses, presumably from eating poison parsnips, on his pasture in Thompson valley last Thursday night. Among the number was a fine stallion whose value was not less than \$100. Mr. Miller was about to ship the lot to California.—Arizona Hoof and Horn.

A new ditch is being taken out of North Spring river west of town, running through the southern portion of the city. It will cross the Hondo and continue out in the neighborhood of the farms. It is known generally as the Cunningham ditch. The stockholders are the Lea Cattle company, Cunningham Bros., J. C. Lea and L. B. Lewis. This ditch covers a fine lot of land to the west and south of town that is very desirable for building purposes, and will be occupied now that water will be put upon it. Another new ditch is being

taken out of the Hondo about five miles up the river by the Lea Cattle company, J. J. Cockerell, F. H. Lea, and Mrs. Geo. Davis. On this ditch is some very choice farm land that will be put under cultivation as soon as the water is running, which will be in the early spring.—Pecos Register.

W. O. Tompkins, manager of the American Valley Cattle company, arrived in the city Monday evening. He reports the snow in the American Valley from 18 inches to two feet deep when he left the ranch. He says that cattle are shrinking in flesh rapidly but with favorable weather for the balance of the winter there will be very little loss of stock.—Socorro Times.

Cattlemen tell us grass is very short upon the range, but water is abundant, and cattle, as a consequence, are hard to locate. Had the late heavy rains come a little earlier in the season this would have been a wonderful grass winter, but as it is, cattle will get through in fair condition and the moisture in the ground assures very early spring feeding.—Deming Headlight.

A. J. Sort, of Tempe, has a method of relieving cattle from alfalfa bloat which is infallible. He uses a piece of inch hose, forcing it down the throat of the afflicted animal into the pouch. The gas is thus allowed to escape and the animal is at once relieved. It is preferable to "sticking" as no wound is left upon the animal.—Phoenix Arizona.

TUCSON, Ari., Jan. 5.—News has just been received of a terrible battle between cattlemen and sheepmen at Bonita, Graham county. The sheepmen were grazing near the range of the Chiricahua Cattle company and the cattlemen wanted them to go elsewhere. A battle ensued and five sheep herders were killed and one cattleman wounded. The sheriff and a posse have gone to the seat of the trouble.

J. B. Hoffman, of near the Gila, is something of an antelope killer. On the 19th of last month he shot and killed 39 in less than two hours, out of a herd of over 100. Hoffman utilized his friends, J. G. Wood and William Claridge in the way of herdsmen who corralled the antelope on the top of a steep hill north of Black canyon where the slaughter took place. In consequence of the killing Hoffman has received the cognomen of "Antelope Jim."—Grant County Enterprise.

The government party of observation, which has been making an exploration of this country under the act of congress looking to the establishment of reservoirs for the storage of water, is now in camp at Embudo. The officer in charge of the party said a few days ago, that a system of works could be completed, by moderate annual appropriations, in ten years, sufficient to hold water enough to irrigate the whole territory of New Mexico. They have not made any estimate of the cost of the work, that not being a part of their duty. They were merely commissioned to investigate the practicability of the matter, another examination, with a thorough survey, for determining the cost of the work, being contemplated, after the feasibility of the scheme has been decided through the present exploration.

The future for stock raising in this county was never better. A large quantity of rain and snow has fallen during this winter and last fall; and it has come in quantities and at times to do much good. There will be an abundance of grass the coming spring and summer, and there will be large supplies from springs on ranges which have been short of water for years. The cattle can now range on the foot hills where the grass is but where they have been unable to go on account of the distance from water; the former ranges will thus become renewed, and afford good pasturage for years. The cattle are in good condition and cattle raisers have more confidence in the future. We have no cattle diseases to contend with, and no blizzards to make cattle raising hazardous. In several parts of the United States which have been supplying beef, a shortage is anticipated. The industry in the north received a severe blow from several hard winters in the past, while other localities have been heavily drained by shipments to California and the east. The day is fast approaching when cattle will command a good price, and the great beef combine which has so long depressed the market is indirectly bringing it about.—Grant County Sentinel.

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

Stop that cough, by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral—the best specific for all throat and lung diseases. It will allay inflammation, aid respiration, and strengthen the vocal organs. Ayer's Albinacs are free to all. Ask for one.

MORAL—DON'T EAT.

Beef, Milk, Ice, These Three Things are to be Carefully Watched.

We pointed out recently the new danger to health that had arisen from the habit of dealers in coffee, pepper, butter, cheese, lard and other largely consumed foods, of adulterating the adulterants they admit using, and which were comparatively harmless. Another and still graver peril threatens our people, and one that can only be guarded against by the use of the most painstaking precautions. This constant menace to human life has been formulated by Dr. Heidekoper, chief of the veterinary school of the University of Pennsylvania, in the statement that nearly one-half of the deaths from consumption in this country are the direct result of eating tuberculous beef.

While this assertion may somewhat exaggerate the facts of the case, there can be little doubt that for all consumers of beef and milk there is often an unsuspected latent danger that only the greatest care on the part of our sanitary authorities can avert. It is now universally admitted as settled by scientific men that the micro-organisms, commonly called "microbes," present in diseased cattle, communicate the same disease to those who feed on their flesh, or as in the case of cows, drink their milk. Nor does there seem to be more than one way of killing these pests. Intense cold will not do it, and ice taken from streams in which sewage empties has been known to propagate divers maladies. They are not proof, however, against intense heat, and boiling and thorough cooking will generally destroy them.

While it is not asserted that every person eating the flesh or drinking the milk of tuberculous animals becomes diseased, it is true that if the patient happens to be susceptible to a certain class of ailments, either through inheritance or any other predisposing cause, the microbe finds all the conditions necessary for its multiplication and activity. So great an authority as Dr. Austin Flint has said: "It is probable that a person with an inherited tendency to consumption would never develop the disease if he could be absolutely protected against infection with the 'tubercle bacillus;' but once infected, the bacteria multiply and produce the characteristic signs and symptom."

Such being the verdict of the medical profession, it certainly behooves our legislature to take every precaution possible to protect the people from an evil against which it is difficult for them to protect themselves. This has already been done in Canada, where a committee appointed by Parliament having reported the existence of a consensus of opinion among medical experts to the effect that tuberculosis in animals was communicable from beast to man, steps have been taken to pass precautionary measures at the next session. In this country both the national and state governments have expended large sums in the endeavor to stamp out pleuro-pneumonia in herds of cattle, but these efforts have been made for commercial reasons, rather than as a protection to consumers of beef and milk. The time has now come, however, when legislation in the latter direction should no longer be delayed. Since the recent investigations in London that established the connection between an epidemic of scarlet fever and the existence of that disease in the cows whose milk was retailed in certain sections of the metropolis, it has been usual to boil the supplies brought from suburban dairies. The practice should be followed in this and other cities, and that these and similar and prudent measures may not be best to the will or conscience of the vender, he should be placed under such legal obligations as to make him in his sphere a vigilant guardian of the public health. Careful and intelligent inspection of beef cattle and dairy cows should also be insisted on, and heavy penalties imposed for the sale of the meat and milk of cows known to be diseased.—Frank Leslie's Weekly.

The Stapp-Ennis Case.

The following synopsis of the orders of the court in this justly celebrated case has been furnished by Receiver Lewis Lutz: It is ordered that the receiver shall make a report to the clerk of the court of all assets belonging to the firm, at the same time he shall, under oath, make an appraisal of the whole property.

The receiver and master will advertise the property for sale on the first Monday in March, by sealed proposals; the property must bring three-fourths of the appraisal made by the receiver. Payments, one-third cash, one-third in nine months, remainder in two years. If three fourths of the appraisal is not bid then the receiver and master will hold the property subject to private sale, and the order of the court. From the proceeds of sale the receiver shall be paid all his expenses incurred, and his and the master's compensation and specific allowances.

2d. All the partnership liabilities of the firm of every kind.

3d. After all firm liabilities are paid, one-third will be paid to W. H. Ennis and one-third to R. D. Ennis.

One hundred dollars being realized by Stapp from the sale of cattle and not accounted for, will be added to his indebtedness to the firm.

The other claims will be paid in the following order:

1st. The claim of Emma D. Bradsby, \$2000, with 6 per cent. interest from date of loan, to be paid in full.

2d. To W. H. Ennis, \$2000, with 6 per cent per annum from June 1, 1885, and to the guardian of Stapp's children, \$4,197.98 with interest from June 1, 1885. If there is not enough money to pay both these claims, then they shall be equally prorated as to interest and principal.

3d. After discharging the foregoing liens the balance of the \$4000 note due W. H. Ennis by Stapp, (\$2000 with interest), and the indebtedness to the First national bank, shall be of equal priority, and if there is not enough to pay in full, they will be prorated.

All the foregoing liens are to be considered as general judgments against Stapp and executions may issue therefor.

Lee & Fort are allowed \$50 as solicitors for Bradsby before the transfer of her claim to W. H. Ennis, to be paid out of the Bradsby fund. They are allowed \$25 out of the minor's fund for services for them. The guardian is allowed \$125 for his services. Judge Vincent is allowed \$50 as solicitor for the children, and Judge Emmett is allowed \$50, also as solicitor for the children, all to be paid out of the children's money.

If the guardian does not put up a bond satisfactory to the receiver, he will loan the money to other parties. All monies to be paid to the receiver and generally paid out on order of master.


Bids must be accompanied by one-third cash or certified check and notes, with personal surety subject to the approval of the receiver. The property when sold will be free of all liens; the liens will be transferred against the money and notes.

Advertisements must be made in STOCK GROWER and Optic, two papers in Colfax county, once in Lincoln Independent and by poster.

Over 8,000,000 people believe that it is the largest and most reliable house, 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 Priced SEED ANNUAL FOR 1889 will be mailed FREE to all applicants, and to last year's customers without ordering it. Available to all. Every person using Garden, Field or Flower Seeds should send for it. Address D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.



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 treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. S. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St. New York.

THE STOCK GROWER.

LAS VEGAS, NEW MEXICO.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1889.

Report of the Colorado State Veterinary Board to the Governor.

The following is the report of the State Veterinary Board to Governor Adams, which has been filed in the House.

Hon. Alva Adams, Governor of Colorado:

Your Veterinary Sanitary Board has the honor of admitting the following as their report for the years 1887 and 1888:

When the board first entered upon the performance of their duties there was great alarm manifested in the live stock circles of the State, owing to the prevalence of contagious pleuro-pneumonia among the cattle at the stock centers of the East, and prominent stock men sent numerous petitions to the board praying for an extension of the quarantine. Accordingly the board did quarantine against the cattle from several Eastern States. This quarantine has been modified from time to time as the disease has been kept under control or stamped out by the different State authorities working in conjunction with the National Bureau of Animal Industry, and the disease is so well confined at present that we are of the opinion that by the time of the opening of the shipping season next spring that the present quarantine regulations may be still further modified with perfect safety.

The result of these regulations and the enforcement of them has been to insure safety to the cattle of the State, and we are glad to be able to report that the cattle of Colorado are in a perfectly healthy condition, and that no disease of a contagious or infectious nature exists or has existed among them during the past two years.

It has been the policy of the board to assure themselves of the identity of all cattle entering the State, and the shippers have been required to present proof that the cattle shipped had been kept in a healthy district for a period of four months immediately preceding the date of shipment, during which time they had not been exposed to any contagious or infectious disease. For the purpose of examining these proofs the board has employed one inspector at Denver and one at Pueblo, but as the railroad system becomes more extended and as points of entry become more numerous, it will become necessary to employ more inspectors, so that next year inspectors will probably have to be located at Denver, Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Las Animas.

But with the means now provided this will be impossible. Section 15 of "An act to prevent and suppress infectious or contagious diseases," etc., would cover this point admirably, and we have no doubt it was intended to do so by the law-makers forming it, but the Attorney General has decided it cannot be enforced, and we would suggest that it would be of great assistance to the board if some action covering the same ground, but worded so it could be enforced, should be taken by the next Legislature.

There have been driven and shipped into and through the State 212,495 cattle from the south, every one of which has to be inspected to prevent the introduction of Texas fever, making it necessary to employ three inspectors for from two to five months each in addition to those mentioned above, and all this had to be done without any pecuniary assistance from the State, as the \$500 allowed the board is only barely sufficient to remunerate the members of the board for their actual expenses of attending meetings. These inspectors have been paid nearly \$2,500 during the past two years. This entire amount has been raised from the tax of 1 1/2 cents per head upon all Southern cattle inspected. As the shipments of this class of cattle decrease, as they must on account of the scarcity of range in Colorado and other northern sections, this source of income will be shut off, but the inspectors must be employed and paid. We would

most respectfully urge the absolute necessity of a larger appropriation for this purpose from the next Legislature.

Glanders has been alarmingly prevalent among the horses and mules of the State. During 1887 20 animals were killed affected with the disease, 11 of which were appraised at \$228, nine having been killed voluntarily by owners as soon as they were positive of its nature. So far in 1888 31 animals have been destroyed, 26 being appraised at \$1,194.27. This does not include horses that were killed by the owners when the disease was first noticed.

One outbreak in Gilpin county is particularly distressing. One person has already died from the disease, and at the present writing another is very dangerously ill with the dread disease, demonstrating beyond question the advisability and merit of stamping it out as a matter of safety to the lives of the people concerned, as well as the lives of their stock. But we fully realize the insufficiency of the present limit of \$1,000 per year in attempting this and we urge the necessity of increasing this exceedingly small limit. Glanders has been discovered and destroyed in the counties of Arapahoe, Weld, El Paso, Elbert, Bent, Washington, Las Animas, Larimer, Gilpin and Logan. We would also recommend that sections 10 and 11 of the before-mentioned act, which provides for the appointment of a board of appraisers for diseased animals by the Sanitary Board, be changed, giving the State Veterinary Surgeon power to act for the board, for it is impossible for the board, as a board, to attend personally to the killing of every diseased animal, as it would be obliged to do if the section was followed literally. All of which is respectfully submitted.

F. P. ERNST,
O. T. CLARK,
J. L. GIBBS,

Attest: CHARLES G. LAMB, Secretary.

The Beef Question.

In yesterday's issue of the *Gazette* mention was made of the action of the city council of Denver, Col., in empowering the mayor to appoint a meat inspector, whose duty it should be to condemn all meat if it did not come from animals he had inspected alive, and found to be healthy. Denver is recognized as one of the cattle centers of the United States, and it is probably the residence place of men controlling more cattle than are owned by the residents of any other city on the continent. The natural inference, then is, that the action of the Denver city council was in harmony with the views of Colorado cattlemen, and it is reasonable to assume that the position taken by Colorado cattlemen on questions affecting their interests, furnishes an index of the views of the cattlemen of the range country.

With millions of dollars in the hands of beef monopolists to corrupt the press and influence men to oppose effective remedies of relief, it is not surprising that some opposition has been found to the movement inaugurated at the recent St. Louis conference of cattlemen and butchers for the enactment of state live stock inspection laws, which would prevent the shipment of dressed beef across state lines. It is gratifying, however, to note that the people of the United States are fast awakening to the importance of securing healthy meat, and at the same time break up the monopoly which has done more to injure the business interests of Texas and of the entire west than any other monopoly that ever existed.

In yesterday's *Gazette* mention was made of the fact that Maryland, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Tennessee, Colorado and New Mexico would certainly pass state live stock inspection laws. Texas, as the banner cattle state of the union, should not be behind in this matter. It should, and we believe it will, take the lead, and the bill prepared by Colonel James O. Broadhead, president of the American Bar association providing for state live stock inspection, will be introduced during the coming

session of our legislature, and will undoubtedly be passed, as it has the support of the major portion of the cattlemen of Texas, as well as the Grange associations and the Farmers' alliances. The attempt is being made by parties who are opposing any change in the present condition of the beef trade, to create the impression among Texas cattlemen, that their cattle owing to the quarantine regulations of the northern states and territories, are virtually barred out from all markets except Chicago. The fact is, that the northern cattlemen, who oppose the re-establishment of competitive markets and favor the centralization of the cattle trade at Chicago, and who are upholding the methods of the dressed beef syndicate, have very generally done all in their power to place unnecessary restrictions on the movement of Texas cattle to market, beyond what is required for the protection of the interests of northern herds, in the hope of shutting out Texas as a competing factor in the beef trade. At the same time it is gratifying to know that the efforts of the enemies of Texas, who have been working into the hands of the Chicago beef combine will be futile. While it is true that a number of northern states have quarantine regulations in force requiring Texas cattle to be shipped in labeled cars, and unloaded in pens especially provided for their use, separate from northern cattle, and preventing them from being driven out of the stock yards, yet Texas cattle can be shipped to any other point in the United States, where they are needed for consumption without violation of quarantine regulations, just as well as they can be shipped to Chicago, and cattle can be unloaded and slaughtered at any railroad station just as well as they can be unloaded and slaughtered at Chicago.

If state live stock inspection laws are very generally passed this winter, abattoirs will be built contiguous to all stock yards in the country, which will be utilized for the slaughter of cattle, which will be marketed by local butchers. The friends of the beef monopoly are hard up for argument when they have to distort facts and endeavor to create false impressions. The real truth is that Texas cattle interests will be especially promoted by the success of the measures inaugurated by the Beef Producers' and Butchers National association, for the re-establishment of competitive cattle markets and the raising of beef products above suspicion of disease. The foreign demand for canned beef will be largely increased by the enactment by the states of such live stock inspection laws as will render it impossible to can any beef except such as is taken from healthy animals. In other words, state inspection would restore confidence in the purity of canned meats and in consequence increase the demand. The reason why Germany, Austria and France will not use American dressed beef is because no one can tell whether the meat is healthy or not after the entrails have been removed from the carcass. Even expert butchers cannot tell from the appearance of meat whether it is healthy or not, but disease on an animal on hoof can be readily detected. It is largely for this reason that American refrigerated beef sells at 4 pence a pound in London, while beef from cattle shipped to Liverpool sells at 4 1/2 pence; the English public preferring to pay more for beef when they are sure of its purity.

Stripped of all sophistry, the simple issue with the Chicago beef combine, is that under their control of the Chicago market

all competition is practically shut out, and without competition the cattle markets of the country are subject to the mercy of men who know no mercy, and who, in short, have acquired their millions by modern commercial methods in monopolizing food products and depressing prices to producers and increasing prices to consumers. Assuming that there are over 100,000 butchers in the United States, it is reasonable to believe that these men would be compelled to pay prices for beef determined by the natural laws of trade, owing to competition with each other, if competitive markets existed. There is certainly a community of interest between beef producers and butchers; one produces cattle and the other markets their products. The large receipts of cattle at Chicago are pointed to by the advocates of the beef combine as indications of the over-production of cattle in the United States, that the fact is ignored that nearly all other markets to which cattle used to go, when the business was subject to natural conditions, are now being supplied by the ice box meat sent out by the Chicago packers, and nearly all western cattle go to one market. Texas cattle in former days were shipped to New Orleans, Shreveport, Little Rock, Memphis and other markets, where buyers competed for them and paid prices determined by the natural laws of trade. To-day there is in the United States but virtually one market, which controls the entire cattle business, and at that market five-sixths of the cattle are purchased by the four or five firms comprising the beef combine. A few years ago when the cattle business was prosperous, before the power of the dressed beef syndicate had reached its present enormous proportions, scores of buyers could be found at all times in the national stock yards at East St. Louis. Buyers from Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Detroit, Buffalo, Albany, and, in fact, from all eastern states were at these yards and prices were determined by the laws of supply and demand. But, to-day, at the stock yards at East St. Louis scarcely any buyers are seen except the agents of the beef combine. At Kansas City the same condition of affairs exist. The best obtainable information goes to demonstrate that there are less cattle in the United States to-day in proportion to population than there was at the time when cattle values were highest. Consumers are paying as all know, on an average as much for beef as they paid when cattle values were highest. This being the case, there is certainly something radically wrong. Looking back to the time when the cattle business was prosperous, we find that cattle were then carried from producing fields to consuming centers, where they were purchased by butchers at prices fixed by the cost of production, and competition among buyers. It is reasonable to assume that a return to the conditions that then existed will bring a return of the results that were then obtained.

Some of the range associations in the northwestern country are paying a reward of \$1 each for coyotes killed by employees of the associations, and some of the boys are able to pull a pretty respectable living out of the coyote slaughtering business. Such an arrangement in Texas with regard to the pests that infest the range country of this state has been suggested as likely to prove beneficial if action by the state legislature cannot be secured.

ELY'S SEED MANUAL Contains all the valuable NEW Seeds, Bulbs & Plants. FOR 1889—Tells how to grow them, and offers valuable Cash PRIZES for their product. Mailed Free to all sending address for it. SPECIAL PRICES for MARKET GARDENERS. ELY & CO. Seed Merchants; 1301 and 1303 Market St. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

STOLEN.

From near the line of Mora and San Miguel counties, New Mexico, on the night of the 23rd inst., four horses viz: One bay horse branded E F connected on right thigh and R U W connected on left thigh. One bay horse branded X on left shoulder and circle on left hip. One dun horse branded cross on left shoulder and H on left hip. One brown mare branded E F bar connected on right thigh, and E B connected with bar over it, and M K connected on left hip.

The man who is known to have stolen the above horses is about six feet high and of heavy build; is light complected and wore heavy blonde mustache and goatee. Is about 35 years old and answered here to the name of Joe Kelley. Was last seen with the horses on the Tramperas, in Colfax county.

\$50 REWARD

Will be paid to any one who will capture the above-described horses and inform H. K. BRADFORD, Bell Ranch, San Miguel Co., N. M.

Deny
The
Denve
gerate
try is
cattler
sentin
that i
matter
such a
all oth
derstan
there t
ment o
centrai
of the
of pub
Denve
opposi
through
laws.
crushin
monop
little r
which
are int
four pr
buddin
necessa
ed to p
nate in
to grap
cities a
is Pueb
well kn
has be
wholes
time.
reached
to cut j
pelled t
intrude
handle
them u
casses t
by the f
cattle.
ly enou
ent Pue
the Chi
worked
Armour
has his
the prid
Pryor c
and pul
the two
he litt
as Deny
blo."—

We t
Issue of
—The e
of shar
which l
for an
were pe
that we
Either
are sca
two cen
unload
We sai
not go
it's hal
or is ri
make
because
are pro
to com
"A C
knock-
cattle p
with tr
because
a whi
Those
ble an
the on
has n
We sh
—not t
boost
der to
civiliz
place
waist
it will
izemer
violenc

Denver's Situation on the Meat Question.

The ordinance passed by the city of Denver recently whereby the sale of refrigerated meat from other parts of the country is prohibited in that city is taken by cattlemen as the greatest indication of a sentiment favoring local inspection laws that has yet been noted. Speaking of this matter yesterday a cattleman said: "Why such action should be taken in Denver of all other places is a hard question to understand, for no effort has ever been made there to stir up the people, and the sentiment of the city appeared to be directly contrary to such a course, if the utterances of the papers can be used as a barometer of public feeling, both the large dailies of Denver having been all along strenuously opposing the efforts to down the big four through the medium of state inspection laws. I suspect Denver began to feel the crushing force of the colossal Chicago monopoly, for Denver has a struggling little refrigerator plant of her own in which the leading cattlemen of the state are interested; and it is likely that the big four put forth efforts to exterminate this budding rival, so that its owners felt it necessary to have this city ordinance passed to protect its life. Denver was fortunate in having citizens enterprising enough to grapple with the emergency. Other cities are not so well fixed. Now, there is Pueblo. Mark Pryor, a brother of the well known Colonel Ike Pryor, of Austin, has been running a rather extensive wholesale beef market there for some time. Recently Armour of the big four reached out into his territory and began to cut prices down till Pryor was compelled to enter into an agreement with the intruder, under terms of which he was to handle Armour's carcasses, merely cutting them up into saleable quantities, the carcasses to be paid for at a price regulated by the fall and raise of the market for cattle. The arrangement worked smoothly enough for a time, the once independent Pueblo butcher acting as the agent of the Chicago slaughterer, until Pryor had worked up a rather pretentious trade for Armour's meat, when the latter thinks he has his victim securely bound, and up goes the price of the carcasses to his agent. Pryor could stand the racket no longer, and pulled out. Now it is a fight between the two, with no chance in the world for the little fellow unless some such action as Denver has taken is applied in Pueblo."—*Fort Worth Gazette.*

The Kickers Kicks

We take the following from the last issue of the *Arizona Kicker*: "For Sale.—The editor of this paper has \$400 worth of shares in the cattle trust beef Company which he will sell cheap for cash or trade for an all-wool undershirt. These shares were presented us with the understanding that we should help rope Eastern suckers. Either the rope is out of order or suckers are scarce. The Stock has gone down to two cents on the dollar, and we propose to unload before another assessment is made. We said an all-wool undershirt, but we are not going to be too particular about it. If it's half cotton, minus the buttons or flaps, or is ripped up the back, we shall probably make the exchange. Don't hesitate because you may have been told that we are proud and haughty. We know when to come down off the top rail."

"A CONVICTED LIAR.—The web-footed, knock-kneed hyena who edits the literary cattle paper across the street charges us with trying to lord it over this community because we have occasionally appeared in a white shirt and 50 cents suspenders. Those who know us best know how humble and lowly we feel, even when having the only paper collar in the crowd which has not been turned and sand-papared. We shall occasionally put on a white shirt—not to humiliate our fellow-citizens or boost ourselves above the herd, but in order to connect us temporarily with outside civilization. Now and then we shall replace the horse-hide strap around our waist with the suspenders spoken of, but it will not be in any spirit of self-aggrandizement, such as might justify call for mob violence and the destruction of our office.

As for the old grave-robbor opposite, we have already located him for an Ohio Sheriff, who expected along daily to take him away."

"APOLOGETICAL.—In the haste of getting to press last week we did a worthy citizen injustice in the item about a shooting affray on Jackass Hill. We stated that Lariat Tom was the man who killed old Rutger, and that it would be a great moral lesson to him to draw him up a limb and fire about fifty bullets into his carcass. We now take the pleasure in announcing that L. Tom was not the guilty party. He did not even draw on the old man. At the time the latter threw up his hands and exclaimed: 'Boys! I'm downed. See that my grave is kept green!' Tom was further down the hill, chewing away at Col. Sockett's left ear, and having all he could do to hold it. The censurable party is Bronco Joe, who left town that same evening for a purer atmosphere, while Lariat Thomas is as innocent as a young gopher. We found him behind the bar of the Red Front saloon yesterday, genial as ever to all comers, but injured in his finer feelings by our hasty conclusion. We make this apology of our own free will, and hope it will reinstate him in the esteem of our citizens."

The Son of Hambletonian that Mr. Bonner Paid \$20,000 For.

The fastest of the Hambletonian-Startle stallions, Startle is dead. He was a bay bred by Charles Backman at Stony Ford, got by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, out of Lizzie Walker, was foaled in 1867, obtained a record of 2:36 as a three-year old, and then was sold to Robert Bonner for \$20,000. He never again started for a purse, but he trotted the old Fleetwood track in 2:19, a performance equal to 2:17 on the present track, and he went to the half-mile pole in 1:04½, a 2:09 gait. Had he been trotted through the big circuit he would have acquired a very low record and he been allowed to go to Kentucky fifteen years ago, his reputation in the stud would have been equal to that of any stallion of his age. Mr Bonner did not give him much of an opportunity in breeding ranks, and yet he is the sire of many fast trotters, including Majolica, record 2:15. Mr. Bonner owns Westchester, the brother of Majolica and he trotted a mile in 2:29 as a three-year-old. Miss Majolica, the sister of Majolica, is also owned by Mr. Bonner, and she has trotted in 2:25½, last quarter in 33¼ seconds, a 2:13 gait. The trouble with Startle was an ulcer in the mouth caused by a bad tooth. When pain had racked his nervous system and he began to grow weak from lack of nourishment, Mr. Bonner tried to keep him alive on cow's milk, but this effort, like all the others, failed, and the grand stallion literally starved to death. He was buried on the farm at Tarrytown. Young track performers by him are coming to the front every year, and they will keep his name green in memory. Mr Bonner has two magnificently formed sons of Startle to take the place of the dead stallion: One is a bay colt, two years old in the spring, out of Bussella, the full, sister of Maud S., 2:08½. The other is a chestnut, two years old next spring, out of Daybreak, by Harold, sire of Maud S., dam Midnight, dam of Jay-Eye-See, 3:10, and Nontide, 2:20½. This is gilt-edged breeding, and each of the colts will be mated with from two to four mares during the season of 1889. Westchester, the brother of Majolica, is now seven years old, and work of the more exacting kind can be demanded of him, while Eldridge, by Edward Everet, out of Jessie Kirk, is entitled to rank second to Nutbourne, full brother of the great Nutwood. Eldridge is by a producing sire out of a producing dam, and he has trotted a mile in 2:20½.

Butterflies in December.

The region between Ross Valley, Fairfax, and San Rafael, Marin County, was yesterday worth visiting. The clouds of the previous days had disappeared and the sun shone bright and warm. The roads were for the most part dry and the walking perfect, and from San Anselmo to Fairfax the pedestrian could find nothing that would not cause him to rejoice that he had taken a trip into the country the last day but one of the year 1888.

The air was as balmy as that of New England the 1st of June, the hills were green with tender grass, in some fields volunteer grain was springing up, and along the railroad track there bloomed five or six varieties of wild flowers. There was the scent of spring in the breeze, and the birds flitted from tree to tree, and in their songs seemed to be making fun of the makers of almanacs who were accustomed to say, "About this time expect snow." In the ponds the frogs joined in a chorus of rejoicing that they were not as their cousins and aunts in the east, over whose heads now skate the cruel boys who will fling stones at them four months hence, when, they are able to take a look at the upper world without danger of being frozen. But these were not the only evidences in the fields of a midwinter summer. A butterfly flew from the green hedge that bordered the road and alighted on a small shrub almost at the pedestrian's feet. It was as active and apparently as pleased with its surroundings as the New England butterfly of August. It flew from bush to bush, from one yellow flower to another, or from yellow to purple, and was evidently unconscious of the fact that it was the 30th of December and that it was breaking all the rules laid down and vigorously observed by butterflies east of the Rocky Mountains. But the perfect day, the warm air, the wild flowers in the fields, and the roses blooming in the gardens were enough to tempt even butterflies in December, and those that were out yesterday will, with the birds and frogs, greet in fitting fashion the opening of the year 1889.—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

A Common Cold

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

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

Speedily Cured.

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

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

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

The Best Remedy

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

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

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

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

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

Judge Howes is feeding 227 beef steers on his ranch east of this city. He says they are doing as finely as is possible for them. The weather has been all that could be desired so far this winter for feeding purposes.

How to Kill Bees.

An animal is best killed with a rifle ball, shot midway of a line drawn from one eye to the opposite horn; but it may be killed by a blow on the same spot with a sledge hammer or the head of an ax, first blindfolding the animal. As soon as it falls, cut a gash square across the throat back of the jaws, deep enough to reach to the spinal column. The animal may be run at once, or not until skinned, or it may lie until the entrails are removed, as may be preferred. Cut the hide from the throat along the brisket and central line of the belly, between the thighs to the tail; and from this cut along the inside of the legs at the knee joints and the hind ones three inches below the hock joints. If the animal is on the ground, remove the hide from the upper side of the carcass to the back bone; then turn the animal over and skin the other side. If the animal is hung up begin above and work down. Be careful not to cut any gashes in the hide. Use the thumbs wherever it is practicable to do so. To remove the entrails is not difficult. Open along the middle of the belly and brisket, cutting from in outward, running the fingers along ahead of the knife through the belly. The animal should have had nothing to eat for twelve hours before it is killed. Its entrails will not then be distended and the carcass will cool better. As soon as the entrails are out, wash the inside thoroughly with cold water, a cloth where necessary to take off blood. Stretch the slit in the belly open by setting in short sticks to keep the carcass open and facilitate cooling. As soon as the carcass has cooled, divide it in halves by splitting the back bone, working from the inside. First cut through the flesh and then saw through the bone. Do not cut bones—saw them.

A Snake Story.

Stories about snakes that suck cows are perennial. They come out annually without regard to season and though each seems to be a repetition of its predecessor they all carry with them a degree of interest for those who have a desire to study the peculiar in nature. Such a story was told to a party of interested but doubting listeners the square at Fort Worth by farmer as he stood by his load of cotton yesterday, and is probably as good as any of its kind that have been given out. This man said that last summer he had a valuable milch cow upon which his family depended for their supply of the lacteal fluid for household use. She had been a heavy milker, but it began to be noticed at one time that her yield was less than customary, and as at that time the pastures were better than usual, and the conditions otherwise favorable to a good production, the farmer became suspicious that some other family was being supplied with milk from the same source. So he one day undertook to catch the intruder, and taking his gun filled with bird shot, he took up a position commanding a near view of the animal as she grazed. Several hours he waited there, and was about give up the game in despair when suddenly he saw two big black snakes glide out of a branch near by. They went through the herd, the cattle not minding them, and proceeded directly to this cow. To his great astonishment he saw one of them coil itself up under the cow, and reaching up grasped a teat and began sucking. This cow seemed indifferent, as she stood still, but stopped chewing her cud. After sucking for a minutes the first snake stopped moved to one side, when the second one moved up and took its place and began enjoying its feast of fresh milk. The farmers thought this was too much of a good thing and moved out to have his share of the sport. As soon as she saw him the cow bellowed loudly and ran on. The snake coiled themselves and darted out their tongues defiantly at him. Moving around till he got them both in line fired at them, blowing their heads off. They were found to be male and female, and very large specimens one measuring nearly seven feet long, but not very large around. This is the first instance in modern romance where two snakes worked together and seemed to know just how to divide a good thing.

What Rangemen Should Do.

The fact that feeders from Kansas, Iowa and neighboring states have found it cheaper during the past season to go upon the Kansas City and St. Louis markets to buy such stock as they want to put up, paying commission and freights to the market and to the place of feeding, more conveniently than they could go out on the ranch and find the cattle they want and pay range prices, has caused comments from stock journals urging upon cattlemen's associations the advisability of appointing agents to go among the feed-section to place such steers as the rangemen are intending to dispose. Such a proposition has been suggested to several of the leading cattlemen of Fort Worth by a Gazette man, and it has been favorably entertained by all to whom presented. If appears the feeders do not care to waste time coming to the range country, flying around for week from ranch to ranch looking for a particular class of cattle when they can go on the markets almost any day and secure what they want without trouble, though at higher prices than they would have to pay on the range. The difference between the range and market valuations is more than offset by the loss of time and the expense of searching the ranges. If an agent of the rangemen were to go among the feeders he could be provided with a list of such cattle as were open for purchase with as concise a statement of the terms of sale as would be possible under the conditions. Under such an arrangement feeders would be able to secure the cattle they would want in advance if they choose, or they could be given information as to where they could go to find what they wanted, so they could inspect before purchasing; in fact, different methods of contract could be pursued to accommodate the different views of purchasers. The benefit to the rangemen would be in the increased value of their stock. They would save freight to market and the commission, for in all cases such charges comes from the pockets of rangemen. Then they would be able to sell at their leisure without being compelled to take the risks of the markets. Fort Worth cattlemen favor such a project, and it would not be a miracle if it were in operation next year.—Fort Worth Gazette.

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.

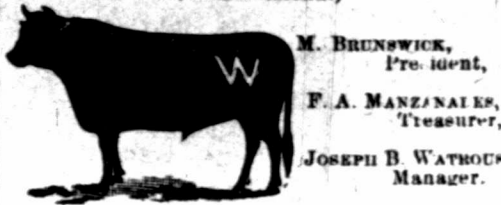
Terms of Subscription.
DAILY EDITION, Three Months..... \$ 3 00
" " " Six Months..... 5 00
" " " One Year..... 10 00
WEEKLY EDITION, Six Months..... 1 50
" " " One Year..... 3 00

Address, J. G. ALBRIGHT, ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO.

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.

Watrous Ranch Company.
(INCORPORATED.)



M. BRUNSWICK, President,
F. A. MANZANALES, Treasurer,
JOSEPH B. WATROUS, Manager.
Office—East Las Vegas, N. M.
All cattle branded W on left hip.
Ear marks

"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.



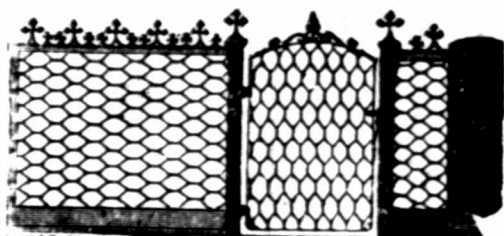
KANSAS CITY HAY PRESS COMPANY.

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 Filer. 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 complete and best system of keeping accounts that has yet been published. Address

THE STOCK GROWER CO.,
Las Vegas, N. M.

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

Billiard Supplies, Etc.

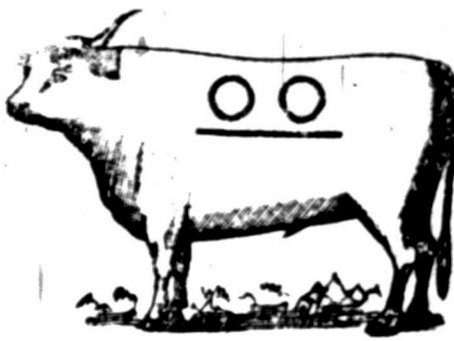
Dealers in Kentucky Bourbon and Rye Whiskies and Distillers' Agents.

CALIFORNIA WINES AND BRANDIES.
Martin Building, near the bridge.
LAS VEGAS, NEW MEXICO

J. S. ELSTON,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Wall Paper, Paints, Oils,
BRUSHES AND GLASS.
WINDOW SHADES AND FIXTURES
Also, House and Sign Painting, Paper Hanging.
Country Orders Solicited.
Sixth St., opp. San Miguel National Bank,
Las Vegas.

NORTHWEST TEXAS.



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

KANSAS.

Watson & Fullington.
P. O.: Greensburg, Edwards county, Kansas.
Ranch headquarters camp Willow Bar, on Cimarron river, Neutral Strip.
All increase branded as in cut.
Ear marks, upper and lower bit left ear.
Additional brands:



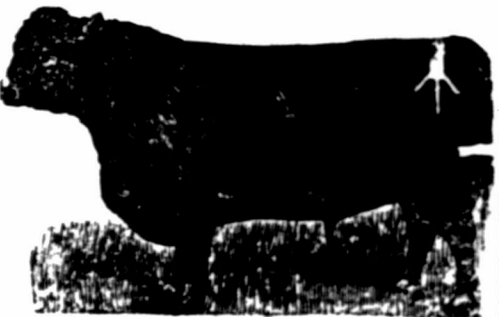
ARIZONA.

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.

DERWENT H. SMITH, Manager.
Postoffice, box 132, Santa Fe, N. M.
Range, Canon de Chama grant.
Horse brand, same as cattle only smaller.
Ear marks: Hole cutout of ear shaped like triangle toward the end thus.

VALENCIA COUNTY.

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



Take this line for ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, DETROIT, NIAGARA FALLS, NEW YORK, and all Eastern points.
C. M. HAMPSON, Com'l Agt., DENVER, Col.

Oldest Bank in New Mexico.

First National Bank

OF SANTA FE.

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

SIERRA COUNTY.

Henry G. Toussaint.
P. O.: Lava Range, near Engle, Sierra county, N. M.
Horse brand, left hip.
Vent brand on horses under original brand.
Other brands on cattle and horses: NI
Vent brand on cattle, same as on cut, but inverted and run on neck.

Vermont & Rio Grande Cattle Co.
P. O.: San Marcial, N. M. Range, twenty miles south of San Marcial. Ear marks, underbit in each ear.
Horse brands: C or TEL on left hip or right.

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

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

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



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

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

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

GRANT COUNTY.

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

Missouri-Florida Cattle Co.
JOHN J. YEATER, Pres., Sedalia, Mo.
JOHN M. WEIDENYER, Sec. and Treas., Clinton, Mo.
JOHN T. SHY, Superintendent, Deming, N. M.
P. O.: Deming, N. M.
Range, east side Florida mountains.
Horse brand, same as cattle on left hip.

MEXICO.



Beresford & Corbet,
Postoffice address, Ojitaa, Yanos, Chihuahua, Mexico.
Cattle branded BC on left side. Horses branded BC on left hip.
All increase branded DC. Ear marks, crop the left and jangle both right.
Additional brands: FP and

SAN MIGUEL COUNTY.

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

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

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

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

Horse brand, on left shoulder or hip.

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



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



For account of Mingus. The is on the left shoulder and generally through the M. The cattle have been divided the same way. on left shoulder and T right side, and all increase is to be branded T, M as in cut. And thus:



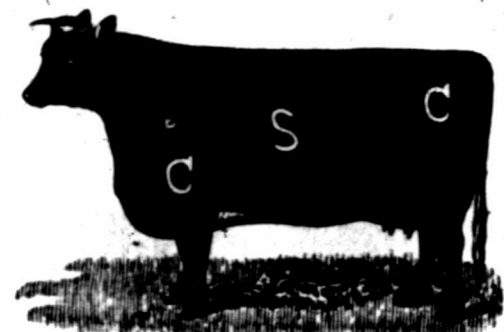
For account of Rathbun. The is on the left hip and generally through the N. The have been divided the same way. on left hip and F on right side. The increase to be branded F, N as in cut.

ROBT. MINGUS. C. A. RATHBUN.

GRANT COUNTY.

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

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



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

GRANT COUNTY.

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

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

MORA COUNTY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

T. C. Garlington—Cattle branded on right side. X44 Horse brand on right hip X4

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

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

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

Watkins & Eton—Cattle branded on right hip, side and shoulder. THT Horse brand HE on right hip.

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

Robison & Clark Cattle Company. Cattle branded 66 on left side and hip. 16, T, H, H. Horse brand, T on right shoulder.

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

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

MORA COUNTY.

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



The Wendling Cattle and Land Co. OF COLORADO AND NEW MEXICO. New Mexico Division. Range, on OK ranches, Mora county, and on Glen Mora ranch in Mora and San Miguel counties. HENRY WENDLING, Manager. A. L. CALVIN, Range foreman. P.O.: Wagon Mound, N.M. Brands: IOU, FL, JL, RL, OK, T. Office: 1754 Curtis street, DENVER, Colo.

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

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

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

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

H. D. Reinken. P.O.: Watrous, N.M. Range: Cherry Valley and vicinity, Mora county. Horse brand same on shoulder. Ear mark: Crop in left and two splits in right. H7

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

T. E. MITCHELL, Range Manager, P.O.: Tequesquite, N.M. Dubuque Cattle Co. General Management, Dubuque, Iowa. Range, Tequesquite, Ute creek and Tremperos, Colfax, Mora and San Miguel counties. Horse brands, SX or MX or T left hip or shoulder. Other Brands: OO, JD, OD, ED. All calves branded and marked as in cut, except thoroughbred calves in the OO brand, which is kept up.

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

MORA COUNTY.

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

Shepard & Hall. P.O.: Tequisquite, N.M. Range, Alamocitos. Ear marks, crop and under-half crop right; crop and underbit left. Other brands. this brand kept p. right shoulder, side and hip. Horse brands, left hip; also on right hip.

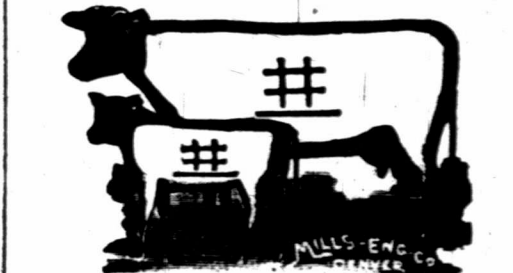
COLFAX COUNTY.

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

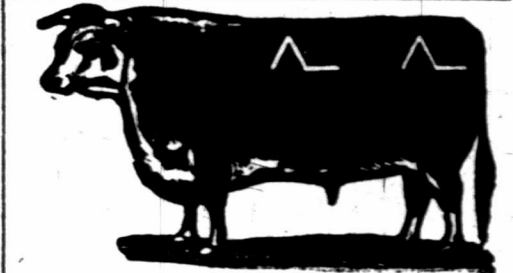
S. M. Folsom. E. A. CAHOON, Foreman. P.O.: Cimarron Range, Cerososo Canon, Colfax county. Other brand, on right shoulder and on left side, also on left hip. Horse brand, on the left hip.

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

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



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




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

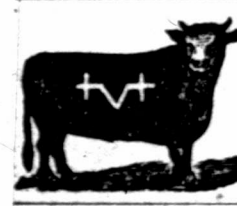
S. W. Dorsey. P.O.: Chico Springs New Mexico. Range—Currumpa, San Rafael, Cinnegulla, Perico, Carrizo, Pinipottus, and Sierra Grande, Colfax county. Horse brand, same as above, on right shoulder. Additional Cattle Brands: left side and hip. left or right side. CS left hip or side. LRB on left side.

C X COUNTY.

S. A. Kail.
P. O. Wagon Mound. Range, Vermejo and Tota Vegue.
Cattle have various ear marks. All increase marked as in cut.
Horse brands: Same as cattle on right hip




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



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





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



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



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



Western Land and Cattle Company.
(Limited).
Jas. A. FORBES, Gen. Mgr. 13 Delaware block, cor. of Seventh and Delaware Sts. Kansas City, Mo.
Range, Cimarron river. P. O.: Madison, Colfax county, New Mexico.
Ear marks, grub the right ear.
Other prominent brands:       
all on the right side, and  right hip
Horse brands:  right or left  on the left shoulder thigh.  on the right thigh.
  on the right hip.  on the right thigh.

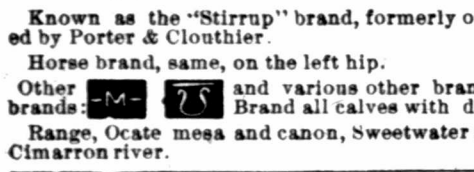


The Akron Live Stock Company,
Akron, Ohio.
AUGUSTUS CURTISS, Manager.
I. H. KINGMAN, Range Foreman.
Postoffice, Springer, N. M.



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

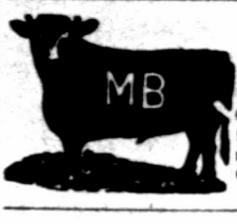
Urraca Hereford Ranch.
FRANCIS CLUTTON.
Postoffice, Cimarron, Colfax County N. M.






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

DONA ANA COUNTY.

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



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



Sacramento Cattle Co.
P. O.: El Paso, Texas. Range, Sacramento Ranch, Sacramento mountains, Dona Ana county, New Mexico.
Also cattle branded  left side of neck.
Also horses branded **HS** or **H** on left shoulder. Ear marks, crop right, swallow fork left. Old stock has **H** on left shoulder. Horses branded **H** on left thigh.






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




BERNALILLO COUNTY.
Mariano Perea.
P. O. Bernalillo, N. M. Range, La Jara.
Ear marks, swallow-fork left.
Jacobo Yrisarri.
P. O. Albuquerque. Range, Trinchera mountains.
Ear marks, swallow-fork, over and under hack in right ear. Other brands same as cut.



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

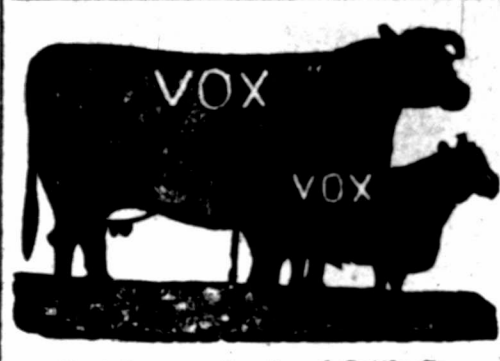


C. T. Degraftenreid.
P. O.: Fort Sumner, N. M. Range, Alamo Gordo, San Miguel county, N. M.

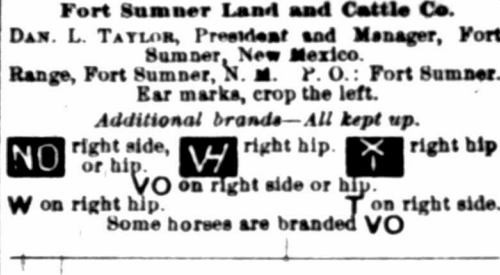


SAN MIGUEL COUNTY.

Fort Sumner Land and Cattle Co.
DAN. L. TAYLOR, President and Manager, Fort Sumner, New Mexico.
Range, Fort Sumner, N. M. P. O.: Fort Sumner. Ear marks, crop the left.
Additional brands—All kept up. **NO** right side, **VO** on right side or hip. **W** on right hip. **V** right hip. **X** right hip or hip. **T** on right side. Some horses are branded **VO**



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



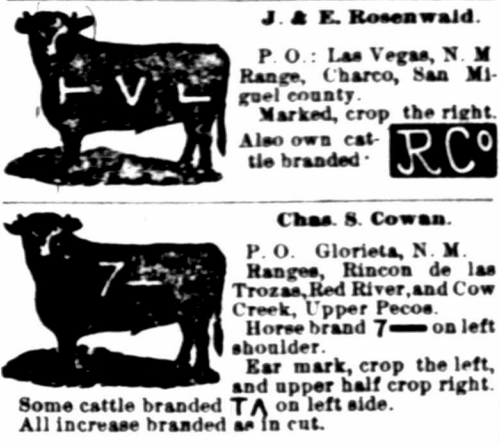
Waddingham Bell Ranch.
MICHAEL SLATTERY, Mgr.
P. O.: La Cima, county of San Miguel, New Mexico. The range, Montoya Grant. All the horses on the ranch have the same bell brand on left shoulder.
Additional Brands:     **J**
 




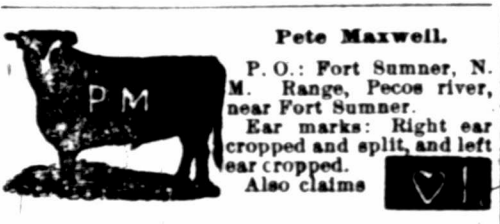
J. N. Degraftenreid & Sons.
P. O.: Fort Sumner, N. M. Range, Alamo Gordo. Saddle Horses branded **SIX** Stock horses are branded **O-O**




J. & E. Rosenwald.
P. O.: Las Vegas, N. M. Range, Charco, San Miguel county.
Marked, crop the right.
Also own cattle branded **JRC**
Chas. S. Cowan.
P. O. Glorieta, N. M. Ranges, Rincon de las Trozas, Red River, and Cow Creek, Upper Pecos.
Horse brand **7** on left shoulder.
Ear mark, crop the left, and upper half crop right. **TA** on left side. All increase branded as in cut.



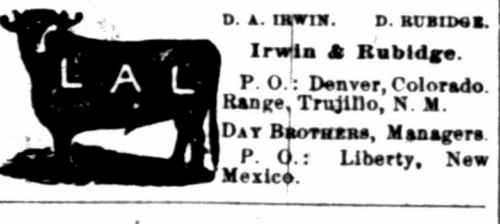
Pete Maxwell.
P. O.: Fort Sumner, N. M. Range, Pecos river, near Fort Sumner.
Ear marks: Right ear cropped and split, and left ear cropped. Also claims 



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



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



Ilfeld & Letcher.
Postoffice, Las Vegas, N. M.
Range, Alamosas. Also Chas. Ilfeld, **FE** and **150**
Horse brand, same as cattle.



SAN MIGUEL COUNTY.

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



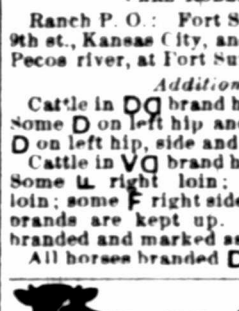
Quincy & Las Vegas Cattle Co.
W. S. LYON, Manager.
P. O.: Cabra Springs.
Horse brand same on left shoulder. Ear marks double jinglebob right; swallowfork left.




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



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



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



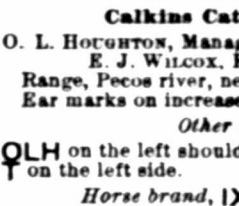
Calkins Cattle Company.
O. L. HOUGHTON, Manager, Las Vegas.
E. J. WILCOX, Range Supt., Fort Sumner. Range, Pecos river, near Fort Sumner. Ear marks on increase, crop of left.
Other brands: **QLH** on the left shoulder, side and hip. **T** on the left side. **C** on side, **IL** on hip. Horse brand, **IX**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



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



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



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



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.



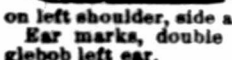
H. R. Trask. P. O.: Liberty, San Miguel county, N. M. Range: Monte Revuelta and Antelope Springs. Also own OL on left side with slash on hip.



All increase branded as in cut. Horses branded 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- 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: J 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 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. LUZ B. MAXWELL. Brazil & Maxwell. P. O.: Fort Sumner, N. M. Range, P. O.: Fort Sumner. Range, Taiwan ranch, east of Fort Sumner. Horse brand, on left shoulder.



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

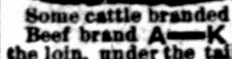


Mariano Hinojos. P. O.: Puerto de Luna, Range, Carriso. Horses and steers are branded thus:

SAN MIGUEL COUNTY.



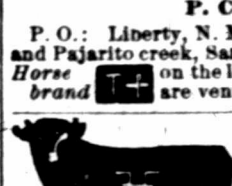
Geo. W. Mayhan. P. O.: Watrous, N. M. Range, Tualosa Canon, Los Conchos. Ear marks, crop and two its in left ear. Horse brand, C on left shoulder.



Some cattle branded as above, on the ribs. Beef brand A-K on left side, and bar across the loin, under the tail. Brand all increase as in cut.



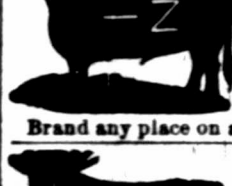
P. C. Pixlee. P. O.: Liberty, N. M. Range, Tierra Blanca and Pajarito creek, San Miguel county. Horse brand on the left shoulder. All horses brand are vented when sold.



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



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



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



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



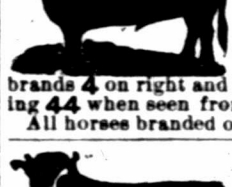
P. O.: Cabra Springs Cariso and Largoita. Range, Las Conchas. Horses are branded: X and IV on the left shoulder both sides. Upper half crop left ear.



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 Ruelto. Other brands, XLV on left shoulder, side and hip, respectively. Horse brand, same as cut, on the left hip.



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

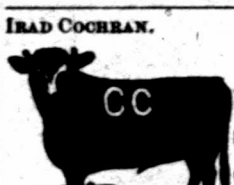


Sam Goldsmith. P. O.: Liberty, N. M. Range, Plaza Largo. Ear mark, crop and underbit left. Horse brand, circle cross on the left shoulder.



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

SAN MIGUEL COUNTY.



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



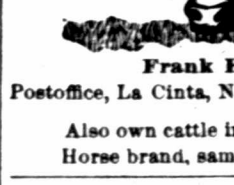
New England Live Stock Company. P. O.: Greeley, Colorado. Ranch P. O.: Fort Sumner, N. M. Range, the Pecos, at Fort Sumner. Additional brands, Horses branded same as cattle on left side. Earmark, crop and two splits in right ear. Cattle in brand of above cut branded both sides.



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



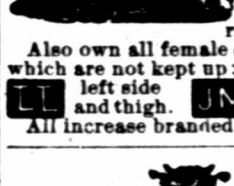
Heckle & McDowell. P. O.: Las Vegas, N. M. Range, Sabinnoso and Largitjos arroyo. Some branded only with a W on either side and ear mark grub right or left. Horse brand, L on the right shoulder. Also own all female cattle in following brands, which are not kept up: left side. left and thigh. road brand,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



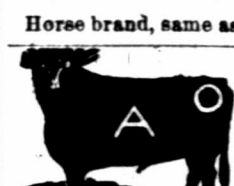
Circle Cattle Co. A. MORTON, Manager. Postoffice, Tequesquite. Horse brand, O left hip. Other Brands: 1881 P left side.



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.

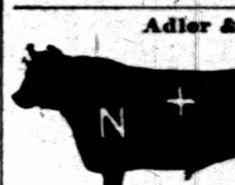


Rudolph Erminger. P. O.: Liberty, N. M. Range, Pajarito and Tierra Blanca, San Miguel Co. Ear marks, underbit in each ear. Horses 2 on the left shoulder. Also cattle branded on the left side.

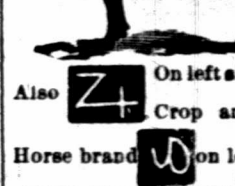


Las Carretas Cattle Co. A. S. VAN ANGLE, Sec. Marshall, Mo. P. O.: Fort Sumner, N. M. Range, Las Carretas and Pecos river. Also claim cattle branded thus left hip or flank, not kept up. Ear marks, crop and underbit in left ear. Cattle branded on both sides. Horses branded with star on left hip.

SAN MIGUEL COUNTY.



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



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



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

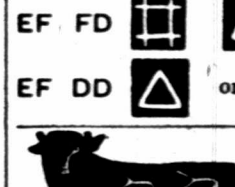
LINCOLN COUNTY.

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

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



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



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



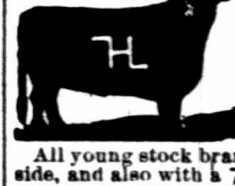
Carrizozo Cattle Ranch Co. (Limited). JAMES A. ALCOCK, Manager. P. O.: White Oaks, N. M. Range, Carrizozo. Horse brand, C with dot in center placed on left shoulder.



Cass Land and Cattle Company. W. G. 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. 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.

LINCOLN COUNTY.



A. E. Powers.

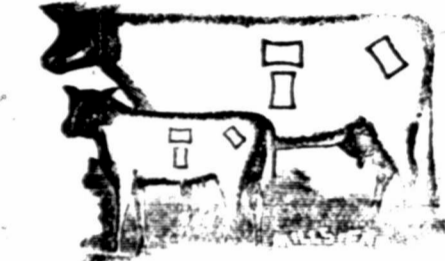
Postoffice, Fort Stanton, Lincoln county, N. M. Ranch P. O., Powers' ranch, Red canon, Socorro county, N. M. Horse brand same as cattle, same place.

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



A. M. Rogers & Son.

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



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

Other brands: MEL left shoulder, side and hip. Ear marks slit and underbit right. COM left shoulder, side and hip. OWL ed crop right, underbit left. left side and hip. Ear marks, split both ears. Horse brand on hip.

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



Doak Good.

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



Lea Cattle Company.

J. C. LEA, Manager. W. M. Atkinson, Range Foreman. P. O.: Roswell, Lincoln county, N. M. Range, on the Hondo, North Spring and Pecos rivers, and on the Aqua Azul, Blackwater and Baca Ranches, all in Lincoln Co. Ear marks, crop and split left, split right. Brand as in cut on left side, but sometimes on right side. Ear marks sometimes reversed.

Additional brands: E side, and also some on side and hip. W side, JB on hip or loin. LEA on side, or shoulder, side and hip. Cross on side and hip. And various other old brands and marks. Horse brand: I on left shoulder and A on left thigh. Part brand ed only on left shoulder thus: I



Sutherland & Farrell

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



George G. Gans.

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



J. & J. S. Reynolds.

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



John Shaw & Co.

Wm. MAJLAND, Supt. P. O.: Fort Sumner, N. M. Range, Yeso and Pecos river. Horse brand, X-X on the left shoulder. Increase brand both sides

LINCOLN COUNTY.

The Holt Live Stock Co.

WILLIAM T. HOLT, President. MYRON W. JONES, Manager. Office, Opera House block, Denver, Colorado. P. O. box 2143. A. TEMPLE THORN, Cashier and Accountant. L. WALLACE HOLT, 7 Rivers, N. M., Asst. Manager.



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

VALENCIA COUNTY.

Davenport Live Stock Company.

A. B. BOWMAN, Manager. P. O.: Cimarron, N. M. Range, Buffalo Spring. Horse brand, same as cattle on left hip.

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

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

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

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

New Mexico Cattle Breeding Company.

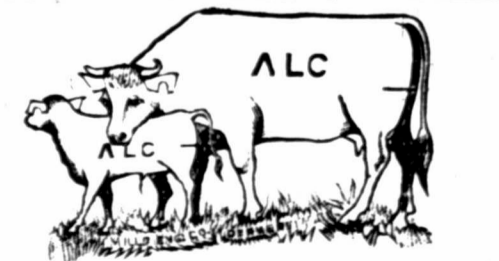


P. O.: Cimarron. Range, Estancia grant, Valencia county. Horse brand circle on the left hip.



Tusas Valley Cattle Co.

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



Acoma Land and Cattle Co

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

SOCORRO COUNTY.



Nathan Hall Cattle Company.

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

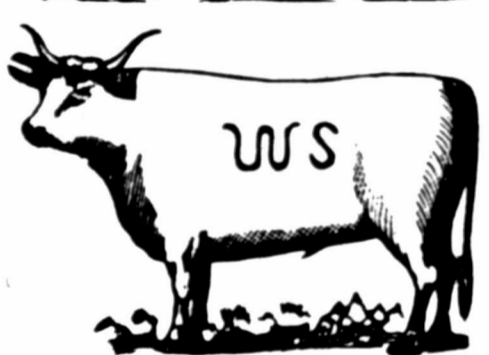


JAMES D. REED, Pres. G. L. BROOKS, Sec'y. SAM N. DEDRICK, Manager. J. D. Reed Cattle Company.

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

Other brands: COD left side, right loin. E left side. F left hip saddle horses. H left shoulder stock horses.

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



W S Ranch.

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

Western Union Cattle, Land and Irrigation Company.

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

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

SOCORRO COUNTY.

Illinois Cattle Company.



Mark. Grub the left; crop the right. left side hip. Above brands kept up. Other brands: AB on the left side and left hip. Kar marks, crop the right and underslope the left. Horse Brand: U right shoulder. Stock Horses: J left shoulder.

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

Hurst, Black, Kiehne & Wiley. Postoffice, Frisco, Socorro county, New Mexico. Range, San Augustine plains, and Nigrita river, Socorro county, N. M. Ear marks, swallow fork the left, crop the right. Above brand and ear mark kept up. Horse brand Y on left hip. Additional Brands, not kept up: OCK, 7II, COD, F, YEE, LANE, B77B, TIE.

Curwen & Norris. P. O.: Magdalena, Socorro Co., N. M. Range, north slope of San Mateo mountains and adjoining San Augustine plains. Additional Brands: 7HL, HD, 49, 40, HE on right side, and 7HL on left side. All the increase of above brands, branded same as in cut with the addition of N right side of neck or jaw. Ear mark, crop and two splits in each ear. Horse brand, C-N on right thigh.

NORTHWEST TEXAS. Liberty Cattle Co. W. C. BISHOP, Manager, Big Springs, Texas. This brand kept up. Ranch: Dawson county, Texas.


Lee-Scott Cattle Co. P. O.: Tascosa, Texas. Range, Oldham and Hartley counties, Texas. Horse brand LS, S or J on the left hip. Additional Brands: LS both sides; marked, crop and split both ears. left side; over both sides; crop and half crop, under bit left. split right and split the left. both sides; split each Also, all on the left ear. GM left side; marked, underslope each ear, all steers. In addition to the reward offered by the association, we will pay a reward of three hundred dollars for the conviction of any one stealing butchering or illegally branding any of our stock, or marking any of our calves. LEE-SCOTT CATTLE CO.


SOCORRO COUNTY.

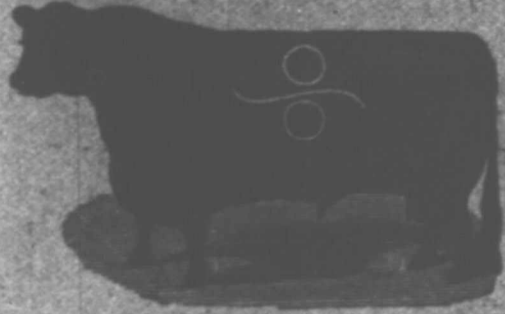
Hell & Taylor.
 P. O.: Socorro, N. M.
 Range, Ocaso mountains,
 Socorro county.
 Horse brand, **XK** on left
 shoulder.



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




Deer 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.

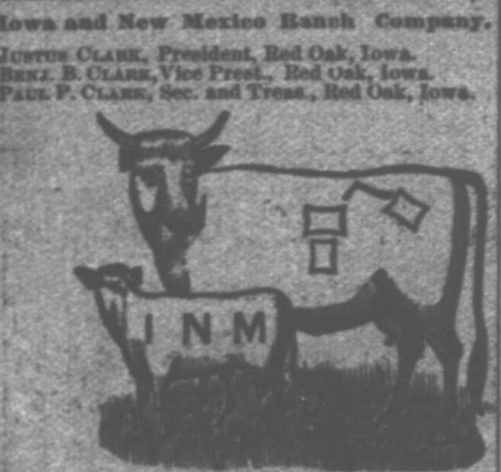
C. S. Roberts.
 P. O.: San Marcial, N. M.
 Range, Los Barros, 20
 miles west of San Mar-
 cial, Socorro county.
 Ear marks, crop right and
 small crop and half-circle
 above and below in left;
 also, skin cut on nose.
 Horse brand, same as cut on left hip.
 Cattle branded either side and hip.



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




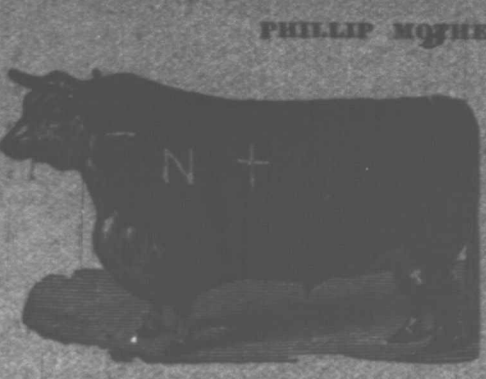
Iowa and New Mexico Ranch Company.
JOSUE CLARK, President, Red Oak, Iowa.
BENJ. B. CLARK, Vice Pres., Red Oak, Iowa.
PAUL P. CLARK, Sec. and Treas., Red Oak, Iowa.



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

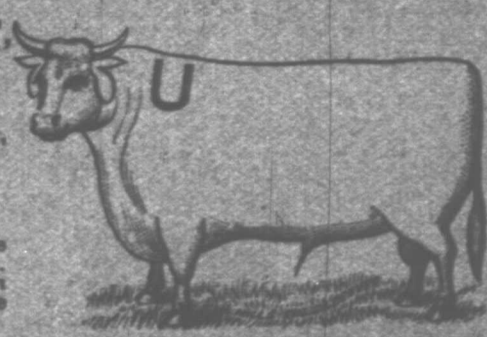
DETROIT AND RIO GRANDE LIVE STOCK CO.

PHILLIP MCFHERSILL, General Manager.
 P. O.: Eagle, N. M.
 Range, Jornada del Muerto, Caballo and Sa
 Andreas mountains.
 Ear marks, crop and split left.
 Horse brand  or JJ left hip.















LINCOLN COUNTY.

WM. ROBERT.
 Postoffice,
 Roswell, Lincoln county,
 New Mexico.
 Ranges,
 Breeding range, on the
 Pecos river, New Mexico.
 Steer range, on the San
 Pedro river, in Cochise
 county, Arizona.



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

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


SOCORRO COUNTY.

J. U. TIFFANY, Manager, San Marcial, N. M.
BOSQUE BONITA
Land & Cattle Company
SAN MARCIAL,
SOCORRO COUNTY, NEW MEXICO.
 Holstein cows, high grade Shorthorn and Hereford cattle. Berkshire hogs.



UPCHER, STEVENS & BURR.

E. A. JONES, Range Superintendent.
 Postoffice, Frisco, Socorro county, New Mexico.
 Range, Tularosa and San Francisco Rivers, and Johnson Basin, Socorro county, New Mexico.



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

The Armijo House,
ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.
NEWLY FURNISHED THROUGHOUT.
 Every modern convenience has been added, making it one of the best hotels in the southwest
 Commercial travelers will find commodious sample rooms. The bar and billiard room are the finest
 in the territory. Its nearness to business, street car lines, opera house, depots, etc., make it desira-
 ble in every way. Requesting your patronage, respectfully,
W. E. TALBOT, Proprietor.
CHAS. E. BONBALL, Manager.

THE ANGUS V V RANCH.

KIRBY & CREEK.
 Postoffice, Fort Stanton, Lincoln county,
 New Mexico.
 Range, Rio Salado, Rio Bonito, Little
 creek, Eagle creek, and Rio Ruidosa.
 Ear marks, underbit in each ear.
 Horse brand, **V** on the left shoulder.
Additional Brands:
 on right side,  on left side,
 derbit both ears.  on either side.
 on either hip.  on the left side.
 on left shoulder, side and hip. Mar-
 ked, crop right and underslope left.



COLORADO AND NEW MEXICO.

THE BLOOM CATTLE CO.
FRANK G. BLOOM, General Manager, Trinidad, Colorado.
 Also own the following brands:
   Half undercrop left,
 crop right.
 Swallowfork left, split right.
 Swallowfork left, crop and underbit right.
 All increase branded name as cut and marked swallowfork right, and
 tin tag in the left.
 Horse and Steer range, Apishapa Temp creek, Bent and Lockwood canons, Colorado. W. F
 Bloom, Foreman, Postoffice, Thatcher, Colorado.
 Breeding ranch, Rio Hondo, Lincoln county, New Mexico. JOHN BURKE, Foreman, Postoffice,
 Lincoln, New Mexico. care Circle Diamond ranch.
 Breeding ranch  cattle. **JAS. Y. Y. SUTHERLAND, Foreman.**
 P. O.: Roswell, Lincoln county, N. M. Range, Rio Hondo, Lincoln county, west of Roswell.
Additional Brands:
 on left side and  on left hip. Ear mark
 upper half crop  on left hip. Ear mark
 on left side,  on left hip. Ear mark
 same as boot.  bar cattle.
 on left side and hip. Ear mark, crop and
 split in left and underbit in right.
 on left side,  on left hip. Ear mark, up-
 per half crop  left, under half crop right.
 on left side. Various ear marks.

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

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

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

The First National Bank The First National Bank The First National Bank

LAS VEGAS, N. M.

CAPITAL STOCK, \$100,000

SURPLUS FUND, \$40,000.

Depository of Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.

CAPITAL STOCK, \$100,000

SURPLUS FUND, \$15,000.

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

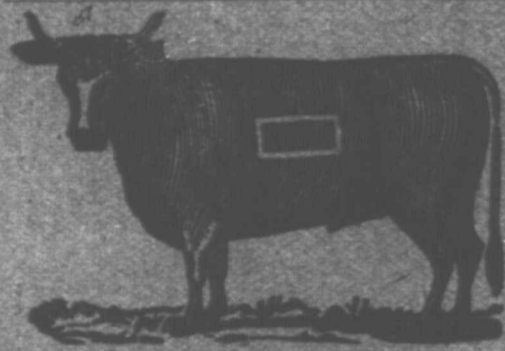
EL PASO, TEXAS.

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 branded same as above on right side.
 Some cattle in the following brands on either side or hip: WI HH TJ. Various ear marks.
 Horses also branded same as on above cut, but smaller, on the left shoulder or left thigh.

New Haven Cattle Company.
 W. W. THOMPSON, Foreman.
 F. T. BRADLEY and C. K. DEWELL, Assistants.



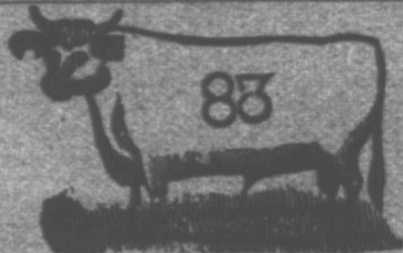
Postoffice, Trinidad, Colorado.
 Range, Lower Apishapa.
 Brand as here given.
 Ear marks, under half crop to left.
 Horse brand same as cattle brand.



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

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

ARIZONA.



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



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



C. H. WARD.
 GEORGE FUSK, 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.



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

ARIZONA.

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



J. H. HAMPSON.

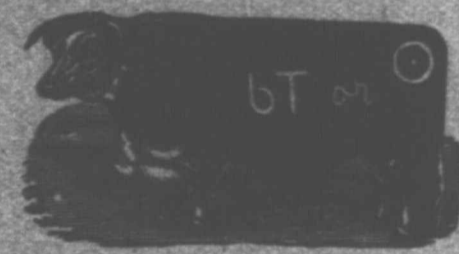
P. O.: 481 Nelson building, Kansas City, Mo.
 Ranch P. O., Camp Thomas, Arizona.
 Range, on Eagle creek, Graham county, Arizona.
 WILLIAM CERRICH, Foreman.
 Ear marks, crop and split left, crop right.
 Horse brand, H on the left shoulder.



GARDINER, GILLIES & WILBERDING.

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

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



CAMERON BROS.

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

Also own the following brands, kept up:



SMITH, CARSON & CO.

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

R. G. McDONALD, WHOLESALE Liquor Dealer

BRIDGE STREET, 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, Contests, Tracts of Land, Scrip Locations, Townships, &c. \$2.00.

Preparing Land Plans, Filing Arguments, and Handling Cases on Modern Terms.

HENRY N. COPP, Attorney at Law, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Every Settler Should Have COPP'S SETTLER'S GUIDE, 124 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 & 169 LAKE ST. CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

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

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 M. 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.

100 PAGES.

Flap Cover and Pencil Holder,

POCKET SIZE.

Reduced to 50cts.

By mail, postpaid.

THE STOCK GROWER CO., LAS VEGAS, N. M.