

STOCK RANGES

COLORADO TEXAS

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Live Stock, Feed Farming and Commerce.

Fifth Year, No. 48.

LAS VEGAS, NEW MEXICO, JANUARY 26, 1899.

Weekly, \$3 a Year

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STOCK GROWER

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A COMMITTEE of the State Pennsylvania Grange has made arrangements to introduce into the legislature a bill prohibiting the sale of Chicago dressed beef. Secretary R. H. Thomas, of the State Grange, says he expects the Chicago syndicate will make a vigorous fight to prevent the passage of the bill, but he thinks the Grangers can carry it through. The State Dairyman's association met and indorsed the bill. The Butchers' association has also approved it and is giving the Grangers much aid.

THE STOCK GROWER is desirous of extending its field of usefulness and to this end intends to introduce other reading departments into its columns. The amount of reading matter has been increased and is now larger by two pages than a year ago. Without reducing the space devoted to cattle, horses, land and miscellaneous we now propose to begin a "Sheep Department" and have already started the "Home Corner," which is intended particularly for our lady readers. Now we want our readers to "draw closer" to the STOCK GROWER and send us items for the various departments. Let the STOCK GROWER become your paper.

THE prospects for the adoption by the various state legislatures of bills requiring live stock intended for human food to be inspected at the place where it is slaughtered are growing brighter every day. As will be seen by our news columns, says the *Butchers' Advocate*, the grangers of Pennsylvania have taken the subject in hand, and of such weight is their influence in the legislature that there is little doubt that the Keystone state will soon have such a law on its statute books. A bill has also been prepared in Texas and will be introduced into the legislature of that state with

excellent prospects for its becoming a law. Mississippi and Louisiana are also in line, and thus the good work goes on.

TERRITORIAL LEGISLATION.

The bill introduced in the New Mexico legislature, to prevent the shipment of Robber Armour's dressed beef into the territory has met with expected opposition. It is safe to say that the bill will pass. If the great state of Pennsylvania can afford to adopt a similar law for the protection of its comparatively few cattle raisers, then New Mexico, whose cattle pay more than half of its taxation, can certainly adopt this protective law.

The STOCK GROWER will not deride the arguments of those who oppose the bill. Many of those in opposition to the measure are laboring under a misapprehension or have been wilfully misinformed.

The fact is that the bill will, for the present, affect the cattle and meat trade of the territory in but a slight degree. It is a benefit to butchers and breeders. It proposes to keep ice-box meat out of the territory and will thus compel the people of New Mexico to eat New Mexico beef, enough of which is produced for home consumption and a shipment of 200,000 head of cattle a year. This matter strikes at the enemy of prosperity and wealth for the territory.

The epicure will say that he wants his tender Kansas City steak. Shut out this ice-box meat and you will soon find that ALFALFA will produce a steer whose steaks and joints will be far superior.

There is another class to be benefitted by this law, the farmer. Is he not to be "protected" against the ice-box meat which is hauled free of charge into this country for use in Mr. Harvey's railroad eating houses? Let the law be passed by all means.

FACTS ABOUT THE MONOPOLY.

A gentleman of prominence in the cattle business, speaking about the monopoly enjoyed by the big four at Chicago in the refrigeration business, writes the STOCK GROWER as follows: "Every one who has any knowledge of the cattle business knows that the Chicago cattle market to-day controls all other markets in the United States. Western men of course can realize this fact, so far as western cattle matters are concerned, because all western cattle, southwestern cattle and northwestern cattle with few exceptions are marketed at Chicago and Kansas City, which is a tributary market, and the cattle products are returned for consumption to

the very sections from which the cattle were originally shipped. The minor cattle markets that used to be supplied with cattle direct in the days when the business was prosperous, have now ceased to receive cattle, simply because the butchers, who during prosperous times, when the beef trade was subject to natural conditions, were on hand to purchase cattle needed for local consumption have been driven out of the business, or at least have been forced to purchase their sides and quarters from the Chicago packers. No man of ordinary intelligence, who has any knowledge of the modern commercial methods employed by Armour in cornering wheat and pork, and by Nelse Morris in securing rebates and cut rates from railways will gainsay the proposition that Armour, Swift, Hammond and Morris, by reason of the fact that they purchase the great bulk of the cattle that are marketed at Chicago, and they knock out competition wherever it appears, regardless of the losses entailed during the progress of the fight, that they have a monopoly of the beef trade of the United States. It is a monopoly that cattlemen as well as the people generally, have started in to break up. The defenders of the Chicago packers tried to make it appear that the Chicago cattle market is controlled by the laws of supply and demand. This plea is ridiculous. Supply and demand has nothing to do with the artificial cornering of wheat or pork or the bulling or bearing of railway stocks or other securities. Those who are championing the cause of the Chicago packers are apparently ignorant of the methods by which Armour and their associates have made their millions, when they attempt to assert that the law of supply and demand is to-day a factor in the cattle trade. The farmers of Pennsylvania, West Virginia and other eastern states, are fast being compelled to quit the business of feeding and fattening cattle. In Pennsylvania alone to-day, not 30 per cent. of the cattle are fed and fattened that were fed and fattened five years ago. The same state of affairs exists in West Virginia, and in Ohio, and in fact north of the central and eastern states. Armour & Co., who are posing as special champions of Texas cattle interests, and the saviors of the southwestern cattle industry, where by reason of the fact that they pay a price for canning cattle which net the owners just about the price that the hides, tallow and offal brings Armour, is using the southwestern cattle as a club to break down the cattle trade in all other parts of the United States. It is a fact which cannot be questioned by any one conversant with the cattle busi-

ness, that prices of range cattle, owing to the fact that they are fewer in numbers than the cattle in the states has depended very largely on the cost of raising and maturing cattle in the central and eastern states. It is true that the southwestern cattle sell, owing to inferior grade and poor quality, for a less price than high grade cattle raised on the farms of the central states, but at the same time it is the cost of raising and maturing cattle on these high-priced farms that under natural conditions would determine the price of cattle in competitive markets which state of affairs would cause southwestern beeves to sell for fully a third more than at present. Some of the western defenders of Armour, who talk about local refrigerating establishments which they think would be killed by the passage of state live stock inspection laws, and they say that instead of cattlemen trying to do away with the big four, that what they want is a big forty. This is all very nice. If any one wants to start a refrigerator in Texas, or in any other state, the business of the state, which is now supplied with meats from Chicago and Kansas City, would be sufficient to pay satisfactory returns on an investment of \$1,000,000, and any firm that wanted to monopolize any particular business in more than one state, should be set down upon by the public. It is always well enough to crawl before we try to run, and the only way to get the big 40, or the big 400, which would be ten times better, is to render it impossible for Armour & Co., to ship any dressed beef across state lines and sell the same at less than cost in competition with products of local refrigerator plants. Capital cannot be procured to establish refrigerator plants which are to be used in a contest with Armour & Co., without the passage of live stock inspection laws which would shut out Chicago or Kansas City beef from crossing state lines. It is well enough in all these matters to take a practicable view of the situation, and to realize that by means of the "agreements" which Mr. Armour says exist among the Chicago packers, that they have a complete monopoly of the beef trade and that they are not going to allow others to take it away from them or even to take away any part of it without a vigorous fight, and that any fight means selling cattle products at less than cost, and if the producers take a part in the fight they will be left with the bag to hold. The unnatural and artificial condition of the beef trade at the present time has been canvassed by the ablest minds in the country, and the only solution of the present situation which would tend to restore the trade to such natural conditions as would insure a return of the prosperity formerly enjoyed, is the passage of live stock inspection laws which would prevent the shipment of dressed beef across state and territorial lines."

CORRESPONDENCE.

Pecos Valley Enterprise.

Omaha, January 12, 1889.

To the Stock Grower:

It has been my intention for some time to tell the readers of the Stock Grower something about the enterprise which is in progress at the present time in the Pecos valley. There is no portion of New Mexico having such a body of choice land, with an abundant supply of water for irrigation, as the lower Pecos, from the springs of the Berrendo and North Spring rivers in the territorial line. There is at least 1,000,000 acres, between the foot hills and the river, along the western side of limestone soil gently undulating, just sufficiently to carry the water without washing, and so smooth that no preparation is needed in the way of levelling or grading. The soil is quite uniform in quality for its entire depth of from three to fifteen feet, and rests upon a limestone bed but little broken in the formation. The successful cultivation of the "farms" about Roswell demonstrates the wonderful fertility and capacity for production of these soils. Under the favoring condition of a warm climate and moderate altitude orchards already in bearing are producing large crops of beautiful and delicious fruit, while the grain products and alfalfa are far above the general average.

The Pecos Irrigation and Investment company has undertaken the construction of the large canals, one of them 30 feet wide on the bottom and 5 feet deep; the other, the southern, is 45 feet side on the bottom, 65 on the top and 6 feet deep. The two are calculated to utilize all the water of the river, which by careful measurement amounts at its lowest stage, to about 1000 cubic feet per second. The two will run from 80 to 100, and it is expected that the greater portion of the main canals will be completed during the present season. Four large New Era grading machines are in constant operation, employing about 50 men and as many teams. At a recent meeting of the stockholders and directors it was decided to limit the issue of stock, and to dispose of bonds to realize the balance or money necessary for construction.

Having myself undertaken the organization of another company near El Paso, Mr. C. B. Eddy has accepted the management of this one, and with plenty of means will push the construction rapidly.

The directory is at present composed of Jas. R. McKay, R. W. Tansill, L. P. Bradley, G. B. Shaw, David L. Hough, all of Chicago, E. B. Bronson, of El Paso, Tex., Chas. B. Eddy, Chas. W. Greene and Pat F. Garrett, of New Mexico. The officers are as follows: Jas. R. McKay, president; Chas. B. Eddy, vice-president and manager; G. B. Shaw, treasurer; L. P. Bradley secretary.

It was also decided by the meeting to sell the first 20,000 acres of water right at \$10 per acre, the next 10,000 acres at \$12.50 and after that at not less than \$15; and that the annual water rent should be fixed at \$1.25 for cultivated land and 25c for uncultivated land. These prices are exceptionally low, considering the high character of the soil and the trifling expenses required for its preparation. It offers inducements to farmer and fruit raisers that cannot be found anywhere else within the irrigated region. The company will not acquire or deal in lands but will simply construct the canals and furnish water to individuals or colonies. From information recently received it is now almost certain that the Rock Island road will build this year south from Liberal, Kas., through the Pecos Valley; that it

will pass to the east of Russell on the opposite side of the river. Whether it will attempt to cross the mountains on its way to El Paso or will go on south through the valley and run around the south end of the Guadalupe is not yet certain, but from the conformation of the country I would suppose the latter route would be more practicable. The Santa Fe will build its line from Ballinger, Tex., along the southern edge of the Staked Plains and across the Pecos near the mouth of the Black river; then build to the neighborhood of Roswell where a junction will be made with the line going southwest from the Panhandle. After crossing the mountains it is probable that the road will fork, one branch going west to Carthage, and the other south to El Paso; whether that will be built this year will depend largely upon the money market and the possibility of securing sufficient funds.

The Eddy town site has been located as headquarters of the company. It is a beautiful location and about eighteen miles south of Seven Rivers on a plateau about a mile wide, and it is so situated that any railroad traversing the valley must necessarily pass through it. It is the focal point of several important country roads. The location is better known to the old settlers as Lovings Bend.

Respectfully,
CHAR. W. GREENE.

The Chicago Market.

[Breeder's Gazette.]

James Day, a Rubicon, Wis., sheep-raiser, had 201 fine lambs here the last week, for which he obtained \$6.12 1/2.

The receipts of hogs yesterday at the eight principal packing points outside of Chicago were about 28,000, against 27,000 at Chicago.

Although the aggregate receipts of cattle are larger than at the corresponding time last year we are not getting anywhere near as many prime heavy beefs as then.

At this time last year heavy hogs were worth considerably more money than at the present time. The best were going at \$5.75@5.80. Light weights were barely a nickel higher than now, being quoted at \$5.00@5.25.

To-day's receipts of hogs—35,000 head—are the largest recorded for any day within the last six months. Prices sagged under the pressure, the drop amounting to ten cents. Closing price for the choicest grades was \$5.05.

The past week's receipts of live stock exhibit a considerable increase over the totals for the previous week, and for cattle and hogs lower prices have been established. The decline in the former amounts to 15@20c and in the latter to 10@15c. Sheep, though in full supply, have held their own and show an advancing tendency.

Beef cattle of the better class are worth no more to-day than they were a year ago, though the proportion of choice grades is much smaller than then. Good to extra 1400 to 1500-lb. steers sold at \$4.25@5.00 on Jan. 16, 1888. A load of fancy 1814-lb. steers brought \$5.85 that day. Butcher's stock is selling about the same as a year ago.

Now that every buyer and seller at the yards is a member of the Live Stock exchange the rule regarding commissions will be rigidly enforced. The result undoubtedly will be that a number of the small concerns will be forced out of the commission business. They have heretofore managed to attract a little patronage by cutting commissions.

That was a very superior bunch of lambs that the Amana Society of South Amana, Ia., had on last Friday's market. They averaged 99 lbs. and brought the very handsome price of \$6.75. They were consigned to the Chicago Live-Stock Commission company. The same firm sold a car of sheep the same day at \$4.85. These are the highest prices of the year.

A YOUNG LADY TEACHER WANTS A SITUATION in family, on farm or ranch; or will teach private school. Address, Miss M., 719 Cherry St., Chattanooga, Tenn.

COMBINED AGAINST SCALPERS.

Kansas City Pork Packers in Battle Array Oppose Them.

A war of some moment is brooding between the local packers and some of the live stock commission men, the outgrowth of the latter's recognition of the scalpers. This difference took tangible shape last Saturday night, when at a meeting at the Coates house at which all the packers were present except representatives of Swift & Co., an agreement was drawn up to be submitted to the commission men. In signing this agreement the commission dealers promise to decline in future to carry the scalpers or in other words not to sell to them on credit. This agreement was circulated yesterday afternoon with the result that about one-third of the fifty-two commission men doing business at the stock yards signed the compact.

The claims of the packers as to the hardships resulting from the business carried on by what they call irresponsible scalpers are numerous. On this question Mr. S. B. Armour said last night:

"We are making no fight whatever on the scalpers who buy and pay for their hogs and then sell them to us. Theirs is a legitimate business and may by increasing competition help the market, but there are others who without a dollar with which to buy annoy us considerably. One of their methods is to go on the market early and get the refusal of a lot of hogs at a certain price—there is of course an unwritten law of first come first served. Then when our buyers visit the commission man and bid, even though it may be in the same notch as that of the scalpers, they are met with the response: 'O, no, we have already had that offer. You will have to go higher.' The consequence is that we are compelled, if we buy, to pay from 2 1/2 to 5 cents more per hundred than the real market price. Sometimes we refuse to do this, and then either the scalper or the commission man loses money.

"Again, Fowler & Co., and Kingan & Co., who pack mostly for the English trade buy only small hogs; Dold & Son, medium and we generally large hogs. They come unassorted. The scalper with \$400 or \$500 pays that much as a margin to secure the commission man and purchase the hogs on the commission firm's credit, assort them before noon and then raise the price on the packers."

"What action will the packers take in case the commission men refuse to accept the terms of the agreement?"

"We have not said, nor have we fully decided. We know what we can do, and the commission men realize that we are the power behind the throne. We can put scalpers in the field ourselves and refuse to buy from commission men who carry scalpers. There are two sides in this question, however, and we hope we will not be forced to adopt extreme measures. The agreement we have drawn up will be submitted to the directors of the live stock exchange and they will decide our future course."

That there are two sides to the question the claims of the so-called scalpers fully show. These gentlemen say that to drive them out of business would be to ruin the local hog market, for it would then be completely under the control of the packers, who could and would regulate prices. They answer the claim in relation to mixed weight lots of hogs by stating that they very frequently come in that condition, and as few packers will buy them so, an intermediate party is necessary. "To buy this character of hogs good judgment is required," said one of these gentlemen, "and that very judgment is our stock in trade. We must be good judges of weights in order to buy profitably for assortment. After assortment we simply ask the standard price for graded hogs—the price fixed by the packers themselves.

"Furthermore, when we put up a margin to secure the dealer we are certainly liable to financial loss, for should the

market go down we lose. We are entitled to the living our experience as buyers gives us, and it seems to me to be small business in men with unflinching back of them to attempt to drive poor men and men of moderate means out of the market."

Trusts Must Go.

We congratulate our readers that there seems a unanimity of opinion that trusts syndicates and other combinations to fleece the people must go. Why? Those journals like the *Prairie Farmer*, not engaged in puffing some individual, syndicate or corporate capitalist, who has an axe to grind, have made this set of vultures obnoxious. We have assisted in a good measure to take the wind out of the sails of that class of persons, politicians and otherwise, whose itching palms are anointed through special agents and lobbyists; who seek to influence state and national legislation in behalf of aggressive monopolists to rule this country, by dispensing a part of their ill-gotten wealth to that class of cormorants, whose greedy maws are always calling for more.

The coal syndicate, thanks to a mild winter in the west, is not realizing the money it hoped for. In Chicago, No. 2 nut can, it is said, be bought for \$5.75 per ton, and taken out of the same pile as regular nut. All these inter-state monopolists must be attended to, sooner or later, by congress. Why? They are of such a character as individual state governments cannot reach, and those politicians who hold that trusts are not amenable to law, must change front, however humiliating it may be to them.

Some of the state courts have swung into line. Judge Barrett, of the supreme court of New York, has dealt a severe blow to the sugar trust of New York city, by annulling the charter of the North River Refining company of New York, one of the companies forming the infamous sugar "combine" of the United States. We repeat what we have heretofore said. Put sugar on the free list for six months, and where is the trust? Prosecute all such trusts for conspiracy, and the evil is obliterated. Make such conspiracies against the people punishable by a sentence to the penitentiary, and the schemers who have fattened on the necessities of the people will seek other channels in which to run their piratical crafts.

The whisky trust is organized on the same principles as the sugar trust. The salt trust, seeking to be formed, is another scheme to enrich a few at the expense of the many. The time has come when legislation, both state and national, must unite in squelching trust monopolies, else the people will speak in tones that will relegate those lawyer-statesmen who grow rich on fat fees from the conspirators against the people, to the position of partners in the iniquity, and hold them equally liable with the principals.

It is encouraging to note that Michigan, Kansas, Nebraska and Illinois are taking up the warfare on trusts in earnest. Public opinion has forced the matter on legislators in these states, and bills have been introduced in the legislatures declaring such combinations unlawful, and exposing the companies composing such trusts to the forfeiture of their charter. Let there be no halting in the matter. The people have the power to crush the trust evil, if they will only use their influence rightly on their state and national representatives.

—*Prairie Farmer*.

Land Office Bulletin.

NEW MEXICO—SANTA FE.

Our Washington correspondent sends us the following information:

Land contests decided. The names of the successful parties are printed in capital letters. W. L. Ryerson vs. United States. Demecio Carrillo vs. PERFECTO MADRID. L. W. BARNEY vs. William J. Kenley. JOHN P. EAKER vs. Romaldo Lara.

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LOANS ON WESTERN FARMS.

Boston Business Men are Divided on the Question.

Boston business-men are divided into two hostile camps just now over the merits of western farm mortgages. The agitation has been going on for some time, but the recent decline in railroad securities has given it a decided impetus. Bankers and brokers generally admit that the business has been overdone, and, while there is nothing like a panic among them, there is yet an uneasy feeling. The inducements held out to investors have been so tempting that there has been nothing less than a stampede of money-holders to pour their funds into the west. New England has gone into it with both hands. New Hampshire people have \$25,000,000 thus invested, and of this amount between \$10,000,000 and \$13,000,000 is loaned by the banks. Maine banks, as well as citizens, are heavily interested, the former so largely that Bank Commissioner Richards in his report last week was obliged to sound a note of alarm. Vermont banks have between \$6,000,000 and \$7,000,000. They have been obliged to reduce their holdings somewhat by the law passed by the recent legislature, which limits such investments to 40 per cent of the deposits. Massachusetts banks are forbidden to take mortgages outside the state, and so are exempt. But its citizens hold investments to amounts which from their scattered nature it is impossible to even estimate. The wide interests involved naturally make all here alert.

One leading banker thus outlines the situation and feeling here:

"I can scarcely see how we can escape a serious disaster. Massachusetts people have gone into western land investments head foremost, without any caution whatever. Any disaster of the kind will most severely affect the rural population of our state. Many well-to-do farmers here are prejudiced against stock speculation or investment, and have turned all their earnings into this one line of land loans. Hence anything like a crisis would deal them a terrible blow. I felt that the business was being overdone as long ago as 1885 and withdrew from it as rapidly as I could. The unnatural competition which the rush of investors produced has resulted in careless management and wild-cat schemes. Inferior securities have been taken even by reliable companies; the farms in many cases have greatly deteriorated since the loans were placed, drouth and storm doing their work; in some instances the mortgages have been duplicated and even triplicated. Such financing has but one end—failure. Good securities there are in the west, I know, but the mushroom growths of western land investment and loan companies have entangled too many people here."

This opinion was echoed by many other of the State street houses. One who takes a brighter view of the situation said: "I fully admit the danger, and fear that some kind of a break will come—how soon I can't tell."

His opinion, however, was that it would be less widespread than predicted. Only holders in wildcat companies, he contended, would lose, and these were relatively few, compared with the whole body of investors. Regarding the proposed three years' "stay law," which some of the Kansas legislators wish to adopt, he says:

"Kansas people will find that to be a gun that shoots both ways. The legislature can't make it retractive, so what investments we have there are secure from it. But not another dollar do we put in the state, and every mortgage held there now, as fast as it matures, will be foreclosed. Kansas farmers can't well do without eastern money, and it hardly seems credible that they seriously think of adopting such a law."

There is one Bostonian, however, who proposes to be on the safe side. He holds \$300,000 in Kansas loans, and he has written his agent there to collect all mortgages due and withdraw the rest as fast as he can. So much for the effect of such possible but impracticable legislation.

The Cattle Outlook.

"It is always darkest just before dawn" is a true saying and an old one, but it is peculiarly applicable to the stock business as it is at present constituted.

Beef, at least in America, is one of the necessities of life, but it is also one that is peculiarly sensitive to the influence of the laws of supply and demand, as are in fact all food products.

The writer of this remembers when, some ten years ago in Arizona, the military authorities of the department ordered, all possible military supplies to be purchased in the territory. It, before the days of the Hassayamper dry ranches, and Salt river valley was the great grain producing region of the territory. Barley for a long time had been very low and as a consequence hardly anyone had any and the grain jumped to eight cents. The next year everyone on the river, except a few long-headed old farmers, put their whole farms into barley, with the result that the crop went begging at three cents. One would think that this would have taught the gamblers a lesson, but no! Sheep always go in droves. The following year the only men who planted barley were the long-headed old cusses aforementioned, and when the crop went to market they reaped the reward of their foresight. Prices jumped back to eight cents and stayed there. For a long time after that a man could get any kind of a fight in Phoenix by simply saying "barley!" to some of those old Californians.

That is exactly the shape the cattle market is in just now. The flush times of '81 and '84 created a boom in western beef. Prices slowly rose until '84 and on December 22 of that year the writer sold a bunch of steers for eight and one-fourth. But it was just the case of the Salt river again. Everybody went into the stock business. Every rich dude in the states whose father would stake him came out here, bought in a big herd of mother cattle from Sonora and patiently awaited riches. Some of them are waiting yet. Some of them got broke and went home a good while ago. Prices have steadily fallen ever since until now there is mighty little money in cattle. But it is almost morning, and those who have held on will soon be glad they did so. For the past three years the source of supply has been steadily contracting. Small stock farmers in the east have been frozen out. The winter feeders of eastern Kansas and Missouri have to a large extent gone out of the business, and, more important than all, the spaying knife has been in active operation from Montana to the Sonora border.

The writer knows of one outfit in Arizona which in 1887 spayed 2,200 head of cows and heifers, and this is but a small indication of the extent to which the same thing has been resorted to all over the cow country. It is about time now, or will be in a year at latest. Every heifer spayed three years ago means a beef steer less a year from now; every one spayed last year means a beef crop just so much shorter in '90 or '91. And there is no possible way in which this deficiency can be made up, so that in a year's time at most prices must go up, and once they start to climb they will surely touch the notch of '83 or '84 before stopping.—*In Arizona Ez.*

FRANK LEWIS.

How the Beef Robbers Howl.

John H. Wood, on being asked what had become of the agitation that so lately had stirred this country up, with a convention of butchers and stock-growers at St. Louis, said: "I hear but a little about it; occasionally some paper speaks about it and surmises the result at the meeting to have been a failure. It is my opinion that the legislatures of the different states are composed of a too-intelligent class of men to legislate on anything of such vital importance to this country and to their constituents in general without looking into it and seeing that it is in the interest of a monopoly, and detrimental to the

stock-growing interests of the whole country."

"What was your opinion of the testimony before the commission?"

"That as to J. C. Beaty's testimony before the United States commission, that he had put \$75,000 in a refrigerator plant somewhere in the south, and that the railroad would not furnish him cars for transportation. I am not surprised, as it costs something to run a railroad, and they could not afford to run a daily train for the production of any \$75,000 dollar plant. The cost daily of the Armour, Swift, Morris or Hammond is more than his entire investment; therefore I can't see that there is much injustice done him. If there were not other freight that they could make a train to carry his meat with dispatch, the road would not be liable for damages for spoiled meat by having to pick up their freight at every station for hundreds of miles."

"What do you think of Brewster Cameron's testimony?"

"I think his testimony equal to any other man's testimony who does not know any more about what he is testifying about than to say that the man has no show in the Chicago market but to look 'through a hole in the fence at his cattle.' I would inform that gentleman, if I saw him, that there is a wide plank on the top of every fence, and around every pen in the stock-yards, and that the producer of cattle has all to say about the disposition of his cattle, and between the 75 and 150 buyers in this market, if he employs experienced talent to sell his cattle, should be able to realize the top of the market for his class of cattle. There are buyers enough; if he does not want them wholesale he can sell them one at a time, and to whom he pleases. Supply and demand rule our market, not the buyers. It is sometimes wonderful that we can sell the quantity of stuff that we do, and where it goes is a mystery. The increased acreage of this country yearly leaves it no mystery where they come from; they will get greater every year. In reference to C. C. Slaughters' testimony, he doubtless has heard something that he don't know to be a fact when he says what he does about the Chicago market. There are more buyers in the Chicago market than there are in the combined markets of the United States, and there is no string on Mr. Slaughter nor any other producer as to who will sell his cattle or who they will sell them to. There are as many cattle shipped from our market alive to seaboard markets as are dressed here, barring the canned stuff, and there is more competition in this market than all our neighboring markets, and more commercial integrity, both among buyers and sellers, than any other place on the face of the globe, for the amount of business done here. I always thought that men were only looking for what they lost. If I hadn't lost a thief I would not be looking for one, and might not know when I found one if I wasn't a judge. Therefore, men that are always hallooing wolf must know something of the origin and species of the animal. The testimony of Jefferson Reynolds, Las Vegas, New Mexico, is all right, if he would only explain to the commission that five years ago their cattle were beef, and their grasses had not failed them, and that they had no drouth that year. It makes a good deal of difference in our market whether a steer goes to the butcher-block or to the can, or perhaps to a still-house to make beef of. Any cattle from New Mexico, or any other range, where the grasses were good and the cattle the right kind, netted at least \$3 to \$5, and in instances \$10 a head and even more, in our market this year than the price he names five years ago. The name of cattle and beef cattle are different. Beef cattle are sought after in any market, and handled by shippers of live cattle as well as the dressed-beef men. The productions of Montana and other territories that had good cattle went to the seaboard markets, largely on foot, the past range-shipping season, selling as high as \$5.40 per hundred alive and weighing 1,500 pounds. Let New Mexico furnish that class of beef and they will not be hallooing \$11 a head. There is a vast difference between beef cattle and stock cattle in our market. We take pride in our market being the greatest in the world,

and the capacity of our yard company not to be compared with any other market on the globe. The management is good, and everything done that can be for the benefit of those that patronize it. I will say a word to you about what is the matter with the seaboard butchers and butchers that are not on the seaboard. If they would buy their meat for cash and sell it for cash, and not deliver any package that did not cost a dollar, they could all make money in their present business. But the first thing a butcher does is to invest in fine horses, harnesses and wagons for delivery purposes. How often is it that the delivery costs more than the package. If they would organize for their own protection and systematize their business, there is no doubt they could make as much or more money than they ever did. I don't find that they sell beef any cheaper off the block when they buy it \$2 a hundred lower in the carcass than a month previous. Let them systematize their business, and there is no fear but that they will get rich without any legislation.—*The Chicago Globe.*

If the cattlemen of the Panhandle could be induced to divide their large herds amongst the actual settlers who would take them for a share of the profits, the cattle business would take on another boom and our contemporaries would not feel compelled to waste energies in a hopeless battle against laws made for the benefit of Eastern Texas at our expense. If the men who own large herds here cannot be induced to take up the suggested, we believe that eastern capitalists might be induced to enter into such a scheme, as it can be easily demonstrated that there would be a large profit attached to such an undertaking if it were entered into in a business like manner. The losses incident to the business as at present carried on by large owners would be very materially lessened, enough, in fact, to more than pay the party having them in charge for his care of the animals and the owner would make more money than at present. If this country is to develop rapidly some such scheme as the above must be adopted as, owing to unfair laws, it is impossible for a man to make a success here who cannot afford to buy cattle.—*Roberts Panhandle.*

Tom Graham's Scheme for Getting Rid of Wolves and Coyotes.

Tom Graham, who is now acting foreman of the Flowerree stock ranch, has, we believe, hit upon a novel and effective plan of ridding the range of the varmints.

He does the business up by poisoning them, using horse meat, tinctured with strychnine, for bait. He selects the old broken down saddle horses, kills them, cuts the flesh into small pieces, inserting a little poison in each. He then takes the hide and carcass and drags it across the prairie some distance, say a mile. This leaves a scented trail for wolves and coyotes to follow, along which there are strewn bits of the poisoned meat, and everything is now ready for the slaughter.

From facts and figures which we have obtained as to the result of this mode of killing wolves, we are convinced that the scheme beats all former projects in point of economy, as well as being effective enough to warrant the hope of extinguishing the pests of a degree that stockmen will in the near future realize little or no losses should they unanimously follow it up.

Mr. Graham says he picked up thirteen dead coyotes and wolves off the trail of one carcass as the result of one night's feasting. The Spencer brothers have killed no less than 200 in the same way, and Mr. Geo. Steel, who has been supplied with horse meat by Mr. Graham, has killed more than he has been able to count, the prairie in the vicinity of his premises being spotted with their carcasses. There are many others engaged in the good work who are doing quite as well.

In conclusion, we will say that we believe that enough horses die of old age each winter, whose carcasses if properly utilized, would be sufficient to keep the ranges free from the much-hated, feared and destructive pests, and that now is the time they should be so utilized.—*River Sun.*

FROM ALL POINTS.

Live Stock Notes Carefully Collected from Every Source.

The Montana Live Stock Journal says that the grass-fed rangers of Montana brought nearly as good prices in the cattle markets last year as those which were corn-fed.

The Chicago Tribune places the lowest cost of getting cattle ready for market, including first cost, at 2 1/2c per pound. We do not believe a decent beef animal can be produced by a farmer anywhere in this country at that figure.

Reports from all over the range country are to the effect that cattle were never in better fix at this time of the year. The ranges are almost entirely clear of snow, and the feed is excellent. The outlook for the winter is extremely bright.—MacLeod, Alberta, Gazette

Thus far this winter, there has been comparatively little snow upon the stock ranges of the valley and the mercury has seldom been lower than zero. Unless the closing part of the winter should prove very rough, stock will go through in fine shape.—Del Norte, Col., Prospector.

A subscriber desires to know the number of cattle and sheep in the United States in 1887 and 1888. The government January reports of the two years show the number of cattle to have been respectively 48,088,888 and 49,284,777; sheep, 44,759,314 and 48,544,755.

We are in receipt of communication from a Texas fine stock breeder, who thinks that calves got by a bull while suffering from splenic fever, are apt to die of that disease. Can any one give us any positive information on the subject. Judging from what we have seen of splenic fever, a bull that has it, is not likely to get many calves.—Texas Stockman.

Some of the brethren still have faith in the cattle business. One party with whom we met proposes to buy ten thousand young southern steers next spring if prices remain as now. We admire his nerve, and yet it is simply a case of clear-headed, business sense, for when any commodity is cheap is the time to buy. Cattle are cheap and in due time they will be high again.—Cheyenne Journal.

As an indication of the extent to which spaying is being practiced on western ranges, it is reported that one man, Dr. Geary, has operated on 5680 head, as follows: "Reel & Rosendale, 1340; Adams & Glover, and Manhattan Cattle company, 1020; R. A. Torrey, 1300—most of the foregoing being sucking calves. Also for John Pratt & Co., of North Platte, Neb., 1000 cows, and Clay & Forrest, of Indian Territory, 1000 animals of various ages."

A sale of 4000 range cattle is noted in a Montana paper as follows: "Pierre Wilboux has recently made a deal with the Green Mountain Ranching company by which he adds to his already extensive cattle interests in this territory 4000 head of range cattle, estimated. Cattle are to be delivered next season and spring calves thrown in, all round price being \$23. And from Mr. Wilboux the Green Mountain company has purchased 600 head of horses at \$60.

It is stated in the Northwestern Live Stock Journal that "C. E. Clough, formerly a ranchman of Colorado, has purchased the London ranch near Fort Laramie in this county. Mr. Clough also purchased recently 100 head of cows in Boulder county, Colo., for \$14 per head all around, to be delivered to him in the spring. This is a pretty low price for cattle, and could hardly be duplicated, but the buyer evidently struck a man who had to sell at once."

Fifteen cent corn in western Nebraska ought to insure fat beeves for the market, but the average run on the Omaha yards has really been but half fat. Something wrong in this kind of handling Good beef is even now bringing fair prices, and at the figures corn is selling for, there is a margin of profit in ripe cattle. The average corn-fed steers, half fat, are not making a cent for the shippers. Change this plan and better results will follow.—Cheyenne Journal.

The case of Strahan vs. Kilpatrick now being considered by the supreme court is a peculiar one. It has wound its way from the justice's court to the highest tribunal in the territory, and originating in a horse

the value of which was \$100, the suit has developed into one involving costs of over \$4000. It has been granted two hearings in the district court, the first one being decided in favor of Kilpatrick and the second one for Strahan. The decision of the supreme court will settle costs representing a snug stake on the losing litigant.—Hoof and Horn.

The Model Stock Farmer.

The model stock farmer is he who is content with nothing but the best, either in flocks or herds. He may possibly grow such stock as his farm is best adapted to, or he may, buy a farm suited to the rearing of a certain kind of stock that particularly strikes his fancy, but in either case he stops short of nothing but the highest type of that which he breeds. The man who has a well-filled pocketbook and can stock his farm with pure breeds, with fashionable pedigrees, is not necessarily a model stock farmer. Such a one may be a very poor breeder indeed—anything else but a model. It is no feat of wisdom to be able to purchase the prize-winners from some one's herd who has spent years to bring his animals up to this high standard of perfection. To the farmer who begins at the bottom of the ladder, and, with only the scrub stock that his limited means will buy, produces a flock or herd of superior animals, by judicious crossing and grading up, the meed of praise is due. He makes the business a special life study, finds great delight in experimenting and watching the results of his labors, and sets an example worthy to be imitated. He is indeed and in truth the model stock farmer. We learn to look to him for advice and instruction in his specialty, and we always find him just as ready to impart as we are to receive the knowledge desired. However enthusiastic and energetic he may be in his work, he is never too busy to counsel the new beginner, and give him whatever is desired from his fund of wisdom. In practice he breeds to get out all there is in the favorite kinds of animals he keeps upon the farm. He generally has a specialty of some particular breed of stock, and improves it, approximating perfection according to his standard of excellence, but he does not do this to the detriment of other kinds of stock, for they receive proper attention, and are graded to a high degree of excellence. The model stock farmer is of incalculable worth to the community in which he lives, but often receives poor encouragement for the untiring energy put forth, from those who should know and speak of him as a public benefactor. His evasions, unlettered neighbors generally hold him up to public ridicule as far as possible, and if experiments prove unsuccessful in any instance, he is laughed to scorn, and the circumstance is held as a sweet morsel under the tongues of his less enlightened neighbors. Instead of being encouraged to go on in the good work, he is discouraged and belittled, and sage agriculturalists advise him to go back and fall in rank with the common herd. His failures only nerve him to greater effort. He profits by his mistakes, and improves from dearly bought experience. When he perchance meets a kindred spirit it is a love feast indeed, and he gathers in enough consolation to last him quite a distance along life's journey. Surrounded thus by old fogies, who are constantly trying to pull him down, it is a wonder that his illustrious example ever buds, blossoms or bears fruit; but it does, and generally he has the consolation of living long enough to see rising up around him energetic young men, imbued with progressive aims and purposes akin to his own.—W. W. Stephens, in Western Agriculturist.

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THE BEEF QUESTION.

A Means to Break up the Chicago Syndicate.

That is a weak cause which has no opposition. It is not strange that the big four has apologists and defenders. Money can always buy brains. Besides, in the autonomy of nature everything co-operates for good; that is, ingenuity extracts good even from evil and makes the best of circumstances, though it does not follow that because some good has been wrung from an institution more good would not have flowed from a substitute. Certainly the big four furnished a market for cattle when a market was sadly needed. But what kind of a market? A single market with no competition. What are the facts? From 1883 to 1887 the cattle business was on a boom. Breeding cattle had been attempted in the northwestern states and territories and there was a large demand for cattle for purely breeding purposes. The fancy prices which this experimental demand created caused the boom. The experiment proved a failure, seventy-five per cent. of the cattle dying within two winters. The boom exploded. Prices dropped from \$25 per head in 1883 to half that amount in less than two years. At this time cattle were rushed on the market in excessive supplies, and the big four bought them at panic prices. Probably anybody else who happened to have the money and the judgment to back it would have done the same thing. Probably anybody else would have continued to do as the big four has done—corner the market and keep it cornered. It does not excuse a sin to say that other people do or would do the same thing under the same circumstances, and those apologists for monopoly who constantly set up this cry are merely talking nonsense.

It is undoubtedly true that a set of Chicago beef packers have successfully drifted the cattle currents of the continent to Chicago and tributary points, that they are the only large buyers of cattle in America to-day, that they have amassed enormous fortunes by establishing a monopoly, and that they are absolute masters of the beef situation. They have reached this point by securing cut freight rates, by underselling local butchers at a temporary loss to destroy competitive markets, and by various other means which it is unnecessary to know. The fact of the monopoly no sane man denies. The fact alone is sufficient cause for the opposition which is now aroused.

It is argued that the system of refrigeration practiced in Chicago is the most economical method of handling beef. Granted. Then it is objected that to break up the big four would be to destroy the system of refrigeration. Rubbish and sophistry! As well say that breaking up the cotton seed oil company would annihilate the idea of pressing oil from cotton seed, or that the dissolution of the bagging trust will destroy cotton bagging, or that if there were a cotton gin trust its breaking up would destroy cotton gins and send us back to the primitive days when lint was picked from the seeds by the fingers. If the dressed beef system really is the most economical, the breaking up of the Chicago syndicate will be the establishment of dressed beef plants in every state in the Union.

The passage of state live stock inspection laws which will require all beef to be inspected on hoof in the state where consumed will prevent the shipment of dressed beef across state lines and effectually break up the big four. It is objected that the practice of inspection will create suspicion in the minds of foreign consumers of American beef, and thereby injure our foreign trade. Was ever anything more absurd? The idea that measures of precaution are causes for alarm is too preposterous to be entertained. The fact is, that American dressed beef is selling in Europe to-day at a much lower price than beef shipped on the hoof to Liverpool and slaughtered there, because the European people know as well as anybody else that

diseased animals are liable to get into any slaughtering establishment without inspection and that diseased animals on hoof can be readily recognized, while diseased meat cannot be detected by even the ablest experts.

State inspection will break up the Chicago syndicate, but it will not break up the system of refrigeration. State inspection will give the people wholesome meat but it will not injure our foreign market. It will create slaughtering establishments in every state and restore competitive markets, and these will bring a return of prosperity to our cattlemen and farmers. Let us have state inspection.—Texas Farm and Ranch.

Ayer's Pills cure constipation, improve the appetite, promote digestion, restore healthy action, and regulate every function. This medicine is pleasant to take and gentle in its operation. See article in Ayer's Almanac.

Dressed and Canned Beef.

The following is a report of the number of cattle slaughtered by the principal Chicago dressed meat and canning concerns in 1888:

Swift & Company for dressed beef exclusively, 458,189 cattle, also 26,918 calves and 457,128 sheep; Hammond for dressed beef, 220,000 cattle; Libby, McNeil & Libby, for canning, 164,963 cattle; N. Morris and the Fairbank canning company, for dressed and canned beef, 468,498 cattle (including calves); also 170,606 sheep. Armour & Co., for dressed and canned beef, slaughtered during the twelve months ending November 1, 1,561,000 cattle and calves, also 174,580 sheep. The total number of cattle (including calves in some cases) slaughtered in Chicago for dressed and canned beef was reported at 1,882,950 head, against 1,827,407 in 1887. These figures do not square, however, as a great deal more dressed beef was made in 1888 than in 1887. It is probable, however, that one canning company's number of 126,000 cattle reported in 1887 was also included in the report of another concern, which did the slaughtering of that number of cattle on commission. In other words, corrected figures would probably show that the number of cattle slaughtered for the canning and refrigerating trade in 1887 was 1,695,295 head (instead of 1,821,407 head), against 1,882,605 head in 1888, showing an increase for the year of 187,355 head, which is about the growth that was made.—Chicago Drovers' Journal.

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1889.

SOUTHWEST STOCK NOTES.

Short Items Relative to Stock and Stockmen of the Southwest.

The weather over most of northern New Mexico and southern Arizona has been very cold the past few weeks. No unusual happening among stock, however, is reported.

The water supply next season for nearly all portions of the southwest will be the greatest in years. The snow lies piled many feet deep on every mountain range.

The house appropriation committee at Washington has decided to allow \$150,000 for continuing the work of surveying and locating sites for reservoirs for the irrigation of the arid lands of the west.

The Hearing Hight is sure the meat inspection bill now before the legislature which requires the inspection of all cattle before slaughtering when the meat is to be exposed for sale is a wise measure and should become a law.

The sheriff of Grant county has been directed to sell the cattle recently attached in the suit of the Columbia Cattle Co. vs. T. Baca et al, and to file a bond in the sum of \$5000 for the faithful performance of such duty. The sale will take place February 2 at Deming.

It is said that the boundaries of the so-called Beales grant, as set forth in the suit filed by the Interstate company, its alleged owner, embraces only about one tier of counties in the Panhandle of Texas and a portion of what is known as No-Man's Land. Its western boundary is the New Mexico line.

A correspondent of the Democrat in writing about the condition of the range in the Manzano country was of Albuquerque says: "But while this remarkable amount of snow holds promise of abundant crops for the farmer and plentiful grazing for the herds next summer, it does not seem to be an unmixed good when we learn of the suffering and death on the ranges at the present. The New Mexico Land & Cattle company, of Antelope Springs, found it necessary to throw open the gates and in many places cut the eighty miles of fence around their beautiful pastures, driving and dispersing the dazed herds to other

grazing grounds. The expense of gathering and bringing back to the pastures will be large, an item which has been kept at the minimum by the present efficient management. A less solid company might be embarrassed by such a mishap. The D. L. S. Co., of Buffalo Springs, has probably suffered also to some extent, although its cattle, being unconfined, may have drifted before the storms to better protected ranges. Reports from other ranges are meager but the death loss among cattle, east of the Manzanos, it is safe to say, will be larger than for many years past. And this fact would seem to again more forcibly emphasize the necessity for a change in the methods of cattle raising by curtailment of herds to proportions where they can be sheltered and fed in seasons like this. The certainty of eliminating losses of this kind would surely counterbalance the expense, and possibly leave a handsome margin.

The recent rains throughout southern Arizona have been quite general and copious and the ground is well soaked. In addition to the several rains at short intervals the atmosphere has been warm and moist, which benefits the growing grass and grain. The rains just ended have left the mountain tops covered with deep snow, which will give a good supply of water late in the spring when it will be needed for irrigation purposes. Although the season there promises to be an unusually fruitful one.

Col. J. W. Dwyer recently had the misfortune to lose his famous stallion, Matland, the head of his Pedraluna breeding ranch. Notwithstanding the loss of this and other blooded horses the colonel continues to improve his stock by the purchase of the best blood he can find, and now has secured a Jersey bull calf, only six weeks old, which is a most remarkable animal. His pedigree contains some twenty cows, all of which are "test ed" cows and all of them cows with "records" of having made over 14 lbs. of butter per week, several over 20. Well informed Jersey men say that no bull has ever existed whose every female ancestor, was in the 14 lb. list.

The Reporter says that most cattlemen believe when it calls the dressed beef combine the most conscienceless aggregation of capital in the country. It shows no mercy to its victims. That other monster the Standard Oil company, freezes out competition but it buys out its competitors, so that those who have been rash enough to discover a coal oil well do realize something. The cattle owner has no such chance. The big four let him raise the cattle, which they buy at their own price. The dressed beef combine now has the entire cattle interest of the country working to fill their coffers, with little prospect of relief unless some wise legislation can be interposed.

The Republican calls attention to a man named William Laird, who was arrested at White Sands last week and brought to Las Cruces on the charge of having stolen five mules and seven horses from Noble's ranch, near Soledad. In default of \$3000 bail he was committed to the county jail to await trial. Laird accuses a certain John Donahue, better known as "Peaged Leg Donahue," who resides at Forrester's near the White Sands, of having stolen the stock and turned them over to him without his knowledge of how Donahue came by them. The animals were found at White Sands in the possession of Laird when arrested. Warrants are now out for the arrest of Donahue, who is one of the men implicated in the Jack Wilson drowning affair.

The house committee on agriculture on the 23rd authorized a favorable report on Joseph's bill "to promote the interests of agriculture by irrigation, and encourage the settlement of arid lands in the territory of New Mexico." It creates the Jornada and El Paso reservoir and canal company, the purpose of which is to build and operate a series of storage reservoirs with a canal and laterals, for the irrigation of arid lands on the "Jornada del Muerto," and in the Mesilla and Rio Grande valleys in southern New Mexico and Texas, take from the Rio Grande river, at a point not further south than Ft. Selden military reservation, sufficient water for the supplying of the reservoirs and canals. The capital stock is not to exceed \$10,000,000, never to be increased except by consent of congress; \$25,000 is appropriated for surveying, etc., to be refunded to the United States within five years after the completion of the system.

Information in regard to the recent killing of Mexican sheep herders on Bonita creek, Graham county, by cowboys in the employ of the Chiricahua Cattle company, is still far from definite. The officers who went from Solomonville to the scene of the tragedy found the bodies of three Mexicans, but it is believed by some that two others were killed. There were only three cowboys engaged in the killing—Walter Birchfield, John Roper and Billy Woods—though several others rode up just after the fight. Birchfield, who was wounded in the leg and Roper are under arrest at Solomonville, but Woods was not apprehended. The cowboys claim that they were fired on first by the Mexicans. As to the truth or falsity of this statement it is hard to judge, as

some of the Mexicans seem to have escaped to tell their side of the story. In any case blame can be attached to the management of the Chiricahua company for the lamentable affair, as that company is composed of men who are bitterly opposed to all acts of violence and outiswry, and the tragedy is regretted by no one more than by them.—Wilcox Stockman.

More Deaths From Glanders.

The public have been so repeatedly warned of the great danger they incur when they have anything to do with a glandered animal, it seems incredible that any one will be so fool-hardy as to attempt to doctor an infected horse or mule. Were the danger confined to the risk of the disease spreading to other stock, that should be sufficient to prompt the immediate destruction of the beast, especially when it is considered the disease is incurable, and it is only a question of time when the animal will die from the effects of it. But when it is so generally known that any one caring for a glandered beast is in constant danger himself of becoming infected with the loathsome disease, it passes comprehension that such chances are taken. Word comes that Mr. Morrison, of Central, Colorado, is dying of that most loathsome of all diseases, glanders. A few weeks ago, Mr. Miller, of Blackhawk, a village only a mile distant from Central, died of this same disease. In each of these cases the disease was contracted from glandered horses and mules that the parties were caring for. The animals were condemned and killed by the state veterinarian, but not until two loving fathers were stricken down and their families left to mourn the sad fate of their protectors. Yet the publication of such notices will go on, for the cupidity of some men will prompt them to incur the risk with the hope of realizing something for such stock.—National Live Stock Journal.

A Matter of Wonder.

It is a matter of wonder to some who know little of the Texas steer except at home, why or how he has acquired such a reputation as a disseminator of fatal diseases abroad. According to his traducers, his very breath spreads death and destruction. Devastation follows in his wake wherever he goes; he throws splenic fever from every pore of skin, and the cancerous bigjaw catches him as soon as he leaves his native neath and makes him unfit for human food. Like a small-pox patient, he must have separate quarters. As fast as one of his evils is guarded against, he develops another, and as he is barred out from one section he worms his way into another, and in each new market he has new developments. His last piece of cunningness is to worm his way into Rochester, New York, and develop the glanders. Those who know him at home only know him as a keen rustler, proof against everything but old age and the butcher. Perhaps one in five hundred or a thousand has the big-jaw and carries it to his grave at a ripe old age; it never carries him there. Aside from this he never has anything that he doesn't want, though he generally takes what he does want if he can see it. As far back as 1880, the only complaint we heard of him was of his fleetness of foot, his length of horn and strong desire to inspect the interior department of whatever came in his way when he wasn't in a good humor. We can find but one explanation of the charge, and we have to resort to figures for that. In 1880 the receipts of range cattle at Chicago were: Texas and Indiana, 88,600; western range, 109,500. In 1888 these figures stand: Texas and Indiana, 547,185; western range, 269,500. Has he, like the big four, gained confidence with strength until he thinks he can do as he pleases, or has his strength scared up somebody?—Texas Stockman Farmer.

Alfalfa Fed Beef.

There perhaps is no state in the Union where better beef can be obtained the year round than in California. No other section of our country has green pastures the year round, and nowhere in the world can better beef be produced for so little money. The Hellbron brothers of this

city have been in the cattle business for over a quarter of a century, and no firm is better posted on the best breeds for beef or have better facilities for producing the same. They had two carloads of cattle shipped to this city a few days since for Christmas beef from their celebrated "Wild Flower Stock Farm" in Fresno county. The cattle were all of the Hereford and Durham breeds, these gentlemen having long since learned that thorough-breds make best meat. This meat has been hung up in the shop of Mohr & Yoerk at Eleventh and J streets, and in their own establishment, the "City Market," J, between Front and Second. Those who desire to see one of finest meat displays ever made in this state should inspect those "Christmas goods." At Mohr & Yoerk's is shown a Hereford calf six months old, which dressed 520 pounds. Some of the yearlings dressed over 700 pounds. The Hellbron brother say they have learned that if you want good growth and choice beef you must feed for it. They feed their cattle on alfalfa and Egyptian corn, and get more and better beef one year than can be obtained in three years on what are termed cattle ranges. This is a saving of two years' time, and the extra cost is more than set off by producing three times as much meat. The beef is firm, tender, and cannot be excelled in any of its qualities.—Sacramento Record-Union.

Northern Arizona.

E. J. Simpson, of Weatherford, superintendent of the Artec Land & Cattle company, with headquarters at Holbrook, A. T., says to the Dallas News that the cattle industry of Arizona is perhaps in better condition than in any other section of the range region. During the past year Arizona was favored with enough rain to make good grass, and in consequence cattle will go through the winter in good condition and with small loss. He says that Arizona and New Mexico have received as much rain this fall and winter as has Texas, and rain at this season in those territories is exceedingly rare. There has not so far been much snow, but the ground is sufficiently moist to insure early and vigorous grass. The section of Arizona in which Mr. Simpson is located finds its best beef market in California, Kansas City and Chicago being too far off. In his report to the company for 1888, Mr. Simpson had the following remarks with regard to the wild grasses of that region: "In the summer months our cattle range in the mountainous pine country along the south line of our lands, where they graze upon a grass resembling wild rye, which covers the ground thickly and is interspersed with bunch grass, antelope grass, sacatone grass and white gramma grass. The quality of these grasses is most excellent, and their value is evidenced by the fact that we sold several lots of beves weighing from 1050 to 1100 pound each. These mountain grasses come up early in the spring, grow to a good height for grazing, and remain fresh and green until frost or snow falls. Along the Little Colorado river, on our north line, the grass is of poor quality. It is sacatone and salt grass. These are good only in summer, and soon dry up. They are killed by the first frost, rot and disappear in the winter. On the higher lands, a short way south of the river valley, extends a great plateau for twenty-five miles with a gradual ascent to the snow line. This is covered by a luxuriant growth of black gramma grass, upon which our cattle graze in the winter. This black gramma is a short grass, not very thick upon the ground. It is green in early spring and summer, but is dried and cured in the summer sun and looks brown or dead in the fall. In this condition it has all the qualities of good hay, which it contains all winter without rotting."

Trees! Trees!

I offer a choice assortment of FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES for Spring Planting. Also Root Grafts and Dwarfed Bushes. New Catalogue Free.
P. S. PHOENIX & CO., NURSERYMEN, BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

THE STOCK GROWER.

LAS VEGAS, NEW MEXICO.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1889.

PERSONAL.

Items of Interest Relating to Stock Growing People.

Captain J. C. Lee, of the Lea Cattle Co., was in Las Vegas this week on cattle business.

Messrs. Tod and Grierson, the first named the former manager of the Prairie Cattle Co., and the latter connected with the immigration department of the Santa Fe road, visited the Stock Growers this week.

E. J. Simpson, manager of the Antec Cattle company—one of the largest cattle organizations in Arizona—is in Albuquerque from Holbrook. He says the weather out his way, up to the present time, has been very good, there being no heavy snow, and that cattle is in fair condition.

Justice Clark, a prominent banker of Red Oak, Iowa, is in Albuquerque. Mr. Clark is the president of the Iowa and New Mexico Cattle company of Decoro county, and has come to New Mexico to look over his immense property. During his stay in the territory, he will make his headquarters in that city.

Governor O. A. Hadley called on the Stock Growers to-day. The governor has for the past ten days been busy at the Watrous farm, preparing the house there, by additions and improvements, for the occupation of his family. He will thus become a near neighbor. The farm is to be devoted to the breeding of good horses and is one of the best locations in New Mexico.

Israel King and J. J. Dolan represent the cattlemen in the New Mexico legislature this year and a better choice could not have been made in the whole territory as both are young, capable and fully abreast of the times. The bills and measures introduced by these gentlemen are of sound practical value. The legislature would be better with more cattlemen in it.

SHEEP.

Items Referring to Mutton, Wool and Kindred Subjects.

Mr. Hugo Zuber, the well known sheep breeder, of Puerto de Luna, N. M., sends us the following:

It may be of interest to you to hear of sales of wethers made here lately. There were sold to Seidmridge & Pebbles, of Colorado Springs, Col., the following wethers:

- Hugo Zuber, 2500 head.....\$2 25
- W. L. Crockett, 800 head..... 2 25
- Copeland & Summer, 500 head..... 2 25
- E. Hixson, 700 head..... 2 00

All to be delivered at Las Vegas on the 15th July, after shearing.

AUSTRALIAN SHEEP GROWERS.

According to a correspondent of the Sydney Herald; the sheep growers of Australia have suffered very heavy losses during the past year. He says: The drouth has nearly wiped out the sheep farms, which are already in a bad way on account of the rabbits, which ate all the bush, as the Australians call the stunted vegetation of the treeless plains. He gives the name of one individual who has lost 25,000 sheep, all of which died from over-drinking when they got water, or from actual thirst, or got bogged in the bottoms of exhausted tanks and so perished, their eyes being plucked out by carrion crows while they were yet alive. His statements, however, tend to show that if the rain was husbanded in smaller tanks, and the flocks were greatly subdivided, sheep farms could still be maintained. But the shepherds are now too few to handle the enormous numbers under their charge, and this ill-judged parsimony lies at the bottom of the wholesale destruction of great flocks.

The Loco Plant.

In writing on this subject one must acknowledge that recent investigation as to the effects which the eating of this plant produces on animals has not added anything new to our previous knowledge of this matter. In inquiring into this subject I have referred to the loco weed by L. E. Sayer, of the University of Kansas, published in 1887, and to another report on the same subject by Dr. Stalker, made to the Commissioner of Agriculture in 1886. The Spanish word loco means "crazy" and seems very appro-

priate to designate the effect which this plant produces on animals. It is stated that this term includes more than one species of plant, but that it especially designates the *oxytropis lambertii* and *astragalus mollisissimus*.

This disorder is known in the Western portion of Kansas and Nebraska and extends to Texas and Mexico westward to California, and north to Wyoming, and probably to Montana. The plant grows from a pointed tap root that extends some feet into the earth. During the fall, winter, and spring months a thick tuft of compound leaves radiate at the top of the surface of the ground and frequently cover a circular space eight inches or a foot in diameter. These leaves present a downy appearance, and remain comparatively fresh and green during the winter. During the winter and early spring months, when other vegetation is dead and dry, the loco plant presents a tempting appearance, quite in contrast to the short, dry pascurage of the plains.

It is said to be necessary that drives animals to eat the plant, as if grass is to be had they will not touch the loco weed; but if they are driven by hunger to eat it they then acquire a relish for it, and will spend their time searching over the range for such food. The two plants whose botanical names have been given are said to closely resemble each other.

Its action upon the horse at first produces an hallucination. When led or ridden up to some little obstruction, such as a bar lying in the road, he stops short, and if urged, leaps as if were four feet high. This peculiar action is evidently caused by a defect of vision and a diseased brain. Anything that excites a horse will induce fits, which are more apt to occur in crossing water than elsewhere; and the animal sometimes fall exhausted and drown in water not over two feet deep. A horse which is brought under the influence of the poisonous action of this plant loses flesh from the first, and becomes mere skeleton. In the last stage he goes only to the water and back. His gait is feeble and uncertain; eyes sunken, flat and glassy; his coat rough and lusterless. In general the animal seems to suffer from starvation and constant excitement of the nervous system; but sometimes he experiences acute pain, causing him to run from place to place, pawing and rolling until he dies in a few moments. Sometimes a horse will not show that he is "locoed" until he is driven hard, when the peculiar effect is brought on.

Cattle and sheep also suffer from nervous disorder brought on by eating this weed, and it is to cause premature calving in cows. To judge from the symptoms described and the post-mortem examinations which have been made on animals showing those symptoms the eating of this plant produces disorder of the brain. The inquiries which have been made in regard to the properties of this plant and as to its effects on animals have not resulted in devising any means by which the losses it occasions may be prevented. It seems to be regarded at present as one of those disadvantages which persons living in certain parts of the west must bear with in the same way as they must put up with bad weather and other unavoidable evils.—Breeder's Gazette.

FOR SALE.

ABOUT 500 GOOD

NEW MEXICO STEERS

OF ALL AGES.

NEARLY 200 OF THEM

3-year-old and above.

To be delivered after spring round-up.

REUTHER & NAHM,
El Quervo, N. M.

The Joseph Irrigation Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 9.—The Joseph bill "to promote the interest of agriculture by irrigation and to encourage the settlement of the arid land in New Mexico" was made a special order for next Wednesday, at the meeting of the committee on agriculture this morning. This bill was introduced in the last session of congress, and creates the Jornada and El Paso Reservoir and Canal company, a corporation whose object is to construct and maintain a series of storage reservoirs, together with a canal and laterals for the irrigation of arid or desert lands on the Jornada del Muerto and in the Mesilla and Rio Grande valleys of southern New Mexico and Texas for the promotion of agriculture, horticulture, stock raising, etc. The stock of the company is not to exceed \$10,000,000. The bill appropriates \$25,000 to defray the expenses of the survey, location and maps of the reservoir and laterals.

Illinois Live Stock Statistics.

Ex-Gov. Oglesby, of Illinois, in his recent biennial message to the state legislature, directs attention to the reports of the Board of Live Stock commissioners, and congratulates the state upon the complete extirpation of pleuro-pneumonia within its borders. He urges the importance of continuing the work of protecting the live stock of the state from outside contagion. The assessed value of horses, mules, cattle, sheep and hogs in the state in 1888 was \$47,901,567, and the real value as estimated by the governor, is \$150,000,000. The financial statement of the live stock board shows that since July 1, 1885, \$80,278 has been paid for slaughtered animals, of which only \$42,511 was expended from state funds, the balance being the proceeds from carcasses of slaughtered animals. The board has an unexpended balance of \$156,778 to its credit. The governor recommends an annual appropriation of \$50,000 for the purposes of the board.

**Grand Combination Sale
OF FINE HORSES AND CATTLE AT
CITY STOCK YARDS**

Denver, Colorado, February 18 to 23, 1889.

Over 500 head of stock from the most prominent breeders. Standard and Thoroughbred Horses and Roadsters, French Coach, Percheron and Clydesdale, Stallions, Mares and Geldings one car-load of Imported Shetland Ponies, well broken for Children's use. Work Stock of all kinds and a few fine Jacks.

Galloway, Shorthorn and Aberdeen-Angus, Jerseys and Holstein Cattle, males and females of both purebreds and grades.

THE GRANDEST OPPORTUNITY EVER OFFERED IN THE WEST!

To Breeders and everybody wanting improved stock of any kind. Sale positively without reserve or "fraudulent protective schemes" We guarantee that everybody will have the chance to purchase stock as cheap as bona fide bidding will permit.

For further information and Catalogues containing full description and pedigrees of stock, write to

GEO. L. GOULDING & CO.,

Proprietors CITY STOCK YARDS, Denver, Colo. 4612

FOR SALE.

CATTLE, HORSES and RANCH.

Pursuant to an order of the District Court for the Fourth Judicial District of New Mexico we will sell all of the following described property, on the

FOURTH DAY OF MARCH, A. D., 1889.

1868 head of mixed cattle, placed on the range Sept., 1885, less 40 head slaughtered by round-ups and sold to butchers; also two hundred and six sold by the Receiver.

38 high grade bulls placed on range in 1886.

47 native cattle placed on range in 1886.

45 calves branded in 1886.

491 calves branded by Receiver in 1887.

500 calves branded by Receiver in 1888.

Also two large draft horses and thirty-two cow ponies.

REAL ESTATE.

All the interest of Stapp, Ennis & Co. in and to the S $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 24, Twp. 13 north, range 24 east. The land is located on Laugerito Creek.

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

One 2-horse wagon, One Champion Mower, One Sulky Rake, Three Hay Forks, One Set Wheel Harness, One Set Lead Harness, One Brace and Bitts, One Grindstone, Camp Outfit, One Field Glass, One Shoeing Outfit, One Single Rake Harness, One Lantern, and about 2800 lbs. Barbed Wire.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

Sealed bids will be received for the whole property until the Fourth day of March, A. D., 1889, at 6 o'clock p. m. The purchaser will take the property free and discharged from all liens. Each bid shall be accompanied by cash or certified check to the order of the Receiver for one-third of the whole amount of such bid, together with notes at nine months with six per cent. interest for another one-third of the bid, and also notes at two years with like interest for the remaining one-third of the bid. All notes to be upon approved personal security to the satisfaction of the Receiver. But no bid will be accepted for a less sum than three-fourths of the appraisement made by the Receiver. The property is well located east of Cabra Springs, about 60 miles from Las Vegas, New Mexico.

Jan. 21, 1889. LEWIS LUTZ, Receiver for Stapp, Ennis & Co. J. H. KOGLER, Master in Chancery.

Effect of Soil on Horses' Feet.

A correspondent of the Farming World, writing from the Hawaiian Islands, has the following to say about horses' feet, which will be read with interest:

I would like to call attention to the advantages of breeding horses on dry, rocky ground, and to the difference of such horses' feet from those raised on wet grass. How great this difference is I think few people realize, and I do not think I am going too far in saying that it is as great as that between a man who has gone barefooted all his life, and one who has been used to shoes. Watch a barefooted urchin running over newly-laid macadam, which a shod horse can only cross with pain. Here a few miles makes all the difference between a horse with feet as soft as an English one, and another with feet as hard as a goat's. Along the whole of the leeward side of Hawaii the country consists of a succession of lava beds of various ages, and the horses, mules and donkeys bred there have wonderfully hard feet, and never require shoes, but the horses of the windward districts require shoes even on ordinary roads, and can hardly travel the Kona road when shod.

I once left Waiohena in Kau with three horses all newly shod, rode about thirty miles into Kona, and returned on the third day; all the shoes were worn out or gone, some were worn clean through at the toe, and the two halves were still on the foot; and yet that same journey is repeatedly made by unshod horses. A friend who recently made a trip round Hawaii, told me that one of the horses in the party travelled the whole distance without shoes, some three hundred miles, and the other horses had their shoes looked to at every opportunity.

Not only is a rock horse hard in his feet, but his legs stand much longer, and he can do far more work. He is also by far more sure-footed; indeed, they never make a misstep, whereas a grass horse never seems to look where he puts his feet, and stumbles over the rocks he meets.

On our ranch in Hawaii, which runs from the top of Kahala Mountain to the sea, the upper land is bush and wet, the middle open grass, and the lower rocky, till near the sea it is a rough and bare lava. A horse that is bred on the upper land is useless on the lower, and the same with cattle; when a southerly wind is blowing the wild scrub cattle come out of the bush, and if we can get between them and it, and start them down hill, as soon as they get into the rocks they are helpless, and can be lassoed without much trouble; while the tame cattle bred on rocky ground can get clean away from any but a rock horse.

My brother, who manages the ranch, generally rides a little dun or "puke" pony on the lower lands; I do not know how old he is, but the old men say he was the best horse on the ranch fifteen years ago, and he is about the best now.

If the first years of a colt's life are spent on the rocks, his feet will always be hard, and I do not think that a horse bred on grass would ever get hard feet, however long he was kept on rocks, though it certainly improves their feet. The difference seems to be more in the sole than in the shell, and a rock horse's feet are generally smaller, and his bones bigger.

I have a little mare, bred on a goat run in Kona, whose age I can not find out; she was old when I bought her ten years ago, but she ran in a half mile race here last year, and ran well, too, and over rough few horses can catch her; all her feet require is cutting down with a rasp, and her grandson is the same; he is a buggy horse in Honolulu, and the smiths say they never saw a horse's feet grow so fast.

Other things being equal, I would certainly pay fifty per cent. more for a rock horse than a grass horse, not only because they are far safer to ride, but because they can do more in a day, and last many years longer.

CURE FITS!

When your horse is in any manner lame, or if you have any other ailment, you can get relief by using Dr. J. C. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It is a powerful expectorant, and will loosen the phlegm, and soothe the inflamed membrane of the throat, and give relief to the most distressing cases of Croup, Whooping Cough, and all other ailments of the Throat and Lungs. It is also a powerful diaphoretic, and will induce a profuse perspiration, and thus relieve the most distressing cases of Fever, and all other ailments of the System. It is a powerful cathartic, and will cleanse the bowels, and thus relieve the most distressing cases of Constipation, and all other ailments of the Bowels. It is a powerful tonic, and will strengthen the system, and thus relieve the most distressing cases of Debility, and all other ailments of the System. It is a powerful sedative, and will relieve the most distressing cases of Headache, and all other ailments of the Head. It is a powerful anodyne, and will relieve the most distressing cases of Pain, and all other ailments of the System. It is a powerful emetic, and will relieve the most distressing cases of Nausea, and all other ailments of the Stomach. It is a powerful purgative, and will relieve the most distressing cases of Indigestion, and all other ailments of the Stomach. It is a powerful diuretic, and will relieve the most distressing cases of Dropsy, and all other ailments of the Kidneys. It is a powerful antispasmodic, and will relieve the most distressing cases of Spasms, and all other ailments of the System. It is a powerful antiseptic, and will relieve the most distressing cases of Inflammation, and all other ailments of the System. It is a powerful antineuralgic, and will relieve the most distressing cases of Neuralgia, and all other ailments of the System. It is a powerful antiepileptic, and will relieve the most distressing cases of Epilepsy, and all other ailments of the System. It is a powerful anticonvulsant, and will relieve the most distressing cases of Convulsions, and all other ailments of the System. It is a powerful antitussive, and will relieve the most distressing cases of Cough, and all other ailments of the System. It is a powerful antihemorrhagic, and will relieve the most distressing cases of Hemorrhage, and all other ailments of the System. It is a powerful antidiarrhetic, and will relieve the most distressing cases of Diarrhea, and all other ailments of the System. It is a powerful antispasmodic, and will relieve the most distressing cases of Spasms, and all other ailments of the System. It is a powerful antiseptic, and will relieve the most distressing cases of Inflammation, and all other ailments of the System. It is a powerful antineuralgic, and will relieve the most distressing cases of Neuralgia, and all other ailments of the System. It is a powerful antiepileptic, and will relieve the most distressing cases of Epilepsy, and all other ailments of the System. It is a powerful anticonvulsant, and will relieve the most distressing cases of Convulsions, and all other ailments of the System. It is a powerful antitussive, and will relieve the most distressing cases of Cough, and all other ailments of the System. It is a powerful antihemorrhagic, and will relieve the most distressing cases of Hemorrhage, and all other ailments of the System. It is a powerful antidiarrhetic, and will relieve the most distressing cases of Diarrhea, and all other ailments of the System.

The Kit Carter Cattle.

"There are some very inelegant features about this case," remarked Judge Dundy with a scowl yesterday morning when cross-bills and affidavits in the Kit Carter and Harlem Cattle company's cases came up for hearing.

Several days ago, the court appointed E. D. Webster, of Lincoln, as receiver of the Harlem company, on application of the Kit Carter company, and the former company refused to turn over the books to the receiver. One day last week Webster got an order from the court requiring the defendant to give up the accounts. There has been great war ever since, and yesterday it was declared in court that the marks and brands on about 1,000 head of cattle and horses belonging to the ranch of the Harlem company, which is located near Stratton, Neb., had been destroyed. These cattle, according to the order, should be in possession of Receiver Webster, but now as the brands have been removed and destroyed, it will be difficult to identify the stock.

Lawyer Montgomery, representing G. E. Armstrong, one of the creditors and a stockholder in the Harlem company, filed an affidavit claiming that to Armstrong's crossbill against the Harlem company, the attorneys for this corporation, Cavanaugh, Crane, and Atwell, refused an answer; that there were no officers or managers of the company in this district and that their attorneys should be required to appear and answer to the cross-bill. This application was granted and the court waded a subpoena in chancery to issue against the law firm representing the defendant.

Mr. Montgomery stated to the court that the officers of the Harlem company had kept shady for the purpose of evading service, and that the marks and brands on the cattle were destroyed for the purpose of preventing the receiver getting possession of the stock.

Judge Dundy desired the matter investigated and wants the perpetrators of the outrage brought to justice. With this in view the grand jury was at work examining the case.

Detectives have also been engaged to ferret out the work of removing the brands. It is thought there is one man who can identify the cattle, and that his services will be brought into use by force if they cannot be secured peaceably. It has also been intimated that this particular man has been offered a big "tip" to identify the stock for a large creditor.—Omaha Herald.

The Beef Combine.

TOPEKA, Kan., January 19.—There was a very lively discussion in the senate yesterday over Senator Gillett's resolution providing for an investigation of the beef and pork combine. The resolution was the special order for the day.

Senator Gillett claimed that this combine had absolute control of the beef, product, and had so depreciated prices that one of the most important industries in Kansas was being ruined. He made a vigorous assault upon the alleged trust, and said there should be no delay in the matter. His plan was that the governor should at once enter into correspondence with governors of other states and call a convention of representatives from the legislatures of the various states, so that uniform action could be taken.

Raising Mules From the Jenny.

The experiment has been tried in several instances of raising mules, by the use of a stallion with a jenny instead of breeding the jack to mares, as is the usual custom. These have not been successful, and we now seldom hear of that method being tried.

A correspondent of the Southern Live Stock Journal gives an account of an experiment made on a somewhat extensive scale, as follows:

The experiment was systematically and continuously made upon a large scale, for a series of years, in this county, by the Hon. Thos. F. McKinney, beginning during or about the close of the war and continuing up to the time of his death, some years after. Mr. McKinney was a

gentleman of ample means and extensive experience in breeding and management of all kinds of live stock, and considering the ability, experience, and means he brought to bear upon his experiments in the line indicated, accepted his results as conclusive. They were all adverse. It was invariably unprofitable.

He first secured a stallion that would serve jennets when they were presented to him, and for several seasons this horse was supplied with a full quota of them. Very few were secured in foal. At the same time he had substituted a thoroughbred stallion, colt, at birth, for the foal of a jennet at birth, the large number of both classes of animals owned by him enabling him to do this. Thus the jennet suckling the horse colt, it grew up thinking itself one of that species, and in due course of time it began copulation with them. In all he had several horses that regularly served jennets, and Mr. James Littlepage, a reputable gentleman, now deceased, and who was intimately associated with Mr. McKinney in his stock handling for years, is my authority, he stating that the largest turnout for any one season of mules (or hinneys), foaled by jennets and sired by a horse, was six head from fifty jennets served, the result being more favorable where the horse ran in pasture with the jennets. Mr. Littlepage showed me a pair of mules, the result of this cross. They were finer haired, smaller eared and of broader build than ordinary mules. The hoof, too, was more rounded in outline. The quality of the cross was all that could be desired. But their conclusion was that nature was unfriendly to the cross, and that sparse results would always render it unprofitable.

The Agricultural College.

As announced in the Republican of last week, and by hand bills distributed on the streets, a meeting was held at Amador's Hall Monday night to take such steps as could be suggested to procure for Las Cruces the agricultural college. It was the most enthusiastic meeting that was ever held in Las Cruces, and every citizen present and the hall was full of leading men, who seemed to realize the importance of taxing every energy to gain this important institution for the greatest agricultural district of New Mexico.

The assembly was called to order by Major Llewellyn and Hon. J. R. McFie was made chairman, with A. H. Macdonald and Charles Metcalfe as secretaries, and Chas. Armijo interpreter. The chairman stated in a few well put remarks, the object of the meeting. After him short speeches were made by Major Llewellyn, John H. Riley, E. G. Shields, Jacinto Armijo, Prof. Hadley and others. Two committees were appointed, one to go to Santa Fe to push matters, consisting of Numa Raymond, John H. Riley, Chas. Armijo, J. K. Livingston, W. H. H. Llewellyn, J. R. McFie, W. L. Rynerson, E. C. Wade, S. B. Newcomb, S. M. Shields and J. R. Waddill; and a second to work with the above committee on this end of line consisting of Phoebe Kreudenthal, Jacinto Armijo, A. B. Fall, Demetrio Chavez, Wm. Dessauer, and E. G. Shields.

E. C. Wade, J. R. McFie, and Judge S. B. Newcomb returned from Santa Fe last Friday. Where they have been attending court. They report Las Cruces' chances of obtaining the Agricultural College as being very favorable.—Rio Grand Republican.

WANTED.

Two or three thousand head of yearling and two-year-old heifers—best range stock. Will pay cash on delivery. To be delivered at El Paso or Deming, at option of purchaser. Bids received till February 15th. Address Corralitos Co., care Hon. J. F. Crosby, president, El Paso, Texas. 4612



G. H. Miles. P. O.: Las Vegas. Range, Mesa Rico. Horse brand 3N

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

A YOUNG LADY TEACHER WANTS A SITUATION in family, on farm or ranch; or will teach private school. Address, Miss M., 719 Cherry St., Chattanooga, Tenn. 4612

Day and Night

During an acute attack of Bronchitis, a ceaseless tickling in the throat, and an exhausting, hacking cough, afflict the sufferer. Sleep is banished, and great prostration follows. This disease is also attended with Hoarseness, and sometimes Loss of Voice. It is liable to become chronic, involve the lungs, and terminate fatally. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral affords speedy relief and cure in cases of Bronchitis. It controls the disposition to cough, and induces refreshing sleep.

I have been a practicing physician for twenty-four years, and, for the past twelve, have suffered from annual attacks of Bronchitis. After exhausting all the usual remedies

Without Relief,

I tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It effected a speedy cure.—G. Stoveall, M. D., Carrollton, Miss.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is decidedly the best remedy, within my knowledge, for chronic Bronchitis, and all lung diseases.—M. A. Rust, M. D., South Paris, Me.

I was attacked, last winter, with a severe Cold, which grew worse and settled on my Lungs. By night sweats I was reduced almost to a skeleton. My Cough was incessant, and I frequently spit blood. My physician told me to give up business, or I would not live a month. After taking various remedies without relief, I was finally

Cured By Using

two bottles of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I am now in perfect health, and able to resume business, after having been pronounced incurable with Consumption.—S. P. Henderson, Saultsburgh, Penn.

For years I was in a decline. I had weak lungs, and suffered from Bronchitis and Catarrh. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral restored me to health, and I have been for a long time comparatively vigorous. In case of a sudden cold I always resort to the Pectoral, and find speedy relief.—Edward E. Curtis, Rutland, Vt.

Two years ago I suffered from a severe Bronchitis. The physician attending me became fearful that the disease would terminate in Pneumonia. After trying various medicines, without benefit, he prescribed Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which relieved me at once. I continued to take this medicine, and was cured.—Ernest Colton, Logansport, Ind. 44

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

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

The Cowboy Club.

The Harrison and Morton Cowboy club held its regular meeting at the court room of Justice Palmer last Thursday evening. There was a large attendance and several new names were added to the list of members.

Secretary C. E. Funk stated that he had received many letters from residents of cities in Colorado, other than Denver, asking particulars of the proposed trip, and also making application for membership.

He has also received a letter from the Hon. W. F. Cody, (Buffalo Bill), accepting an invitation to attend the inaugural as the guest of the Colorado cowboys. He is expected to ride one of the old horses used by General Grant during the rebellion.

The club will meet at the same place on Thursday evening next.

Parties desiring to join the excursion should apply very soon to Captain T. L. Wiswall, Captain T. C. Van Dyke, C. E. Funk or R. Y. Foree.—Denver Republican.

FOR TRADE A FINE FIVE-YEAR-OLD STALLION, flowing mane and tail, dark brown, weighs 1500 lbs., a beauty. Will exchange for ponies. Address, Robert Ritchie, Peabody, Marwin County, Kansas.

Over 2,000,000 people believe that it is the largest and most reliable brand, and they use

Ferry's Seeds

Advertisement for Ferry's Seeds, featuring a circular logo with 'FERRY'S SEEDS' and 'REGISTERED' text. The text describes the seeds as being selected to be the largest and most reliable brand, and mentions that they are used by over 2,000,000 people. It also includes contact information for D. M. Ferry & Co. in Detroit, Michigan.

The Home Corner.

The STOCK GROWER has commenced a new department which it hopes will become popular. It will be the lady readers of the paper who can make it a success. We want communications from our readers on any subject of interest and will endeavor to answer any questions. Address all communications to The Home Corner, care of STOCK GROWER.

PRACTICAL RECIPES.

CHOWDER.—Fry some slices cut from the fat part of pork, in a deep stew pan; mix sliced onions with a variety of sweet herbs, and lay them on the pork; bone and cut a fresh cod into thick slices, and place them on the pork; then put a layer of slices of pork, on that a layer of hard biscuits or crackers, then alternately the pork, fish and crackers, with the onions and herbs scattered through them till the pan is nearly full; season, pepper and salt; put in about two quarts of water, cover the stewpan close, and let it stand with fire above and below it four hours; then skim it well and serve it.

MACARONI, TOMATOES AND CHEESE.—Cook the macaroni till tender; make a sauce of ripe tomatoes seasoned with pepper and salt, grate some cheese; have ready a hot dish, put in a layer of macaroni, next sprinkle with cheese, then add a layer of the tomato sauce. Serve at once.

MUSHROOM CATSUP.—Mushroom juice, two gallons; allspice, two ounces; cloves, one ounce; black pepper, one ounce; mustard seed, one ounce; ginger, one ounce; salt, one pound; shallots, two ounces. Bruise all the spices, simmer all the ingredients for one hour in a covered vessel cool, strain and bottle.

DELANO PUDDING.—One large cupful of chopped suet; three tea cupfuls of flour, in which two heaping teaspoonfuls of Horsford's baking powder has been sifted; one teacupful of raisins; one teacupful of citron, currants and orange peel mixed; one and a half teaspoonfuls cinnamon; one teaspoonful cloves; one cupful milk; one cupful molasses. Mix dry ingredients together, add milk and molasses, stir well, steam for three hours and serve with hard sauce.

GINGER COOKIES.—Take one pint of molasses, one teacupful of butter, one spoonful of ginger, and one teaspoonful of saleratus, and boil all the ingredients thoroughly; when nearly cold, add as much flour as can be rolled into the mixture.

APPLE JELLY.—Pare and core five dozen of pippins, put them in a pan with enough water to cover them, let them boil gently until soft; let them cool, then strain them through a jelly-bag, put the juice in your preserving pan, and to each pint of juice put one pound of fine sugar and the peel of two lemons, then boil it until reduced to the stiffness of calf's-foot jelly, skim it well, and add the juice of a lemon; if you cannot get the pippin, any acid apple will do.

SCOTCH BARLEY BROTH.—Four pints of soft water, two ounces pearl barley, one pound salt beef, one marrowbone, six shank bones broken into small pieces, two large onions, one stick of celery, two turnips and two carrots thinly sliced. Set the saucepan containing these ingredients over a clear fire; when it boils, skim it, and let it simmer slowly for five hours. Twenty minutes before serving, add a teacupful of chopped parsley and some salt.

TO USE UP COLD MEAT.—Prepare your meat as for hash; line deep dish with boiled macaroni; on top of that place the hash; cover it with tomatoes, over which sprinkle bread crumbs, with a little butter; bake until nicely browned.

A LIGHT CAKE.—Take a pint bowlful and a half of sugar, one and a half cups of butter rubbed in two pint bowls of flour, two cups of sour cream, a teaspoonful of saleratus, tablespoonful of rose water, four eggs well beaten, and a little nutmeg.

OATMEAL CAKES.—One cup oatmeal, wet with one cup sweet milk; soak overnight; in the morning add a little salt, one teaspoonful Horsford's baking powder, one egg, and enough sweet milk and a little cream to make as other gems; bake in gem-pans in a quick oven.

TO COOK DRIED FRUIT.—SOME SIMPLE HINTS DESERVING OF ATTENTION.

It may seem like a broad, sweeping assertion when we state that nine out of every ten persons who undertake to cook dried fruit make a positive failure. The usual method followed is a very poor one, that of selecting the fruit to be eaten at lunch, dinner or tea, two or three hours prior to using it, rinsing it a little water, then placing it in water, and allowing it to remain to soak for two or three hours only then pouring off the water in which the fruit was soaked and applying fresh water putting it on the stove and cooking it thoroughly. Such a manipulation as this is calculated to produce the poorest possible result; if it does not actually ruin the fruit. Many people consider dried fruits hardly worthy of their time and attention from the fact that after repeated trials they find so little of value—the fruit having lost its original flavor, is tasteless and not at all palatable. If the following method for cooking dried fruit is followed, a directly opposite result will be realized. Select the fruit that you intend to use, rinse it thoroughly in clean, clear water, then place the fruit to soak in an earthen dish, with sufficient water to cover it, from ten to fifteen hours before requiring it for use. Then place it on the back of the stove in the same water in which it has been soaked, which contains the flavor and nutrition soaked out of the fruit, and allow it to simmer slowly, just coming to a boil occasionally, until it is entirely cooked through, add sugar as the occasion requires to make it palatable. It can be served either hot or cold as you desire; as a rule, if it is placed to one side and allowed to cool it will be fully as palatable. By this method you will secure a wholesome and palatable dish, full flavored and resembling in appearance, size, taste and flavor the original green product, as near as is possible.—*American Analyst.*

The late Helen Hunt, writing of a perfect home, said: "The most perfect home I ever saw was a little house into the sweet incense of whose fires went no costly things. A thousand dollars served as a year's living for father, mother and three children. But the mother was the creator of a home; her relations with the children were the most beautiful I have ever seen; every inmate of the house involuntarily looked into her face for the keynote of the day, and it always rang clear. From the rose bud, or clover leaf, which, in spite of her hard housework, she always found time to put beside our plates at breakfast, down to the story she had in hand to read in the evening, there was no intermission of her influence. She has always been and will always be my ideal of a mother, wife and homemaker. If to her quick brain, loving heart and exquisite face had been added the appliances of wealth and enlargements of wide culture, hers would have been absolutely the ideal home. As it was, it was the best I have ever seen."

Here is a sketch by way of the Brunswick, (Ga.) *Appeal* that is as true as gospel as many a distinguished man will admit: "Why," we asked, "why does your wife being away make you feel badly?" "Oh, because nothing goes right. The house doesn't look natural. The house ain't swept, the air smells musty, the cat has left home, my dog is getting poor, the cow won't give any milk, the vegetables in the garden are all going to seed, and what I do get cooked don't taste right. I can't find my clothes and to crown it all the rats have gnawed up my new silk beaver that I was saving for next winter." He paused, walked the floor nervously for a few moments, and then blurted out: "and the sheets on the bed have been getting dirtier and dirtier ever since my wife went off. I did not know what to do about it; they have been on three weeks now. I knew something must be done, so I met my married daughter just now on the streets, and I asked her what to do about it. 'Why, father,' she said, 'mother always keeps the sheets in the washstand drawer.' Why, bless you, I didn't know the washstand had a drawer! I am going home to hunt for it, but I think the best thing I can do is to go after the old lady." He went off to look for it, and we heaved a sigh of sympathy, for we have been in his fit exactly.

AN ELOQUENT PASSAGE.

George D. Prentiss, probably one of the most gifted writers that ever added lustre

to American journalism, once said: It cannot be that earth is man's only abiding place. It cannot be that our life is a bubble cast up by the ocean of eternity, to float a moment upon its waves and sink into nothingness. Else why these high and glorious aspirations which leap like angels from the temple of our hearts, forever wandering unsatisfied? Why is it that the rainbow and clouds come over us with a beauty that is not of earth, and then pass off to leave us to muse on their loveliness? Why is it that the stars which hold their festival around the midnight throne, are set above the grasp of our limited faculties, forever mocking us with their unapproachable glory? And finally, why is it that the bright forms of human beauty are presented to our view and taken from us, leaving the thousand streams of our affections to flow back in Alpine torrents upon our hearts? We were born for a higher destiny than earth. There is a realm where the rainbow never fades, where the stars will be spread out before us like islands that slumber on the ocean, and where the beautiful beings that pass before us will stay forever in our presence.—*Exchange.*

PROSPEROUS YEARS.

Samuel Bender, the well-known New York prophet, gives his forecasts for 1890, 1891 and 1892. Among other things he says:

"The year 1889 opens with cheerful hopes. Our crops during the past year have been abundant. The prospects of an increased foreign demand for our surplus grain and provisions at advanced prices gives the farmers renewed energy. With fair early crops business and prices will show considerable improvement in the spring months. We are at the beginning of a prosperous period, and the outlook is for a decided improvement and advance in the price of iron, railroad stocks and all other manufactured commodities. I predict that the price of iron will be advanced and that the average price of '89 will be higher than the average for '88, and that there will be a wonderful advance in the price of iron stocks and all iron products and commodities in 1890. All business will be prosperous. It will be a good year for crops and a 'boom' year.

"In the beginning of 1891 business will be at its height. There will be a great business inflation. Pig iron will bring \$50 per ton. I predict that there will be a panic in 1891. This panic will be a commercial and financial revolution, and will be followed by a long downward sweep of prices."

Pennsylvania and Dressed Beef.

There are no farmers in the United States says the *National Stockman* perhaps who have felt more keenly the difficulty of competing with Western refrigerator beef than those of Pennsylvania; and we are glad to see that this keen realization of their situation has induced a kind of action which promises to be productive of important results. The grangers of this State now stand committed to an effort to secure the passage of a law at the present session of the Legislature which should operate to bring the dressed beef industry to grief so far as this State is concerned. The law in question proposes to insist upon the inspection on the hoof within the boundaries of the State of all animals whose carcasses are to be sold for beef. The effect of this, if successful, can be readily seen, and such a law would be completely shut out the dressed beef trade from this State as any, perhaps, which could be devised. Ample sanitary grounds exist, too, for asking an enactment of this kind, in view of the developments in Western cities within the past year as to the quality and condition of more or less of the stock slaughtered and shipped East for consumption. Our sympathies and aid are certainly with Pennsylvania farmers in this effort, and they should be and we hope will be successful. In taking the initiative in this the Patrons of Husbandry have done well, and deserve the thanks of all interested.

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

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

SPAYING HEIFERS.

Stockmen contemplating spaying heifers or cows this season will do well to correspond with
DR. J. WILLIS, V. S.
Des Moines, Iowa.
Lock Box 13.
Best of references given, and the fullest satisfaction guaranteed.

THE ALBUQUERQUE DEMOCRAT.

Is circulated in all parts of New Mexico and Arizona, and is recognized by all classes as the
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J. J. LLOYD,

VETERINARIAN.

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

Diseases of Horses and Cattle.

Makes a Specialty of Dressing Wounds, Dehorning Cattle and Castrating Mules and Colts. Can be found at T. B. Mills' Residence, Hot Springs Road, West Las Vegas, N. M. Call and see my Stallions, "Young Bonaparte," French Canadian and Norman; "Hamiltonian," English draft.

Hamiltonian is well formed, has remarkably fine limbs, good feet and a fine disposition. His colts are large and well formed. Is a dark bay with black points, 17½ hands high, and weighs 1300 lbs. He was sired by Green's Hamiltonian, record, 2:23½. Dam by Bay Bashaw; by Green's Bashaw, the sire of fifteen in the 2:30 list. Second dam, thoroughbred. If you want a fast horse breed to a fast horse.

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

Watrous Ranch Company.
(INCORPORATED.)

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

Office—East Las Vegas, N. M.

All cattle branded W on left hip.

Ear marks

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.

A YOUNG LADY TEACHER WANTS A SITUATION in family, on farm or ranch, or will teach private school. Address, Miss M. T. Cherry St., Chattanooga, Tenn.

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.

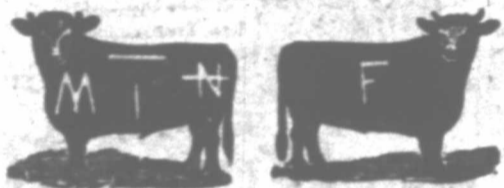
In consequence of the dissolution of the firm of Robt. Mingus & Co., the stock in the old brands



remains the undivided property of the old firm. Calves following cows in either of these brands are to be branded M, I, 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:



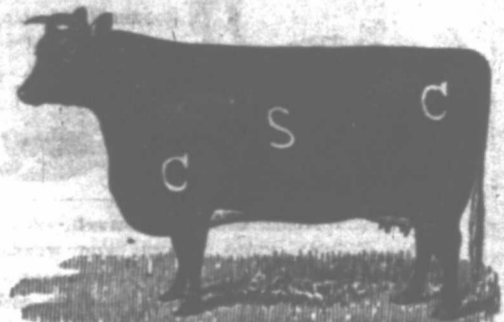
For account of Rathbun. The is on the left hip and generally through the N. The have been divided the same way. on left hip and F on right side. The increase to be branded F I as in cut.

ROBT. MINGUS. C. A. RATHBUN.

GRANT COUNTY.

Old and New Mexico Ranch and Cattle Co. Lou H. Snow, Supt. P. O.: Hatchita, Grant county, N. M. Range, Alamo Huevo 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. DANK, 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: on left side. Horse brand: on left hip. Ear marks: Also, two underbits in each ear; crop left underbit right; underbit left crop right.

GRANT COUNTY.

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

Lyons & Campbell. P. O.: Silver City, N. M. Range, Duck Creek, Mule Springs and Middle Gila, Grant county. Mark, crop and split left. Horse brand, 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' Association Range, Wagon Mound. P. O.: Wagon Mound, N. M.

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

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

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

A. 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, A on left hip.

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

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

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

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

T. C. Garlington—Cattle branded on right side. Horse brand, X L on right hip.

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

T. F. Maulding—Cattle branded on left side. Horses branded same on left hip. D X M X L X

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

Watkins & Ecton—Cattle branded on right hip, side and shoulder. T H T Horse brand, H on right hip.

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

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

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

W. T. Marshall. P. O.: Wagon Mound. Range, 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: OU, FL, JL, RL, OK, T. Office: 124 Curtis street, DENVER, Colo.

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

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, 2 on right shoulder.

Portsmouth Cattle Co. E. E. HOLMES, Manager. P. O.: Kansas City, Mo. H. G. HOWARD, Supt., P. O.: Springer. Range, Colfax and Mora counties, New Mexico. Horse brand, 2 on right shoulder.

Other brand, Same as on cattle, as in cut. Some horses branded B B

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

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. A L E

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, X or MX or T left hip or shoulder.

Other Brands: All calves branded and marked as in cut, except thoroughbred calves in the OO brand, which is kept up.

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

MORA COUNTY.

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

Shepard & Hall. P. O.: Tequesquite, N. M. Range, Alamositas. Ear marks, crop and underbit left; crop and underbit right. Other brands.

this brand kept p. right shoulder, side and hip. Horse brands, Y left hip; also on right hip.

COLFAX COUNTY.

Illinois Live Stock Co. J. S. HOLLARD, 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. Tolson. E. A. CARROLL, Foreman. P. O.: Cimarron, Range, Cerosoco Canon, Colfax county. Other brand, on right shoulder, side and on left side, also on left hip. Horse brand, X on the left hip.

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

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

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



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



S. W. Dorsey. P. O.: Chico Springs New Mexico. Range—Currumpa, San Rafael, Cianegulla, 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. LR on left.



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

LINCOLN COUNTY.

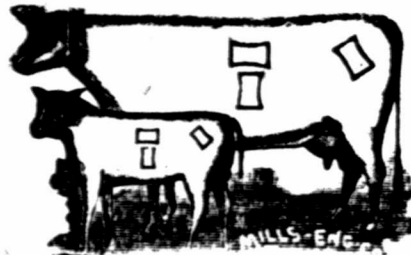


A. E. Powers. Postoffice, Fort Stanton, Lincoln county, N. M. Ranch P. O., Powers ranch, Red canon, Socorro county, N. M. Horse brand same as cattle, same place.

Other Brands: BUK Crop and under half crop left, crop right. EJK 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.



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

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



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



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

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

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



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



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



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



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

LINCOLN COUNTY.

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



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

VALENCIA COUNTY.



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

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

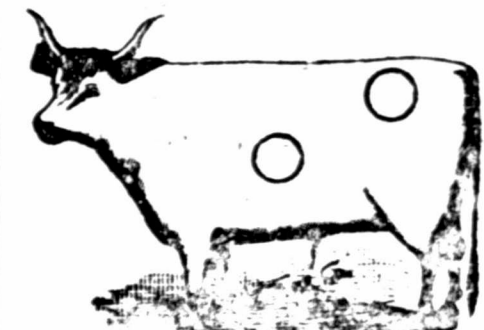


J. A. Johnson & Co. P. O.: Albuquerque, N. M. Range, San Jose ranch, on A. & P. railroad, forty seven miles from Albuquerque. Horse brand, J left hip. Various earmarks.

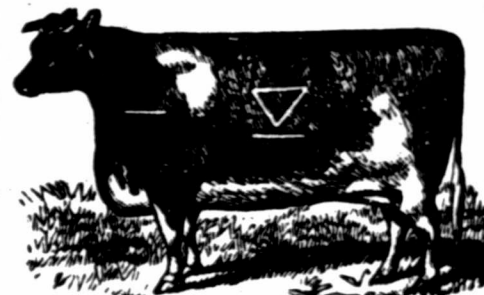


L. P. BRADLEY, Pres. T. S. MUMFORD, Secy. Cebolla Cattle Co. P. O.: Santa Fe, N. M.; box 218. Range, Valencia county, near Fort Wingate. Horse brand, the same.

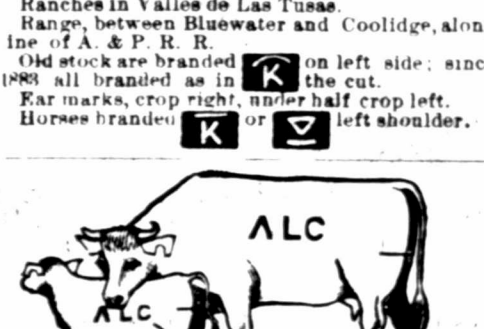
W. P. METCALF, Superintendent. JAS. A. STINSON, Ranch Manager. New Mexico Cattle Breeding Company.



P. O.: Chihli. 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 1903 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. EIDENOUR, President, Kansas City. E. D. BRACKETT, Sec. and Treas., Kansas City. J. E. SAINT, Vice-Prest. and Mgr., Grants, N. M. Range, the Acoma Grant, and territory adjoining west and north. Horse brand, A L C on the left hip.

SOCORRO COUNTY.

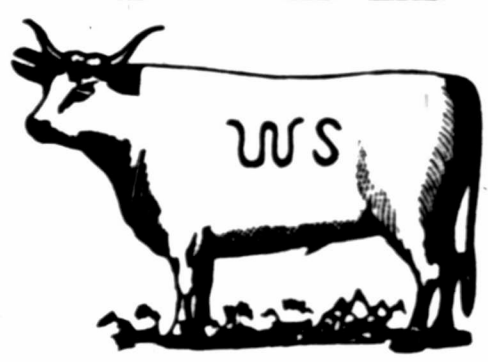
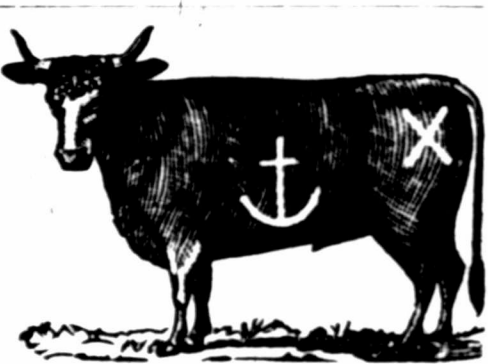


Nathan Hall Cattle Company. NATHAN HALL, Manager. P. O. Magdalena, New Mexico. Range, Apachita creek, Tulerosa creek and Gallo Springs, Socorro county. Horse brand, NH connected, same as on cut, on the left hip. Also have cattle branded O on left side and hip with ear mark crop and under back left and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



JAMES D. REED, Pres. G. L. BROOKS, Secy. 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. Ear marks, sharpen the left and crop the right.

Other brands: COD left side, right loin. B, CE, BY, V, L, F left side. CR Horse brand H left hip saddle horses. H rt. shlder stock horses.



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

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.

SOCORRO COUNTY.



Illinois Cattle Company. W. SIKONS, President. JULIUS M. ETTIS, Manager. P. O.: San Martha. Mark. Grub the left; crop the right. Above brands kept up. Ear marks, crop the right and underslope the left. Right shoulder. 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.

Additional Brands: CO, 711, CO, H, YEE, LANE, 377E, TIE



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

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

NORTHWEST TEXAS.



Liberty Cattle Co. W. C. BISHOP, Manager, Big Springs, Texas. This brand kept up. Ranch: Dawson county, Texas. Additional Brands: Y, 44, A, 44.



Lee-Scott Cattle Co. P. O.: Tascosa, Texas. Range, Oldham and Hartley counties, Texas. Horse brand LS, S or T on the left hip. Additional Brands: S both sides; marked, crop and split both ears. left side; over both sides; crop and half crop, under bit left. split right and split left. both sides; split each ear. Also, all on the left side. QM left side; marked, underslope each ear, all steers.

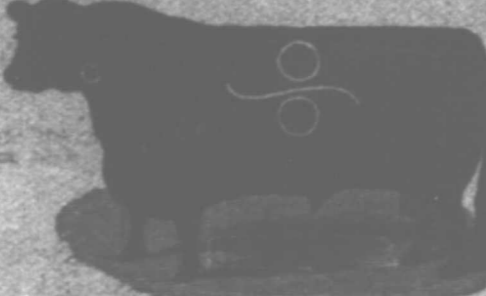
In addition to the reward offered by the association, we will pay a reward of three hundred dollars for the conviction of any one stealing, butchering or illegally branding any of our stock, or marking any of our calves. LEE-SCOTT CATTLE CO.

SOCORRO COUNTY.





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



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

Deer Park Cattle Company.

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

C. S. Roberts.
 P. O.: San Marcial, N. M.
 Range, Los Burros, 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. PERAZ, Manager.
 P. O.: Fairview, N. M.
 Range, on head of Gila,
 Socorro county, N. M.
DD left side.
 Ear mark, crop right.
 Horses branded  on left hip.



Iowa and New Mexico Ranch Company.
JUSTUS CLARK, President, Red Oak, Iowa.
ROY E. 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.
 Horse brand  on left side. All increase branded as on
 left calf, in cut, and marked crop
 hip, right and underslope left.

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.


SIERRA COUNTY.

Henry G. Toussaint.
 P. O.: Lava Range,
 near Eagle, Sierra county,
 N. M.
 Horse brand,  left hip.
 Vent brand on horses 
 under original brand 
 Other brands on calves and horses:  
 Vent brand on cattle, same as on cut, but in-
 verted 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:  or
TEL on left hip or  left.




C. Hearn.
 P. O.: Fairview, N. M.
 Range, Fairview creek
 and vicinity of Fairview.
 Ear marks, figure 7 un-
 derbit in each ear.
 Additional brand, **GL**
 on left hip.
 Horse brand, same as cattle on left hip.



Armstrong Bros.
 P. O.: Eagle, N. M.
 Range, east slope Cabal-
 lo mountains on Jornada
 Del Muerto.
 Ear mark, underbit each
 ear.
 Horse brands,  left hip.
 Cattle branded on left side.



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

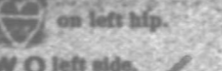

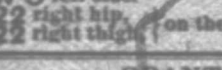


Range, southeastern Sierra
 county.
 All cattle branded as in the
 cut, and have two bars under
 the tail on both sides.
 Horses all branded **SLC**
 on the left hip, as in this
 cut.



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



Additional Brands:
 left hip. Some
 have same on
 side.  22 right hip.
WO left side.  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 as
 on left hip.
 Brand on left side. Marked, sharpen both ears.



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



MEXICO.




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

DETROIT AND RIO GRANDE LIVE STOCK CO.

PHILLIP MOTHERSILL, General Manager.



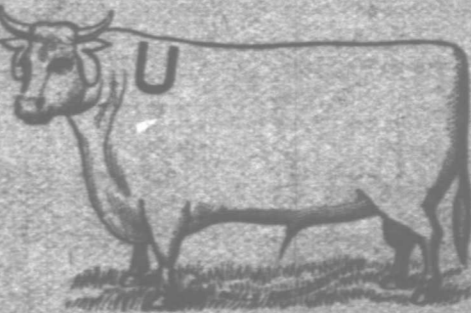
P. O.: Eagle, N. M.
 Range, Jornada del Muerto, Caballo and Sa
 Andress mountains.
 Ear marks, crop and split left.
 Horse brand  or JJ left hip.

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.



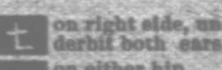

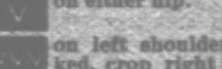


Horse Brand,
U on the left shoulder.
Ear Marks,
 Jinglebob in both ears.
 Same brand and marks
 kept up on both the steer
 and breeding ranges.
 All increase of follow-
 ing brands which I own,
 marked and branded as in
 main cut.

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

THE ANGUS V V RANCH.

KIRBY & CREE.








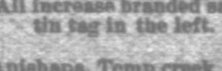

Postoffice, Fort Stanton, Lincoln county,
 New Mexico.
 Range, Rio Salado, Rio Bonito, Little
 creek, Eagle creek, and Rio Ruidosa.
 Ear marks, underbit in each ear.
 Horse brand, **V** on the left shoulder.
Additional Brands:
 on right side, un-
 derbit both ears.  on left side,
 on either side.
 on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

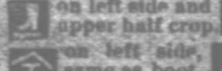

Also own the following brands:


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

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

Horse and Steer range, Apibapa, Temp creek, Bent and Lockwood canons, Colorado. **W. F.**
BLOOM, Foreman, Postoffice, Thatcher, Colorado.
Breeding ranch, Rio Hondo, Lincoln county, New Mexico. **JOHN BURNS, Foreman, Postoffice,**
Lincoln, New Mexico, care Circle Diamond ranch.
Breeding ranch,  cattle. **JAS. X. Y. SUTHERLAND, Foreman.**

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

Additional Brands:
 on left side and  on left hip. Ear mark
 underbit left, crop right.
 on left side.  on left hip. Ear mark,
 same as boot.  bar cattle.
 on left side and hip. Ear mark, crop and
 split in left and underbit in right.
 on left side,  on left hip. Ear mark, up-
 per half crop.  on left side.  on left hip. Ear mark, up-
 per half crop.  on left side.  variation marks.

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

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

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

The First National Bank

The First National Bank

The First National Bank

LAS VEGAS, N. M.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.

EL PASO, TEXAS.

CAPITAL STOCK, \$100,000

CAPITAL STOCK, \$100,000

CAPITAL STOCK, \$100,000

SURPLUS FUND, \$40,000.

SURPLUS FUND, \$15,000.

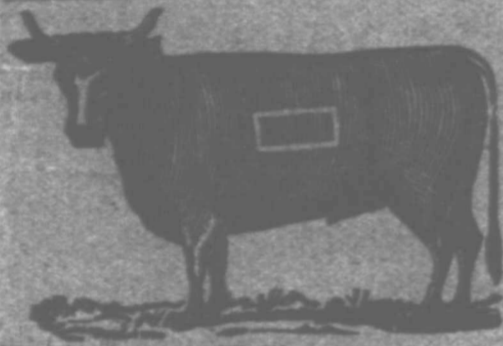
SURPLUS FUND, \$20,000.

Depository of Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad.

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

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

SOUTHERN COLORADO.



George W. Thompson.
 P. O. Address: Trinidad, Colorado.
 Ranges in western portion of Las Animas county, Colorado, and eastern portion of Colfax county, N. M.
 Some branded same as above on right side. Some cattle in the following brands on either side or hip: WI HH TI. 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 G. E. Dewell, Assistants.



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

ARIZONA.



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



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



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

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:
 55 10 WK P 10 TH 10 WK
 Horses branded on the left hip.

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.

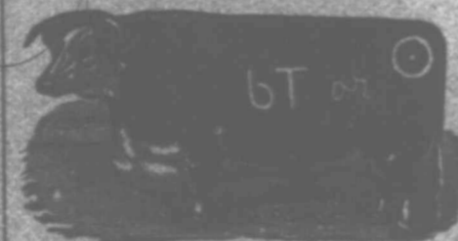
P. O.: 481 Nelson building, Kansas City, Mo.
 Ranch, P. O.: Camp Thomas, Arizona.
 Range, on Eagle creek, Graham county, Arizona. WILLIAM CREECH, Foreman.
 Ear marks, crop and split left, crop right.
 Horse brand, on the left shoulder.



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

Gardiner, Gillies & Wilmerding.

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



Cameron Bros.

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



Smith, Carson & Co.

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

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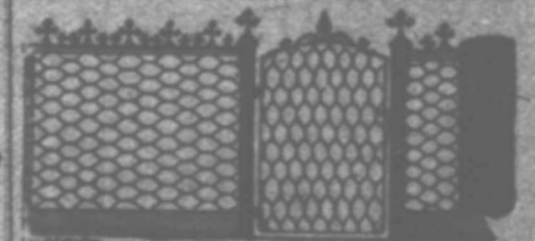
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