

STOCK GROWER

COLORADO, TEXAS
ARIZONA MEXICO NEW MEXICO

Fifth Year, No. 52.

LAS VEGAS, NEW MEXICO, MARCH 9, 1889.

\$3 a Year

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MEAT inspection has come to stay in New Mexico for two years at least.

THE cattlemen of New Mexico are satisfied with the meat inspection law. We regret that Mr. Armour is not.

IT was a glorious victory, notwithstanding Mr. Armour's personal letters to citizens of the territory to "defeat the obnoxious bill."

READ what the New York *World* says, on page three, of the ways of the big four to checkmate the upheaval of public opinion against their unscrupulous methods of commercial piracy.

MR. ARMOUR should not fail to remember that when the cattlemen of New Mexico take action for the protection and promotion of their industry, they will always give him something to swear by, not at.

THE county commissioners, in whose hands the application of the meat inspection law is placed, should at once appoint inspectors and see that the provisions of the law go into full effect in every county in the territory. It is mandatory, in fact, for immediate action on the part of the commissioners to promptly enforce the law. The character of the men appointed by them as inspectors should be good, for by the faithful and correct performance of their duties will the benefits arise to the people which the law was intended to give.

OLD Imitation Lard Armour has launched his daughters into New York "society," and the papers of that town announce that the snug sum of five million big iron dollars goes to the fortunate man who captures each one of the little darlings. Fifteen millions is considerable money for these hard times, and the cattlemen of the west are to be congratulated upon their generosity in thus furnishing so large a dower-boodle for the offspring of the noble man who

has so kindly bought "canners" from Texas and New Mexico. We suppose, however, that when Old M-2 Green, marries his daughter Jerusha to little Pete Tomkins, foreman for the Lazy XL, that the regulation old time troussseau of a "caliker dress and pare of sox," will be considered au fait.

MR. ARMOUR's camp has been invaded. New Mexico has the high honor of occupying the leading position in storming the citadel of the big four and laying low the chiefs who have so long devastated the cattle industry. The STOCK GROWER is not too modest and takes to itself a reasonable share of credit for the great victory won over the powers of beef, plunder and monopoly, which have so long worried the cattle raisers of the west.

MR. ARMOUR now threatens to use the board of live stock commissioners of Illinois to wreck vengeance on all states and territories that enact a meat inspection law. Mr. Armour, proceed to chastise New Mexico at once and then put on your slate Colorado, Arizona, Indiana, and probably New York and Missouri, for further attention. This is how the Armour crowd propose to "even up" with all "offenders" against the dressed beef syndicate: The Illinois board of live stock commissioners will be asked to quarantine all cattle which come from states or localities where there is a meat inspection law, on the grounds that the enactment of such law by said states and territories is prima facie evidence that disease exists among their cattle. The tax for inspection will be \$1 per head payable by the shipper. This endeavor by Mr. Armour to punish the west is certainly the most considerate kindness he could possibly extend to New Mexico cattlemen, and we are sure the cattlemen of this territory will be grateful to him if he puts into execution his plans of punishment. Thousands of dollars would have been saved to the industry here the past two years if not a steer had gone either into the Kansas City or Chicago market. There are other markets in this broad country of ours where the raiser can send his cattle. Other markets rather than those at Kansas City and Chicago will be found in due time. Mexico, for instance, it is reported is now taking 1000 head per week of Texas cattle for consumption. Markets throughout the southern coast states will be opened. No, Chicago has too long been the delusion of the cattle raiser of the southwest. On the whole our thanks are due you, Mr. Armour, for your intended kindness.

TO THE UNCONVINCED.

While the great majority of STOCK GROWER readers are with it heart and soul in the fight on the big four robbers, there is still a number of good cattlemen who, while believing that they are at the mercy of the Chicago pirates, fear that the attack on the big quartette and the enactment of state legislation in opposition to their interests will result in permanent harm to the range cattle business by cutting off from the markets the demand for western steers, which come under the classification of half-fatted cattle.

The STOCK GROWER aims to be consistent and has listened with respectful attention to the arguments of these gentlemen, and by its course of explanation of facts has converted many of the unbelievers into hearty enemies of the thieving combine who are doing the west so much harm.

The unconvinced say they fear that if Armour, et al., are forced from business there will be no buyers for range steers, that is to say, no cash buyers who would care to handle the inferior class of meat produced by grass steers; and that the retail butchers, buying for local trade, would only handle corn-fed stock, leaving the western steer market at the mercy of the buying feeders.

The STOCK GROWER has an answer for these arguments. In the first place, its fight upon the big four has been a war upon a miserable, thieving monopoly that has robbed the producer and the consumer. This paper is striving against wrong in favor of right. So much for the actuating impulse.

Secondly, this paper has worked for state and national legislation against the big four for the reason that it wants the dressed beef business divided, so that there will be some competition, and in place of a big four it wants a small 400 or smaller 4,000. The limitation of the powers of the four will have no influence upon the demand for beef. The people of the United States will eat just as much meat as before, and it is the people who consume the meat and not the big four.

The Chicago den of thieves and its subsidized press lie when it classes western steers as "canners." There is not a cow so thin nor a stag so tough that its loins and hindquarters, after "tendering" in an ice box for six months, are not placed upon the market as "choice cuts," "dressed beef," etc.

In all of the larger cities there is a vast population of poor people, who are even more poverty stricken than those we call poor out west. These people cannot afford to eat even the coarse cuts of corn-fed beef. They are supplied,

through the four, with fore-quarters and neck from our western steers. The tenement house-districts in the large cities, where the laboring class dwell, are supplied from little butcher shops which handle only the big four's western beef. What go into cans are the trimmings and tag ends, for the larger pieces are converted into plate or corn beef for ship stores.

Now, will it not make a change for the better when there are four or five hundred buyers for cattle in every market in the United States?

Will there not be more honest competition and choice of destination when we have twenty good markets established, one in every large meat consuming state of the Union, in place of the present state of things where that great maelstrom, Chicago, and its "tail," Kansas City, swallow all the cattle and fix the price at the dictation of the old Shylock syndicate?

Six years ago, before the combine had perfected its freeze-out methods, which have so often been detailed in this paper, there were a thousand cattle buyers on the Chicago market. We all want to see a similar state of affairs again.

If Armour, Swift, Nels Morris and Hammond, their heirs, successors, right bowers and assigns were to drop dead today—if their slaughter pens, dissecting rooms, refrigerator houses, railroad rebates, books, accounts, meat cars, private contracts and other necessary regalia were to burn to ashes—if the big four's legal advisers, bulldozers, legislature manipulators, bribers and slaves were to suddenly realize their position and honestly hang themselves—if all of these events should happen, the demand for beef would be the same and it would be safe to prophesy a grand advance in prices.

The cattle thieves are paying one half for what they buy and selling for the same prices as five years ago. Facts are indisputable.

In case there should be any who do actually doubt that the big four are robbing the cattlemen and the consumers, it is only necessary to say that in five years Armour's private fortune has increased from less than a million dollars to nearly seventy-five millions, exclusive of what he has spent in building churches and other propitiators of providence. Jay Gould was proven a thief by the leading paper of the world and the verdict of mankind. The methods of the four are akin to those of Gould. Armour puts up churches as other people erect lightning rods, but he is still reckoned among the damned.

THE MEAT INSPECTION LAW.

The Exact Provisions of the Statute for Protection Against Diseased Meats.

SECTION 1.—That the board of county commissioners of each county of this territory is hereby authorized and required to appoint a competent person as meat inspector for such county, who shall give bond in the sum of \$1,000, and take an official oath in each case for the faithful performance of the duties of his office, and who shall hold his office during the pleasure of the board of county commissioners for such county, and each inspector shall receive such compensation for his services as may be fixed by the board of county commissioners of his county therefor not exceeding the sum of \$100 per annum, and payable as such board may direct, and he shall also be further allowed one-half of all fees collected by him for the inspection of animals, as is hereinafter provided for, the other half of such fees shall, on the receipt of the same, be forthwith turned over to the county treasurer of such county, to be applied to the current expense fund. Provided, that in no case shall such inspector be allowed to receive as a salary (including his shares of the fees and the said sum of \$100) more than the sum of \$750 per annum; and all fees received by him as a salary, making his salary, when added to the said \$100, more than \$750 per annum, shall be turned over by him to the treasurer of said county, to be applied to the current expense fund.

SEC. 2.—It shall be the duty of the proper inspector to personally inspect any and all bovine cattle and hogs intended to be slaughtered in said county for human food, and such inspector shall personally examine, within his said county, each animal on foot offered for his inspection, and if found sound and in fit condition for human food purposes, he shall give to the person, firm or corporation intending to slaughter such animal, duplicate certificates, containing the number of such animals inspected, the date of such inspection, the kind of animals, and their apparent weight, and authorizing the butchering thereof within thirty days thereafter; and it shall be unlawful for any person, company or corporation to offer for sale, or to offer for public use in any way whatsoever, or to sell to be used for human food, in any county in this territory, the uncured meats of any bovine cattle or hogs or any portion of the same, which have not been dressed from animals inspected on foot in such county and certificates thereof issued as above provided. Provided, that it shall not be unlawful for any person, company or corporation of any county in this territory to ship or to transport, or cause to be shipped or transported the dressed meat of any cattle or hogs from such county to any other county in this territory. Provided further, that such dressed meat so transported or shipped shall reach its destination within forty-eight hours from the date of its shipment, all unavoidable accidents and delays excepted. Provided further, that in all cases of shipment or transportation, proper certificates of inspection or indorsed copies of the same, such as is provided for in section 3 in this act, shall accompany such meats so shipped.

SEC. 3.—The person, company or corporation receiving such certificates shall retain one of the same and shall deliver all such certificates so retained for each month, within five days of the close

thereof, to the inspector issuing the same; and the other duplicate shall, upon transfer thereof, go with the carcass of such animal, unless subdivided, and in such case the dealer may give a copy of such certificate, first indorsing thereon the portion of the carcass going therewith, and the name of such dealer or proper agent; and the absence of such certificate or indorsed copy thereof, in case any such meat be offered for sale, shall be prima facie evidence that the same is unlawfully offered; and any person, company or corporation engaged in selling or in offering any such meats for sale shall, upon demand of any such inspector or of any other person, promptly exhibit such certificate, and a refusal to do so shall be deemed conclusive proof of the absence thereof.

SEC. 4.—Each inspector shall charge and collect from such person, company or corporation at the time of such inspection such fees as may be fixed by the board of county commissioners of such county, and not to exceed the sum of 50 cents for each and every animal so inspected; and he shall only issue certificates upon the payments of such fees; and it shall be the duty of each proper inspector, upon proper notice, by any person, company or corporation engaged in slaughtering such bovine cattle and hogs, to immediately attend at any proper place within the limits of his county for the inspection of such animals as are required thereby to be inspected.

SEC. 5.—Every such inspector shall make a written report to the county clerk of his county not less than every three months, and as much oftener as may be required by the board of county commissioners of his county, giving the names of each person, firm or corporation to whom he has issued certificates under this act and the number and kind of animals so inspected in each month, of the time covered by such report, together with the amount of all fees therefor received, and which report shall be filed by such county clerk in a book kept for that purpose, and the same shall be open to public inspection at all reasonable hours.

SEC. 6.—It shall be the duty of each inspector to visit, from time to time, all places within his jurisdiction where any dressed uncured meat shall be stored or kept for public use or for human food, and inspect the dressed uncured meat found therein; and he shall have power to condemn such meats, to the extent that he shall find the same to be tainted or otherwise found to be unfit for human food, giving notice thereof to the person having charge of the same, and thereafter it shall be unlawful for such condemned meat to be kept or held for public use or sold or exposed for sale for human food.

SEC. 7.—Any person who shall directly or indirectly, either on his or her account or on the account of any other person, company or corporation, keep, store or offer for public use, or offer for sale for human food purposes, any dressed uncured meat of any animal which has not been inspected alive in such county, and certificate therefor issued, as by this act provided, or any meat after the same shall have been condemned, as herein provided, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and punished for each offense by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding \$500, or by both, such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 8.—Any person, company or corporation, or his or their agent, who slaughters, or sell or offers for public use the flesh of any animals in any county in this territory, as a means of support, shall not be appointed as such inspector.

SEC. 9.—This act shall not be construed as affecting the rights of any person, company or corporation, or his or their agent, to purchase or kill cattle for their own use or the use of their employee, or to kill their own cattle for their own use or for the use of their own employees, provided such cattle are killed in New Mexico.

SEC. 10.—If the board of county commissioners of any county shall neglect or refuse to appoint or authorize inspectors for such county, as herein provided, then it shall be the duty of the person for the time being exercising the duties of district judge, having jurisdiction within such county, to make such appointments, and otherwise exercise the powers hereby directed to be exercised in such county by the board of county commissioners.

SEC. 11.—Any person knowing of any violation of this law, and first informing a grand jury of such county of such offense, shall, if the offender be convicted and fined, receive one-half of such fines so assessed.

SEC. 12.—This act shall take effect on and after its passage, and all acts and parts of acts in conflict herewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

Filed by the governor Feb. 28, 1889.

Some Scientific Truths.

TRINIDAD, COL., March 6, 1889.

To the Stock Grower.

In a recent issue of the *Denver Field and Farm* two articles appeared which caused considerable amusement to some of its readers.

One dissertation treated of the question where and how prairie dogs get water. With all solemnity, it was explained that they dug wells for this purpose, and gave as proof the story of a Nebraska gentleman who claimed to have discovered one of these wells situated in the centre of the "town," with a spiral staircase leading down unsounded depths to the precious fluid. We can only believe that the editor was amusing himself at the expense of his less informed readers in a manner, to say the least, that showed not the very best taste; if, however, it should so happen that he wrote in sober earnest we humbly suggest that he obtain the services of a competent zoologist to take charge of the department that treats of such matters.

It is a well known fact that many species of animals go for months without drinking water. The prairie dog's first cousin, the coney, of south Africa, makes his home amongst the rocks in the driest and most sterile parts of that continent where no rain falls, often for months together, and where springs and creeks are unknown. To take another well known illustration the domestic sheep (especially in Australia) can and does go for months together without drinking a drop of water and does not suffer the least inconvenience and hardship therefrom. The very driest vegetation contains a degree of moisture that is astonishing to anyone who has not given such matters some study. A large variety of animals have a great power of retaining moisture in their system, very seldom requiring greater dilution to their blood than is obtained by assimilating such water as is held captive in their food, no matter how apparently dry such food may appear. The kidneys of such class of animals, eliminate a much smaller proportion of liquid and a much larger proportion of solids than do the like organs of regular water drinking animals. The bowels, too, act in a parallel manner; witness, for instance, the comparative difference in the amount of water contained in the dung of the prairie dog or that of the cow.

The second article in question treated

upon the extermination of these little non-drinking pests. The mixture they recommend, sulphate of strychnine and sugar, is probably an excellent exterminator and one to which we call the attention of such of your readers as suffer from the ravages of these little depredators—but why refer to this mixture as arsenious? Comment is superfluous. Better get a zoologist and chemist combined—or perhaps better still an intelligent office boy. SENEK.

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A Breeding Theory.

The cat is finally out of the bag. The great secret compared to which "Willie" Watson's feeding-for-fat-stock-show 'secret' is as a mole-hill to a mountain—is at last disclosed to a wondering world which stands all agape to receive it. For the first time since animal life began and reproduced itself in sexes, the great mystery attending this reproduction has been solved and how to control sex—in the bovine species at least—is no longer a problem. The *Gazette* is glad that it had the distinguished honor of being the medium through which a solution of this world-aged mystery has been given to an anxious and highly-wrought public. In our last issue a Minnesota correspondent, without a word of warning and with a generosity unparalleled in the annals of philanthropic acts, "gives the whole thing away" without money and without price. In this he exhibits none of the reprehensible selfishness manifested by a Texas correspondent some months since, whose neighbor had also discovered a "sure thing" for controlling sex, but who was disposed to consider it "worth millions to its author if properly handled." Whatever pecuniary advantage might accrue to our Minnesota correspondent from the proper manipulation of his marvelous discovery, he voluntarily and unselfishly resigns in advance. Unlike "dehorners," he declines to invoke the assistance of the patent office in securing for himself a handsome royalty in supplying a long-felt want of cattle men, and with a magnanimity born of a sincere desire to serve well his day and generation he puts forth his *modus operandi* absolutely gratis, selecting with a discrimination worthy of emulation, the *Gazette* as the best medium through which to make public this startling disclosure. But lest in the press of good things contained in our last issue the statement of his very important discovery may have been overlooked, we give it special prominence. Here it is: "Breed your cow when first in heat—not let her go five or six hours. Have her udder full of milk and put her head to the south at serving time and you will get fourteen helpers to three bull calves! It is a matter of much regret that a plan characterized by such exceeding simplicity should not be absolutely infallible, but three out of seventeen is not so bad after all. With that proportion—fourteen females to three bulls—it will be very easy to reduce the bull "crop" in the future and thus prevent another surplus of males. We presume—as it is a poor rule that will not work both ways—that if for any reason it is desired to reverse the proportion of the sexes, all that is needed is to have the cow's udder empty and put her head to the north at serving time, and fourteen bulls to three helpers will be the result. Or again if an equal division of sexes be sought, two teats should be milked dry and the cow's head put to the east—or west. Thus all that is necessary in breeding for sex is a small pocket compass. The *Gazette*, however, does not vouch for this rule being thus back-acted and reversible. In fact it seriously questions whether its Minnesota correspondent has not left out of consideration one of the most important, if not absolutely indispensable, factors in the problem—and that is that the cow should always be bred in the dark of the moon immediately after a black cat has made his appearance at the back window just at midnight.—Breeder's Gazette.

Some New Ideas on the Subject of Splenic Fever.

I have been taking notes and observations for a number of years on the dissemination of splenic fever by Texas cattle on going north, and acclimation of northern cattle coming here, but not being a professional, I trust to be gently dealt with if my conclusions are wrong.

No scientific examination has shown that the living germs of splenic fever exists in the intestines of Texas cattle, therefore splenic fever cannot be conveyed either be the saliva or the excrements. We know that the germs of cholera, yellow fever and small-pox are very readily conveyed in clothing. We know that even paper has been known to convey the germs of epidemics, and it is exemplified in the fumigation and disinfecting of letters coming from places where epidemics prevail. I have, therefore, concluded that the germs of splenic fever are carried in the coats of cattle, and that it is only necessary that they be dipped in lime and sulphur, a carbolic solution, or some other disinfectant.

In like manner, cattle from the north coming here are liable to infection, though never coming in contact with Texas cattle. The conclusion then is, that the germs exist in the air. Then if the germs find a lodgment in the coats of animals, they will find a lodgment in the provender on which we feed those cattle.

All northern cattle do not take the fever. Some have it mildly, some severely, and some fatally. Some hay is saved without a shower, some gets a shower before it is cut, some after it is cut, which may account for the mild and aggravated form of the disease.

Perhaps the acclimating fever of cattle could not be prevented altogether, but if it could be reduced to a modified form it would be a point gained. Ensilage from a germ proof silo that has been heated to 150 degrees would seem to fill the bill. It is said a heat of 123 will do it; or hay that is put in a box or tight house and subjected to the fumes of sulphur for twenty-four hours is also suggested as filling the bill. With the cars disinfected on which the cattle are brought here, the house disinfected in which they are kept and they eat boiled feed, and the water disinfected, either chemically or by boiling, the disease might be reduced to a very mild form. All these things can be done at small trouble and little expense. Will anybody make an experiment? If the experiment is a success, we would be more liable to import northern diseases among our healthy cattle, which would be a calamity that could not be balanced by the improved stock imported. We have stockmen in the legislature and the question is are our inspection and quarantine laws up to the mark.

If these remarks find favor with the fine stock breeders of the north, or the bureau of animal industry, a carload of common cattle could be fetched down to San Antonio, and one-half fed with disinfected provender and the other half not. In the same way an experiment could be tried in driving a carload of cattle, say from Cameron county, and driving them through a long, deep vat of disinfecting fluid, say in the Indian Territory, and then taking them, say to Illinois, and putting them in the same pen with northern cattle.

I may remark that my first notes on the subject were from a conversation with a Missouri gentleman, who had for a number of years handled Texas cattle with success. As said he bought at any time of the year. Kept them by themselves till the hair was all shed and lots of rain on them, but he never let any native cattle into the pasture where they had been that season. If a native licks a Texas he gets it, or if they get where they have bedded they will get it; the hair seems to have a saline taste. As noted then, try dipping, and while it is to be hoped that a short time only will elapse before we feed and kill all the cattle of Texas at home, still if the doubt of infection is removed it would help the cattle business while we are building up the slaughtering and refrigerating trade.—Alex. Mitchell, in *Texas Stockman*.

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A New Champion.

That great and influential newspaper, the *New York World*, has espoused the cause of the public against the dressed beef monopolists. While the *Sun*, the *Times* and, other self-styled champions of the peoples rights are defending one of the public's most relentless and most powerful enemies the *World* is speaking forth in this most emphatic manner:

The literary bureau of the "big four," or the western dressed beef syndicate, is flooding the city and the state with reprints of paid opinions and certificates of character that have appeared from time to time in papers east and west. Some of these documents are in a plaintive and pleading tone, others are defiant and ostentatiously arrogant, but all have the same object viz., the protection of their profitable monopoly from meddling inspectors and their plans and schemes from the scrutiny of the public. One of these imposing documents is headed: "The Dressed-Beef Industry—History of the Business—Public Opinion (at advertising rates) on the Attempt to Destroy Interstate Traffic in Dressed Beef." Another begins: "Certificate of O. C. De Wolf as to the character of the inspection of cattle at the Chicago Union Stock yards."

Most of these very unconstructive papers are like old acquaintances who have worn out their welcome by too frequent calls upon your time and faith. There is a lack of truth and sincerity to commend them to your judgment.

Common experience and common sense tell us that careful and honest inspection of live stock before slaughter by officials amenable to local and state authority, and free from all temptation to swerve from the right, is our only safeguard, let the consequences be what they may to a combination of capitalists of recognized ability, wealth and reputation.

As an inducement to our city slaughterers to abandon the growing practice of buying their supplies in Chicago and shipping them direct to their abattoirs at their own risk, but with an apparent saving of \$1 or more per head in the yardage and feeding charges, it is proposed to materially reduce these charges and possibly to abolish yardage charges altogether.

When more than one-third of the shipments to this point are consigned direct to slaughterers and floated in the cars direct to the consignees it would appear to be fitting that the imperiled stock-yards and cattle-brokers' interests should wake up and remove all needless burdens that handicap the trade here in live stock.

There were whispered rumors about the market place last week that the fund of \$25,000 recently contributed by selling agents of the four western dressed beef firms is intended to help a leading and very prominent member of the legislature to convince a majority of that august body that the danger of getting unwholesome meat from the west in air-tight ammonia-tainted refrigerator cars is of small consequence compared with the possible loss of \$100,000 per year in profits to each of the four great firms that have absolute control of all refrigerator-car patents. The great combine may as well keep this money. The times are not propitious for hampering with the public health or for compromising with the known evils of a traffic that threatens to check the cattle-growing and cattle-feeding interests of the country by destroying the faith of the consumers in the wholesomeness and cleanliness of all beef supplies.

Conspiracy vs. Common Rights.

The legislature ought to deal with this matter with ungloved hands, says the *Kansas Farmer*. The combination does exist, nobody doubts it, though everybody cannot prove it, nor can anybody outside the charmed circle state with absolute certainty any of the inside facts. What is being done that we see, and it makes as plain a case as ever yet went before a jury. It is not the business of dressing beef and selling it that people complain of; it is the combining against lawful competition, and that must be suppressed. It is a conspiracy against the common rights of the people, and the difficulty of making a case against the guilty parties in court renders it obligatory upon the legislature to describe the things complained of, and then provide heavy penalties for the doing of them.

California vs. Arizona.

Lux & Miller, in company with other large cattlemen of central and northern California, have combined to drive Arizona cattle from the markets of California, and as a preliminary step have concocted the rascally scheme of railroading a bill through the California legislature quarantining against our cattle. The fact of southern fever existing in parts of California is made a pretext for this infamous action, and Arizona is made to bear the responsibility of California's misfortune in having diseased cattle districts.

The fact of Arizona raising such fine cattle and shipping such large numbers to Los Angeles and San Diego has raised the ire of cattlemen of the state, and now they propose to do by enactment of the legislature what they cannot do in competition in open market to prohibit our beeves from the state. Of course this measure can only be passed in the legislature by misrepresentation, as southern California is, in a measure, dependent upon Arizona to furnish their beef, but the cattlemen who will resort to such method to drive open, honest competition from the market will not hesitate to misstate the case. Never in the history of this territory has disease been discovered in our herds, but, on the contrary, Arizona cattle are known far and wide as entirely free from such ravages. Yet the fact of Texas fever existing in infected localities in the Golden state is made the pretext for the enactment of such base and unwarranted measures.

Lux & Miller are charging that the fever is the result of the introduction of Arizona cattle into southern California; but Mr. Chandler, after a thorough investigation, says that not one hoof of Arizona stock was found in any of the infected regions, but all the cattle were brought from the mountainous sections of California.

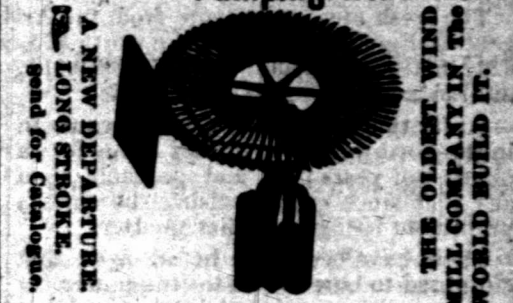
Inasmuch as stock-raising is one of the leading industries of Arizona, and an open market is essential to success in the business, we believe that our legislature ought, in justice to the cattlemen of the territory, look into this matter and send up to Sacramento a vigorous protest against such an outrageous proceeding.—*Gazette*.

Take Ayer's Saparilla, in the spring of the year, to purify the blood, invigorate the system, excite the liver to action, and restore healthy tone and vigor to the whole physical mechanism. Remember that quality, not quantity, constitutes the value of medicine.

A Grazing Contract.

The grazing contracts upon the Crow reservation, which have occupied the attention of the interior department, for two years, will be one of the first problems which the incoming secretary of the Interior will have to meet. They were left by Secretary Lamar for his successor, and Secretary Vilas has found himself absolutely unable to consider the questions involved. The last treaty with the Crows leaves them the right to lease grazing upon their lands, but reserves to the Secretary of the Interior the right to fix the price to be paid and the manner in which the contracts are to be let. Gen. Williamson, former agent, let this grazing without advertising it and said he could realize but \$20,000 for the privileges granted. At the same time there was lying in the department an offer of \$50,000 for the grazing and bay cutting privileges on the reservation. Gen. Williamson could not explain this and was soon after succeeded by Mr. Briscoe, the present agent. The department has, since June, 1887, been trying to settle the question as to how the contracts shall be let. The agent recommends the payment of so much per head. This, however, leaves every thing to the honesty of the agent, who may turn in what he sees fit. The plan that is recommended to the Secretary is to advertise the grazing and let it out in lumps, which would insure the Indians getting all that belonged to them. Still there are many questions involved that make the matter hard to settle, and the secretary has been disposed to go along with it.—*Stock Grower's Journal (Mont.)*

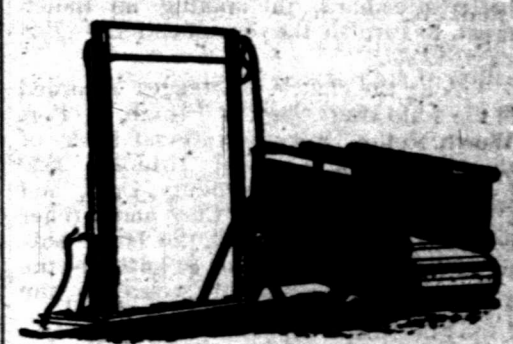
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Big Scheme of Texas Cattlemen.

GALVESTON, Tex., February 25.—There are a number of large cattlemen in the city to day. Among them are O'Connor, of Refugio; Wood and Levi, of Victoria; Buck, Pitler's Station; Stafford and Sandmeyer, of Columbus. They are here for the purpose of ascertaining what the business men of Galveston will do toward erecting a cold-storage building suitable for the storing of refrigerated meats awaiting shipment to European markets. This is the consummation of an extensive scheme for shipping Texas refrigerated meats to Europe inaugurated nearly a year ago. A representative of an English syndicate came here, and after several months' negotiations with cattlemen returned to London with a signed contract, which called for 5,000 refrigerated beef carcasses delivered every fortnight at such points on the Gulf Coast as the English syndicate should designate. This contract was signed on one side by the representative of the English syndicate and on the other by representatives of a syndicate embracing all the largest cattlemen in the State. The contract has been accepted by the English syndicate, and the Texas cattlemen, by their representatives named above, are looking for a suitable location on the coast where they can erect a storage building. Such a building will be erected either here or at New Orleans. The proposed building will cost approximately \$50,000. The beeves will be slaughtered at Victoria, where the Texas cattle syndicate own extensive slaughter houses and refrigerator works. After being refrigerated the carcasses will be shipped to the coast in refrigerator cars and stored in a building, especially constructed, to await shipment.

FROM ALL POINTS.

Live Stock Notes Carefully Collected from Every Source.

The fresh meat shipments from the Argentine Republic in 1885 were worth \$75,323; in 1886, \$360,568; in 1887, \$963,112; in nine months of 1888, \$1,113,847.

So far this winter the losses of cattle in the northwest are lighter than for a number of years past, and probable than any year since cattle raising became a prominent industry in that quarter.

There have been men in all ages, that delighted to bow down to the power of pelf or position, and to lick the hand that smote them. In this age, such men are they who apologize for the big four and other forms of monopolistic oppression.—*Texas Stockman.*

Investigations of the present system of marketing meat stock, are not likely to amount to much for the reason that while everybody believes that the methods of the big four are little short of robbery, and while they have good grounds for this belief, it is hard, in making an indictment, to furnish the specifications.—*Texas Stockman.*

Among the chattle mortgages recorded is the following: Clark & Plumb, of Fort Worth, to the Drovers' National bank of the union stock yards of Illinois, 2850 head of cattle in Butte county, Dak., and all the cattle located in Clay and Archer counties, Tex. (1436 head), the latter subject to a deed of trust for \$17,649.66—the entire number 4286—to secure to the Drovers' National bank \$29,763.16.

As the number of Americans in Mexico increases the demand for hogs also increases. Prior to the settlement of Americans in Mexico the only demand for lard came from the tomale manufacturers, and even in this business cotton seed oil had largely superseded it. The Americans do not seem to like the native greaser. They prefer the great American greaser. Twenty-two car loads of swine went into Mexico a few days ago over the International.

It would be a curious piece of information to know just what it is that afflicts the cattle of southern California. The first reports started are to the effect that it was pleuro-pneumonia. This report was denied by the California veterinarians newspapers. The second report was that it was blackleg. This turn was denied. Now it is reported that it is splenic fever. On the principle, we suppose, that where there is much smoke there must be some fire.

Cattle in feed-pens were just beginning to fatten a little during the dry weather, but the heavy rain which has been falling the past two days and nights has made it muddy again and put a stop to the fattening process. A feeder remarked yesterday that no well-regulated feeder is trying to make his cattle fat this season, because it would be a loss of money to do so. All that is necessary to prepare cattle for the market is to get them in tolerably smooth, healthy condition, so that the corn that it took in former seasons to fatten one steer is sufficient this season to prepare about three for the market. In other words, the quality of cattle going on the market is very inferior.—*Dallas News.*

Topeka, Kan., March 1.—The senate has passed a bill to prevent trusts, combinations and pools, and it becomes a law. It provides that all arrangements, contracts, agreements, trusts or combinations between persons or corporations, made with the view or tending to prevent full competition in importation or transportation of articles imported into this state, or in the product, manufacture and sale of domestic raw material, or for use of money or to fix attorney fees, and all arrangements, trusts or combinations between persons or corporations designed or which tend to advance the cost to the consumer of any such articles, or which tend to advance or control the rate of interest for loan or use of money to borrower, are declared to be against public policy, unlawful and void. The bill provides a penalty of imprisonment and fine not to exceed \$1000 for violation.

It is stated in a Texas paper that "Lucius Hunter, who at one time was interested in the live-stock trade in Texas, but who is now managing the ranch of the Cavallo Cattle company in Chihuahua is in Fort Worth. He is on his way north where he

has made arrangements for obtaining a bunch of Hereford cattle, with which he proposes to improve the rough stock on his ranch. This is a move that has been taken by a great many northern Mexico stockmen of late, he says, and it is one in which the Mexicans are not behind the Americans. Mr. Hunter says Chihuahua cattlemen have been blessed this winter by better weather than is wont to prevail there during this season, and stock wherever he has been this season are in splendid condition."

It is stated in a Calgary paper that "reports from all over the range state that cattle are looking better now than at any time during the past five winters. The very mild weather of the past couple of months has been so favorable for them that they have been putting on flesh steadily, and are now in nearly as good condition as at any time during the summer. Even were we to have a spell of bad weather now it would not hurt a great deal, and would have to last a long time before any serious losses would result."

D. M. O'Connor, the banker of San Antonio, shipped to President-elect Harrison, at Washington, last Thursday, a very handsome present, in the shape of a horn chair manufactured there. The chair is made entirely of Texas horns, riveted with gold, and contains eight or ten gold plates with inscriptions artistically executed and bearing such sentiments as "Protection to Home Industries," "Tippecanoe, 1811," "Alamo, 1836," etc. The Lone Star of Texas, done in gold and glistening with a diamond, ornaments the back of the chair. It is estimated that the chair represented an expenditure of at least \$1,500 to the donor.

A gentlemen who has lately been prospecting down in New Mexico, with a view to ascertaining something of the young steer supply, says the cattle are to be had. While at Las Vegas, in that territory, he knew of a sale being made of 1,500 head of steers, coming two-year-old, spring delivery, at \$9 per head. The cattle are to come from the Pecos river country, in western Texas.—*Cheyenne Journal.*

[This bunch of cattle was bought at low figures and below the market rates of the southwest for this class of cattle because the seller was obliged to close out the lot. It was a case of hard cash versus the money lender.—Ed. S. G.]

The secretary of the interior reports that the entire territory reserved for Indians, whether occupied or not, covers an area of 112,413,440 acres, an average of 456 acres for each Indian. The Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws and Seminoles, constituting the five civilized tribes, the Osages, Miami, Peorias, and Sacs and Foxes, of the Indian Territory, and the Seneca nation in New York are excepted from the provisions of the allotment act. The territory occupied by them embraces 21,869,695 acres, not counting therewith the 6,024,239 acres of the Cherokee outlet, the 1,887,801 acres known as Oklahoma, and the 1,511,376 acres lying in the Indian Territory south of the north fork of Red river. The number of these excepted Indians is shown by the report to be 72,110 in all.

A dispatch from Chicago says: At one time Armour delivered meat in Chicago in other wagons than his own, so great was the feeling against him, the retail butchers here having entered into a combination against the beef king to "down him." Armour has thousands of customers at his stock yards and retail houses, and does a mammoth business, while he has also retail houses in Kansas City and other places. Poor people go to the stock yards and lay in a week's supply at a time, while persons who are in good circumstances do the same thing. Of course the butchers don't like this, but they can't help themselves, while Armour, in reply to their complaints, simply asks them if there is any law against his furnishing the public generally with cheap meats. If this new syndicate, however, thinks it can "get away" with Armour easily it will find itself mistaken; for he proposes to fight, and as he represents probably \$75,000,000 himself, two-thirds of which belongs to him personally, and which he has made out of the dressed beef business, he has something to fight with. The probabilities are, therefore, that a big battle is on hand, the results of which will be that meat will become cheap, thus rendering legislation on the point unnecessary.

THE HORSES.

Interesting Bits of News for Horsemen and Breeders

The pacing mare Wildwood, that made a record of 2:20 at Los Angeles, Cal., not long ago, is a full sister to Arrow, 2:13 1/4.

Whenever a man imagines that he knows all about horses, and has no more to learn, it is time for him to go out of the business.

Bermuda, 2:20 1/4, is the only horse in the trotting turf which has been in active training since a yearling, that each successive season has lowered his record.

A syndicate, consisting of New York breeders, have offered Col. R. J. Stoner, of Kentucky, \$46,000 for Baron Wilkes, but the Colonel says his horse is not for sale.

Spiral springs between traces and whiffletrees are of great advantage to horses that are called upon to start and haul heavy loads. Such springs relieve strain, save wear and tear on muscle and flesh, harness and wagon.

There is nothing more fascinating to the breeder of good horses than the study of pedigrees. The combinations of blood and the crosses that go to make up the good individual animals which are brought to the notice of the public are worthy the study and investigation of the closest student of the science of breeding.

Prince Charlie, the colt about whose chances in the Kentucky Derby there has been so much talk this winter and who was backed to some extent in the few books on the event opened in New York, has stopped all discussion regarding his ability by dying, which feat he performed at the Baldwin ranch in California last week.

Mr. Arthur Brisbane writes from London that all reports to the contrary notwithstanding, Ormonde will be shipped to Buenos Aires as soon after the first of June as possible. Mr. Gerrard, who had leased his services from the Duke of Westminster, gives up one year of the time, and the Argentine Republic buys the horse, paying therefor \$70,000.

Thus far Electioneer has sired less pacers than any other son of Hambletonian that has become famous as a transmitter of speed. But the chances are that next season Electioneer will have a first-class representative among the side-wheelers in the brown gelding Ivanhoe, that is out of the daughter of Gen. Benton. Ivanhoe can already beat 2:30 and California papers say that he has shown a quarter in thirty-two seconds.

Robert Bonner has been interviewed in New York and was asked if it was true that he proposed buying Sunol, and said, "There has been some correspondence between Senator Stanford and myself regarding Sunol, but we have not reached any conclusion yet, consequently I do not care to say anything more about it now. I will say, however, that no such price as \$50,000 has been mentioned by Senator Stanford."

HIGHEST PRICE EVER PAID FOR AN AMERICAN HORSE AT AUCTION.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 21, 1889. Bell Boy beat the American record here today by bringing \$51,000 at A. T. Woodard's combination sale of trotting stock. G. H. Ryder, of Franklin, Pa., set the ball to rolling by a bid of \$30,000, but the echo never died away before W. T. Woodard offered \$35,000. Mr. Ryder followed by nodding his head when Col. Edmondson called for \$40,000, and here a lull ensued, but only for a moment. Mr. Thompson, representing the Hermitage stud, Nashville, Tenn., \$45,000. Mr. Ryder here retired, but J. H. Clark of Genesee Valley stud, New York, at once took his place, and bid \$46,000. Mr. Thompson responded with \$47,000, Clark said \$48,000, Thompson \$50,000, and Clark again raised him a thousand. Mr. Thompson then stepped out of the ring, and, in spite of Col. Edmondson's earnest pleading, he refused to return, and amid great excitement the grand young horse was knocked down at \$51,000, the highest price ever paid for a horse at either public or private sale in this country. In England both Blair Athol and Doncaster brought higher figures, but in this country, with the exception of Bell Boy, no horse has ever approached this figure Kentucky and

Maod S., both sold privately, being the closest to him. They each brought \$30,000.

Bell Boy was sold jointly to Mr. Clark and G. H. Hopper, Unionville, O., and his destination is the stud at Genesee Valley farm, Elmira, N. Y. In many respects Bell Boy is one of the most wonderful colts ever foaled, his breeding being of the best, his conformation perfect and his turf record phenomenal.

Bell Boy's stud book, both for this and next season, is full, at the large fee of \$500.

Outside of Bell Boy, the sale today still adds many sensational features, high prices ruling throughout, and the average was the greatest of any day's similar sale ever held in the world. After purchasing Blue Grass Hambletonian for \$3850, Mr. Madden this afternoon sold him for \$10,000 to E. P. Neill, Bowling Green, Ky., that gentleman being unable to reach the grounds before the horse was sold, it being his intention to pay that amount or more for him.

A summary of today's sale shows the 61 head sold brought \$142,630, an average of \$2372.

The extraordinary popularity of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the natural result of its use by all classes of people for over forty years. It has proven itself the very best specific for colds, coughs, and pulmonary complaints.

Symptoms of Glanders.

We are asked for the symptoms of glanders in horses. Here they are, as given by that eminent veterinarian, Dr. Law: Languor, dry staring coat, red weeping eyes, impaired appetite, accelerated pulse and breathing, yellowish-red or purple streaks or patches in the nose, watery nasal discharge, with sometimes painful dropsical swellings of the limbs and joints. Soon the nasal flow becomes yellow and sticky, causing the hairs and skin of the nostrils to adhere together, and upon the mucous membrane appear yellow elevations with red spots, passing into erosions and deep ulcers of irregular form and varied color and with little or no tendency to heal. The lymphatic glands inside the lower jaw, where the pulse is felt, become enlarged, hard, and nodular like a mass of peas or beans and are occasionally firmly adherent to the skin, the tongue or the jawbone. The lymphatics of the face often rise as firm cords. An occasional cough is heard and oculation detects crepitation and wheezing in the chest. The ulcers increase in number and depth, often invading the gristle and even the bone, the glands also become enlarged but remain hard and nodular, the discharge becomes bloody, fetid and so abundant and tenacious as to threaten or accomplish suffocation, and the animal perishes in great distress.



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THE STOCK GROWER.

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

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

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

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

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SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1899.

SOUTHWEST STOCK NOTES.

Short Items Relative to Stock and Stockmen of the Southwest.

The Hart Bros., of Lordsburgh, have recently sold 1,000 steers, E. P. Severy, of Emporia, at \$1.80 per hundred delivered on cars at Lordsburgh.

Prices for steers suitable for the northern market are firm. There is a heavy demand for all that New Mexico has to offer. The question now is, how long can the bears keep prices down?

Fanatic stockmen are rejoicing in the heavy rains that have recently deluged that country, and the prediction is made that the coming season will be a good one for everybody.

Messrs. Tova, Bruce, Cameron and other cattlemen of southern Arizona are now making preparations to ship several thousand head of steers to Kansas and the Indian Territory to be matured.

The cattlemen of New Mexico are deluged from the ice-box head. The Kansas City dressed beef houses don't like it, but then the Stock Grower can offer them no genuine consolation over the situation.

The cattle raisers who took their alfalfa matured steers to the Kansas city market last week are reported to have realized for the bunch quite a number of dollars per head less than they were offered for them delivered at the ranch.

The American Valley Cattle company, of Socorro county, will clear its range of all surplus stock this spring and remove them north and to the Indian Territory. The company expects to be able to gather fully 15,000 head for rein oval.

W. B. Slaughter, who has been associated with Thomas Lyons in the Southwestern Dressed Beef company, of Los Angeles, has sold his interest in the concern to Mr. Lyons, and will hereafter confine his operations to New Mexico.

The Stapp, Ennis & Co. cattle property, of San Miguel county, which was advertised for sale in the STOCK GROWER for some weeks, was sold on the 4th instant to W. H. Ennis for \$30,000. Receiver Lutz conducted the sale and feels satisfied with the price received for the property.

Between the range rights law and the cattle sanitary law the nomadic cattlemen will have a rather gloomy time hereafter drifting over the New Mexico range. If he understands the nature of the aforesaid laws, he will no doubt give this territory wide berth and make his way westward by some circuitous route.

Now and then a gentleman drifts into the STOCK GROWER office who completely believes in the innocence of Mr. Armour and the beef syndicate as related to the cattle industry. It is also noticed during the conversation that the men who have so much faith in the good intentions of the Chicago four have just come from a little talk with the beef king.

A faithful exponent of non-monopolistic principles in commercial affairs is right when he says that "like every other, there are extremes to the meat monopoly question. Those who blame the big four for drouth, flood and prairie fire, represent one extreme, while the other extreme is represented by those who claim that the big four is a public benefactor."

Alfalfa is advocated by some stockmen as the most valuable grass that can be cultivated in the arid country. It is essentially a winter and early spring grass and will grow luxuriously on the most barren soils. It gives a crop of nutritious grass at the time of the year when all other grasses are dead. While frosts stop its growth in this latitude they do not destroy the plant. It matures about May 1st.

Southwestern cattlemen are determined to overcome the evil of overstocked ranges. In every direction where the cattle are crowding the range, preparations are now going forward to remove to other localities, either to the northern country or Indian Territory, the surplus stock. This is the right thing to do and the benefits sure to follow such action will be reaped in due time by the range owners.

The passage by the legislature of the meat inspection bill meets with the universal approval of the stockmen of New Mexico. The bill was passed in the house unanimously and received only four adverse votes in the council. The good effects of its passage are beging to appear in many quarters. The maturing of beef will now be generally entered into by such ranchman as have the facilities at present for the fattening of cattle.

Fred Payne, a ranchman living near Sweetwater, made a sure arrest of two thieves this week. While he was away from home two men went to his house and insulted and abused his wife, afterwards stealing two mules. As soon as Payne got home and learned the facts he started in pursuit, and traced the men to San Angelo. There he obtained help and soon caught up with the thieves. They were ordered to throw up their hands, but instead of doing it they commenced shooting. Payne and his posse returned the fire killing both men. They were buried on the spot and Payne returned home in triumph with his mules.—Colorado Clipper.

Pima county stockmen are trying to have the Arizona legislature give each county of the territory a hide inspector. This is to secure the inspection of all cattle leaving each county as well as those butchered for home consumption.

The state veterinary sanitary board reports the cattle of Colorado in a perfectly healthy condition; that no contagious or infectious disease has existed among them during the past two years. This is most gratifying, and is the result of effective quarantine regulations.

D. S. Green, of Denver, is in Louisville, Ky., for the purpose of sub-renting 5,000 acres of fenced land in the Oage mission, Indian Territory. He is to receive \$1.25 each for 30,000 head for the grazing season of 1899. Rents in the nation are much higher than a year ago.

A vigorous war will now be waged against the cattle thieves in the neutral strip. That locality has for a long time been the rendezvous for nearly all the stock thieves of Colorado and New Mexico. There is to be no further temporizing with the gang. The settlers and cattlemen there are organizing in a strong body to drive the thieves out of that land. The surrounding range will not be safe from their depredations until they are killed or scattered.

In the reorganization of the cattle trust recently effected at Denver, owing to the small amount of business being done, all the Colorado and Indian Territory interests were placed under the direction of Jud Brush; the Texas holdings were given to the care of John Lytle, while the Phoenix ranch in New Mexico is put in the care of Dick Head. Mr. Maxwell looks after the Wyoming property. The broken threads of the once gigantic scheme will be reunited and reach from the various employes as described in the foregoing to New York City, where the headquarters of the wreck now exist.

Tom Williams, chief deputy sheriff, returned from a collecting trip through the eastern precincts of the county in the beginning of the week. He reports a good deal of snow to be lying on the slopes of the Sacramento mountains. Cattle have suffered very little loss and are coming through the winter in good condition. Three thousand head of steers, twos and threes, have been contracted for May delivery—1000 by Erhardt and Stewart, and 2000 by the Sacramento Cattle company (Messrs. Irvin, Moor and Hilton). Besides these, several small lots have been contracted for.—Mesilla Valley Democrat.

No Tallow Wanted.

The fat-cattle idea belongs to a period when tallow and lean meat were of nearly equal value on the markets and to the consumer, and now the best rough tallow is worth not over 3 cents a pound, and the best lean beef costs from 20 to 25 cents. Nothing better demonstrated how excessive fat had degraded the public estimate of these cattle (at the recent Chicago show) than the neglect of the leading hotel keepers to purchase and placard them after this manner: "Bought for the Leland Hotel." "Secured for the guests of the Grand Pacific." This for the tables of the Sherman House, and so on. Nothing of the kind was seen this year, the sole placard being that pinned to the fattest carcass on the dressed-beef tables, announcing it had been secured for the Chicago Packing company. Hotel keepers have learned by rather costly experience that prize beef is not sought for by their guests, for the reason the fat disgusts and is rejected by all but the grossest appetites, while the lean is apt to be tough and sure to be oily, if not rank. Yea, we are at the end of the fat-cattle idea, and the steer that produces the largest proportion of juicy lean meat is coming to the front to take the prize.—Country Gentleman.

Quarantine Regulations Governing the Admission of Cattle to New Mexico.

The quarantine regulations of the territory of New Mexico go into effect on March 15th of each year and continue in force until November 15th, of the same year, whereby all cattle coming from south of the below described line in Texas and from the district in Mexico as outlined are prohibited admision, to-wit:—From any part of the state of Texas, south and east of a line commencing at the northwest corner of the county of Wichita, thence running due south along the western line of Wichita and Archer counties to the northeast corner of Throckmorton county, thence due west to the northwest corner of said county; thence due south to the southwest corner of Throckmorton county; thence due west to the northwest corner of Shackelford county; thence due south to the southwest corner of said county; thence due west to the northwest corner of Taylor county; thence along the north line of Nolan and Mitchell counties to the northwest corner of Mitchell county; thence due south to the southwest corner of said Mitchell county; thence due west along the south lines of the counties Howard, Martin and Andrews, to a point where the southeast corner of the territory of New Mexico and the southwest corner of the county of Andrews, in the state of Texas, meet; thence due west along the south boundary line of the territory of New Mexico, to a point where the monuments marking the boundaries between the state of Texas, the territory of New Mexico, and the state of Chihuahua, in the Republic of Mexico and erected by the Boundary Commission stand, and are in place, at the date of the enactment of this law; and more particularly the counties of El Paso, Presidio, Pecos, Tom Green, Crockett, Mitchell, Shackelford, Throckmorton, Archer and Wichita, in the state of Texas, and all the counties east and south of the counties hereinbefore mentioned, and situated in the aforesaid state of Texas; also that part of the Republic of Mexico lying north and east of the Mexican Central railway to the 26th degree of latitude, thence east on said line to the Rio Grande.

The foregoing section is not operative against any railroad company or corporation in transporting cattle from the aforesaid prohibited districts in the state of Texas and the Republic of Mexico entirely through and beyond the limits of this territory by rail: *Provided*, such cattle are not unloaded while in transit through the territory, except into secure quarantine stock yards, provided by such company or corporation, and used exclusively for that purpose. And *provided further*, that during such transit through the territory, while such prohibition is in force, such cattle shall be so securely confined that none of them shall get loose, either from the cars or from any of such quarantine stock yards, and go upon the ground outside thereof.

If any person, persons, company or corporation shall violate the provisions of the foregoing sections, the penalty imposed is not less than \$100 nor more than \$5,000 for each offense, as well as further liability in such civil action as may be instituted by reason of damages that may result from such action.

It is necessary for any one bringing cattle into New Mexico first to obtain a written permit either from the Board, the veterinary surgeon, or its employes, who are designated as inspectors. Failure to comply with this provision is punishable by a fine of not less than \$500 nor more than \$5,000 and, besides, the person so violating the law is liable personally for all loss and damages sustained by reason of the introduction of any contagious or infectious disease from cattle unlawfully imported into the territory. Any person may require the person in charge of cattle to produce for his inspection the permit granted by the Board. A refusal to produce said permit upon demand at any time within a year from the time the cattle were driven in shall be subject to all the penalty named in the foregoing sections. For all cattle, the owner or person in charge of which desires to have inspected at any place other than the designated points of inspection, the application for such inspection must be made at least ten days in advance of the time specified for such inspection. The applicant for such inspection must pay all expenses of inspection and investigation, including per diem and traveling expenses of the person or officer making the same and designated for that purpose by the Board.

Cattle brought into New Mexico in violation of any of the provisions of the law of quarantine are not only subject to all of the aforesaid penalties, but they can be seized and held for the payment of said penalties. These liens take precedence over any other lien or incumbrance on such cattle existing at the time of their unlawful importation. Said liens become effective also as security for ultimate payment without further legal proceeding, except the foreclosure by sale of the cattle on execution.

Address all communications to the office of the Secretary of the Cattle Sanitary Board of New Mexico, at Las Vegas, N. M.
 LEWIS LUTZ, President, East Las Vegas, N. M.
 J. E. SAINT, Albuquerque, N. M.
 E. S. JACKSON, Kingdon, N. M.
 J. D. WARNER, Secretary, Las Vegas, N. M.

THE STOCK GROWER. LAS VEGAS, NEW MEXICO.

SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1889.

PERSONAL.

Items of Interest Relating to Stock Growing People.

Col. J. C. DeLaney, of Fort Stanton, is spending a few days at the Hot Springs of Las Vegas.

Harry Williams, of Albuquerque, occupies the position of meat inspector for Bernalillo county.

John C. Hill, the Clayton cattleman, in making his sixth renewal to the Stock Grower, says: "I hope you will succeed in your fight with the beef monopolists."

Brown Allen, the Fort Sumner cattleman, spent a few days in Las Vegas this week. He reports a most favorable winter for all cattle along the Pecos river and a more cheerful feeling among cattle owners.

Montague Stevens has returned to the ranch from California where he met with the deplorable accident that cost him an arm. Mr. Stevens is again enjoying good health and is as energetic as ever in the prosecution of his extensive cattle interests.

J. J. Dolan is the most prominent candidate for the office of receiver at Roswell, and Frank Leasat, is very generally endorsed for the Las Cruces office. These gentlemen are thoroughly qualified to all the offices they aspire to.

James Platt, a State street (Boston) negotiator, was a caller on the Stock Grower this week. Mr. Platt is preparing to make investments in New Mexico lands, believing that no finer opportunities exist in the United States for the profitable employment of capital than what New Mexico now offers.

Ford F. Harvey, of the Santa Fe eating house system, was an earnest seeker after truth in the Stock Grower office this week. He had imbibed the notion that his father's eating houses were exempt from the operations of the meat inspection law. Mr. Harvey would like to buy some choice fat steers raised in New Mexico.

S. S. Mendenhall, who has been connected with the cattle interests of northern New Mexico in one way or another for a long time, was appointed by the county commissioners on Thursday inspector for San Miguel county under the new inspection law, the terms of which law will be found elsewhere in this issue.

The Meat Traders Journal, of London, of February 28, publishes in full Col. Slaughter's address to the beef producers of the United States and comments thereon most favorably. Thus does the revolution against the big four methods of commercial oppression inaugurated by the Stock Grower travel across the ocean and become a living thing on the two continents.

Chris Brokate, of St. Louis, a long time reader of the Stock Grower, as well as leader among the butchers of Missouri, who are working for state inspection, assures the Stock Grower that the stock interests of his state in connection with the butchers will give the dressed beef men a hard rub and probably carry the bill now before the legislature.

When the accomplished daughter of Colonel John Love was married to Mr. John C. Hill, of Colfax county, the Colonel soon discovered that the home circle was very incomplete without the beneficent influence of sweet womanhood, and with that decision and promptness characteristic he immediately sought a remedy and was last week married to Miss Ida Kavanaugh, a most estimable young lady, who for several years has made Las Vegas her home. Col. Love is to be congratulated upon his choice and the Stock Grower extends best wishes for joy and prosperity.

The Stock Grower is in receipt of an elegant engraved card, setting forth the fact that on March 20th will be united in marriage Miss Nellie Lockhart and R. M. Barbour. The ceremony takes place at the Armijo house in Albuquerque and the bride to be is daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lockhart, formerly of Socorro. Mr. Barbour is well and favorably known to the stockmen of Central and southern New Mexico as for the past three years he has been in the office of G. L. Brooker, the chief of live stock brokers. This paper extends to the young couple best wishes.

Channcy M. Depew pays the Stock Grower a pleasant compliment which all its readers will recognize, as the use of the term "big four" was first employed by this paper. He says: "You newspaper people have educated the public into the belief that politics are governed by 'big fours,'" said Mr. Depew. "As one of a big four, I know that when another of the combination comes to me and says, 'Depew, we must have harmony!' I realize that he means that I must retire my candidacy in favor of him. I have been in the harmony business for twenty-five years and I know what I'm talking about. When I was in Chicago a politician called on me and said: 'Depew, if you want the nomination for president you must have a serenade.' I acquiesced and he went out and told the delegations from seven states that I was a corporation lawyer. That was the sort of serenade he gave me, and I got left."

Meeting of the Cattle Sanitary Board.

The spring meeting of the Cattle Sanitary board, pursuant to the call of President Lutz, was held at the San Felipe hotel, in Albuquerque, on the 2nd instant. There were present President Lewis Lutz, members J. E. Saint and S. S. Jackson, and the secretary, J. D. Warner.

The law of quarantine having undergone some modifications by the action of the legislature, the board first considered the changes which had occurred in the law

and formulated new rules and regulations for the government of its employes and to adapt the operations of the board to the requirements of the law.

It was decided that all inspectors while in actual service during the year 1889, will be paid \$2.50 per day and expenses. In the regulation of the inspection service John T. Shy, of Deming, was appointed inspector for district No. 1; Col. P. Mothersill, district No. 2; Geo. H. Williams, district No. 3; R. C. Temple, district No. 4; no appointment for district No. 5; G. E. Lyon, district No. 6. The 7th district was created and placed under the control of a member of the board for the present.

The financial obligations of the board which had been incurred since the last meeting in December were then taken up and bills for inspection service and on account of miscellaneous expenses to the amount of \$587 were approved and ordered paid.

Matters of an executive nature were then discussed and necessary action ordered taken as the individual cases required.

The meeting was then adjourned subject to the call of the president, to be held at Kingston, N. M.

Mr. Armour's Aversion.

Matters of an executive nature were then discussed and necessary action ordered taken as the individual cases required.

BEEF COMBINE DELEGATION.

The speaker of the house appointed on the joint legislative delegation to the convention to consider measures to restrain the beef and pork combine Messrs. Frost, Moses, Connelley, Rhodes and Rentfro. The delegation will probably leave for St. Louis on the 7th. The convention will consist of some eighteen selected senators and representatives of the interested states.—Dallas News.

HARD ON THE MICROBES.

The beef inspection bill is now a law. This measure will knock out the dressed beef monopolies that have been shipping their meats into the territory. It will be worth hundreds of thousands of dollars to the stock men of New Mexico, and will enhance the value of their stock cattle. The county commissioners should hold a special session at once and appoint our county inspector.—Las Cruces Daily News.

CATTLE INSPECTION IN INDIANA.

The house bill providing for the inspection of all animals designed for food, and which was introduced at the instance of the health board passed after an interesting discussion. It provides that all cattle hogs and sheep killed for food in any city in Indiana shall be inspected on foot and it shall be unlawful to sell or offer for sale any meat not so inspected, the penalty being from \$50 to \$100 for every violation of the law.—Indianapolis Journal.

DRESSED BEEF BARRED.

The new law passed by the late legislature regarding the sale of fresh meats in New Mexico is of far greater importance to resident dealers and non-resident shippers than was at first supposed. According to its provisions Kansas City dressed meats are barred. Any person who shall directly or indirectly, either on his or her account, or on account of any other person, company or corporation keep in store or offer for public use or offer for sale for human food purposes any dressed uncurd meat of any animal which has not been inspected alive in such county by the inspector, shall be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding one year or pay a fine of \$500 or both. All animals intended for slaughter must first be inspected by the inspector. A failure of the owners to notify the inspector of such intention will be punished by heavy fine. The latter receives 50 cents for each animal so inspected, to be paid by the owner.—Denver News.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE AT WORK.

Will you kindly forward me immediately upon receipt of this letter any information or statistics in regard to the

dressed beef business? I have introduced a bill prohibiting the offering for sale in the markets of this state any meats except smoked or canned; providing that previous to being offered for sale they shall be inspected on hoof within the limits of the state. This bill was referred to the committee on public health and for this reason argument will have to be made on account of the class of cattle which they kill and as to the manner of killing same. Please forward same here as soon as possible. I have been informed that you have some compiled statistics in regard to this question and for this reason I take the liberty of writing you knowing your interest in this matter. We have a hearing next week and for this reason I would like what you can furnish me as soon as possible. Truly yours, S. F. NIXON.

Steer Sales.

Aaron Bales, of Watrous, sold this week to E. Coggshall, of Montana, 800 head of two and three year-old steers at \$12 and \$15 per head respectively, delivered on the cars at Springer.

The San Simon Cattle company, of Arizona, has sold 3,000 steers, one, two and three-year-old, to the Standard Cattle company, of Wyoming, at \$8, \$12 and \$17 per head, for May delivery.

E. Coggshall is now negotiating with Wm. Robert, of the Chisum ranch, for 5000 head of one, two, and three-year-old steers. It is asserted by the knowing ones that the Jinglebob steers will not be sold at less than last year's prices which were \$10, \$14 and \$17 respectively.

News from the Navajo country states that the Indians commence shearing their immense flocks about the first of April. Last spring they sheared about 1,000,000 pounds of wool, and it is said that this season the output will be increased nearly 500,000 pounds. All the wool is purchased by territorial wool merchants, and then reshipped to eastern cities.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE First National Bank

At Las Vegas, New Mexico, At the close of business on February 28, 1889.

Table with columns for RESOURCES and LIABILITIES. Resources include Loans and discounts, Overdrafts, secured and unsecured, United States bonds to secure circulation, Other stocks, bonds and mortgages, Due from approved reserve agents, Due from other National banks, Due from State banks and bankers, Real estate, furniture and fixtures, Current expenses and taxes paid, Premiums paid, Checks and other cash items, Bills of other banks, Fractional paper currency, nickles and pennies, Specie, Legal tender notes, Redemption fund with U. S. treasurer. Total: \$630,361.43.

Table with columns for LIABILITIES. Liabilities include Capital stock paid in, Surplus fund, Undivided profits, National bank notes outstanding, Individual deposits subject to check, Demand certificates of deposit, Cashier's checks outstanding, Due to other National banks. Total: \$630,361.43.

TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO, County of San Miguel. I, Jefferson Reynolds, president of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. JEFFERSON REYNOLDS, President. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of March, 1889. ALFRED B. SMITH, Notary Public. Correct—Attest: Wm. A. Vincent, N. S. Belden, J. H. Wain, Directors.

Go to Gore's Fire Proof Hotel (European Plan) 266 to 274 South Clark St., Chicago. Rooms \$1 per day and upwards. Electric Light and Steam Heat in every room.

SADDLE HORSES. H. M. Mundy & Bros., El Paso, Texas, can supply at possible prices choice Mexican Saddle Ponies on short notice, delivered in El Paso in quantities to suit the purchasers. We make this business A SPECIALITY. Correspondence solicited. 50t4

PURE TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN. GRASS, FIELD, GARDEN & TREE SEEDS, FERTILIZERS, Etc. Send for Catalogue. Mailed free. 1436-1438 St. Louis Ave., Kansas City, Mo. SEEDS

Bless Your Souls! My brother James, who pay \$5 or \$10 for a seed catalogue, when you can receive one containing just as many and very probably more varieties and all new vegetables that are really valuable, for just NOTHING! It may have less paint about the covers, but great Scott! we are not after paint, but good, fresh and true to name, such as will make with a master's hand its own picture all over our farmer and gardener's seed am not afraid to WARRANT on the cover of my catalogue. Come, my fellow farmers, and join the thousands, who for thirty years have been users of my seed; why, we were a goodly company and having pleasant times together before the great majority of the present race of seedmen (bless the boys!) had left their nurse's arms! Send for a catalogue. JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

THE DUCKER PORTABLE HOUSES. Combine all the comforts and advantages of a permanent building with the qualities of simplicity, stability, lightness, ease of transportation, quickness of erection, and facility for cleaning. Equal to any building for Contractors' Uses, for Sheep and Cattle Ranches, Mining Camps and for Surveyors and Prospector's. In suitable for seaside and Summer Resorts, and in all localities where material and skilled labor are scarce, and where it is sometimes desirable to change location. These buildings can be especially constructed for Hunting and Fishing Camps, Milling, and other uses. They are built in sections and are put up without the use of cranes, hoists or any other appliances whatever. Two men can put up the building on ordinary ground in 2 hours time with one skilled labor. Price, \$250 to \$750. Thoroughly reliable and substantial business men only may communicate with this Company relative to acting as its representative. Address: DUCKER PORTABLE HOUSE COMPANY, 22 Nassau St., New York.

SHEEP

Items Referring to Mutton, Wool and Kindred Subjects.

The practice of scouring and sorting wools should be indulged in more generally by our wool growers.

Almost twice as much foreign wool has been received in Boston since January 1 as in the same time last year.

Of the \$56,263,493 worth of agricultural products exported from the Argentine Republic in 1887 wool amounted to \$32,749,315.

Between five and ten per cent. of the wool grown in the Argentine Republic finds its way to the United States. France takes nearly three-fourths of the whole clip, though Belgium formerly held the lead.

It is the opinion of Albuquerque wool dealers, that the spring wool clip will fall 25 per cent. below that of last season. Their opinion is based upon the report that a number of sheep have perished during the severe winter months.

The wool market at Boston this week has been running weak and values are beginning to show a decline in buyers' favor. Supplies, however, remain small, and it is not believed that prices will change very much until the receipt of the new clip.

The London sales closed on Tuesday of last week. Merinos shrinking 50 per cent, sold at 29c. and to avoid paying the United States 12c duty wool selling above this was taken by European buyers. The sales on an average showed a slight advance over the preceding series. The next series will open April 2.

One of the lamentable drawbacks to the business of growing wool in Argentine Republic, which is the great and most important business of the country—is the disgraceful condition of the flocks. So little care is taken of them, so little money is expended in protecting them from the weather, that it is not the exception to see a bunch of sheep which is not suffering from foot-rot or scab, or both. In some portions of the "camp" it is no unusual thing for whole flocks to be afflicted with diseased feet, and sometimes so badly as to be scarcely able to drag themselves along on their knees. No effort is made to prevent or cure this, as it does not directly interfere with the growth of the wool; but, as a matter of self-interest, the *estancieros* are generally solicitous to cure the scab, and the market is overrun with specifics for this purpose. But scab is a disease which is so readily propagated from flock to flock, feeding at different times over the same pasturage, that one careless sheep farmer has it in his power to spread the disease through the whole neighborhood. Until a law is passed which requires that scabby sheep shall be isolated and killed if permitted to run at large, there is not much hope for improvement in the condition of the Argentine flocks. The wool shipments for several years have shown but little change in their figures. With all the assurances which have been given out to the world in regard to the increase in the number of sheep in the Argentine Republic during the last few years, the wool clip is about the same as it was eight years ago. And if it be true, as it is now officially computed, that there are 100,000,000 of sheep in the country, it will be further seen, from the amount of shipments, that the average yield is only a little more than 2 pounds to the sheep. And this wool in the dirt—two-thirds of it being dirt and one-third of it being wool. In other words, taking the shipment of 1887 as the average annual product of the country, it is about 75,000,000 pounds of washed wool.

The shipments to the United States were exclusively of the long carpet wools from Jurdoba, it being the only class that it is possible to send to our market, under our tariff law, at a profit. Our tariff, so far as the clothing and finer qualities are concerned, is prohibitive. While those from Australia come in, those from the Argentine Republic, owing to the greater amount of grease and dirt which they contain, are quite excluded, our tariff law making no allowance or reduction whatever for such excess.

Go to Gore's Fire Proof Hotel (European Plan) 266 to 274 South Clark St., Chicago. Rooms \$1. per day and upwards. Electric Light and Steam Heat in every room.

J. C. Leary on the Cattle Business.

Mr. J. C. Leary, live stock agent of the Denver, Texas and Fort Worth railway, was recently held up by a Denver paper and gave a good resume of the south-western situation in cattle raising. He said:

"Dealers from the north are buying more freely. One of the reasons for this is that they see a better profit than they did when they bought indiscriminately. They use better discretion since the range is full. Four or five years ago they would buy anything if only it was a cow or cow like, and take it up north. Therefore they got a great many cattle not calculated to go through their winter. The ranges were filled up and running over. A great many cattle died. Then again, they used to drive their cattle. Last year I suppose the Fort Worth moved 75 per cent. of the cattle taken north by rail, which was by far the largest amount moved in any way.

"The cattle get up north in good condition. They are not foot-sore and tired out, and it is not necessary to feed them a month to have them recover from the effects of the march. They arrive there in July, in the middle of summer, and of course get plenty of grass and water, and get acquainted with the range before winter sets in, and they are in better shape to stand the winter. This year there has been very little hard weather. I have private advices and I know that people are going into Texas and are buying who would not unless the conditions north were favorable. I estimated, and I have good reasons for my estimates, that more than twice as many cattle went north last year than the year before, and the number of cattle drivers was comparatively small.

"The business of New Mexico and southern Colorado has suffered more than in any other section this year, and yet they are in very good condition. They have had heavy snows, which of course means good grass next spring. The cattle have had no trouble on the ranges so far, as there have been no aleet storms or bitter winds which do the work with the cattle. I think the prospects are very good for Colorado and New Mexico for the season, because I see so many indications of a better market and of a good condition of things on the ranges."

"I think the live stock business is in better shape than it has been for the last five or six years. In fact, I think it is in better shape than at any time I have known. You see, the obligations that rested on the men engaged in the business have been transferred to the shoulders of others who are better capacitated to carry them. There were a great many who were compelled to make sacrifices. The consequence is the remaining men feel easier and stronger, and if they have an opportunity they can get out. The result of the whole move is that prices are stiffer as a whole, though Denver does not feel it yet. There have been a great many transfers made recently at fair prices, which were very much better than those of last year. The demand also is greater, and the desire to buy is greater."

Concerning Arizona Grants.

Commissioner Stockslager, of the general land office, has rendered an important decision in the Tumacacori and Calabazas private land claims in Arizona. He holds that there is no authority for the reservation of 52,000 acres of land included within the "preliminary survey" of said claim for two reasons. First, that the land being within the "Gadsen purchase" of 1853 is not operated upon by the act of July 22, 1853, nor by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo of 1848. Second, that the preliminary survey of a private claim does not of itself operate as the withdrawal of surveyed lands from settlement and entry even in cases covered by the said act of 1853, the legal withdrawal being only of lands actually claimed or which shall be legally claimed. Under this holding nearly 3,000,000 acres of land in New Mexico and Arizona are in a state of unlawful reservation from settlement, by reason of successive surveys, made for the benefit of grant claimants. Irrespective of the question as to validity of the claims themselves, nearly all the private claims in Arizona are within the Gadsen purchase.

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, Sealsburgh, 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. ††

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles, \$6.

THE Springer Oklahoma bill was defeated in the senate as the STOCK GROWER predicted it would be. This is good news to the cattle interests of the country. The cattlemen were in no condition to stand the hardships that would come to their business by the carrying out of the provisions of the Oklahoma bill. The grazing of the Indian Territory is now a necessary adjunct to cattle raising in the southwest in particular. Had the cattlemen been obliged to vacate the territory preemptorily with their holdings, as was the case three years ago, dire disaster would have come to the industry. Happily this disaster has been averted and no interference can now come to the operations of the cattlemen already occupying the country there until such time as they can prepare for a change. It is quite safe to assume, however, that the settlers will move in on the land of that entire country and that most of the grazing will have to be given over to their uses in a short time.

Notice for Publication.

[Preemption No. 2184.]

LAND OFFICE AT SANTA FE, N. M., February 14, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the probate clerk of San Miguel county, at Las Vegas, N. M., on April 3, 1889, viz: Lancel P. Tracy for the SW 1/4 of Sec. 11 Twp. 6 N., R. 34 E. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Pope Hixon, Ephraim Hixon, Jose Jesus Berreyes, Juan Chavez y Sopres, all of Puerto de Luna, N. M. JAMES H. WALKER, Register.

Notice of Publication.
No. 2348.

B. F. Forsythe vs. Rebecca Hirsch and Emil Hirsch. In the District Court, County of San Miguel.

The said defendants Rebecca Hirsch and Emil Hirsch are hereby notified that a suit in attachment has been commenced against you in the District Court for the County of San Miguel, Territory of New Mexico, by said B. F. Forsythe, plaintiff, to recover the sum of five hundred dollars alleged to be due from the defendants to plaintiff and said plaintiff has attached all the right, title and interest of defendants in the "Las Vegas Grant" and their improvements upon certain lands thereon. That unless you enter your appearance in said suit on or before the first day of the next term of said court, commencing on the 15th day of April, 1889, decree pro confesso therein will be rendered against you.

Notice of Publication.
No. 2350.

John Macleod vs. Mary Macleod. Chancery Divorce. In the District Court, County of San Miguel.

The said defendant Mary Macleod is hereby notified that a suit in Chancery has been commenced against her in the District Court for the County of San Miguel, Territory of New Mexico, by said John Macleod to obtain a divorce from the defendant on the ground of abandonment. Plaintiff asks for absolute divorce and for general relief. That unless she enter her appearance in said suit on or before the first day of the next April term of said court, commencing on the 15th day of April, A. D. 1889, decree pro confesso therein will be rendered against you.

Lee & Fort, Solicitors for Complainant. 5224

Andrew F. Spillman vs. Barney Warner and Adolph Teitlebaum. In the District Court, County of San Miguel.

The said defendants, Barney Warner and Adolph Teitlebaum, are hereby notified that a suit in Chancery has been commenced against you in the District Court for the County of San Miguel, Territory of New Mexico, by said Andrew F. Spillman to foreclose and enforce the collection of a certain claim secured by a mechanics' lien against lot No. 1, in block No. 1, of the Las Vegas Town Company, New Mexico, and for such other and further relief as may seem proper. That unless you enter your appearance in said suit on or before the first day of the next April term of said Court, commencing on the 15th day of April, 1889, decree pro confesso therein will be rendered against you. 5224 W. B. BUNKER, Clerk.

Notice of Publication.
No. 2347.

James H. Ward vs. Rebecca Hirsch and Emil Hirsch. In the District Court, County of San Miguel.

The said defendants, Rebecca Hirsch and Emil Hirsch, are hereby notified that a suit in attachment has been commenced against you in the District Court, for the County of San Miguel, Territory of New Mexico, by James H. Ward, plaintiff, to recover the sum of one hundred and sixty dollars alleged to be due from the defendants to plaintiff and said plaintiff has attached all right, title and interest of defendants in the Las Vegas Grant and all the right, title and interest of the defendants in and to that certain tract of land described as follows, to-wit: Bounded on the north by the lands of Ward and Hoeselien, on the south by the public unoccupied land, on the west by the line of the A. T. & S. F. R. R., and as more fully appears on a plat of said land filed in the office of the Recorder for San Miguel County, New Mexico, together with all improvements upon the said lands, and that unless you enter your appearance in said suit on or before the first day of the next term of Court, commencing on the 15th day of April, 1889, judgment by default therein will be rendered against you.

Notice for Publication.

[Preemption No. 2141.]

LAND OFFICE AT SANTA FE, N. M., February 14, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the probate clerk of San Miguel county, at Las Vegas, N. M., on April 3, 1889, viz: Ephraim Hixon for the SW 1/4 NE 1/4 SE 1/4 NW 1/4 and NE 1/4 SW 1/4 Sec. 3 Twp. 6 N. R. 34 E. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Frederick Gerhardt, Alfred Smith, Pope Hixon, L. F. Tracy, all of Puerto de Luna, New Mexico. JAMES H. WALKER, Register.

Notice for Publication.

[Homestead Entry No. 2,890.]

LAND OFFICE AT SANTA FE, N. M., February 13, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Probate Judge of San Miguel county or in his absence before the Probate Clerk at Las Vegas, N. M., on April 3, 1889, viz: Domingo Hays for the NW 1/4 SW 1/4 Sec. 17 Twp. 13 N. R. 17 E. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Tomas Montano, Juan Montoya, M. Hays, Cruz Hays, all of Las Vegas, N. M. JAMES H. WALKER, Register.

Go to Gore's Fire Proof Hotel (European Plan) 266 to 274 South Clark St., Chicago. Rooms \$1. per day and upwards. Electric Light and Steam Heat in every room.

HOME CORNER.

A Batch of Interesting Items for Our Lady Readers.

RECIPES.

EGG OMELETTE.

One pint rich sweet cream, three table-spoonfuls flour, three eggs well beaten, half tablespoonful salt and pepper. Stir flour and milk smooth, add the eggs. Melt a large spoonful butter in a baking pan, pour in, and bake twenty minutes.

FORK CAKE.

One pound salt pork, chopped fine; let it boil two minutes in half a pint of water; one cup molasses, two cups sugar, three eggs, two teaspoonfuls soda, cinnamon, cloves, nutmeg, one pound raisins chopped fine, flour to make a stiff batter. This makes three loaves.

CREAM COOKIES.

One cup sour cream, one cup sugar, one teaspoonful soda and one of cream tartar, with a teaspoonful lemon juice, a very little grated nutmeg, and two table-spoonfuls caraway seed. Mix lightly and roll out as soft as possible, using just flour enough to keep them from sticking to the board.

BREAD PUDDING.

Quart sweet milk, quart bread crumbs, four eggs, four table-spoonfuls sugar; soak bread till soft in half the milk, mash fine, add the rest of the milk, the beaten eggs, sugar, and a teaspoonful of raisins. Bake one hour, serve warm with a warm sauce, maple sugar, hard sauce, or with sweetened or whipped cream.

FRUIT CAKE.

One pound of butter, one pound of flour and about a teacup over, two pounds raisins, two pounds currants, one pound of sugar and one cupful over, ten eggs. Season with cinnamon and nutmeg. Wash the currants and lay them on a cloth to dry; cut and stone the raisins; put buttered paper in the tin; bake in a moderate oven three hours.

APPLE SNOW.

Three eggs, one pint each milk and apple sauce, not sweetened, and one cupful pulverized sugar. Make a boiled custard of the milk, yolks of eggs and sugar to sweeten, with salt and flavoring. Beat the whites of the eggs to a very stiff froth, and beat in the sugar and sauce little by little. Serve the custard as a sauce. This is very nice.

Bulls in Demand.

Breeders generally report a better inquiry for young bulls than has been experienced for over a year past; not a high price to be sure, but the movement is sufficiently general to afford encouragement that the worst of the depression in the pedigreed-cattle trade is past. One might think from appearances that the whole agricultural population were embarking in the "horse business," but until Americans are educated up to the point of calling for Percheron porterhouse, Shire roasts, or canned Clydesdale to be served with their daily bread, we imagine some one will have to feed a few steers. It may be all well enough for farmers to make radical changes at times in their business such as buying a pure-bred bull at present prices instead of staying with "scrubs"—but we should say there were wiser moves to make, on general principles, than to scramble out of cattle at any sacrifice during a period of low prices to embark in some other branch of stock-growing undergoing a "boom."—Breeder's Gazette.

Better Unload.

For the past three years there has been but a limited demand in the north for southern steers. Every buyer who got this class of steers in 1885-6 has lost from five to ten dollars a head on the entire purchase. As a result, northern buyers are shy, and in their efforts to again stock up their ranges will base calculations upon present prices of the beef in the markets. Wyoming and Montana has room for a hundred thousand two-year old steers

and the money is available with which to pay for them. But prices must correspond to beef values.

Texas, Arizona and portions of New Mexico are specially favored as breeding grounds and young steers can be produced at a low price and still give a reasonable margin of profit. In these regions there is more money made when the cow drops a calf than at any other point on the line of the cattle business, provided, always, that there is sale for the young animal.

The absence of the northern demand for the past three years has made hard times for southern breeders, and the first reopening of this channel should be hailed with joy and duty encouraged. Southern ranchmen had better sell at a low price, clean up their surplus, get the cash and pay their debts than to hold on for higher figures, disgust buyers and have their steer crop left on their hands. By unloading the two room will be made for the calves that are coming on and the business again be placed on a living basis. Should northern ranchmen buy cheap this year and make a little money, they will be stimulated to invest another year and prices will naturally stiffen. But concessions must be made to buyers if the season's trade is to assume the proportions which the natural conditions seem to justify. Clean up your herds, get the cash, stop interest and be independent rather than hold on for higher prices and give all the growth to money lenders.—Cheyenne Journal.

Evergreen Millet.

The experience of some with evergreen millet has been quite favorable, but there are others who pronounce it of no value.

A correspondent of the Pacific Rural Press writes of it as follows: Having seen in your issue of Jan. 19th inst. something about Johnson grass, or evergreen millet, I am led for the possible benefit of the writer of the article in question to give a little of my experience with that "valuable grass."

Having some six years since seen in an inclosure of a friend of mine something in a manner resembling bamboo, or a very tall, dark, rich-colored, fine-leaved corn, I asked what it was, and was answered that it was evergreen millet, a forage plant of great value, and flourishing abundantly where no other known plant will grow and without cultivation or irrigation, needing neither even in dry and barren soils, filling the soil with succulent, nourishing roots, and yielding from five to ten tons of a fine, rich quality of hay.

So my friend having thoroughly enthused me, and having the proof of his statements before me in the luxuriant growth of the millet before us, I resolved to try it for myself. Learning from him where I could get seed, or rather roots (for the seeds were not always reliable and the roots were), I sent, and at a cost of about forty cents per pound procured twenty-five pounds of roots, which I planted according to directions, and as they did not grow as fast as I thought they ought, I tried irrigation and cultivation, and found that this stimulated growth, and so, for the first season, I raised a fair crop. Where I tended it best and watered it most it grew some six feet in height, but I could only raise one crop of that style; all succeeding growth was stunted and growing along the ground. It was almost impossible to harvest, and not amounting to anything in quantity, although stock eat it readily.

Go to Gore's Fire Proof Hotel (European Plan) 266 to 274 South Clark St., Chicago. Rooms \$1. per day and upwards. Electric Light and Steam Heat in every room.

Cattle Feeding in Texas.

L. P. Forbis, a cattle raiser and feeder, of Johnson county, was in the city yesterday. He is not feeding this season. Last fall he made a trip to Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska and ascertained that they had a world of cheap corn up there which they were going to feed to Durham cattle, and with this information it was plain to him that there would be no money in feeding in Texas, and he accordingly kept out of the business. He thinks that the only way to make any money out of Texas feeders this season

will be to feed them up pretty well and put them on good grass until the last week in May or the first week in June. This will put them in ahead of grass cattle, and it will be a little later than northern feeders will want to feed. This, he thinks, is the only showing for Texas feeders to make any money. He says what is wanted in Texas is a better quality of cattle, Texas, with her scrubs, can never hope to compete with northern men with their high grade of Durhams and Herefords, for one bushel of corn fed to the latter will make more flesh than two bushels fed to a Texas scrub; and feeding is largely a matter of corn after all. Mr. Forbis is practicing what he preaches. He has 300 head of steers, none lower than a half-grade Durham, which he will feed next winter. In the spring he will put them in a 2200-acre pasture all to themselves. Continuing them on this pasture next winter he will feed them on sorghum and sheafots. It will not be his intention to fatten them, but to have them in the same condition April 1 that they were in Nov. 1. He will put them on the market about June 1. He expects to make some money out of them.

Mr. Forbis thinks it would pay the cattlemen of Texas to start one or more refrigerators in the state. But the trouble is that those who are willing to start them have not the money, and those who have the wherewithal can find more profitable investment for it. They want 2 per cent. a month on every silver dollar they have. He says this is what makes manufacturers so slow about springing up in Texas. If there were a law making a rate of 6 per cent per annum the limit, it would do more toward building up the manufacturing interests of Texas than anything else.

In conclusion Mr. Forbis said the winter had been a tough one on cattle in pens, the present wet spell being in line with what has preceded.—Dallas News.

Notice to Printers.

We offer for sale the following material CHEAP FOR CASH.

- 1 Paragon Paper Cutter 22 inch, new.
- 1 case Wood Furniture, Cherry, 10 to 60 cts.
- 300 lbs. Burgeois Roman, 15 cents lb.
- 40 fonts Display Type \$1. to \$3.
- 100 Fonts Job Type at \$1. and \$2.
- Cases with Type, 50 cts. each.

Trees! Trees!

I offer a choice assortment of FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES for Spring Planting. Also Root Grafts and Dormant Buds. New Catalogue Free. F. S. PHOENIX & CO., MURKERTEN, BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

MEXICO.



Hereford & 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 fringe both right.

Additional brands. EP and Y

PROPOSALS FOR HORSES FOR CAVALRY SERVICE.—Headquarters Department of Arizona, Office Chief Quartermaster, Los Angeles, Cal., February 18, 1888.—Sealed proposals, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a. m., Wednesday, March 20, 1888, and opened immediately thereafter in the presence of bidders, for the furnishing and delivering, as soon as practicable, at Los Angeles, Cal., or Fort Union or Wingate, N. M., of all or any part of sixty horses required for Cavalry service: the government reserving the right to reject the whole or any part of any bid received. Proposals for deliveries of the horses at points other than those named, will be entertained. Preference given to articles of domestic production, conditions of price and quality being equal, and such preference given to articles of American production produced on the Pacific Coast to the extent of the consumption required by the public service there. Specifications, general instructions to bidders and blank forms of proposal will be furnished on application to this office; to the Assistant Quartermaster, Santa Fe, N. M.; or to the Depot Quartermaster, St. Louis, Mo.; or to the Depot Quartermaster, U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster. 5044.

CATTLE WANTED and FOR SALE.



WANTED—FIVE THOUSAND and two-year-old steers, delivered in Wyoming, during May or June next. Address with lowest cash price and full particulars as to class of cattle, where bred, present range, etc., Geo. W. Baxter, Cheyenne Wyoming. 4974

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

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

CLYDESDALE HORSES AND STEERS. I have for sale at Trinidad, Colorado, 1000 head of young Clydesdale horses. About twenty pairs are broken, the remainder unbroken. One yearling stallion in the lot weighs 1230 lbs. Will be sold at private sale. Also 6000 head of one-half bred Hereford yearling and two-year-old steers, New Mexico raised. D. L. TAYLOR. 5044

TO TRADE FOR LIVE STOCK.

Corn and grass farms in Lyon county, Kansas, and city and suburban properties in Emporia, Kansas, for cattle. Inquire at Plaza Hotel, Las Vegas, N. M. DAVID TAYLOR. 4973

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. 4975

When answering advertisements always state that you saw such advertisement in the Stock Grower.

LIGHTNING HAY KNIFE
(Registered Trade-Mark)
WE LEAD!
Would-be imitations try to follow. Show all imitations or so-called "Lightning Knives" to the "Best Knife" and we will give you a registered label, and let our three million stamped on the blade.
BEST KNIFE HAY OR STRAW
In every shape of knife, from \$1.00 to \$5.00. The blades of the "Lightning" are made of the finest material and are of the most perfect shape and of the most perfect temper. They are made by the best workmen in the world. The blades are stamped on the blade.
The MURAM BOLT CO. East Winton, Me.

Go to Gore's Fire Proof Hotel (European Plan) 266 to 274 South Clark St., Chicago. Rooms \$1 per day and upwards. Electric Light and Steam Heat in every room.

THE GLORY OF MAN STRENGTH VITALITY!



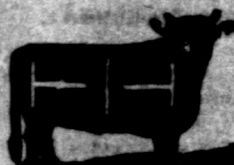
KNOW THYSELF. THE SCIENCE OF LIFE. A Scientific and Standard Popular Medical Treatise on the Errors of Youth, Premature Decline, Nervous and Physical Debility, Impurities of the Blood.

EXHAUSTED VITALITY UNTOLD MISERIES

Resulting from Folly, Vice, Ignorance, Excesses or Overexertion, Enervating and sapping the victim for Work, Business, the Married or Social Relations. Avoid unskillful pretensions. Praise this great work. It contains 400 pages, royal 8vo. Beautiful binding, embossed, full gilt. Price, only \$1.00 by mail, post-paid, concealed in plain wrapper. Illustrative Prospectus Free, if you apply now. The distinguished author, Wm. E. Feltz, M. D., received the GOLD AND JEWELLED MEDAL from the National Medical Association, for the PRIZE ESSAY on NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY. Dr. Feltz and a corps of Assistant Physicians may be consulted, confidentially, by mail or in person at the office of THE FEAULTON MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 212 Broadway St., Boston, Mass., to whom all orders for books or letters for advice should be directed as above.

COLFAX COUNTY.


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




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



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



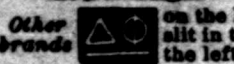
Range, Rincon and Arroyo de Los Alamos.
Ear marks, crop right, underloope left.
Horse brand, same as cattle, on left shoulder.




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




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

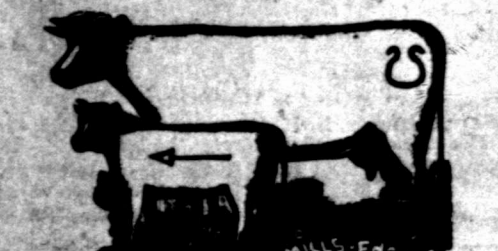


Western Land and Cattle Company.
(Limited.)
JAS. A. FORNBS, Gen. Mgr.
13 Delaware block, cor. of Seventh and Delaware Sts. Kansas City, Mo.
Range, Cimarron river.
P. O.: Madison, Colfax county, New Mexico.
Ear marks, grab the right ear.

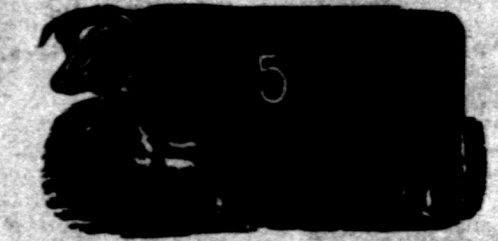


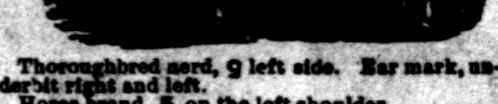
Other prominent brands:

all on the right side, and **VI** right or left **VI** on the left shoulder thigh. **VI** on the right thigh.

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


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

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




Trujillo Ranch Company.
OF LAS VEGAS.
Office of Browns & Mansaneros.
C. W. BROWN, Manager.
P. O.: Endee, San Miguel county, N. M. Range, on Trujillo creek, in Oldham county, Texas; and San Miguel county, New Mexico.
Additional Brands:

All increase branded as in above cut.
Horse brand, same as cut on the left shoulder.
Some horses have Star **C** on the left.

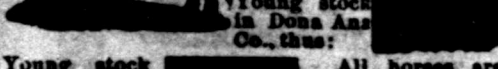
ARIZONA.
Jas. C. Henderson.
P. O.: Navajo Springs, Arizona.
Range: Sweetwater, N. M.
Horse brand, same as cut, both on right side.



DONA ANA COUNTY.

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




Lynch Bros.
P. O.: Colorado, N. M. Range, La Loma Pardo, Sierra Co.; Las Uvas and Saucedo Springs, Dona Ana Co. Additional brands:
Young stock in Dona Ana Co., thus: 

Young stock in Sierra Co. thus:  All horses are branded **LB** on the left side.


Additional brands: **NO** right side, **W** right hip, **X** right hip or hip, **VO** on right side or hip, **W** on right hip. Some horses are branded **VO**

Sacramento Cattle Co.
P. O.: El Paso, Texas. Range, Sacramento Ranch, Sacramento mountains, Dona Ana county, New Mexico.

Also cattle branded  left side of neck.
Also horses branded **HS** or **H** on left shoulder. Ear marks, crop right, swallowfork left. Old stock has **H** on left shoulder. Horses branded **H** on left thigh.

San Andreas Ranch.

J. H. WILDY.


P. O.: Las Cruces, N. M. Range, east side San Andreas mountains from Ash to Mimbriillo canons, inclusive.
Horse brand, same on right shoulder.
Additional Brands:

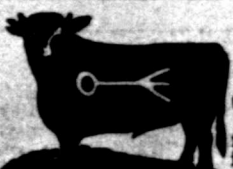

L on left shoulder, side and thigh and **J** on right hip.
F on left shoulder, side and thigh and **J** on right hip.
Ear marks, figure 7 underbit in each ear. Underloope and upperbit in each ear. Crop left.
Only figure 7 underbit mark and brand as in cut kept up.

BERNALILLO COUNTY.


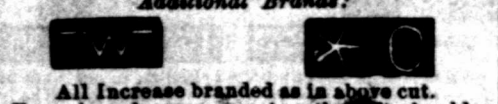
Mariano Ferea.
P. O. Bernalillo, N. M.
Range, La Jara.
Ear marks, swallow-fork left.



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



SAN MIGUEL COUNTY.


Trujillo Ranch Company.
OF LAS VEGAS.
Office of Browns & Mansaneros.
C. W. BROWN, Manager.
P. O.: Endee, San Miguel county, N. M. Range, on Trujillo creek, in Oldham county, Texas; and San Miguel county, New Mexico.
Additional Brands:



All increase branded as in above cut.
Horse brand, same as cut on the left shoulder.
Some horses have Star **C** on the left.

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



SAN MIGUEL COUNTY.


Fort Sumner Land and Cattle Co.
DAN. L. TAYLOR, President and Manager, Fort Sumner, New Mexico.
Range, Fort Sumner, N. M. P. O.: Fort Sumner.
Ear marks, crop the left.
Additional brands—All kept up.



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

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



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


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



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


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



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


Ilfeld & Letcher.
Postoffice, Las Vegas, N. M.
Range, Alamosas.
Also Chas. Ilfeld, **FE**

Horse brand, same as cattle.


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


Colkins Cattle Company.
O. L. HOGGREN, Manager, Las Vegas.
E. J. WILCOX, Range Supr., Fort Sumner.
Range, Pecos river, near Fort Sumner.
Ear marks on increase, crop off left.
Other brands:
OLM on the left shoulder, side and hip.
I on the left side. **C** on side, **IL** on hip.
Horse brand, **IXI** on the left hip.


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



NEW MEXICO.

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


RIO ARRIBA COUNTY.


Chama Cattle Company.
DANWEST H. SURR, Manager.
Postoffice, box 182, Santa Fe, N. M.
Range, Canon de Chama grant.
Horse brand, same as cattle only smaller.
Ear marks: Hole cut out of ear shaped  with point of triangle toward the end of ear.

VALENCIA COUNTY.

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

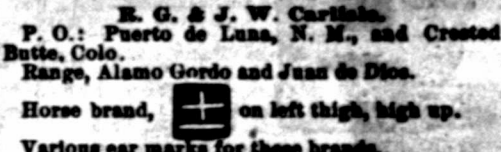
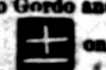
SAN MIGUEL COUNTY.


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

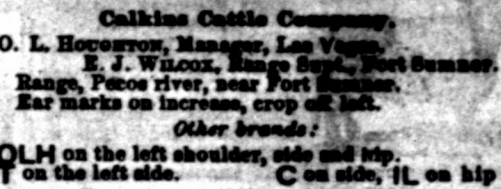

San Dean.
CARL ROBERTS, Foreman.
Ranch P. O.: Fort Sumner. Address, 505 East 9th st., Kansas City, and Trinidad, Colo. Range, Pecos river, at Fort Sumner.
Additional Brands:
Cattle in **DG** brand have also following brands: Some **D** on left hip and left jaw; a few branded **D** on left hip, side and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


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


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


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


Colkins Cattle Company.
O. L. HOGGREN, Manager, Las Vegas.
E. J. WILCOX, Range Supr., Fort Sumner.
Range, Pecos river, near Fort Sumner.
Ear marks on increase, crop off left.
Other brands:
OLM on the left shoulder, side and hip.
I on the left side. **C** on side, **IL** on hip.
Horse brand, **IXI** on the left hip.


Colkins Cattle Company.
O. L. HOGGREN, Manager, Las Vegas.
E. J. WILCOX, Range Supr., Fort Sumner.
Range, Pecos river, near Fort Sumner.
Ear marks on increase, crop off left.
Other brands:
OLM on the left shoulder, side and hip.
I on the left side. **C** on side, **IL** on hip.
Horse brand, **IXI** on the left hip.

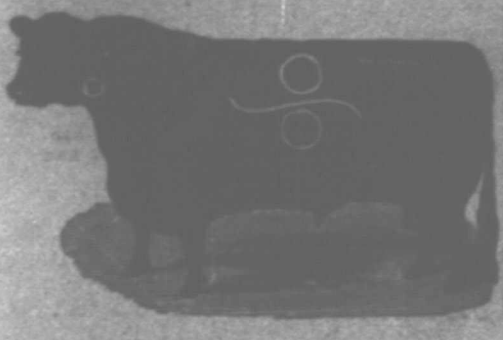

Governor C. H. Moore.
P. O.: Puerto de Luna, Range, Upper Yaso.
Various ear marks.
Horses branded same on shoulder.

SOCORRO COUNTY.




Bell & Taylor.
 P. O.: Socorro, N. M.
 Range, Ocuras 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 Ten-
 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 own 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. FERNIS, Manager.
 P. O.: Fairview, N. M.
 Range, on head of Gila,
 Socorro county, N. M.
DD left side.
 Ear mark, crop the right.
 Horses branded  on left hip.



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

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



NORTHWEST TEXAS.



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

SIERRA COUNTY.


Henry G. Tousseint.
 P. O.: Lava. Range,
 near Eagle, Sierra county,
 N. M.
 Horse brand,  left hip.
 Vest brand on horses
 under original brand.



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



C. Hearn.
 P. O.: Fairview, N. M.
 Range, Pauvrecita 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 thigh.




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



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






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



Grayson & Company.
 P. O.: Los Palomas, 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:
 on left hip.  left hip. Some
 have same on
 side
WO left side. **22** right hip.
22 right hip.  on the same animal.
22 right thigh.

A. HANCASTLE. C. MITFORD. O. BIERLEY.
Hardcastle, Mitford & Co.
ADobe RANCH.
 Range, on headwaters of
 the Upper Gila, Sierra Co.
 P. O.: Grafton, N. M. Ear
 mark, underslope left,
 swallowfork right.
 Horse brand, **HM** (con-
 nected) on left hip or
 shoulder. Also **2** on left hip



GRANT COUNTY.

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

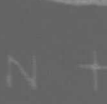



Missouri-Florida Cattle Co.
JOHN J. YEATER, Pres., Sedalia, Mo.
JOHN M. WEIDENYER, Sec. and Treas., Clinton, Mo.
**JOHN T. SHY, Superin-
 tendent, Deming, N. M.**
 P. O.: Deming, N. M.
 Range, east side Florida
 mountains.
 Horse brand, same as
 cattle on left hip.



I CURE FITS!
 When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them
 for a time and that have them return again. I mean a
 radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY,
 ST. VITUS or PARALYSIS BORN AGAIN a lifelong study. I
 present my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because
 others have failed it is no reason for not now receiving a
 cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle
 of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.
W. G. RAY, M. D., 155 Pearl St. New York.

DETROIT AND RIO GRANDE LIVE STOCK CO.

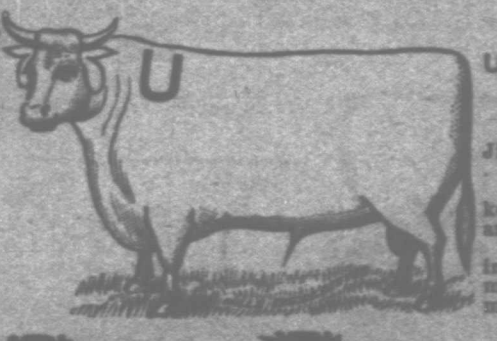
PHILLIP MOTHERSILL, General Manager
 P. O.: Eagle, N. M.
 Range, Jornada del Muerto, Caballo and Sa
 Andreas mountains.
 Ear marks, crop and split left.
 Horse brand  or **JJ** left hip.










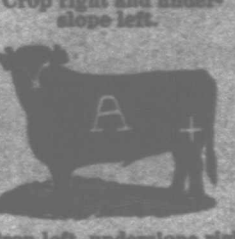




LINCOLN COUNTY.






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


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



			
Underslope each ear.	Overlope 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 Ruidoso.
 Ear marks, underbit in each ear.
 Horse brand, **V** on the left shoulder.
Additional Brands:
 on right side, un-
 derbit both ears.  on left side,
 or either side.
 on either hip.  on the left side.
 on left shoulder, side and hip. Mar-
 ked, crop right and underslope left.

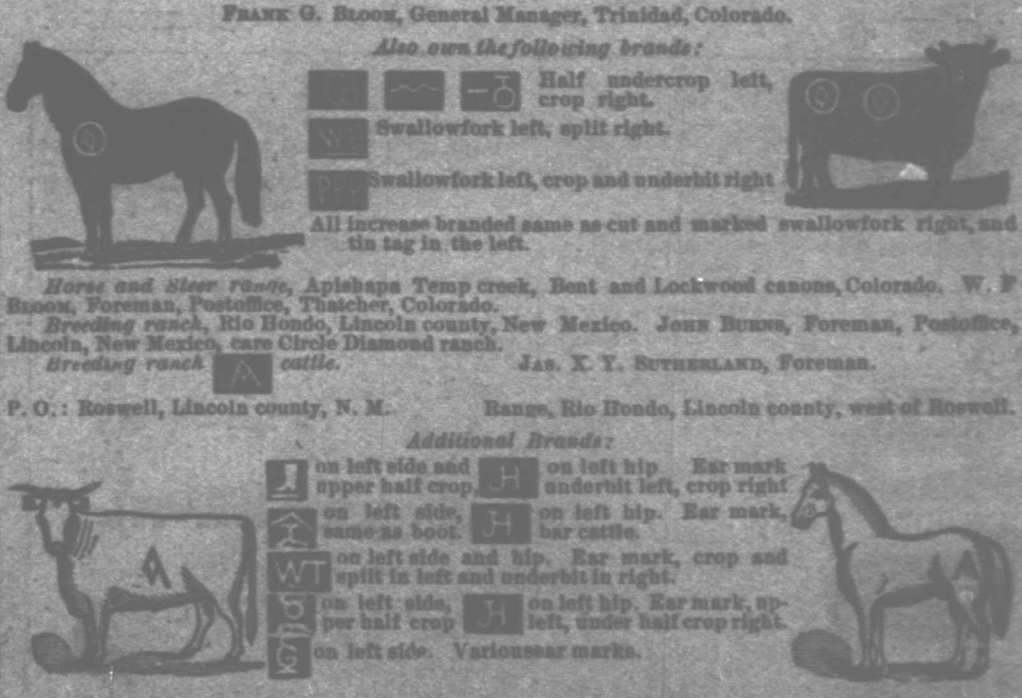


COLORADO AND NEW MEXICO.

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
 tin tag in the left.
 Horse and Steer range, Apishaps 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
 upper half crop  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  left, under half crop right
 on left side. Various ear marks.



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

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

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

The First National Bank

The First National Bank

The First National Bank

LAS VEGAS, N. M.

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.

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DEAL IN

Clothing,

HATS,
CAPS,

FURNISHING
GOODS,

BOOTS,
SHOES.

Clothing, Boots, Shoes and Shirts Made to Order.

Mail Orders Promptly Attended to.

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Anything You Want In

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, CARPETS, CURTAINS. FURNITURE, BUTTERICK Patterns, BOOTS, SHOES, CLOTHING,

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Call when in town.

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Bridge Street Meat Market.

DEALERS IN

Poultry and Meats

OF ALL KINDS.

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

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PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS.

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

LAS VEGAS, NEW MEXICO.

LAS VEGAS STEAM DYE WORKS.

CLOTHING OF ALL KINDS

CLEANED AND DYED

Ladies' and Gentlemen's

CLOTHING A SPECIALTY.

ADAMS & FALKSON,

Center St., East Las Vegas.

C. A. RATHBUN

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LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

Boots and Shoes to Order.

SOLE AGENT FOR M. D. WELLS & CO.

Stock Grower's Trade Solicited.

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Liquor Dealer

BRIDGE STREET,

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

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—AT—

WILLIAM MALBŒUF'S.

LAS VEGAS, NEW MEXICO.

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

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Correspondents for every department of this paper. We want letters from all parts of the southwest, on any subject of interest. Write for the Stock Grower.

Watrous Ranch Company.
(INCORPORATED.)



M. BRUNSWICK,
President,

F. A. MANKANAH,
Treasurer,

JOSEPH B. WATROUS,
Manager.

Office—East Las Vegas, N. M.

All cattle branded W on left hip.

See marks

Oldest Bank in New Mexico.

First National Bank

OF SANTA FE.

Wm. W. GIFFIN, Pres. R. J. FALK, Cashier
FRANK PERNA, Vice President.

J. S. ELSTON,

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BRUSHES AND GLASS.

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AND SADDLE HORSES.

CHARGES REASONABLE

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All orders by telegraph promptly answered.

We take great care to please owners who board

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Constantly on hand a number of well-broke cow

ponies in good condition, and ready for use. They

are offered for sale at reasonable prices.

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F. J. MARTIN

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