

Vol. III. N $\delta .38$.
LAS :VEGAS, NEW MEXICO, DECEMBER 4, 1886.


## PLUERO-PNEUMONIA

Protection for Range Cattle vs. the Commission Men's Interests.

## 

To The Stock Grower:
The following extract from a circular letter, issued under date of the 13 th instant by Irwin, Allen \& Company, live stock commission merchants, Kansas City Mo., explains itself
 of diseased cattle in Illinois. of the west, leads ns to believe that cattle kept
open pastures or on the western ranges are n
subject to the diseases of the East or Enrop
where they, are kept in close pastures or or barn
and in a diferent climate to that of the weat. Your readers will observe that Irwin sonal experience with cattle afflicted with pleuro-pneumonia, nor even to base thei opipion upon the results of scientific invest igations madeby intelligent and disinterest ed persons, whose herds have been strick en with the disease and who have lost many thousands of dollars in a vain effort to stay its ravages. That pleuro-pneumo
nia will destroy all of the cattle now upon the open range, if ever it gets a foothold here, is a fact as well established as that the Kansas City live stock commission merchants sell cattle at 50 cents per head They must imagine that the ranchmen one west have ears like unt them with sincerity in affecting lieve that cattle kept in open pastures or on the western runges are not subjeet to pleuro-pneumonia. Science has demon
strated the absurdity strated the absurdity of the statement tha
this dread disease only afflicts cattle "kep this dread disease only afflicts cattle "kept
in close pastures and barns." There is in close pastures and barns. west to pro mote or check the disease. Cattle fron one end of the open range country to th tact, those of one neighborhood mingling with those of another : therefore, although the disease does not fully develop for cattle are first affected with pleuro pneu monia, they are from the time of infection certain to communicate it to all cattle they come in contact with and thus the germs of the disease would unavoidably sprea over hundreds of square miles before any
competent authority could ascertain it competent authority could ascertain its character. The utter annihilatinn of the
cattle industry of the plains would inevit ably result.
To suppose that one out of every hund
red head of cattle on the plains, affected red head of cattle on the plains, affected with pleuro-pneumoniation than to assume that a herd of cattle in an enclusure, with an abundance of grass, would thrive, in the heat of summer, if watered once in every six weeks; but let us suppose that
pleuro-pneumonia might break out on the open range and that nine-tenths of the cat tle might survive, we would find the markets of the world immediately quar antined against us for an indetinite time and properly, too, for what guarantee could we glve in such a case that any part of the range country would be absolately
free from the disease, it being a well known fact that one locality here canno establish an effective quarantine against Enother, wh whe have such a horror of this disease, can do with certainty and at disease, can do

## In their circular letter of the. 13th in

 stant, irwin, Aldity of western ranchmen, in explain ing their recent circular which we com mented upon in a late issue of The Stoce Grower. They use the following lan guage:

## We will meet this new phase of the

 question squarely, by saying that Irwin, prices more than gratifying to us. Because them were pre-eminently satisfactory wrecommended the firm to all of our
friends, up to the time when it seemed plain to us, from their circulars, that the plains cattle industry was to be entirely subordinated to the selfish interests of stock yards onerators. So much for the
new issue which these gentlemen have in new issue which thes
jected into the affair.
jected into the affair.
We beg now to say, for the information f your readers, that we have private adhave withheld this letter-which advices we know to be thoroughly reliable, to the effect that pleuro-pneumonia existed in that city some days before its character condition of affairs, because of these facts is more serious than the newspapers have represented-it is deplorable at its best
and our correspondents advise the utmost care on the part oi all persons now pro posing to purchase bulls or other stock i the states, for, as they say, it will be im
possible for some months to ascertain definitely what section of the country th od prior to the discovery of the disease. Irwin, Allen \& Co. must know the abov facts. If they had the slightest regard fo the plaius cattle interests, which they af rect a desire to promote, they would either nothing about the subject. Silence would involve them in neither labor nor expense No exception has been taken to any circu cattlemen that they could safely marke their cattle, notwithstanding the report concerning pleuro-pneumonia, but we d
protest that no firm which has the slight est consideration for the welfare of rang attle interpsts will attempt to deceise a scourge like pleuro-pneumonia, or attempt investigations, which have assured all oo less malignant on the plains than among cattle "kept in close pastures o that Irwin, Allen \& Co., for the sordi consideration of 50 cents per head ond he can sell this season, would in olve the range cattle interests of the wes If the risk of being forever destroyed
If even one cow, with plearo-pneumonia the brought upon the open range may be written : and among your 4,00
subscribers, or all of your readers, say 20,000 more, there are none with bett acilities to confirm this fact than the It is only a question of time, nor will pleuropneumonia will be brought here anless, before it be too late, we bear in
mind-in the matter of contagious di eases-that plains cattlemen can place $n$ confidence whatever in the biased opinion
of live stock commission merchants, of live stock commission merchants
though they boast of an "experience of 25 years in the cattle trade of the west," for hile Irwin, Allen \& Co. might this yea for 35 c per $\mathrm{c} w \mathrm{t}$. more than we expected to eceive, yet their hearts are none the les not on the range.
Cameron Bros.
One or two train loads: of partially graded western Texas yearliny heifers, delivered at Albuquerque at $\$ 11.75$ per head
Brooks, Manager, Socorro, N. M.

## Weatern Men Pay the Bills

 That was an humble but honest confesion which Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, made a the convention in Cbicago. Mr. Wilson raised the question of flnances and said be bad learned the rangemen alone had paid the expenses of the committee on legisla
tion that had visited Washington. He was ready and willing to belp out in this matter and generously offered $\$ 100$ for the fund, but no one followed his exam ple. Then Mr. Wilson very hapily sug
gested that "eastern cattle owners had better leave the whole matter to those willing to pay the bills." There wa Considerable point in this remark after all willing to talk, the western men are al ways prepared to pay the bills. Still, even talking helps some matters. Con tant agitation of a legitimate question will finally get it before congress in such shape as will command attention.-Chey.
enne Journal.

Marquis de Mores at the Chicago Convention.
Gonllomen, I have been requested to ddress your meeting on the following subject: "Beef consumers and producers, and how they can be brought together to advantage."
To get a clear idea of the subject, let us first look into the business as it now tands; investigate each branch, find ou hat is wrong, and see how we can mend

We have three factors in the case production, distribution, consumption. If we look into production, we see the fol owing state of affairs: No title to the and and therefore no safe future and n possible improvements. Destruction o
the grasses by overstocking and fires crowding on the market in a short period he steer crop, and final slaughter
ago. How can this be changed
First, by securing a paying mar
he steer, and to do this, a steady ion of fat beef must be first obtained. This can only be done by feeding, as th grass seasnn at best lasts only from Aug
ust to Octuber. A two year old can be raised on the range cbeaper than any way
else, but cannot be with safety matured
there. This two-year old, put in a shed,
 heeded so far to make beef. We all knoy that on the range the steer from two If he can from three to four. Therefore.
I would say, raise the calf on the range, feed the two year-old so as to have ripe
beef all the year round in the minimum ime and not throw it in a block on th market.
Now we come to distribution. What do we see? The steer, lowking his best, thousand five hundred miles to New york, losing ten per cent of its weight
getting bruised and feverish, and paying
whll to the stock yards hay. Once landed in Chicago, he goes through the following
series of processes. First, the stock yards series of processes. First, the stock yards;
second, the commission nien; third, the
purchasers. Here we may say that their purchasers. Here we may say that their
number is limited and their understand ing perfect. Here we find two diverging
roads: First. the live stock shipper: second, the dressed beef man. If the another shrinkage and the enormous expense of the antediluvian process of dis-
tribution in the cities. If he goes dressed he passess through the slaughterer. Next this is no small item as you will see. The railroads, moved towards live stock shippers, and th keep in use a large number of old cattle
cars and stock yards interests decide th
load the dressed meats with a tremendous weight. If I am well informed the poo lines charge each other for the transpor
tation of the meats twenty seren and one half cents per bundred from Chicago to them a protit. The shipper has to pay
sixty five cents per bundred from Chicag W New York, making on an average stee
weighing 600 pounds, dressed, $2 ? 25$ over charge. Then comes the wholessle buter $b$ or and the retailer. To give you an ide
of the magnitude of the last, it will be enough to say that New York. Brooklyr
and Jersey City take daily 2,500 beeves and that the army of butchers number
4,600 , or nearly two butchers to one steer Against such odds what could the stee Disappear; and this has haprened The records of the markets, show that steer
having cost $\$ 28$ as twoyear olds have netted $\$ 25$ or less two years hater th the Now coming to the consumer, what do
we see? An increase in population, in The population of America in fifty year will be $100,000,000$ inhabitants, and statis tics show that the average American eat 146 pounds of meat yearly, while the bee eating Englishman only eats forty. We head of horned cattle per thousand inhab tants, and in 1885 the number was re duced to 775. You can judge by this of
After stating the immense loss incurred paid by the consumer ought to be a good
deal lower. We find no difference. Some thing must be wrong somewhere, and i possible must be amended.
Now what can be done: If you ask me my opinion I will say raise the calf o the range; feed in one district enong for the slaughter bouse-say 100 per day for the slaughter house-say 100 per day
Kill the beef where it is catted. Get i healthy and save about sa per Gead healthy and save about $\$ 4$ per head on
shrinkage. Concentrate the distriburion n one interest. Get fair rates and divid between the producer and the consumer he unnecessary connections.

First elass western Texas cows and
calves, two to seven years old, dellivered nt
Albuquerque at $\$ 22.50$ per cow and calf Albuquerque at $\$ 22.50$ per cow and calf
lu train load lota. G. L. Brooks, Manager,

San Antonio Cattle Market.
Little change can be seen from the sit ation in the cattle warket in the south west from that of last month. The en couraging prospects of a good winter fo ble, and ranchmen will not make sacrifi ces su) long as money can be had at any country is full of stock, and plenty of grass makes them rolling fat. leaving hem. Never has there been a better op. portunity for buying young stock than just now. Last-spring yearlings can be
had at $\%$ per head, large and rolling fat, and can be carried over on luxuriant grass or next season $t$, be sold as two year olds arger and fat for the northern market than $\$ 12$ to $\$ 14$, and the cost of carrying them over bere will not be morethan $121 / 2$
cents per head per month. Make your n figures and see where you can make
larger per cent. on your money. Some re selling now at \$s but northern buyers they could get them from $\$ 5 \mathrm{to} \geqslant 6$. and were scared off. They may rest assured cheaper can never get long yearling
condition they are considering their mall number of beeres are yet going north in order to relieve the pressing
needs and overcrowded pastures, but the barly is theing held for late winter and are worth anything, southwest Texas will make the largest marketing of fat grass
beeves ever yet made. There will be plenty of two vear.old steers, and yearl carried over untll they will bring
ardectable price.-Fort Worth Journal

## Feed Farming

The days are nearly numbered when we ball send our steers grass fed to market and because while our bay and our ranges will suffice to breed upon and to mature them, giving frame and vigor, the corn more more rapidly, more heavily, and protitably, prime them for market. By this means we shall both lighten our
ranges and the draft upon our bay-stacks, and stop the glut which sending our grass
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ If we must reduce our berds we can at larger percentage in our calf crop, better
prices for our beef, and far greater cer prices for our beef, and far
tainty as to each year's results.

A single year is tim long to neglect to ut these forces into full operation.
If these ideas are sound-and we chal lenge their discussion and proof of their fallacy-wby should we postpone thei neither diplomacy nor profit in delay in business affairs.-Montana Live Stock

500 or 1,000 head of western Texas earling heffers, t. thand 3 -4 bred none to
be lese than bred, and the bunch to avbe less than bred, and the bunch to av erage $\%$ bred, delivered at Albuquerque M., at $\$ 14.00$ per head. $\mathbf{N} . \mathbf{M}$

All cla est Q Loan: Here loway

# NEW MEXICO LIVE STOCK COMPANY 

## G. L. BROOK8, MANAGER. Dealer in Ranches

til classes of Land Scrip at Lowest Quotable Prices. Mortgage Loans Negotiated. Shorthorn, Hereford. Polled Angus and Galloway Stock Bought and Sold.
STEERS FOR SPRING \& SUMMER DELIVERY
socorro, new mexico.

## All Classes of Cattle

Native and Improved Sheep, Angora Goats and Registered Bucks. Patented Ranch Property and Confirmed Grants. Stock Horses, Stallions and Saddle Horses.
contracts made for range cattle

From Texas, Mexico and New Mexico.

CATTLE AND DRESSED BEEF.
$A$ Bill of Complaint Against an Odious Monopoly.
Mr E. Lio Live Stock company, of Texas, and interested in other ranches, gives the fol owing statemen
The situation in the cattle trade is just nearly as unuch for their cattle as they did three years ago, and the consumers are paying just about the same. One view of
the matter, which is tak + n by all ranch men, is that the ruling condition of affairs
is due to the monopoly at Chicago the dressed beef syndicate - which keeps down prices at the producers end of the
line, and. with the retail butcbers and rail. roads to help them. raises prices at the
consumers' end. They control the mar kets in the east, having crusbed all the
local butchers, who bave declined to handle their dressed beef. Now I will tell you how they treat us.
When a ranchman wants to put bis cat the on the market he is obliged sel them th the syndicate. If he atternpts th
do otherwise and better, he will soon find that the combination of Armour, Swift. Kansas City is tuo strong for him. A man from the range arrives with a train where be receives an offer from an entative of one of the packing firms. The offer is not a good one, and be instructs
his commission man to ship the lot to Chi. cago in order to get a better one. When annot do as well there as he could bare one in Kansas C'ity. The fact of the ity are in collusion, and when one of hem has made an offer for a train luad of
attle be informs the others and by a tacit attle be informs the others and by a tacit
inderstanding they never overbid bim then be ships the cattle to Chicago the unsas City buyers telegraph their repre atives there the name of the ranch offered at Kansas City, and the Chi firms, thiss apprised of what has
ened in Kansas City, make an ex.
of the ranchman when he arrives r market by forcing him to part
is property on less favorable terms e unjustly unfavorable terms he the unjustly unfavorable terms he
ineady rejected. Besides this the irate takes advantage of every excuse as the bulk of the ranch cattle are
should judge that their profits on the ade full crown steer of 900 to 1,000 unds weight are not less than $\$ 15$. A
er of this size will provide about
500 of this size will provide about 500
ds of meat, and judging from
re. uds of meat, and judging from reas I came east, I think that the folny are about the figures which the umer pays for it: Two buudred
nds of that meat will sell at eight $s$ a pound realizing $\$ 16 ; 150$ pounds sell at twelve cents, making $\$ 18$, and
balance wil: sell at fifteen cents, mak. balance wili: sell at fifteen cents, mak.
$\$ \approx 2.50$ - the total which the retail $\$ 22.50$-the total which the retail告r receives for the steer being $\$ 56.50$.

## Secir and Trem govirk

## GODLEY \& FLOOD

Land and Cattle Commission Brokers,

ST. GEORGGE HOTEL, DALLAS, TEXAS.





## lea

the tuy for frieinh and the prodits trutcher. These I would place at the fol
lowing figures: Freight, cus estimate), \$8: proftt to retail dealer
111, profit to slaughtering shimper $\$ 15$ Our complaint is that if these middle men were selling their beef at prices in the leeeres, the consumption of beef in the thickly settled portions of the country would be increased; possibly it would be
nearly or quite doubled Whe think the nearly or quite doubled. We think that
if the slaugbterers made a profit of from If the slaugbterers made a profit of from
$\$ 2 \boldsymbol{t} \$ 5$ an every steer they ought to be well sationtied, and so would we be, and
the consumers, too. I beliere, because the difference between the actual protit and the reasonable one I have mentioned
could be divided betten us with mutu. ally proflable and agreeable results. Every year of late prices pail to the
rabchaien have been dropping. Wheu beef used $t$ s sell at from four to six cents per pound there was some protit in the
business, but with prices down to fron wo and a quarter to three cents the story
 the at the present low figures we could af mentioned if only the prices were made correspondingly low to the consumers. who would at once greatly increase in number and a nount purchased, and en large our sules accordingly.
east I trok pains to make inquiries in
Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago and Cin cinanati, and I found that at and Chese places the consumers are paying as much for their beef now that we get from two
and a quarter to three cents for it as they used to pay in 1882. when prices paid us were just about double those paid now. No other reason than increased protits
grasped by the middlemen can be aseigned grasped by the middlemen can be assigned
for this injustice tus us and the consumers Freights are less now than they were in Freights are less now than they were in
1882 . labor is not more costly, and the business of the packer is conducted more economically now than then, partly because his establishments are much larger. and partly beca:ase be has thoroughly systematized all his operations.
The general feeling among the ranch. men is that the middlemen are carrying their system of practical extortion too far, and that combined resistance must be resorted to. They are determined to devise
some plan by which they will breat some plan by which they will break the
hold which the packers have upon them. One remedy suggested is the holding
back of cattle and forcing the packers to
come to the ranch to buy. This would
only be a nataposhift. and could bardly be carried ont to the full extent which would Annther idea is the estalli,hing of pack
ing bouses in the range district which is now being done to some extent, three swall establishmeuts condncting the work
at Fort Worth, Victoria and Columbus Texas, points. To pack on a large scale, capital. The Fort Worth packing bouse cost only $\$ 50,000$, but it takes $\$ 1,000,000$
to run it. It is about sixty days before a packing house gets any return for its out cattle daily. worth $\$ 25$ a head, spends
a225,000 on cattle alone before it qegins to make collections. The ranchmen are not in very good financial shape just now.
and large operations of the kind described are not within their power. There is no packing houses in the ranch dietricts the ence to the distant packers who have treated them so shabbily. I know that
we in Texas would nor gire them the men of the uorth are said to have given the Marquis de Mores when be started that his earlier operations were deprived him the same price for steers which they were getting at Chicago. The ranchmen necessity of obtaining relief from the fair treatinent for any packer who settled
$\qquad$ tock cattle, partially graded : cows and calves $\$ 22.50$; dry cows, two-year-old heifing heifers and steers $\$ 11.75$; delivered at Albuquerque or at any other rallroad point in New Mexico or Arizona at proportion-
ate prices. G. L. Brooks, Manager, Socor-

## The projectors of the new St. Louis

 tock yards are receiving encouragement from all quarters of the country, especially from cattle shippers in the southwest, and conperation in the way of many as, New Mexico, Arizona, the Indian Territory and Kansas the moment the yardsare ready for service. $-S t$. Louix

What 10 Cents Per Hundred Means The Texas Live Stock Journal gives one food for reflection in speaking of the pro-
ject of establishing range cattle vards at St. Louis. It says: A steady ripe of ten cents per bundred
on a million range cattle is a million dollars per year, and a rise of twenty-five
cents a ancuats to $\$ 2.500,000$. It is fairly estimated that activity at St . Louis woald We thave before us examples of prices paid for live stock. In Texas market balf cents. In Chicago on the same day $\$ 4.10$ was the highest figure. In Texas lical marhets Texas steers are sold to
limit of consumption, at $\$ 2.25$; in Chi. cago, after one cent per pouna charges cattle bring $\$ .65$. Fur five long months, during the marketing of range cattle, St . Louis has sold the stock, to limit of capacity, at prices in advance of the over Stocked warket at Chicago.
What ever may be done towards strengthening St. Louis or any other mar earnestiy assisted by the live stock own ers. The simple concentrating of all stock at Chicago is almost as bad as shipping whole train loads to New Orleans. In one case it is slow death, in the other sudden death.
Chicago forged ahead and became so great that it was considered the only margenerally paid freight and charges be tween St. Louis and Kansse City be sometimes a little more. Lately St. Louis has been the stronge: of the two. The "Big Four" at Chicage put on the screws and put the values at a notch too low, and the consequence is that the whole cattle interest is aroused to 'find some other division of shipments there may be a the spoils.
The producer and the consumer are the victions of the sacritice; the packer, com-
nission man, carrier and retailer suffer by no depression, except where the commission man is involved with a stockman through advances. If, as it appears, the stockmen of Texas believe the St. Louis movement is a good one, they had better
see that the little required of them is cheerfully accorded, so that the end will be attained.

## Free Trade.

The reduction of internal revenue and the taking off of revenue stamps from
proprietary medicines, no doubt has largeproprietary medicines, no doubt has large-
y benefitted the consumers, as well as relieving the burden of home manufacturers. Especially is this the case with Green's August Flover and Boschee's German $8 y$ rup, as the reduction of thirty-six cents per dozen has been added to increase the size of the bottles containing these remedies, thereby giving one-fifth more
medicine in the seventy-five size. The August Flower for dyspepsia and liver complaint, and the German Syrup for cough and lung troubles, have perhaps, the largest sale of any medicines in the world. The advantage of increased size of the bottles will the greatly appreciated by the sick and afflicted in every town and village in civilized countries. Sam-
ple bottles for ten cents remain the same

# HUNTER, EVANS $d$ CO.  

KANSAS CITY.<br>CHICAGO.

ST. LOUIS.

Oldest and most popularly known Commission House in the United States.
LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES ON CONSIGNMENTS TO EITHER HOUSE.
KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, Kansas Oity, Mo.
UNION STOCK YARDS, Chicago.
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, (St. Louis) Mlinois.
J. C. LEARY, General Agent and Solicitor for New Mexico and Arizona, LAS VEGAS, NEW MEXICO.

## RANGE CATTLE SEASON.

The Business $\overline{\text { Not Fully }} \mathbf{U p}$ to the Average, but Larger Than Generally Believed.


 marketa On being interrogated. Mr Frank Fiph,
of to Fiab Keck companv, Five etock commiefion
 therity on this class of cattere, declared then nm.
ber of rane catle marketef in chican nnd Kan.




 tember
markets
 poud bas eold for as much bis cear simet, whtle






 Toxas. Nriceter, Now Kiowa, Kansas, eight cars
trom the Cheroke etrip.
 from the Nentrail stripe City, Kansas, four cars
foprairie Cattle company, Las Animas, Colorado,
 Mexico, twenty cars.
garisnd \& Cornzine, Caldwell, Kansas, nine-
teen cars from the cherokee etrip.
 "Rocking Chair C


 Hollt; Colorado, Ave cars. Catte company, Fort Worth. Texase, nineteen cars. Arizona, and the frst train ever shipped from
California. - Kansas City Times.


## Range Items. <br> A Socorro county cattleman was pump. ed thy the indefatigable live stock editor of the Dallas Necs and this is what he obtained of interest to The Stock Grow. ER's readers: <br> John Flond, of the cattle firm of God

 ley \& Flood, is just in from a protracted visit to west Texas, New Mexico andKansas City. He says that while the range in New Mexico may be put down as good, he does not want to say tmo much in its praise, becanse it is just ahmut suff-
cient to sustain the cattle until spring, and cient to sustain the cattle until spring, and
if grass does not come early there will if grass does not come early there will
necessarily be heary losses. The range is hetter in New Mexico than it is in west Texas, owing to earlier and hearier rains in the territory. For this reasion thous
ands of Texas stock cattle have heen driren into New Mexico this fall. Many of these herds have heen located where no man with a krowledge of the country
would stop with his cattle would stop with his cattle and others
have been located where the ranges are already overstocked, and the transfor of these cattle from Texas to Now Mexico is not only an ill advised ster for the own. ship on the cattlemen of Now Mexico, whoce ranges they will curtail.
Mr. Flond says that there was a time when penple helieved that water could be reached hy means of wells all over the plains of New Mexicn, and that in the would be converted into ranches. Buit numerous experiments have proved the dry season the water sinks so far below the surface that no pump has the power to resurrect it. On the San Aagustine plains, in Socorro county, particularly, is this the case. Suggestions as to how to bring water to the surface of these plains are in order. In west Texas however. the water is sufficiently near the surface to be easily brought up hy pumps. This
is true of the Staked Plain, where further is true of the Staked Plain, where further
experimentation mav prove that the water can be had in sufficient quentity for pur poses of irrigation.
Mr. Food took 500 heeves from his Shorthorn ranch to the Kansas City mar. brought a fraction over $\$ 30$ per head. He says there are innumerable fat cattle in says there are innumerabl are teing held
Socorro county, but they are for a better market. Mr. Finod has late. ly removed 1.200 head of stock cattle
from the vicinity of Baird, Texas, to San Marcial, New Mexico.
The cattlemen of New Mexico are tak ing steps to organize against the Chicago meat syndicate.
 the, particularly steers, next year
500 or 1,000 partially
Texas yearling heifers, dell proved central querque, N. M., at $\$ 11.00$ per head. querque, N. M., at $\$ 11.00$ per head.
L. Brooks, Manager, Socorro, N. M.

## Arizona Cattle Rates

Mr. J. S. Leeds, general freight agent of the A., T. \& S. F. R. R., having been appealed to by stockmen of Arizona for a reduction of cattle rates from Arizona points to the eastern markets, thus states the situation in the matter at issue as published in the last number of the Hoof and Horn:

I have your letter at hand. covering enclosure of a letter from John G. Campbell, from Prescutt, Arizona, which is
herewith returned will sar that I fully herewith returnedoint wiil say that I fully
appreciate the points that $\mathbf{M r}_{r}$. Camphell makes in the matter, and would be glad if it were in my power to orercome the
difference between prices which can he realized on stipments to California and Kansas Cliy, but judging from the present this would be an impossibility, as you are fully a ware that no freight rate wtich we could make on the present market would realize $\$ 20$ a head on the beef cattle wity from that locality. In other words, it is impossible for the railrod ord to make the market for cattle in it make the market for cattle in its
freight rate. What we may be able to do in that direction in the future I am unable at the present time to say. Of nouree our views have always been on the liberal could largely catcrease the movement of cattle to Kansas City by making a low
freight rate so that in the aggregate more reight rate. so that in the aggregate more
money would be realized for the railroad company, there is no reasonable doube as 20 what our position would be in the mat ter. There is one thing, nowever, that the cattlquen will be obliged to recognize
sonner or thiter, and that is that the relief which they seek cannot all come frelief which they seek cannot all come from the railroad side of the halance slueet. That
lower prices are prevailing for all other commodities is true, and the cattle interest must necessarily take its share of such de. pression as well as the railroad. Of order of the day with the cattlemen now and I hope that notwithstanding the fact
that prices are very largely decreased that prices are very largely decreased
there is yet, with rareful mnnagement, an opportunity for some margin in the business. As regards competition with Cali-
fornia, the market in that section in! to
some extent, a limited one, but to the ex. tent of the market they will draw their supply from the territory immediately
tributary $t$, them on the enst, and we naturally expect that some of the cattle from Arizona are going to that market.
$\xrightarrow[\text { ternatio }]{ }$
Support the International Association. Mr.C. W. White, a prominent cattle raiser of Texas and New Mexico, in a recent letter to Secretary Dolan, of the Lincoln County Stock association, ex. presses very forcibly some of the ideas that are now prevalent among rangemen as to the influences operating against the steer producer in the marketing of
his product. Mr. White also offers Mo. White also offers
some suggestions as to the methods that should be employed to counteract the baneful tendencies of the times. He sys: The cattle business is rery much tlemen are trying to sell not and quit the Lusiness but I think there is a brighter diff 1 I thing for us, and that it is not far
ores almost entirely by the manipulations of the dressed beef men of Chicayo, together with the combination of the railroads into pools all over the country. Texas stock men are now paying $\$ 30$ to $\$ 40$ per car more for transportation to Chicago than they did last year. I bope our associa demnation, touching the above on tioned dificulties and call above men esentatires in the national congress for relief, and let the call go up from the while length and breadth of the range country in such unmistakable language that we will get speedy relief. Much tional Range association and we Interna. well represented, as should every associa. tion, at ihe next meeting.

Everybody Intereate i.
It is not the cattemen alone who are interested in the war on the dressed beef around the cattle industry. What would any of the thriving towns and cities of the range country be but for the live stock interest. It is the mainstay of the banker ancthant and every other business. Let effect produced to it, by the destruction the the stack industry of the plains and we think it will not be slow to admit that it has a deep interest in the issue of the battle between the stock men and the com. bination organized for their ruin. It is the duty of the whole people of the range country to aid in the fight by supporting the live stock papers which are standing
on the picket line. - Den meer Remord.

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TERRITORIAL STOCE NOTES. Brig Montion of New Mexico Matters Carefully Collated for the Stock Grower's Readera
The forman of the Red River Cattle company A Milled Whiliam Allen, a combot. 4 row, sto
 A Pawiey. Hee Fort Samner rachman. has
ased Mail route No 30,14 trom Lor $V$ erge to old

Tan to has Veger Rivec. Cutile company. of Lincoln
 1,9 bead of $\overline{3 y y}$



Mesors smith $\&$ Holbrow. of socorro county,
bre juat turned limor on their ranch 1.40 bead he wek cattle of the O L Lriaple brand wbich
 The Thidad Tdrortier givee the information San Antoio, Texas, where be pought Ait days braded to bitp \% \%ow per head He hat rented plit be pecared untul pring.







 anchee be controle.
The san simos Cuttle company are making


 an and refrizerator wich Lyons \& Campbelif


The St Johns Herald eas, : Quite a litule party trnile mee arrived in st Joions on last sunday Trday Morning when they left for Giardinert:

 Titr. Chicato Theos prntle mon came to Hol.




1,300 head of the best grade of chithuahua cattle rounded-up and ready for shitpis years old 1-3 two-year-old heifere and 3 yearling helfero dellvered nt Albuquerine at \$12.so per heed. G. L. Brooks, Man-

To Break the Chicago Clique. Col. C. C. Slaughter talks thus intelli-
gently to the Dallas Neirs upon matters of lively interest to cattlemen. Slaughter thinks the State Live Stock as sociation, which will meet in Dallas Jan. 15, will be the most important meeting of stockmen ever held in the state, as the Northwest Texas Cattle association will tufore the has beld aloof from the state association Texas fever and a few other canses operating to make their interests distinct. But ahout matterw come together to consult interest. They are all interested in break ing the power of the Chicago meat svadi cate, and in reducing exorbitant railroad
rates, and in keeping rates, and in keeping out of the state the pleurn-pneumonia, if their be any such whole state have made the catliemen more of kin than they erer uere before More. over, the Texas cattlemen wish to map out a line of policy to be pursued by them in the International Range association, which meets in Denver in February, and as the meeting of the State Live stuck assucia. assuciation before the Denver meeting it will be the only chance they will have to arrange the preliminaties for the Denve
meeting meeting.
building stock yardy at St touis se a for step toward the circumvention of the meat syodicate is meeting with favor in all parts of the country, and has all the live stock journals on ite side. The matter will be discussed in the Dallas meetiny. and some definite action taken by the weeting at Denver.
soo one and two-year-old New Mexico
 Mocorro, \$. M.

The Battle Opened
The first gun in the war of the range. men against the unboly Chicago, combl. nation has been fired. The arrangements for the construction of the cattlemen's yards and markets at St. Louis have been perfected and everything will be completed in time for the business of next gether there can be but oue result of the contest-they will win. There mav be a
little friction at first. but only a short time will be necessary to make things run smooth. It may be exprected that the dressed beef ring will do everything in terprise and stockmen must resolutely close their pars and eyes to all Chicago which will, if sustained mete out justice and equity:-Dencer Record.

## Changed.

The Colorado Live Stock Record has been incorporated with a capital stock of *25,000 paid up, and will now be issued as The Range Journal. The incorpora tors are H. H. Metcalf, secretary of the Colorado Cattle Growers' association; E. L. Marston, St Loui*; J. L. Baker, Greely. Thompson, Trinidad, Col: :T. T. D. An drews, Fort Worth, Texas; C. W Wright. Cheyenne, Wyoming; H. S. Holly, W. H

## Hrridi llatinu! lampany!

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The Stock Grower
L.LS VEGAK, NEW MEXICo. Offce, Br: $\begin{gathered}\text { Street, in } \\ \text { Bullding }\end{gathered}$ Stock Grower Building
the stocs GROWER Company. Subseript un Price................ 3 a Year
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artising Rufes on application.



SATLRDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1886.
The consensus of opinion relative to the estallishment of refrigerator plants in Texas, as gathered from leading Texas cattlemen by the Texas Stockman, shows that there is meat stock enough in that
state to keep a refrigerator going at San Aatonio.
THE dressed beef gentlemen who sometime find relief from the cares of business in putting up schemes on the western cattlemen, have seen the handwriting
on the wall. They will no longer feast on the fat beeves of the range country and make money with the dollars of the rangemen. The rangeman is preparing a feast of his gwn at last, and will try and enjoy all the fun there is in the business.
The country is at length aroused to the necessity of absolutely stamping out pleu-ro-pneumonia. Every right-minded man engaged in cattle raising, whether on the plains of the west or the farms of the east, is in line to do what lies in his powe: to meet the one huge enemy of the live stock industry and if possible destroy the curse forever in America.

The St. Louis stock yards project has received the endorsement of the range country in a way so spontaneously and enthusiastioally that work has already been begun thereon and the success of the enterprise is no longer a question. The western cattleman is a pretty active fellow in manipulating affairs for the benefit of the industry in which he is,engaged when he is called on to take a hand in checkmating the men of guile who bave spread a large sized net to drop over him. The net is being torn in shreds and the holde of it will look in vain for the game.
No one is faltering in the work that must be done. The men of the west are taking hold of the evil which has depressed the business of cattle raising, and are determined that a solid front shall bo presented to the ranks of the enemy. On these three points the cattlemen of the range country are united. First, an efflcient support of the International Range assuciation; second, the absolute protec-
tion of the range country from contagious pleuropneumonia: and third, the building
up and standing by of an ageocy which
will offset the operations of the men who will offset the operations of the men whe
are strangling the range industry in the are strangling the

An important case has just been de cided by the Hon. Jacob B. Blair, sitting as United States judge, at Laramie, Wyoming. The case was that of the United States rs. one Simpson, indicted for per. jury on two counts relative to boluestead entries. It appears that simpson had
made a homestead entry in Wisconsin, and afterward commuted it to a cash entry. He then moved to Wyoming and enered a homestead there swearing in prov. ing up that he had never made a prior
homestead entry. Judge Blair instructed the jury to find for the defendant, clainsing that Simpson's entry in Wisconsin did not exhaust his rights under the homestead law, and in reentaring in that terri tory he did $n$
President Head's address
Cleveland, as published elsewhere in this issue, is a straightforward, practical. de mand on the part of the plains cattle in terests for that recognition by congress
which the importance of a great industry at this hour requires. It is in the power of congress to surround the business of element of protection, and The Stock Grower believes that now when the
men of the range condtry are thoroughly united on all just mattera for the good of the industry, the law makers tend that legislation for the benefit of the western cattlemen which will aid and not
depress the business of meat production. depress the business of meat production
Some of The Stock Grower's reater Some of The Stock Grower's reater
have asked us why we do not expose the man Frank Wilkeson, who has been de lighting himself in the columns some most stupendous lies about the western cattle industry
have hitherto remarked in these columns hat Wilkeson was a trivial thing, a weak and mendacious disciple of Eli Perkins.
His falsehoods have been exposed all along the line. He is a dead duck ou the green sward of truth. The Stock Grifurf terances of every scalawag who pops up with a lot of trash about the coudition of the range cattle industry. If further evi
dence was needed to show the utter unre liability of Wilkeson's assertions, the fact of their having first appeared in the Sun is sufficient with men of fair judg ment to stamp them as untruthful. The Sun has run down from a daily circula 40,000 and 50,000 in 1886 . This would in dicate that its character as a strictly trust worthy newspaper was a bit off color Wilkeson is simply a petty prevaricator His and Eli Perkins' ubituaries were writ. ten by the people of America some year ago. They are the two liars of the nine -
The Etherington cattle, which were af fected with contagious pleuro pneumonia, were unloaded from the cars and driven a short distance north where the owner had hay to feed them, were a lot of tailings bought in the Union stock yards at Chi cago. These were western cattle and as no disease was known to exist in the west when taken to the Union stock yards. This being the case the natural inference is that they contracted the lung plague from the infected pens at Chicago; and it is also reasonable to presume that such a deplorable state of affairs exists there to
day, for it is a well known fact, as stated by Commissluner Colinan a short time ago, that many calves have been brought
to the Chicago stock yards from infected districts in the east-from New York wheré pleuro-pneumonia has been rampapt for many years - without restriction, or investigation for disease, which fact The Stock Grower. The range cattle men want yards where every security will be given that no infected stock will be
brought in, and as the new yards at west St. Louis will be under the control of the rangemen the necessary safeguarils will be thrown about the western cattle raiser to protect him from the greed and mer cenary qualities of trade which are a part yards.
At this time when the sentiment is so unanimous on the one point of bow best to encompass the evils that are threaten ing the continuance of the range industry tration of efforts on the working out of salvation must be directed toward the ac complisbing of one object at a time. The cattlemen are now fully alive to the neces sity of exertion in the direction of sustain. ing the influences in operation for the After much driftiong, waiting for some good genius to foint out the way in the thick darkness with which the industry bas been surrounded by the Cuicago
crowd of gamesters, the plains cattle raiser clearly sees the road which will, in keeping on it, bring him into the open field of smooth walking and success in bis business. While there may be other roads
which will lead to as desirable results and which it may seem $w$, some are as eaxy trivel, yet the rangemen will be acting in a manner prejndicial to the commongond to attempt to travel by many ways to the same point. It is felt that only by direct
ing the entire energies to the main issue. and fighting the battles on that line, can the greatest gond be effected. Let one thing at a time be taken up and with the
intelligence and force which can b brought to bear on it by the men of the west, all can be wrought out for the goral

## well wishers have predictefi for

## IMPROVED STOCK CARS.

Mr. Edgar L. Marston, of St. Louis, is a which provides for feeding and watering suck while in transit. We saw a model of the car in question while in st. Lavi
at the last cattlemen's convention, and we canoot see why it should not prove a great success. It is claimed that cattle from remote western points can be run
through to extreme eastern markets in less time on these cars than is consumed in shipping to Chicago in the barbarous feeding and watering en route. It is also claimed that the saving in shrinkage will offset the cost of freight. The success of this car in its general adoption by cattle shippers will be one of the means at the disposal of rangemen to break down the it will enable the rangemen to place their cattle at points of consumption in first class condition.
Upon the question of improved stock cars and the railroad, Charles Francis Adams, one of the most competent author ities in the country, says:
"Why do railiroad officials oppose the introduc tion of improved stock cars :
"Their answer is Becanse it necesitates the
side tracking of the ordinary or uld atyle cars, gide tracking of the ordinary or oresaitates the style cars,
and, as there are 44 , 000 of theee cars now in anse
it it would cause a larye loss to all roade owning
anch cars to be obliged to lav them ani e and con


THE LAW OF QUARANTINE.
The cattlemen of New Mexico are con-
inced that if no further progress is made in giviag their interests a better protec hon by the enactment of new laws at the next session of the legislature, the wel.
fare of every stink man in the territory will be advanced by amending our law of quarantine so that we shall have com. plete protection from contagious and in fections animal diseases. In the enact
ment of sucb a law as the necessities of the times require, the governor sbould be authorized to nominate a competent terri torial veterinarian, which nomination would be made upon the reconmenda tion of a board of stock commissioners to duties of said veterinarian should under a sufficient bond, all cases of conta kjoustor infectious diseases among domes tic animals in the territory, and he should have the autberity to order the quarantine of all infected premises and places. infecterar it is found necessary w destroy infected animals, appraisers should be
selected from among reputable stoxk selected from among reputable stuck
owners who staill be sworn to make a true and faithful appraisement of the animals condembed to be slaughtered and the same should the patid for at twnthitds of such appraisement from a territorial fund
created for that purpose. The right of indembity should be limited to animal. destroyed by reason of the existence or disense, sucb as ristence of some ppizootic disense, sucb as rinderpest, hoof and
mouth disease, pleurn pneumonia, an hrax or Texas fever among bovines glanders among horves and axthrax among sheep. Fur the ordinary contagious di, eases not in their nature fatal, such as cab and hoofrot in sheep and epizontic influenza in horses, no indembity should be paid. Provisind should the made for a reasonable compensation of the veter narian, together with his necessary traveling expenses when in performance of his duty, which payments are to be made from a fund provided to meet the requirements of the law. The veterinar ian should make sworn reports of his
work w the goveroor as often as it may be deemed expedient for the best interests of the territory. The foregoing suggestions whi. b are not made $w$ cover the de.
tails of a law that is needed, are offered by The Stock Grower for the considera. by The STOCK Grower for the considera of a great industry, and in the hope that the matter of the enactment of a suitable law nill be undertaken by the stockmen at the meeting of the territorial legislature.

# white <br> R. P. NEWBY, <br> FSTABIISHED 1871. WHITE \& HOLMES, $=$ L. BROOKs, Socorro, J. W. VIBGIN, San Marcial, Representatives in M. and Arizona. 



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Stock Yards, Kansas City, Missouri.
liberal cash advances on consignments of

## Advance America

To The S.ock Grown r:
AlMA, N. M., Novenber 7, 1886. There should be mo hesitation as $t$, the exclusion of all imported live stock from America, while diseuse is so prevalent in "ther countries. The cost of the process of extirpation, where disease of infectious nature exists, might be defrayed, it in sheep can be got iid of by intlicting penaties on the owners, and there is no accasion to destroy the animals as any
sheep can be cured by means of the dip. ping process. It is alugether different with pleuropueumonia and foot and mouth disease, and also with glanders in borses; in suth cases the only sife course is the slaughter and destruction of all animals infectal. to infection. The utmost vigilance is
requisite also in dealing with buildings etc., which may retain infertion. The whole community is interested in the ex tirpation of infectious diseane. and per-
haps the const could be met as readily by haps the const could be me: as readily by the sale of state lands as by any wher methox. It would seem more desirable.
rather th, extirpate infectious and loath. rather h, extirpate infectious and loath for the present. If lands were to be wild for the said purpose. perhaps such land should be offered as would sait only for tioned to its stuck bearing capacity. I dornt advacate the sale of lands $t$
aliens, nor would 1 ohject to foreign capi alens. nor would
tal or enterprise heing brought tu bear on tal or enterprise leping brought to bear on wisdom or entorprise. It would be only wisdom or entorprise, it would be only en manufacturers the oppertunity of buy ing their raw material in the best and clipapest market, especially as our Aus tralian cousins are prepared to recipre cate by the admission of some of our leading products on similar terms, min ralal oils and wonden wares can be sup. plind cheaply by the one country and suit able wools for our patrons by the other
The conreyance of these products would The conreyance of these products would acrons the Pacific. If we prefer standing alonf, our Canadian neighbors may em brace the opportunity. I find that Aus traians are coming to the conclusion that hetter quality, are best utilized by private owners as they have a much stronger in The sistem improvement.
The sy stem of commonage on our own prairies tends to the extirpation of the
best grasees and herlage, as well as the best grasees and herhage, as well as the
drterioration of the stock. Domesticated animals are capable of great improvement throush care and classification. Pastures will deteriorate if the worthless herb age which is of ous service for stack, takes have no faith in the cultivation or intro duction of better vegetation upon mere paxture hand. A longer experience than care to mention leads to the conclusion that the improvement of pasture lands such as would not repay cultivation, de number of the animals to the subsistence should le borne in mind that by doubling
$\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { the ler, h of the ie .ce. four tiores the } \\ & \text { trend } \mathrm{i} \text { inclo ed. which will show th } t \text { ir } \\ & \text { ar }\end{aligned}\right.$ feriar pistuie can be u.ed to the most vi- ta.e oo a larze scale, whetber it i
held toy individuals or by a company. thirty or forty acres are tequired for each head of cattle it would not may, though
the land were oltained as a gift, to fence it in sections, and still less, if destitute of requisite to the evident that a large capital sources of inferior pasture and the in prorement of the stock. Let us une Am beg. borrow or annex it. We should ane the mont of a family could not live and thrive upon a section of inferior hand, nor four sections for that matter, the mano
small means should turn his attention th mall means should turn his attention other pursuits.
I may gire a reliable example
Australian farm of 113 acres, of which
and therites. The land was indifferent bune raiufall scanty, but there was an sell. A flume was carried along from a the droppings of the cattle being used. in he water, it was applied through a canvas and three acres watered daily. Sixty-ser. in all. for each are of land. The alfalf, is cut six times in the nine months. From six the eight turs of green stuff per acre is
ohtained from each cutting and it is graz shtained from each curting and it is graz
of the other three monthy plies the water, giving about three inches nver three acres each day. It would regentioned stuck acres to keep the above. mentioned stock giving each animal thirty acres Hay could be obtained in this way thus make the natural pastures of more avail. Such arrangenenta would demand lalor, skill and capital. Stock that was well kept from the earliest age would at
tain a hetter and an earlier maturity. If tain a hetter and an earlier maturity. If properly classified and cared for, they
would not be allowed to breed ton young would not be allowed to breed tuo young
nor to suckle their calves tuo long, nor oor to suckle their calves tho long, nor
yet to save them dropping at a wrong sex et to save them dropping at a wrong sex
mon of the year. Countries could be men son of the year. Countries could be men-
tioned where all these things are rery carefully considered and with excellent results. Our system, or rather want of all syytem, tends to penury and the dis-
semination of disease. What is worth ing at all, is worth doing in the best way and that system will make the best pecui iary return.
Prices of purebred, 15-16, 7-8, 3-4, and ordinary Angora goata, given upon appll mates of expenses, profits, etc. G. Brooks, Manager, Socorro, N. M.
Dr. Salmon, chief of the bureau of ani mal industry, asked to give a statement as to the extent of the disease, said: "The city. Brooklyn and New Jersey are still nffected. New Jerey, Delaware and Maryland are making progress in the stamping out of the disease. Pennsyl rania has several centers of the disease In Virginia there is only one infected In Virginia there is only one infected
spot, but there is no legislation there to extirpate it. I do not know of any cases of pleura pneumouia in the west outsid of Couk county."-Chicago Tribune.

The Chicago Market.
Stack cattle are in no better demand ban lefore, nor is there any material im. provement in prices. as the season for western range cattle is over. It has been the most unprofitable and generally unsatisfactory one that ranchmen have +ver oxp in fair numbers and the better is selling at higher prices than were cur rent on the date of our last report. Poor stuff is to be had at the lowest figures of the season.

##  <br>  4.514 .60 .75e4.00 ${ }^{2}{ }_{3} 300 \mathrm{~cm} .65$ 2.353 .40 2.2@3. 3

Subseribe for THE STock Grower, the be
paper in the weet. Tbree montho for $\approx$ cents.
1 mportant Land Office Decision. The theory held by Mr. Sparks that ab ence from a claim in pursuit of a liveli bood was an absence that seriously im. pugned, if not entirely invalidated the good faith of the residence required on the land, has been badly crippled by a decision of the secretary of the interior in the case of Josephine A. Camp. Mrs. Camp, who is 57 years of age, filed in April, 1884, a preemption entry upon the ortheast quarter section 19 , tuwnship 166 range 64, Devil's Lake (Dak.) land office. She built a substantial house, spent nearly
$\$ 200$ in improvements, and broke and put , in improvements, and broke and put n crop about fifteen acres. That same ear she went to Devil's Lake and worked two months in the land office, after which
she returned ther claim and made further improvements on it. The commis sioner of the general laod office held he claim for cancellation on the ground of this same absence in Devil's Lake. In reversing Sparks' decision, the secretary
says: Good faith in maintaining a resi dence being shown in other things, ab ance from the land for the purpose of gaining a livelihood cannot invalidate or affect such residence. This woman was old age, and every step she had taken in her entry showed goond faith in carrying out the provisions of the law. Hence her absence for the simple purpose of earning her living could not be urged ag inst the entry.-Washington Special.
One or two train loads of partially graded western Texas yearliny heifers, delivered at Albuquerque at $\$ 11.75$ per head. G. I LIVE stock

The Denver Convention. V-. A. S. Me-cer, editor of the Cheyeane Live Stock Journal, has lately re turned from an extended trip among the cattle owuers of the Pacific states and territories, and reports that they will be largety represented at the International Range convention, to be beld in this city in February. Mr. H. M. Taylor has also just returned from trips among the cattlemen of Idaho, Montana, Dakota, Texas and New Mexico, and reports that the cat tlemen of these regions will be here in large numbers.
The reason why they are coming is $t$. cause they realize the importance of uni. d action for their common good, and that such action can come only through
such an organization as the Range assonia. tion. in which good can be accumplished by working ugether, and in no other way.
First. To adopt systematic quarantine rules and regulations for the protection of the range herds, which will be effective and just to each state and territory, and to unite in a demand on congress to adop gious diseases among live stuck gious diseases among live stuck the railway companies to give fair rate and decent accomodations to shippers of cattle, without that system of theft known as rebates.
Third. To adopt some plan of break.
ing up the work of the pools or ing up the work of the pools or rings of beef packers or buyers. who by anfair means are said thave robbed the range of vast sums of mosey
These are big enouph objects, involving of the best minds engaged in the cattle business anywhere in the west; and there are no better minds engaged in any busi ness in the United States.- Denver $T_{s} i$ bune-Republican.

Stock and Winter Feed.
An experienced stockman said yester day in conversation: "Of course no one knows whether this is the beginning of a wugh winter, or whether the winter is coming in butt-end first, but it is only prudent to anticjpate a hard winter. For men whose stock is on the range where, under the drouth, the grass was burnt up last summer, as in spots in Idaho, Montana Wyoming, Nevada and Ctah, the prospect is discouraging. There are some men who are provided with hay enongh to tide their stock over an ordinary winter. The bay worth $\% 5,000$ or $\$ 8,000$ and win eed all lose their stock in the latter portion of the winter. I am adopting this plan. am rushing off every animal that will do for beef, and for the rest 1 am going to buy grain with which to belp out my hay in case the winter comes down strong. A intle grain-a pound or two daily-given in conjunction with a little hay, will keep an animal better than a heavy feed of hay,
and with the help of grain I mean to make and with the help of grain I mean to make stock only a month, last four months." It is a good idea, and we commend it to stockmen.-Salt Lake Tribune.

Breeding Peeuliarities.
While it is true that some brood-mares, like the dams of Ethan Allen (2:251/2) and Will Cody ( $2: 191 / 2$ ), have produced fa:t trotters when well advanced in years, it is a significant fact that all the record-break. ers, from the time of Flora Temple to the present, were from comparatively young dams. Madam Temple brought Flora Temple ( $2: 1934$ ), her first foal, when in her five-year-old form. Dexter ( $2: 17 / 4$ ) was also. the first foal of his dam, and dropped the season that the latter was ten years old. Lady Abdallah was twelve gears old when she produced Goldsmith Maid (2:14), and had previously brought two other foals by Cassius M. Clay.
Rarus $(2: 1314)$ was the first foal of Nancy Rarus ( $2: 131$ ), was the first foal of Nancy Awful, and drupped by her the season she
was ten years old. Flora, the dam of St . Julien (2:111/4), was foaled in 1861, and dropped this speedy son of Volunteer in 1090 , having produced her first foul, Abelardidn bhtunteer, the previcus, sea.
son. Midnight was foaled in 1865, and produced seven other foals before she brought Jay-Eye-See (2:10) in 18i8, the
season she was thirteen years old. Miss season she was thirteen years old. as Midnight. In 1870 , when but five years old, she produced Nutwood ( $2: 18 \%$ in Belmont ( $2: 241$ ) ) , and in 1874 , when in her nine-year-old form, gave birth to the reigning queen, Maud S. ( $2: 0 \mathbf{0 8}_{3}$ ). It is ${ }^{\text {a }}$ fact worthy of note that both Midnigh1
and Miss Russell were barten the seavob and Miss Russell were barren the seavob before they brought their fastest produce.
Hopeful, champion to the turf to wagot. Hopeful, champion to the turf to wagol.
$(2: 161 / 2)$, was the first of his dam's pro. $(2: 161 / 2)$, was the first of his dam's pro-
duce, and dropped by her when but six years old. It is doobtless true that many very old mares will produce animals fro1 superior in merit to some younger ones.
yet the fact that all the above were from comparatively young dams is a strong comparatively young dams
argument for giving young mares the preference when extreme speed is desired. $\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{t}}$ has been thought by some that the first foal is not so likely to become distinguish. ed as those produced afterwards. This
does not seem to accord with the above facts, Flora Temple, Dexter, Rürus and Hopeful were all the first foals of their their dams.-American Cultivatur.

Prices of pure-bred, 15-16, 7-8, 3-4, and ordinary Angora goats, given upon application; also efrcular of information, estimates of expenses, profts, ete
Brooks, Manager, Socorro, N. M.

A New Stock Scbeme.
It is stated, on what seems to be reliable autbority, that the cattlemen of the range country will establish large cattle yards at St. Louis. The movement grew out of the suggestion of Governor Routt, of Colorado, some months ago, and the ob-
ject is to overcome the alleged monopoly resulting from the combination between the stock yards and dressed beef men in Chicago, by which rangemen say they are cheated out of $\$ 10$ to $\$ 15$ on each beast that goes to that city. They also claim that the same syndicate of eastern capital. ists own and control the stock yards in east St. Louis, Chicago, Kansas City and Denver, and that the capital invested in east St. Louis is invested there to keep out outsiders and to concentrate the cattle trade at Chicagn, where they can control Louts will be fitted up entirely by range. Louis will be fitted up entirely by rangemen, and will be controlled by them,
with close relations, bowever, between with close relations, bowever, between scheme also involves contracts with railroad companies for through rates from the ranges to points of consumptign in the east, with the privilege of unloading at St. Louis, where eastern buyers can purchase and reship to the east on through instead of local rates, the object being to make St. Louis the great distributing point for the eastern markets.-Kansas

## Farmer.

1,500 head of the bent grade of Chilhuahua cattle rounded-hp and ready for shipment, consisting of $1-3$ eows from three to six years old, $1-3$ two-year-old helfers and que at tiz.so per head. G. L. Mrooko, Man que at
acer
soioniro.
N.

Improving Cattle on the Range. When the project of bringrog up the was first entered upon, the expectation far exceeded the results that have been realized. The peculiarly fixed character.
istics of the native western cattle beast was not estimated at its full force, nor anywhere near this. It would have been about as reasonable to expect rapid improvement in the case referred ton, through the use of the low grade of bulls tirst re
sorted to-and to a large extent continued in use to the present day-as to expect to change the characteristics of a flock of wild geese by substituting mongrel
ganders from the flocks found in acountry ganders irom the flocks found in acountry
in the one case the blood, which, properly rencered, means all the peculi-
arities of structure and vital forces that go to make up the characteristics of any
collection of animals, is in full force in the Texan, bred in and in, of his own Type is firmly tixed in this way, and is able to withatand the influence of grade type being wiped out. Nothing sbort of bulls of the most excellent breeding, in
fact, ansong the very best, should have been relied upon to make the experiment with. And the mere breeding of a bull alone does not give us a quarantee that he will stamp the progeny coming from skinny cows with the fattening tenden-
cies sought for. This fattening tendency must be a prominent characteristic of the reasonable degree, while he is being used as a breeder. In place of this having been done, the young bulls taken from close quarters, fairly well fed on grain, i
many cases being nade fat, with a vie to effecting aquick sale, are turned out upon the range to live the life of the
natives, shrinking until they barely make a shadow; no marked fattening tendency is maintained within them, hence they impart what little they have in a weak.
ened degree.-National Lire Stock Jour. nal.
Knives. Send in a new subscription and yet a
zood knife. Read our knife offer
On Tuesday afternoon there was shipped from this town 330 as fine head of beef cattle as ever left northern Arizona. The shipment was made by several of the cat-
tlemen of the San Franciscoand Mogollon tlemen of the San Francisco and Mogollon
mountain ranges, and were bought by C'harles Collins for Chas. Gassen, whole sale butcher at Champion.

DICK DUTCH, CTAXIETE B CO. Hatters,

524 Main Street

KANSAS CITY, . . MISSOURI
Somplete inna of Stetson's Hats for stockmen Send statement of size worn, and hat will be
eent by exprees, subject to approval.
 Range, Santa Cruz river, Pima oonnty, Arizona. Calves of 1886 and imported bulls are branded
anie as cat on left hip.

L. Morrison \& Sons P.O.: Springerville, Ari
zona. Home ranch, Mamie
creek, near Eacadilla Mts Ear marks, underslop right, crop left.
Horse brand, same an
cattle, in tight hip.


Aztee Land and Gattle


Wh Whever handies thesen cattle without antho




ELE side VCAer Brands: HES side ELC mit ino


Rat
 Dowat noom $p$ Natant
 All cattle have two bars
ark with half under on left jaw, and are marked with a half under
crop in ach aar
Horse brand, $X V$ on the left hip.


Maish \& Driscoll.
Range, on Santa cirny river, sonth of Tucson $\mathrm{S}^{\text {on the left hip. }}$

JAMES H. CAMPBELL \&CO.,
Live Stock Commission Merchants,

Offces, Rooms 23 and 24, Exchange Ruilding,

Kansas City Stock Yards, Kansas City, Missourl.


Alberta as a Stock Country
An exchange, speaking of Alberta as a stock country, says
Mr. William Lykins, who has just returned from the cattle ranges of Alberta province, gives the scribe information in regard to that country
Mr. Lynks, with a herd of 7,100 head of cattle belonging to the Powder River Cat tle company, crossed the Yellowstone river at Junction City and kept a due northwest course. He passed the Missouri at Great Falls, forty five miles above Fort Benton, and, pushing on, turned loose on Mosquito creek, in Alberta
From the Montana line to Eye river, a distance of some 225 miles, runs the new country. It is about seventy-five miles in width, and lies along the base of the main Rocky range. The grass is of the same varieties and characteristics as those of Wyoming and Montana, but grow much thicker, forming a perfect mat. The water supply is magnificent, being both pure and abundant. The cattle of the region are rolling in fat.
rangemen are not severe. Indeed the rangemen say that the last thiners have been very mild.
four winters have been very mild.
Mr. Lykins thinks that the region is no ment in, owing to the small number of cattle at present on the ranges. The cat tlemen of the region hold their ranges on leases from the government at one cent per acre. A late government regulation provides that all herds entering the province after the 1st of Sepaember must pay a duty of 20 per cent. on their gross val. uation, and that the same duty will be collected from all herds already established there not holding leases. Mr. Lykins thinks that this will have an immediate restricting effect on the cattle influx. He there is of it, but is afraid it cannot long escape overstocking.

500 to 1,000 head of central Texas ally graded one and two-year-old heifers fifty per cent. of each age, delivered at A1buquerque at $\$ 13.50$ per head Brooks, Manager, socorro, N. M.

## Large Winners.

The usual batch of fall statistics are be ing brewed, the first writer to get to work in this line being that admirable authority "Black and Blue" of the New York Mail and Express. Space does not permit of a reproduction of his first summaries, from which, however the following facts ar gleaned:

Between the commencement of the racing seascon and October 2, the Dwyer Bros., with thirty-three borses, won $\$ 196$, 280 , an average of $\$ 6,915$ to each animal J. B. Haggin won $\$ 87,423$ with niveteen borses, an average of $\$ 4,601$. E. J. Bald win's string of fuurteen landed $\$ 78,350$, an average of $\$ 7,026$, and Ed. Corrigan's lot of twenty rak
average of $\$ 2.213$.
The or winners of the stables, togethers with the owners' names are as belo

| Dwyer Bros.' Tremont, 2. | 2 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Dwwer Bros Inspector B., 3 |  |
| Dwyer Bros. ${ }^{\text {d }}$ Dewdrop, | 27,545 |
| Dwyer Bros.' Miss Woodford, 6 |  |
| E. J. Baldw |  |
| B. J. Haggin's Ben Ali, 2 | 18,910 |
| B. J. Haggin's King Fox, 2 | 17,448 |
| E. J. Baldwin's Volan | 17,400 |
| wyen Bros.' Hanove | 14,505 |
| B. J. Haggi's Firenze, 2. | 12,885 |
| E. J. Baldwin's Lacky B., 6 | 15,083 |
| Ed Corrigan's Jennie Treacey, 2. | 9,835 |
| Dwyer Bros.' Milie, 3 | 9.883 |
| Dwyer Bros.' Beesie June, 3 | 8,425 |
| Dwyer Bros.' Winfred, ${ }^{\text {s }}$ | 7,7\% |
| Ed Corrigan's Modesty | 7,540 |
| E. J. Baldwin's Laredo, 2 | 7,174 |
| E. J. Baldwin's Grisette, 2 | 6,710 |
| B. J. Haggin's Ban Fox, 3 | 6.610 |
| E J. Baldwin's Entrel | 6,580 |
| E. J. Baldwin's McCarthy's | 6,550 |
| B. J. Haggin's Hidalgo | $6,420$ |

The greatest failure of the year is Free only $\$ 200$ - St. Louis Journal of Agricu ture.

1,000 bead of well graded Angora goat In he d near Socorro, can be sold and de Livered at once at very reasonable figur
$G$ L. Brooks, Manager, Socorre. N. M.

## Range Feeding

A northern paper says the fact that pays to feed cattle is abundantly demon strated in the case of the Powder River Cattle company. For several years they have been running large feeding pens near Duluth and they state that it nets them from $\$ 10$ to $\$ 12$ on everv animal they have fed. This makes a splendid margin adopplies to all ciasses of cattle not in the very best condition. The feed consists principally of wheat screenings. ground and boiled. Oat straw and prairie hay are also fed. The animals are tied in
rows in large barns and are seldom liberated before being sent to market. When a shipment arrives, the animals are tied up as rapidly as possible, for they get ex ceedingly wild if allowed to stand in the yard more than a day or two. After the
second day in the stable they eat raven second day in the stable. they eat raven ously and often get as gentle as barn yard come as wild as ever. This company has now fed so long and with such uniform success that it has entirely passed the ex perimental stage. There are occasion thy are only the exceptions that prove the on all the animals they bave ever fattened.
the feeding extending over a period of sex eral years. We expect to see the xample of the Powder River Cattle company largely followed by range stocknien. There is no
reason why it should not be a success for all, as well as one.
The Best Paper in

## Territorial Grazing Lands

espect to the great area of public land in the western territories which is wholly unfit for cultivation, has been brought to tbe attention of Secretary Lamar, and it is believed will be discussed at length in his annual report. A prominent official the interior department, discussing matter today, stated that the existing la in regard to land entries were wholly adequate to meet the needs of settle who wish to take up these lands. rule the most valuable grazing lands, as already stated, are absolutely unfit for cul. tivation, while they are at the same time neither mineral or desert lands. It is, ands that entries can be made under the law. By reason of the fact that grazing lands are extremely valuable, notwith standing entries are made fraudulenly great tracts bave passed into private hands under conditions that upon their very face
betray the fact that the government has betray the fact that the government ha one circumstance that manifestly calls for additional legislation if it is-desired that these lands shall go out of the hands of he government into the possescion ing in the territories agains the continu. companies have been enabled by the sys. em of free grazing to completely crowd out the small herder, who has no chance Whatever in the contest, with these great corporations. The man who owns only a
few hundred head of cattle finds his little berd swallowed up and lost among the thousands that belong to the big com
panies, while such a crostant state of terrorism is kept up by the cowhoys and
other employes of the big companies that the small herder never fails to give 11 Lamar, it is thought, will ask congress to of remedial legislation.-St. Louis Repub

The dressed beef men, it is claimed bullied," or, rather, "beared" the cattle market too much. They are nearly all
powerful, and do not lose an opportunity o put down prices at a ruibous rat simply because they can. Many commis
sion men say they think the dressed be sion men say they think the dressed bef
men are ruining the prospects of the int tle raiser. Commission men have evt the raiser. Commission men have ert the country to quit the business of feeding and shipping-Drovers' Journal, March

The C'olurado Former, a trustworthy authority in matters appertaining to agri alfalfa or clover seed is sufficient for an acłłe. Last year we specured a good stand of clover and alialfa by yowing only four pounds of seed to the acre. Where thirty pounds of seed is sown to the acre one. balf or nore of it is covered wiseep that it never comes up, ir comes up so thick
that but a portion of the plants survise Alfalfa aeed is a coktly article and times
are uot flas with farmery that they can
$\qquad$ A ranch for 1000 hend of cattle, good
grans, loeated near hocorro, X. M. Price
$\mathbf{\$ 8 0 0 . 0 0}$. \$800.00. (.) L. Hrooka, Manager, socorro

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 Lost.
One bay $\boldsymbol{x}$-lding about fiftern and one hat shoulder, and SA nomer Mexican $\mathbf{A}$ on left thizt



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350 Two and Three-year-old Steers, mostly twos
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300 Bull Calves, and
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Mariano Barela.
 $=,\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { mont tain weet of Meeililas } \\ \text { south the the bottes west }\end{array}\right.$

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P. O.: Colorado, N. M. ace springs, Dona Ana
Ang
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and oung stoel
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 Ear marke, crop and an
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oher brands. Forer Bros.



Known as the sitrinp" brand, for
ed bo Porter
Horse blo clonthier

 Wextern Land and
tle Compmany.
CLimited.
 Range, Climaron river.
O. Madison, Colfax

D. A.\& J. H. Clouthier
P. U.: Springer, S. M. Range, Rayado and
sweotwateprand,
Horse brand ing brand: ${ }^{\text {Al }}$

o. : Caratin, Y м Marks, slit in right ear Horse brand, same as
on the left shoulder. ocher
orands $\triangle \Phi \begin{aligned} & \text { on the left side. Marked, with an } \\ & \text { sit in in the right ear and tin tag in } \\ & \text { the left ear. }\end{aligned}$

minnols Live stock Co.

$\square \quad$| J. S. Hollund, Manager |
| :--- |
| P. O. Tramp | P.O. Tramperos,

Range, Tranperoes.
Bo
 Kar marko-Crop and underbit ieft, ant and ander
dight
Horse brand, same as cut, on left shoulder.


Richard Steele.


 Other brands, not kept up:
DS on left side.
left shoulder. S left hip. Horse brand. DS on left thoulder



THE LEONARD BROTHERS, Gallowars, dherlener-Inulls ind Shoothorins. SPANISH JACKS AND JENNETS MOUNT LEONARD, . . MISSOURI Tery Choice Lot of Klark Prolled and Shorthorn livades Fur Sille.


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1887 , and 1887 and send in a new name and eecure a good


Urraca Hereford Ranch.


Thurvonphi,ud herd, $\mathbf{g}$ left side. Ear mark. on


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Niwn
 s. W. Dormey

 Lorse brand, esame as above, on right sh : ulder
ddititional Calle Brands:


## CS left bap ur aide. LRB on leff eide



## $\underset{\text { P. O. Wagun Mound }}{\text { Range, Vermejo }}$

Cran mane arions -ar
as in Allt. increase mark
Eagle Tall cattle Co
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other brands:
 Horre orand, IXI on the left hip.



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Yuad wa rate das legas catile O ：Fon du Lac，Wis．Range，Liberty Ranch． ［是 目 Geo．W．Mayhan．
 Ear warks，crop and two
if in lefte err
Horse brand Horse brand，C on left
 the ioin，ander the tail
Brand asl increase as in cut．


P．C．Plxlee．
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People who have been east over the＂Great Wabash Route＂express the meelves as pleased
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printed with your brand，range，name and posit printed with yo
oflice addreas
 Po．O：Puerto de Lans．Kange，at Alamo



22
THE STOCK GROWEIR.

E1 Capitan Land and Cattle Companv.
P. O.: Port Stanton, Lincoln county, New
Mexico. Range, north of EI Capitan mountaine, MEL left shoalder, ide and hip. Ear marks MEL lift sand underbit in right. COM sitide anond hip. COM $\begin{aligned} & \text { sidide and hip. } \\ & \text { Underslo }\end{aligned}$ OWe. (1) $\begin{aligned} & \text { Lett side } \\ & \text { bothe marks } \\ & \text { both }\end{aligned}$

All incresee marked 2 in cot When sold all horses are
small block on the left jaw.


Carrizozo Cattle Ranch Co. (Limited).
Jances A. Alcock, Manager.
P. O.: White Oaks, N. M. Range, Carizozo.
Horse brand, C with dot in center placed

Horse brand, C with dot in center placed
tit shoulder.

w. H. Fuqua.
M. $\begin{aligned} & \text { P. O. Fort Sumner, } \\ & \text { Range More }\end{aligned}$

Me Range, Moro canon
Pecor river, Ms miles sonth
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of Fort tamper.
Ear marks, hole in left,

Old stock branded left ailde, increaese both sides Additional orands. $\wedge-+\begin{gathered}\text { on eft side, kept ap. } \\ \text { Ear marks same as } \\ \text { above. }\end{gathered}$
Ear marks, hole in teth, yaartert over and under crop right.
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ヘ— on left shoulder


Doak Good. P. O.: Paris, Texas
Range Stanked Plains. Kar marka crop and un
derslope ach Cattle branded on left

Cass Land and Cattle Company. y $y^{\text {W. G. Uromp, Manager }}$ H. $\begin{gathered}\text { Ggo. R. Untox, } \\ \text { Range Eoreman. }\end{gathered}$ R. Oange Foremann. river, at Cedar cano
Horese brand same. Cut, only on right hip. All young atock branded as an ant ont on the right
oide. and also wth $A 7$ on the left hip.

$\rightarrow D$Edwin Terrell.
P. O. Ruidoso, $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{M}$ Range, Ruidoso river. $\underset{\substack{\text { Horase brand ED } \\ \text { high. }}}{\text { on left }}$


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