

# STOCK AND SEEDS

COLORADO

TEXAS

MEXICO

NEW MEXICO

ARIZONA

Live Stock, Feed Farming and Commerce.

Fifth Year, No. 45.

LAS VEGAS, NEW MEXICO, JANUARY 19, 1889.

Weekly, \$3 a Year

**PURE**

TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN.  
GRASS, FIELD, GARDEN & TREE SEEDS,  
FERTILIZERS, Etc.  
Send for Catalogue. Mailed free.  
1498-1499 St. Louis Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

**SEEDS**

## THE DUCKER PORTABLE HOUSES



Combines all the comfort and advantages of a permanent building with the qualities of simplicity, sturdiness, lightness, ease of transportation, quickness of putting up and taking down, ventilation, heating, and facility for cleaning. Equally serviceable for Contractors' Uses for Sheep and Cattle Ranches, Mining Camps and for Surveyors and Prospectors, Mountain, 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, Billiard Rooms, Photographers' Studios and Lawn Pavilions. They are built in sections and are put up without the use of screws, nails or any external appliances whatever. Two men can put up the building on ordinary ground in 2 hours' time with out skilled labor. Price, \$550 to \$750. Thoroughly reliable and incidental business men only, may communicate with this company relative to acting as its representative.



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

ORDER BY MAIL

Anything You Want In

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

BOOTS, SHOES, CLOTHING, PATTERNS

**CHARLES ILFELD,**

LAS VEGAS, N. M.

Call when in town.

Plaza

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

## The Denver Live Stock Commission Co.,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF LIVE STOCK.

UNION STOCK YARDS, DENVER, COLORADO.

Sale of Feeders to Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa farmers a specialty. Correspondence solicited.

C. J. DUFF, Manager. Box 2554.

## E. G. MURPHEY & CO.,

### THE PLAZA PHARMACY

BRIDGE STREET, LAS VEGAS, NEW MEXICO.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Drugs and Chemicals. Physicians' prescriptions a specialty. Country orders solicited and prompt attention given same.

TO THE STOCKMEN AND OTHERS, living at a distance: We will gladly fill any orders or may send for goods, whether in our line or not, and ship them as promptly as possible.



## Come, Fellow Farmers!

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

HENRY G. COORS

WILLIAM F. COORS

## COORS BROS.,

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

### Furniture and Hardware

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

Lumber, Sash, Doors, Lath, Shingles and Blinds,

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS.

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

LAS VEGAS, NEW MEXICO.

## THE GOLDEN RULE CLOTHING CO.,

DEAL IN

Clothing,

HATS, CAPS,

FURNISHING GOODS,

BOOTS, SHOES.

Clothing, Boots, Shoes and Shirts Made to Order.

All Orders Promptly Attended to.

LAS VEGAS N. M.

ESTABLISHED IN 1878.

## T. B. MILLS & SON,

### Real Estate and Live Stock Brokers,

LAS VEGAS, NEW MEXICO.

Office on Bridge Street, Near Iron Bridge.

Publishers of "Mills' Investors Review," for Free Distribution.

#### OLD MEXICO LANDS AND STOCK

- 3,500,000 acres in a solid body in the State of Chihuahua, price 30 cents per acre.
- 250,000 acres in the State of Durango, price 25 cents per acre.
- 230,000 acres in the State of Chihuahua, with stock, price \$400,000.
- 500,000 acres in the State of Chihuahua, price, 40 cents per acre.
- 485,000 acres 60 miles from the City of Chihuahua, 15,000 head of cattle besides other stock, improvements cost \$250,000, 160 miles of water front, price \$500,000.

Full description will be given of the above property upon application either in person or by letter. We have the largest list of lands on our books in all the west and southwest, of any agency in New Mexico. All lands, as well as city property, shown free. Anything you may want in our line we can furnish at prices that will be as low as can be made by others. Owners of the only complete Abstract Books for San Miguel county. Charges reasonable.

## O. L. HOUGHTON,

DEALER IN

### Hardware, Wagon and Carriage Work

CENTER STREET,

Fence Wire in Car Lots.

East Las Vegas, N. M.



# STOCK GROWER

COLORADO TEXAS  
ARIZONA MEXICO NEW MEXICO

Live Stock, Feed Farming and Commerce.

Fifth Year, No. 45.

LAS VEGAS, NEW MEXICO, JANUARY 19, 1889.

Weekly, \$3 a Year

## Contents.

Editorial Notes	1
The Big Four Weakening	1
Against Armour	1
Inspection Necessary	1
A Rattling Circular	2
Land Office Bulletin	2
Irrigation	3
From All Points	4
A Calcutta Snakery	4
No Diseased Beef Slaughtered at the Yards	4
Southwestern Stock Notes	5
Hunting in New Mexico	5
Personals	6
The Kansas City Market	6
Concerning the Southwest	6
The New Industry	6
The Bounty Law and Wild Animals	6
Arizona Cattle Shipments	6
Heavy Purchase of New Mexico Steers	6
The Big Four Tactics	7
The X I T Ranch	7
Horse Thief Captured	7
The Agricultural College	7
Distress Among Cattle	7
The Home Corner	8
Ruin to Feeders and Breeders	8
The Original Tenderfoot	8

BEEF steers for the California market from the New Mexico range are now worth an average of 1 3/4 cents per pound. One year ago they were selling on the range from 2 1/4 to 3 cents per pound.

THE cattle industry of New Mexico has friends at court this year. The industry is united as it never was before. It sees the necessity of striking blow after blow upon the giant evil at Chicago. Its blows, we are pleased to say, are always straight from the shoulder and are powerful.

IOWA comes to the front this winter as the first of the states to enact a law protecting the people from the tainted and rotted meats with which the Chicago combine have so plentifully deluged all the avenues of trade the past few years. Mr. Armour's threat to boycott Iowa hogs in his markets did not affect the action of the farmer legislators. They saw the gigantic evil which the combine has imposed upon the country, and said that so far as Iowa was concerned the remedy ought to be applied at once. It was applied: Mr. Armour groans piteously. He can't manage the people.

WITH live stock inspection laws being passed in many states and the territories, the distribution of cattle being made to markets outside of the big four squeezing pens, and other agencies that are quietly going into operation to circumvent the unhallowed power exercised by the Armour crowd, it is not to be wondered at that the "old man" at Chicago at last believes that he is rapidly coming to evil times for his business. He sees that the producers and the consumers of beef will tolerate his robberies no longer. The entire country is now alive to the wrongs committed by the beef combine in their unparalleled career of extortion and oppression of a great industry. The decentralizing of

the great power at Chicago will be rapid. As that decentralization goes on the price of beef to the producer rises and the consumer will have his steaks and roasts at such rates as to make the consideration of his weekly butcher's bills one of reasonable satisfaction.

A CONTRACT for 6000 head of New Mexico steers, to be delivered in May, was closed this week by an Idaho buyer and Lincoln county cattlemen. Buyers from Montana are now on the New Mexico range looking up 8000 head of two and three-year-old steers which are wanted for shipment to the northern country where they will be matured, in early May. The New Mexico steer of good breeding will be largely sought after the next few months. He is taking an enviable position.

One of the gratifying signs of the times this new year is the frequency with which the evil of trusts and combines, and more particularly the dressed beef combine, is referred to by the governors the country over in their messages to the legislatures. The leaven is surely working among the people. Laws are bound to be enacted generally this winter conferring upon the municipal authorities of cities and towns ample authority to prevent and punish combinations—like the rapacious free-booters of Chicago. The audacity of Mr. Armour and his friends will be checked.

A WATER-PROOF live stock inspection bill will be introduced in the New Mexico legislature within a few days which has every probability of being made a law. The cattlemen of this territory are practically unanimous in the demand for a law requiring the inspection of all cattle and other animals whose meat shall be offered for human consumption before they go to the slaughter houses. The people also demand unanimously only healthy meat products for their tables. The ice box fiend from the abattoirs of the big four will shortly be found drowned in the soup.

ONE of the gracious as well as delightful compensations which come to the STOCK GROWER these days is the hearty commendations bestowed by its readers and friends for the work done for the cattle industry of the country in battling against the power at Chicago which has so grievously affected every producer of beef in the United States. The STOCK GROWER modestly returns to all its sincere thanks for the many expressions of approval which are so kindly given. It began the fight because fighting was necessary. It be-

gan the fight because it had the will to continue the contest until one or the other was declared the winner. It believes to-day stronger than ever before that the other fellow is going to hit the ground—and lie there. The big four are weakening. This is solemn first-of-the-year truth.

### THE BIG FOUR WEAKENING.

IT is announced that Mr. Armour during the present year intends to restrict his business fully 50 per cent. of the amount done in 1888. Unless the signs of the times are all wrong it will not be an act of letting down graciously performed by the baron beef manufacturer. There is a loud roar which undoubtedly pierces the tympanum of Mr. Armour's ear that tells him that organized robbery, such as he has monstrosly perpetrated on the people of America in particular, cannot go on forever. The Philistines are upon Mr. Armour and his associates and the fight will not cease until they are routed. This, according to the words of a great political headlight when speaking of another industry, is a war to the death. Mr. Armour knows that his grasp on the cattle industry is weakening. Intelligence and determination of the people everywhere are now allied against him to destroy his methods. His methods of greed and robbery are being offset by methods on the part of the people of protection of their interests and the promotion of the welfare of a great industry by wise measures, which will in the end surely leave him shorn of his power to do harm.

### AGAINST ARMOUR.

The circular issued by Colonel C. C. Slaughter, president of the National Beef Producers and Butchers' association, is a forcible document. It states the premises upon which the association is carrying forward its great work clearly and manfully. (It not only reiterates the principles upon which the cattlemen and butchers are allied for effort against a common enemy, but it meets every so-called argument put forth by the big four and their clacuers and tears it to pieces. Col. Slaughter has taken up matters in detail and in his second circular letter shows pretty conclusively how greatly the cattle industry will be benefited by the general enactment of live stock inspection laws. To the specious argument of the big four, but which may have had weight with some cattlemen, that the interference in any manner with the canning industry of Chicago and other packing house centers will act prejudicially to western cattle interests, Col. Slaughter interpo-

ses a pound of fact which knocks their assertion into smithereens. The clamor of the big four also for national live stock inspection laws is shown to be nothing but subterfuge, as such laws are clearly unconstitutional. The letter is meaty and bristling with ideas and should be read from beginning to end by every man interested in the question of continued life and protection for a great industry against the operations of an established commercial despotism which has no parallel in the history of America—a despotism which destroys individual enterprise and saps one of the commercial forces of the country.

### INSPECTION NECESSARY.

The increased effort now going on in so many directions to protect the public health from the avariciousness of the beef mongers is none too earnest. That much of the meat sent abroad to the country from Chicago is from unhealthy animals admits of no truthful denial. Many of the states are now doing vigorous work looking to the enactment of live stock inspection laws. It is believed that a dozen states and some of the territories will have suitable laws on their statute books so as to protect absolutely the people from the many ills arising from the use of unhealthy meats. The danger to human health which the beef combine permit by their methods of killing and selling diseased meat, even now going on and in the face of their fiercest protests to the contrary, is shown in the following which is taken from a minority report to the city council of Topeka, Kansas, relative to a meat inspection ordinance. Councilman Tillotson of the committee said:

"In company with others I visited Kansas City. We were kindly given every facility for examining the stock yards and packing houses. There is one man employed to inspect stock received in the yards in Kansas and another for those in Missouri. Most of the stock is received in the yards in Kansas. As many as 12,000 cattle, besides hogs and sheep, have been received in one day within the past six months. The inspector appears to be a very conscientious and capable man. About 2000 cattle, besides hogs and sheep, are slaughtered at the month of the Kaw each day. The municipal inspection is necessarily confined to condemning stock with obvious defects. That is so is shown by the fact that the stock yards' authorities keep a man stationed at each of the five gates through which cattle are taken by local packers and butchers, whose duty it is to permit no cattle to go out unless they appear fit for food. If properly inspected by the municipal authorities, such guards would not be necessary. In one pen I saw a bunch of cattle of different degrees of worthlessness, from a scabby calf to an overgrown cow, and learned on inquiry that these cattle had been passed by the inspector, but were rejected by buyers and were collected in one pen for anybody who would take them. I found in the slaughter houses beeves with the skins off that were not fit for food and were acknowledged to be unfit for food by the superintendent who said the carcasses would be sent to the rendering establishment. The management was frank enough to say that the only inspection that was of any value was at the killing and disemboweling. This inspection is scarcely attempted by the municipal authorities. With these facts before me, I do not consider the inspection of the month of the Kaw sufficiently thorough for us to rely upon. One man can come much nearer thoroughly inspecting the few head of stock slaughtered at Topeka than one man the thousands in Kansas City. I would, therefore, recommend that the committee on rules and ordinances be directed to report to the next meeting of this council an ordinance or ordinances covering defects in our present ordinance relating to food inspection."

**A BATTLING CIRCULAR.**

**It Nails the Beef Combine to the Cross and Calls for Continued Efforts to Break Down the Conspirators.**

Circular No. 2.

DALLAS, TEXAS, Jan. 4, 1898.

To Western Cattlemen:

By direction of the Executive Committee of the Beef Producers' and Butchers' National Association we would call your attention to the fact that the conference of cattlemen and butchers held in St. Louis last year, has had the effect of bringing the beef question before the people of the country, and I am pleased to see that a discussion of the purposes of organization, growing out of that meeting, has taken a wide range; even to calling in question the motives of the people inaugurating the movement, and who propose carrying it on until the end is gained. The meeting was called because two facts were known, and were openly asserted. The first was that the price of cattle in the United States was controlled by a few packers in Chicago. The second was that the butcher trade of the country was rapidly being absorbed by the same men. In short nearly the whole cattle trade of the country was in the hands of a gigantic packing house monopoly. At the meeting of the North West Texas Live Stock Association, held at Weatherford, Texas, in 1886, the representative of a Chicago commission house stood up before the convention and made the statement, that practically there was but one cattle buyer in Chicago. He meant that there was but one combination of buyers. So forcible was this statement, and so many believed it, that Texas beef producers petitioned the railroads east of Chicago to establish the rates on live cattle in harmony with the rates on dressed beef so as to check the growth of the monopoly. Since that meeting the power of the Beef Combine has steadily increased, until to-day the so called Big Four are in a position to decide whether there shall be a margin of profit in the business of cattle raising.

With an extensive acquaintance among western cattle raisers, and having conversed with them freely on the subject, I find with very few exceptions that they firmly believe as I do, that the competition remaining in the cattle business is but a fraction of the healthy business article of that name, and so far as we, the cattle raisers of the West are concerned, all that the commission salesman at the great stock yards can do in our interest is to contend that the scale of prices as announced shall have some respect to quality. That is to say, there shall not be so much unevenness as to cause special complaint. Cattlemen have gone over this argument time and time again among themselves, with a negative result. All local attempts to ameliorate our condition have failed. Texas, the greatest cattle state of the Union, has no seaport receiving deep draft vessels, so as to permit live stock to be shipped to Eastern markets, and we cannot raise the means to establish packing houses nearer home. We drift along sacrificing our beef cattle on the markets, and our necessities compel us to market our cattle regardless of prices obtained; until our sacrifices furnish the pretext for argument against us, that cattle must of necessity be of low value while our shipments continue on markets that realize for our cattle less than the cost of production.

The butcher side of the question is very plain. All newspaper readers know that Eastern, Central, and some of the Western markets have come under the control of the Chicago packers, and that butchers who kill beef for local consumption are rapidly being ruined, or forced to become meat cutters for the Chicago combine. The method employed by the Beef Combine is simply and truly monopolistic; they say to butchers, "Sell our beef, at our prices, or we will undersell you." This is the language of the agents of the Big Four. The local butcher surrenders to force, is held by force and is no longer a

competitive factor in the cattle trade. Chicago furnishes the cattle and dictates the prices the producer shall receive and the consumer shall pay. Congressional investigation has developed facts showing that these packers are unscrupulous in their methods and that they enforce their rule or ruin policy wherever they do business. The remnant of the butcher interest believed that there was no hope of restoration of their business independence without an offensive and defensive alliance with the cattle raisers of the country, and they proposed an alliance and a remedy that would at once raise American beef products above the suspicion of disease, and at the same time restore old time competition.

The remedy is State Live Stock Inspection laws, which, while preventing the concentration of the beef trade of the nation into a few hands in Chicago, will not interfere with the canning factories, or in any way decrease the consumption of cattle in the United States, or curtail the exports to foreign countries. The joint conference at St. Louis to devise ways and means to counteract the effect of an immense four headed monopoly, did so and recommended State Live Stock Inspection laws as the only remedy for existing evils, and the interest manifested in that meeting by the monopoly, is evidence that the remedy was found and could be applied. The remedy as proposed was submitted to the highest legal authority to be passed upon and was found to be constitutional. It was also found that national inspection laws would not meet the case and that they would be unconstitutional. The States have the power and right to enact sanitary laws empowering inspectors to condemn all meat that does not come from animals inspected by them and found to be healthy. The effect of such laws is feared by some who are interested in cattle raising, and this letter is to some extent intended to reassure those who doubt its beneficial effect. The subject is a national one, and affects all producers of beef cattle in the United States. The monopoly is no respecter of persons or localities. It dictates prices alike to the owner of a thousand beeves as well as to the owner of only a few. The Combine has just as much power to dictate the price of beef shipped from Montana, as they have to price a train load of beeves from south of the Texas quarantine line under the new adjustment. The effect on the cattle trade is the same, and as stock cattle values are regulated by the price of beef the Chicago monopoly not only controls the profit of cattle raising as a business, but has also direct influence in reducing the value of cattle on farms and ranches regardless of age, sex or condition.

The argument is advanced that the southwestern cattle trade will be injured by state inspection, because the laws of some states prevent the introduction of Texas cattle, except for purposes of slaughter save during the winter months thus curtailing their use for feeding purposes. This is nothing new. This disadvantage we have to a certain extent contended against at all times. The restrictions now improved are in effect no greater than they were five years ago, when the packing interest was comparatively small, and cattle sold at remunerative figures. The regulations especially injurious to Texas cattle interests now in force are at Chicago where Texas cattle, are yarded and posted as capable of communicating Texas cattle fever, notwithstanding the fact that many of our cattle are incapable of communicating fever. In other yards there may be special pens for Texas cattle, but from all yards except the Chicago yards, so far as we have knowledge, Texas cattle can be driven at the owner's risk to slaughter houses. The Chicago restrictions were undoubtedly designed to shut out butchers from buying Texas cattle.

It is also advanced as an argument against state inspection as being injurious to Texas cattle interests, that if canning cattle are inspected by the states, the trade in loins and tongues will be closed. This we think is trivial; because most of the loins are consumed in states where the cattle are killed. There are exceptions, however where second class hotels, supply themselves with a few loins in ice boxes thereby lessening the local killing of a few beeves. The fact is well known that much of the beef which is bought ostensibly for canning purposes and paid for at ruinously low canning prices is marketed as dressed beef at high prices.

Canning cattle have sold so low that they have not paid for grass consumed and money invested. Imagination must be strong that can conceive any injury to arise where almost any change must be for the better, there being no possible chance of its getting any worse. It is also advanced as an argument against state inspection as being injurious to western cattle interests that beef packing houses will not be established in the west with state inspection laws in force. This is anticipating the question and bringing a local interest to bear on a national subject. Under state inspection laws canning operations can be carried on and loins of cattle can be marketed where the cattle are killed just as well as to receive them from Kansas City or Chicago. The packing houses in Chicago have strengthened that market so far as the number of cattle there is concerned, but the decline of other interior live cattle markets necessitates shipping long distances past a vast amount of country that under the old butcher regime used to receive direct shipments of live cattle and freight charges were paid one way only.

So far the dressed beef system has injured western cattle interests and destroyed our natural markets forcing our cattle into the toll gates of the beef combine. The general argument is also advanced that Texas cattle interests would be injured by state inspection, because the Chicago packers being unable to ship dressed meat, would be forced out of the market. This to a certain extent would result, and is desirable, but there will be no decrease in consumption. The cattle killed daily in Chicago and retailed in St. Louis, Memphis, Little Rock, Birmingham, New Orleans, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Buffalo and all other cities in the United States, on which western cattlemen virtually pay freights both ways, would be killed in St. Louis and all other cities. The butchers every where would compete for our cattle and cattlemen would save the additional freight, and have a better chance to sell cattle on their merits, and while butchers would try to buy cattle as they could, old time competition would exist again, and supply and demand again control the beef trade. By the use of improved cars in which cattle are fed, watered and separated into compartments, cattle can be carried from remote producing fields to consuming centers in good condition, and still greater improvements in transportation facilities may reasonably be expected. During the prosperous days of the cattle business even Texas cattle were sold in New York on hoof, without the shipping facilities now supplied by the use of improved cars. A few range cattle are still shipped to New York, and no impediment exists beyond the impediments that heretofore existed when prosperity smiled on the cattle interest, and there was not a packing house in the country of which the claim could be advanced that it was the mainstay of the cattle interest. Texas cattlemen should not overlook the fact that all of the markets in the southern states under natural conditions of trade, would be supplied with Texas cattle instead of being supplied with ice box meat from Chicago as at present, to the detriment of the Texas beef trade.

The present situation of the beef trade is very serious to all interests; it is especially important to the cattle interests that the competitive butcher trade shall not give way to the beef combine. The men who recently testified before the United States senate committee, charged with the investigation of the beef trade did prove that the Chicago packers make short work of closing up butchering establishments in any town they invade and also proved conclusively that four establishments bought the great bulk of western cattle. It is immaterial to us whether these four establishments do or do not pool their business, the effect to us being the same. The element of competition is gone from the market, and the shadow remaining there still is the pretext of a market, and not the real thing. Live stock commission men fear being boycotted in their business if they express their honest feelings in the matter. They are forced to defend the monopoly, as it furnishes the only outlet for their consignments, and they are just as powerless to contend against it as the butchers on the one hand and the cattlemen on the other, without an appeal to the sovereign people for an adjustment through the law making power, the control of the large packers over the cattle trade will soon be complete. If,

as it is freely asserted, and fully believed that the foregoing statements are correct, then the cattlemen of the west must do something to save their business from destruction. The many schemes advanced heretofore have all failed to the ground, and capital is difficult to obtain to contend against the monopoly with its own weapons, but the power to save us is with the people and it can be applied by legal enactments, assuring the maintenance of cattle butchering as an independent business, and at the same time guard the health of the masses by insuring the slaughtering of healthy cattle.

We appeal to cattle raisers to stand by the butcher interest in their struggle against the great packing house monopoly not for the purpose of destroying the packing houses, but to keep alive the butcher competition and protect ourselves. Competition means life to our business and the restoration of hope that our products will be sold on markets controlled by the natural laws of trade, and dependent upon no influence greater than supply and demand. Without the advantages that a live butcher competition gives us, the cattle trade will remain under monopolistic control, and money invested in cattle will not be remunerative, and the scale of prices set upon the products of the industry will absolutely destroy, or nullify all the advantages that improvements in blood and management can do in favor of ranch economy. The pecuniary support required by the association of cattlemen and butchers from each individual cattle raiser or butcher is a trifle. The intention is to present the different state legislatures bills requiring cattle to be killed where the carcass is offered for sale, but which will not in any manner interfere with the canning and dried beef trade. Such laws will cause the erection of numerous abattoirs in the different states. There will be more canneries and more cattle killed, but one market will not so overshadow all others as to control the entire trade. If the Beef Producers and Butchers' National Association is fully endorsed and furnished with the means to prosecute its work, old time competitive cattle markets will be re-established, beef products will be raised above the suspicion of disease and prosperity again restored to the cattle business. The results are of sufficient importance to justify every western cattleman in joining our association, and in sending to the secretary at Dallas, Texas, the small sum of \$5.00 to cover a year's membership dues.

As an index of the almost universal western sentiment in favor of our plans for local inspection we would call attention to the recent action of the city council of Denver, Colorado, in passing an ordinance preventing the sale of beef in that city that does not come from cattle inspected alive and found to be healthy. Advice received indicate that several state and territorial legislatures will certainly pass our live stock inspection laws this winter. The situation is full of hope, and the opportunity is now presented for western cattlemen to relieve themselves from the depressing influence of the beef monopoly, which has made the business of beef production unprofitable, and it rests with cattlemen themselves to decide the fate of their business. By uniting together and sustaining us in our work the power for evil of the beef combine will be broken forever. If western cattlemen stand aloof and refuse to sustain us in our efforts to save the cattle industry from passing for all time under the control of the monopoly which seeks their own enrichment, the ruin that will result will be deserved, but we will at least have had the satisfaction of knowing that we have done our duty and tried honestly and earnestly to warn our friends and save the cattle industry with which we are identified from absolute ruin.

C. C. SLAUGHTER,  
President Beef Producers and Butchers' National Association.

**Land Office Bulletin.**

NEW MEXICO—SANTA FE.

Our Washington correspondent sends us the following information:

Land contests decided. The names of the successful parties are printed in capital letters. S. P. HENDRICKSON vs. UNITED STATES. ARIZONA—PRESCOTT. UNITED STATES vs. David Jenkins.

**POOR 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.

**Major Powell and Out**

WASHINGTON  
to the provid  
to the sundr  
proved Octo  
Powell, of th  
gun the inv  
Irrigation.  
mense impo  
try. Mr. Pow  
fifths of the  
States, exclu  
on irrigation  
tions. Alre  
of people in  
laborers on  
in mining i  
the country  
and other m  
in the town  
growing thro  
ious for op  
lic lands an  
Mr. Powell  
ment of the  
west depend  
The preli  
ducted hav  
Colorado an  
of these sur  
just made t  
tary of the  
The act aut  
an investig  
the arid reg  
be redempt  
gation of th  
region, and  
reservoirs  
cessary for  
water for  
floods and  
In order  
water whi  
the sever  
water mus  
ning volu  
month to  
be determ  
flows dur  
be utilize  
er part of  
if not im

In orde  
lands wh  
water of  
storage c  
son, it is  
tity of w  
serving  
called by  
of water  
supplied  
rainfall  
tation, t  
ter being  
affected  
climatic  
by the  
depend  
crops r  
In th  
be con  
cessary  
rate of  
tions o  
mate.  
United  
mine t  
ceeding  
probabl  
able m  
water,  
lakes,  
per ye  
thus l

## IRRIGATION.

## Major Powell Discusses the Subject and Outlines Proposed Government Work.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 5.—Under the provisions of an amendment attached to the sundry civil appropriation bill, approved October 2, 1898. Director J. W. Powell, of the Geological survey, has begun the investigation of the subject of irrigation. The question is one of immense importance to a vast area of country. Mr. Powell estimates that about two-fifths of the whole area of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, is dependent on irrigation for its agricultural operations. Already there are many thousands of people in the arid lands—engaged as laborers on great farms and ranches and in mining industries, and in roaming about the country prospecting for gold, silver and other minerals, and also congregated in the towns and cities that are rapidly growing throughout that country—all anxious for opportunity to settle on the public lands and make homes for themselves. Mr. Powell concludes that the development of the agricultural industries of the west depends upon irrigation.

The preliminary surveys thus far conducted have been in Montana, Nevada, Colorado and New Mexico. The nature of these surveys is set forth in the report just made to congress, through the secretary of the interior, by Director Powell. The act authorizing the survey required an investigation as to "the extent to which the arid region of the United States can be redeemed by irrigation and the segregation of the irrigable lands in such arid region, and for the selection of sites for reservoirs and other hydraulic works necessary for the storage and utilization for water for irrigation and the prevention of floods and overflows."

In order to determine the amount of water which can be stored, says the report the several streams which supply the water must be gauged—that is, their running volumes from day to day and from month to month throughout the year must be determined. Only that portion which flows during the season of irrigation can be utilized without storage. For the greater part of the year the water runs to waste if not impounded.

## THE "DUTY" OF WATER.

In order to determine the amount of lands which can be served by the flowing water of the irrigating season and by the storage of water of the non-irrigating season, it is necessary to ascertain the quantity of water which should be used in serving a definite area of land. This is called by irrigation engineers the "duty" of water. The duty of water artificially supplied is affected by the amount of rainfall for general atmospheric precipitation, the artificially supplied water being complementary to it. It is also affected by latitude, altitude and other climatic conditions. It is further affected by the character of the soils, and finally depends largely upon the character of the crops raised.

In the storage of water, in order to determine the amount which can actually be conserved for useful purposes, it is necessary to ascertain the extent and the rate of evaporation under different conditions of latitude, altitude and general climate. Throughout the arid region of the United States the conditions which determine the amount of evaporation are exceedingly variable, and it ranges from a probable minimum of 20 inches to a probable maximum of 105 inches per year. If water, therefore, be stored in artificial lakes, where evaporation is but 20 inches per year, a very small amount of water is thus lost; but if it be stored where the

evaporation reaches the amount of 100 inches per year, the water lost is very great. It is necessary to determine these factors in a general way in order to wisely select the sites for reservoirs and segregate the lands which are to be reclaimed.

## SEDIMENT IN STREAMS.

All streams carry sediment, some in great quantities and some in small, but when their waters are collected in reservoirs the sediment at once settles. Reservoirs, therefore, become settling basins. If the amount of sediment carried by a stream into the reservoir is very great, the reservoir will be speedily filled. In order to determine the life of the reservoir, should it never be cleared of its deposited silt, and to determine to what extent it must be purged of its sediment in order that it may permanently retain its due capacity, and further to determine the eligibility of any site and the relative values of optional sites, it is important that the amount of sediment borne by the stream shall be measured in various parts of its channel.

In the matter of rain-gauging much is already being accomplished, as throughout the arid region the people are intensely interested in the subject which they regard as vitally important to their industry. Various individuals and corporations have conducted inquiries of this character and meteorological societies have been organized in the arid states and territories. The signal service in the United States is also carrying forward its general system of meteorologic investigations in the arid regions. It is proposed in the irrigation survey to utilize the work of the signal service, the work of local societies, of state and territorial engineers, of colleges and other corporations and of many individuals who have interested themselves in this subject.

The determination of the amount of sediment carried by a stream is not easy. The amount borne by suspension or flotation can be determined from day to day throughout the year with reasonable accuracy, but a large part is driven along the bottom and is never fully held in suspension. In the great arid plains and valleys of the region under consideration the amount of this driven load is comparatively greater than in humid lands, from the fact that the storm waters in such lands excessively choke the stream channels. In selecting a site for a reservoir it is, therefore, necessary to determine the rate at which the reservoir can probably be filled by sedimentation, and to determine further what hydraulic appliances and methods can be adopted to overcome this difficulty.

## SITES FOR RESERVOIRS.

After the topographic and hydraulic surveys, the next step in the irrigation survey, and that which completes the work provided for in the act of last October, is the selection or segregation of the sites for reservoirs and other irrigating works, as diverting-dams and canals, and, finally, the selection of the lands which can be most economically served.

In the selection of reservoir sites a number of important considerations, each one of which is vital to the best success, have to be considered. The basin selected must be such as will store the greatest amount of water with the greatest economy of construction. It is manifest that, as reservoirs can not be excavated within reasonable conditions of cost, they must be natural basins. In many cases these will be existing lakes, and while many such will require dams at their outlets in order to regulate by gates the outflow of the water, there are some which can be controlled by tapping below the level of the natural discharge. Such reservoirs will be the most economical, as outlets will only have to be constructed and guarded by gateways, and the natural evaporation surface will not be enlarged.

In addition to the natural lakes in the high lands which may be employed for storage basins a number of artificial lakes must be created. A variety of conditions conspire to determine the preference for their location in elevated mountain regions. In the high mountain regions evaporation is at a minimum, and the least amount of water will be lost where the lakes are at great elevation. The mountain waters are comparatively pure and hence the mountain reservoirs will be filled by sediment to the smallest degree. The lands to be condemned for this purpose will be above the agricultural limit and therefore can not be utilized for any

other purpose than that of brief summer pasturage. The water thus retained can be restored to their natural channels, and be distributed to all the communities settled in the valleys below, whose industries are dependent upon irrigation.

## NATURAL STORAGE BASINS.

While a large part of the rainfall is concentrated in these elevated regions, it is not all found there. The low mountains and foot hills are also regions of great precipitation, and midland reservoirs are necessary to conserve all the water. They will usually be of smaller extent than those of the high lands.

Great reservoirs or artificial lakes will have to be established along the plains and in the wide valleys not far from the mountains. Natural morainal basins can often be discovered, and the valleys of small lateral streams can be utilized by constructing dams along their lower courses where favorable conditions exist. These reservoirs will usually have a greater area as compared with their depth than those of mountains, and being in regions of greater evaporation, the water stored therein will sustain great loss. They are to be considered only as necessary and important auxiliaries to the general reservoir system. But there are districts of the country where the mountains rise precipitously from plains or valleys to the crests of the ranges where mountain meadows, parks, and natural lakes are few, and where the principal storage must be in the lowland reservoirs.

In the selection of irrigable lands many important considerations are involved. The lands selected should be in a situation where the waters for their fertilization can be delivered at a minimum expense. Sites for diverting-dams must be chosen where permanent construction is practicable, and where they will not be subject to destruction through yielding foundations and by great floods. The sites of the canals for carrying the waters must be on lands where the loss by seepage and evaporation is little, and where the country through which they are those constructed is of such a nature that they will not be in danger of destruction from the storm waters.

## SELECTION OF LANDS.

As the amount of eligible land will be generally found to be largely in excess of the amount which can be served by the waters, judgment must be exercised in the selection of the lands most available and valuable for agricultural purposes. The higher the selected lands and the nearer they are to the surface of the water, the shorter will be the canals; on the other hand, the higher the land the more inhospitable will be the climate. No lands should be selected at an altitude where profitable agriculture can not be carried on. This rule excludes the elevated lands of many great mountain meadows and parks. Below this elevated zone is a wide range of selection, governed by varying and competing conditions. The higher the lands the greater will be the "duty" of water, as the regions are more humid, and a smaller amount of water will be necessary for their reclamation, while a smaller amount is lost in the process of transportation. This, together with the condition of shorter canals, leads to the selection of lands in the upper portion of the valleys and along the plains near the foot hills.

In the countries farther down the valleys and away from the mountains the climate is warmer, vegetation grows with greater luxuriance, the harvests are more abundant, a greater variety of crops can be raised, and the season of agricultural operations is greatly lengthened. These considerations tend toward the selection of lands in the lower districts.

The river channels of the arid regions of the United States have characteristics which potentially affect the interests of irrigation and the problems involved in the selection of irrigable lands. The streams all have their sources in the mountains, where there is great rainfall; and they descend with great rapidity by steep declivities into the plains and valleys below, where the channel grades are greatly reduced, and where the arid regions proper are situated and the agricultural lands are found.

## CHANGE IN THE RIVERS.

When the rivers reach the low, comparatively arid lands their characteristics suddenly change; they no longer run in deep canyons or narrow valleys, but find their way through broad and shallow valleys. The agricultural lands rise from

these low valleys on either side by steps or terraces, and bench lands are found. Within the broad valleys the streams are wide and shallow. Between the width and depth of their channels there is a very large ratio; a stream 100 yards wide may be but a few inches deep, and a stream 1000 yards in width may have an average depth of but one yard or even a half yard.

In the plain and valley reaches of the rivers the country on either side is so arid that few or no perennial streams are produced. Storms fall on these lowlands, and the storm waters are gathered into the principal rivers and carry on their floods vast loads of dust and sand, which are deposited in the channels and keep them forever choked with mud. It is thus that mountain torrents of clear water are suddenly transformed into rivers of mud when they pass to the plains and valleys. The rivers choked with mud can not flow freely to the sea, but are spread out over broad surfaces and absorbed in the sands and their waters evaporated, so that but a small proportion of the outflow from the mountains finds its way to the mouth of the main stream. Many creeks and rivers in the arid regions are wholly absorbed in this manner, and instead of emptying into the ocean they empty into the sands and dust plains and are lost.

Besides the loss of waters in the process of their transportation along natural channels there is another condition of importance. In the valley and plain regions the streams are loaded with mud and sand and when the current is checked by the diversion of the water into channels of gentle inclination this sediment is thrown down, and its volume is so great that it speedily fills and obstructs the irrigating canals, and is injurious to the land over which it is poured.

## A PROBLEM FOR SOLUTION.

Director Powell, therefore, states that it will be usually advantageous to take the waters from their natural channels before they are spread into the shallow channels of the lowland regions and loaded with mud. He concludes that the problem practically takes this form: Is it better to select elevated lands and serve them through short canals or to select lower lands and serve them through longer canals? It is probable that in most cases this problem will be solved by a consideration of the character of the topography and of the soils.

Mr. Powell recommends that the irrigable lands be reserved from sale, settlement or occupation until restored under the homestead laws. He suggests that the best solution of the problem under the present circumstances is to withdraw all the lands of the arid region, and to allow titles to irrigable lands to be acquired only through the operations of the homestead laws and the desert land laws. In conclusion he says:

"These suggestions as to the legislation may be altogether unwise, but the problem of the best disposition to be made of the arid lands remains. It is a problem of profound importance, and it presses for solution. Many thousands of persons are already in that country and eagerly desirous of establishing homes for themselves, and they are debarred therefrom because the land system which now exists—a system which was the growth of time, and to which the highest statesmanship has been devoted for a long term of years—was adapted to the physical conditions which prevail in humid lands, and not adapted to the conditions which prevail in arid lands. The march of settlement in its progress westward has reached a region of country where the physical conditions and limitations of agriculture differ altogether from those prevailing in regions first settled, and problems are presented new to us and unknown to our ancestors, who came from northern Europe, but very old to the people of southern Europe and other regions of the earth. In fact, the earliest agriculture known to the world was that which was carried on by means of irrigation."

Ayer's Hair Vigor improves the beauty of the hair and promotes its growth. It prevents the accumulation of dandruff, cleanses the scalp, and restores a natural color to gray hair. Have you received Ayer's Almanac for the new year?

A YOUNG LADY TEACHER WANTS A SITUATION in family, on farm or ranch; or will teach private school. Address, Miss M., 719 Cherry St., Chattanooga, Tenn. 442

FROM ALL POINTS.

Live Stock Notes Carefully Collected from Every Source.

Jerome Shield, of San Angelo, Texas, sold 146 head of stock cattle to a Coleman party last week at \$8 round.

A steer was killed at Kerrville, Texas, for Christmas that weighed 1550 pounds gross, 833 net, and gave 150 pounds of tallow.

Mr. J. M. Choate, a prominent ranchman of Karnes county, was here last week with a car load of medium fat cows, which he sold for \$9.50 per head. A few days before he sold five car loads of fat cows to John Martin, for \$11 per head.—Texas Stockman.

Nat Powell, the southwestern rustler of the firm of John S. Powell & Co., of Fort Worth, sold a very desirable lot of 12 Shorthorn bulls at \$50 per head, to Muey Bros., of Neeces county, receiving in payment yearlings at \$6 per head.—Texas Stockman.

It was discovered by a prominent physician of Bloomington, Ill., last week, that a young man of Leroy, that county, named Crumbaugh, was a sufferer from trichiniasis. Two years ago he was taken sick with a strange malady which has so far baffled all medical skill. A microscopic examination of the sufferer's flesh revealed the fact that he was afflicted with the deadly parasite that lurks in improperly cooked pork.

The position of the markets is such that each kind of fat stock should be higher two or three months later than it is now. That is, probabilities point to advance all around rather than decline. Hogs have recovered and again lost some of the ground lost at the opening of December, and may not advance in any great degree; yet if they change at all at this season it should be in the direction of improvement. Cattle and sheep should both advance. In nothing, however, is the change liable to be so very great.—National Stockman.

Armour & Co., with others of that ilk, are still sending abroad their compounded lard, labelled 'pure lard.' It would seem to the average intellect that such a business is about on a par with picking pockets and robbing hen roosts. For the latter class of offenses, we consign the culprits to the nearest jail. For the former we bow down and worship their wealth, made by processes as dishonorable as the crimes of the thief or highwayman. A millionaire seems to be able to do about as he pleases and it pleases him in this case to swindle continuously. So it goes. Orange County Farmer.

Col. John W. Buster, manager of the Continental Cattle company, has returned from a trip to west Texas, and reports the cattle of that section in better condition than for years at the corresponding season. At Colorado City he says the butchers are supplying their customers with a good quality of fat beef right off the range. In fact, fat cattle are being shipped off the range all over the west. He says the shipments of cattle from the the Pecos country to the Nation this year will begin early and be heavy. The cattle of the west are in excellent condition to go through the winter. While in Colorado City Col. Buster took in a scrub horse race and came out four-bits ahead, his horse winning by a nose.—Dallas News.

A number of sample coats have been made up from dark cow skins with a view to testing them for use by the mounted police. The skins were dressed by the Sarcee Indians, and it is hoped that the Indians may be encouraged to make this a lucrative industry. Since the disappearance of the buffalo the mounted police have had to look around for an available substitute for buffalo pelts out of which to make warm winter overcoats for the police, and much satisfaction is expressed at the really neat coat which can be made from a well-dressed cowskin. Of late years Polled Angus cattle have been largely imported into the territories, and by crossing these with other breeds a good dark skin is secured.—Lethbridge News.

Mr. James Kiernan, of Shasta Valley, purchased from David Deter, of Little Shasta, a steer, which weighed 2420 lbs., on foot, and shipped it to Grayson, Owen & Co., the extensive beef contractors for the San Francisco and Oakland markets. It was sold at special rates, as beef of that kind sells for about 40 and 50 cents a

pound on the block in this city. This immense steer of the Durham breed, was furnished to Owen Lafferty, of the People's Market at Oakland, and the man-moth quarters hung up attracted the attention of epicures, who looked with longing eyes on the feast in store for those desirous of securing choice, juicy steaks. This steer was stall fed, and it would be difficult to estimate the exact number of tons of barley consumed by him before he fell a sacrifice. He was led around the streets of Oakland before Christmas, on exhibition, to advertise what was in store for customers at the People's Market on Christmas day, and the demand proved greater than the rush for turkeys or any other meat. This huge specimen of beef was the finest and the largest ever seen in Oakland, or probably anywhere else, and Deter, of Little Shasta, has more of the same kind, being noted for his great care and attention in raising the finest and fattest beef stock to be found on the coast or in any section of the country.

Every year for two or three years western cattlemen have urged that the heavy marketing of cattle from the range has meant such depletion of supplies that the succeeding season would show less supplies available; and yet when the succeeding season came it would bring with it more cattle than any of its predecessors. Of course each time the realization of their expectations becomes more probable but probabilities count for little in the face of such market facts as have for some time been succeeding them right along. In the face of all this it becomes a very interesting question just now as to whether the past season's unprecedented marketing really means less stock to come from the range during the present year. On the answer to this the cattle market for 1889 very largely depends. Prospects are excellent, if the country is not to be deluged again with range supplies. Otherwise, though in some respects fair, they are certainly less promising.—National Stockman.

A Calcutta Snakery.

India Letter: The late King of Oude had built a snakery in the gardens of his palace at Garden Beach, near Calcutta. It was an oblong pit about thirty feet long by twenty feet broad, the walls being about twenty feet high and perfectly smooth so that snake, could not crawl up. In the centre of the pit there was a large block of rough masonry perforated so that it was full of holes as a sponge. In this honey-combed block the snakes dwelt, and when the sun shone brightly they came out to bask or to feed. His Majesty used to have live frogs put in the pit, and amuse himself by seeing the hungry snakes catch the frogs. When a large snake catches a small frog it is all over in an instant; but if a small snake catches a large frog, so that he cannot swallow it at once, the frog's cries are piteous to hear. Again and again I have heard them while out shooting, and have gone to the bush or tuft of grass from which the piteous cries came—sometime too late to save the poor froggy though the snake generally got shot. As a final story let me tell how a frog has been seen to turn the tables on the snake.

Two gentlemen in Cacher some years ago saw a snake seize a small frog and attempt to swallow it. But suddenly a large frog jumped forward, seized the snake's tail, and began to swallow the snake. How the affair might have ended cannot be told, because my friends imprudently drew near to watch the combat, when the frogs and snake took alarm, and the big frog disgorged the snake's tale, and the snake released the little frog, and they all scuffled off. But the tail is perfectly true, and both the gentlemen who saw it are still alive; and I only regret that it was not my good luck to see the affair with my own eyes.

When the eyes become weak or the lids inflamed and sore, a disordered system or a scrofulous condition of the blood is indicated, for which Ayer's Sarsapilla is the best remedy. It vigorates and vitalizes the blood and expels all humors.

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.

They Say That no Diseased Beef is Slaughtered at the Stock Yards.

Superintendent Washburn of the stock-yards writes as follows regarding the inspection of cattle at the yards:

THE UNION STOCK-YARD & TRANSIT COMPANY OF CHICAGO, Office of General Superintendent, UNION STOCK-YARDS, CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—Editor of the Tribune.]—In compliance with your request that I should furnish a statement of the character and extent of the official inspection of live stock and its products at these yards, I have to say that the city of Chicago has jurisdiction in health matters for one mile outside of its limits, which one mile includes all slaughtering and packing establishments at this point as well as the entire stock-yards, and that the situation may be better understood by all I will add that these stock yards are in the town of Lake, a municipality adjoining the city of Chicago on the south. The city of Chicago keeps three inspectors at the yards all of the time, who have authority to kill all the live stock being or intended to be slaughtered here for human food (which may be unfit for such purpose) and to send to the rendering establishments such animals or their carcasses as may be found unfit for food. These inspectors are under the direction of the commissioner of health of the city of Chicago.

The live stock commissioners of the state of Illinois, who are appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate, have established a thorough inspection at these yards. These commissioners have jurisdiction over the whole state and have authority to quarantine and destroy domestic animals having any contagious or infectious disease.

PROVISIONS OF THE LAW.

The following extract from the law under which they are appointed shows their authority:

"SEC. 4. Any person who, knowing that any contagious or infectious disease exists among domestic animals, shall conceal such fact or knowledge of the existence of such disease shall sell the animal or animals so diseased, or any exposed animal, or knowing the same shall remove such diseased or infected animals from his premises to the premises of another, or knowing of the existence of such disease or exposure, shall drive, or lead, or ship the same by any car or steamboat to any other place in or out of this state, and any person or persons who shall bring any such diseased or knowingly shall bring any such exposed animal or animals into this state from another state, and any person or persons who shall knowingly buy, receive, sell, convey or engage in the traffic of such diseased or exposed stock, and any person who shall violate any quarantine regulations established under the provisions of this act, shall for each, either any and all acts above mentioned in this section be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, or any of the said acts, shall be fined in any sum not less than \$25 nor more than \$200, and imprisoned in the county jail until the fine and costs are paid, and shall forfeit all right to the compensation for any animal or property destroyed under the provisions of this act."

Acting under this authority the Board of State Live Stock commissioners has established an inspection at these yards under the charge of John McDonald and the state veterinarian, Dr. Caswell. Both of these gentlemen are well known and are in all respects competent to perform their duties.

The state of Illinois has also stationed at these yards an agent of the Humane Society, whose business it is to look after maimed and "downed" cattle which may be unloaded from cars, and also examine diseased cattle and to see that no such cattle are sold for slaughter for consumption. And after the inspection has been made by all these public officers the slaughterers have inspectors of their own who reject any diseased cattle which may by any chance or possibility have run the

gantlet of the other inspectors. The right to reject any diseased animal is in all cases a condition of the purchase.

The rules of the Live Stock exchange, of which association all commission men dealing in cattle at the yards are members, provide that no such cattle shall be sold by its members. When one of these diseased animals is discovered it is at once put in one of the quarantine pens and the owner or commission man notified. The animal is not allowed in any case to be moved to any of the slaughtering houses or to be shipped away from the yards, but the animal is killed and sent to the rendering establishment.

There is a popular impression that it is for the interest of the slaughterer to buy diseased animals because they can be purchased cheaply. This is entirely erroneous. It would be no object for the dressed beef men to buy those cattle at any price, even if they could do so without exposure. In the first place, if they got all these diseased animal for nothing it would not materially reduce the total sum which they pay for the cattle bought daily by them. There is only one diseased bovine to about 3000 head received, and it is clear that it would be no object to the owners of these diseased cattle to send them to market if they had to give them away. They would have no object in paying freight, commissions, yardage, etc., to give them away to the slaughterer. The interest of the shipper is to try to run in such cattle at full price. It is clearly not the interest of the slaughterers either to risk their business reputation by allowing any diseased cattle to get to their houses. If any of them get in they must run the gantlet, first of the humane officer, the state inspection and the city inspection force, and after that the inspection of the trained and skilled buyers, or private inspectors which the slaughterers employ. In addition to that the keepers at the different gates where cattle pass through to the slaughter house, have positive orders not to pass anything through that they can detect is diseased; and they will not let anything get through which is diseased if they know it.

I unhesitatingly say that the inspection now in force is complete and thorough and furnishes the public ample security; that the meat shipped from the slaughtering house here is of pure quality.

ELMER WASHBURN, General Superintendent.

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

As giving an idea of the extent to which spaying has been carried on in Wyoming, the Cheyenne Stock Journal makes mention of one veterinarian who has recently operated on nearly 7000 animals, and he is now on his way to Arizona to go on with the good work.



This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 105 Wall St., N. Y.

THE S...  
LAS V...  
Office, Brid

THE ST...

The Subsc...  
is \$3.00 a y...  
ice, ten cent...  
at any time...  
The Stock...  
till an explic...  
for its discou...  
ages is made...  
Discontin...  
lishers must...  
er wishes his...  
be paid. But...  
to discontinu...  
our books an...  
Always g...  
which your...  
found on our...  
The Cour...  
to newspaper...  
ages are paid...  
discontinued...  
ADVISE...  
Address all...  
Gnow

Only Jour...  
growing, fee...  
of the South...  
range count...  
Endorsed...  
representative r

Official...  
sona, Ranch...  
Association...  
Official...  
Stock Assoc...  
Official...  
Stock Assoc...  
Stock Grow...  
Stock Assoc...  
Stock Assoc...

Officers an...  
tar...  
LEWIS L...  
J. E. SA...  
S. S. JAC...  
J. D. WA...

Officers an...  
Sanita...  
A. J. CH...  
geon, A. T...  
ISAAC N. T...  
Thos. HA...  
WILL C. F...  
N. B. BO...

SATU...

SOUT...

Short It...  
Stoc...

Montana...  
Mexico las...  
ing contrac...  
John H...  
Pat Coglan...  
three-year...  
Good bee...  
ber from A...  
California...  
three-four...  
railway.

The boy...  
week, in p...  
were com...  
was follow...  
among th...  
Joe Kel...  
tive of wh...  
Gnowen...  
Texas, th...  
ed. Kell...  
Grayson...  
pasturage...  
sufficient...  
made fro...  
early in...  
bees.

W. L...  
terday m...  
ta ranch...  
Holstein...  
of the v...  
that he v...  
Reporte...  
Harris...  
hunting...  
pretty g...  
on Wald...  
herd of...  
his gun...  
the han...  
nothing...  
ger un...  
yards a

**THE STOCK GROWER.**

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

THE STOCK GROWER COMPANY.

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

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

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.

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

ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION.

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

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

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

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

Official Paper of the Lincoln County Stock Association.

Official Paper of the San Miguel County Stock Association.

Official Paper of the Dona Ana County Stock Association.

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

Official Paper of the Canadian River Live Stock Association.

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

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

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

A. J. CHANDLER, Secretary and Veterinary Surgeon, A. T.

ISAAC N. TOWN, Calabasas, A. T.

THOS. HALLACK, Signal, A. T.

WILL C. BARNES, St. Joseph, A. T.

N. B. BOWEN, Prescott, A. T.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1899.

**SOUTHWEST STOCK NOTES.**

Short Items Relative to Stock and Stockmen of the Southwest.

Montana steer buyers are now in southern New Mexico inspecting the herds preparatory to making contracts for early summer delivery.

John H. Riley, of Las Cruces, has bought of Pat Cogan, of Tuleosa, 800 head of one, two and three-year-old steers at a reasonable average price.

Good beeves are now being taken in limited number from Arizona and New Mexico ranges by the California slaughterers at an average of one and three-fourth's cents per pound, delivered at the railway.

The boys who were after the horse thieves last week, in possession of Mr. Busch's three horses, were compelled to return empty-handed. The trail was followed to Pinos Wells, where it was lost among the cattle trails.—Cerrillos Rustler.

Joe Kelly, the blonde-haired horse thief, a narrative of whose operations appeared in the Stock Grower two weeks ago, was arrested at Tascosa, Texas, this week and all the horses were recovered. Kelly now lies in jail at Las Vegas.

Grayson & Co., of Sierra county, have rented pasturage in the vicinity of Strong City, Kansas, sufficient to feed 5000 steers. Shipments will be made from the company's range to Kansas as early in the spring as is possible to gather the beeves.

W. L. Holmes returned from Albuquerque yesterday morning. He has leased the Boque Bonita ranch for one year and has purchased the fine Holstein herd, which is the pride of this portion of the valley. The Reporter is pleased to know that he will become a resident here.—San Marcial Reporter.

Harrison Crow and the Waldrip boys were out hunting the other day and bagged 23 antelope, a pretty good day's sport. Mr. Crow tells a good one on Waldrip getting the buck fever when a large herd of game was within 30 feet of him he raised his gun and attempted to shoot without raising the hammer. He had the fever so he could do nothing but grind his teeth and pull on the trigger until the antelopes were several hundred yards away.—Roswell Register.

The report comes from Clifton, Arizona, that news reached there on Tuesday that there were five sheep men killed and three cattle men wounded in the recent fight in Graham county between the employes of the Chiricahua Cattle Co. and Mexicans who brought sheep on to the company's range from Apache county. Much excitement prevails and it is generally believed that more serious difficulty will be the result.

Colonel Phil Mothersill has been for some time investigating the best method of distributing water over the extensive range of the Detroit & Rio Grande company. Two miles north of Tonuca a side track has been put in on the railroad for the company's convenience. Near this a well 24 feet in diameter is being sunk not far from the river. From it, through a 6-inch pipe, water will be forced by a powerful pump to fill a 300,000-gallon reservoir on the mesa two miles from the well, and from this water will be carried three miles further out on the mesa. In the spring it is intended to carry the water several miles further north and south.—San Marcial Reporter.

The alarmist who gathers items for the associated press at Albuquerque, has begun sending out doleful reports of the condition of range stock in central New Mexico owing to the present situation wherein snow and rain have been so liberally spread over the land throughout the southwest. There have been no losses of stock in New Mexico up to date, notwithstanding the press dispatches of the romancer who probably has never been on the range and has not the remotest idea of the real situation among live stock. The year has been favorable to range cattle generally speaking and the great downpours of rain and snowfalls have been everywhere a blessing for which the stock growers are grateful.

The people of Flagstaff and vicinity, and especially the stockmen, have just reason to be proud of the stock yards recently completed here by the Atlantic & Pacific folks. They are what we needed for some time, and many a shipment of stock has been driven to other points on account of the inadequacy of the pens here and no scales, but those defects are now cured. We have pens sufficient to pen two train loads of cattle of sixteen cars each. They are located in a convenient place, and have two chutes for loading, with a pair of the best scales in use attached for the use of shippers. The scales are large and erected upon the most improved plan, assuring stockmen just and honest weight. It is only a question of time until Flagstaff will ship more stock than all other points combined.—Flagstaff Champion.

With the heavy falls of rain which occurred in November and the early part of December, and the large fall of snow during the middle of the month, stockmen assure us, that it has put their ranges in better condition than has been known for years, and insured them a bounteous supply of water and grass for their stock when the spring opens. We congratulate the stockmen that same nature has been so kind, for with the assurance of a sufficiency of water and feed for their stock shipments of the finest beef raised in Arizona will be made both east and west. Cattle buyers who come here say that the beef raised here, on the Mogollons and in fact for a radius of forty miles around Flagstaff, has obtained the name of being as fine, if not the best and fattest beef that can be purchased in the territory.—Flagstaff Champion.

Mr. Jack Wood, a well-known cow man, lives on the Seneca creek about sixteen miles north of Clayton. Lately he and his wife had not been living very happily together and he had left her for the purpose of living separately. On Thursday he returned for the purpose of getting the rest of his clothes intending to leave her in peaceable possession of the ranch and improvements. While Wood was in the house she took some liquid purporting to be poison but as it seemed to have no immediate effect no attention was paid to it as it was thought to be a sham. When he started to leave the house she grabbed his six-shooter from the scabbard saying: "I have taken poison and you shall die with me!" a gentleman present at the time jumped and grabbed the gun catching the hammer on his finger he came down, and wrenched it from her, as Mr. Wood drove off in his buckboard she happened at the door, and turning up a bottle of strychnine and took a portion, threw the remainder out the door, slammed the door and returned. They kicked in the door and found her trying to wash out the poison, she was given what remedies there were at hand, but without success, death resulting in a short time. Mr. Wood and others came to Clayton at once for a doctor and the justice of the peace. An inquest was held over the body and the jury returned a verdict of suicide by poison. The body of Mrs. Wood was buried near Clayton on Saturday, Jan. 12, 1899.—Clayton Enterprise.

Fort Collins (Co.) Courier: Stock on the range has done very well this winter so far, and old-timers predict that our winter will be an open one, and that our heavy snows will not come until March.

**HUNTING IN NEW MEXICO.**

The Delights of Camping Out in the Southwest.

If you are a real tenderfoot, and like sport, and can handle a gun with sufficient precision to hit a "cotton-tail" at ten paces, provided he does not run, and haven't a predisposition to insomnia, and don't mind getting as stiff with cold, at two o'clock in the morning, as the Cardiff giant; if you have no objections to arising at 4:30, a. m., and standing around in a thirty-mile mountain zephyr amid the aroma of black coffee and the fumes and sizzle of frying bacon, first go to your grocer, lay in provisions for four (that is if you go alone), procure a first-rate team, and all the blankets reachable, and depart for Soledad Pass. Keep going till you strike water, then eat. That's my advice, and I've been there.

We talked about that trip for a full month before the thing culminated in a go.

There were the parson, the doctor, Phil, and another party. The parson possessed enthusiasm sufficient for an Arctic explorer, the doctor evinced considerable longing for home comforts: Phil and the other party had traveled that way before, and said not a word.

Well, after a lapse of some four hours, during which we had ridden some, pushed a little, and walked a great deal, we encountered one of the prettiest little mountain rivulets that ever gurgled in the ear of tired and thirsty man.

When we had got a great, blazing, glowing, crackling exhilarating fire going, the parson proceeded to prepare dinner in a masterly way, the Mexican teamster to gather additional wood, while Phil, the doctor and the other party placed the tent in position. This done we stacked arms, and before the cheerful sound of the parson's tin pan calling us to refreshments ceased to reverberate in the adjacent mountains, fell to, like the hungry men we were.

Everybody who has camped in Soledad knows old uncle Tommy Moody, who for more than seven years has dwelt, hermit like, within the confines of the pass. Likewise almost every visitor has been the recipient of the old gentleman's kindly attentions, therefore, at night, when we had gathered round the fire, and his weather-scarred face appeared, a right royal welcome we gave him.

Gentle and unostentatious as uncle Tommy is, his long residence in the pass has not been devoid of the excitement and adventure incident to the situation.

Sitting by the camp fire, he pointed with interest to a spot some distance north of his little rock house: up among the jagged, ragged rocks that jut boldly out against the clear sky, when, one day in answer to the baying of his faithful dogs, unreliable muzzle-loader, loaded with small shot, in hand he reached the summit of the cliff just in time to see a huge lion scamper off, pursued by the excited canines.

"Just to encourage the pups" as the old man remarked, he let drive with the only good barrel of the fowling piece, into the rear of the lion, when to his consternation and dismay, the savage beast turned upon him in all its fury. The remaining barrel of his fusce sometimes fired at the first trial, but more often at the third. Whether to try the gun once or twice before the brute got in close proximity, or wait patiently and take the tremendous risk of the cap not exploding at all, was the thing to decide.

On came the lion leaping and plunging, infuriated by the sting of the shot, now clambering over the crag, again clearing raviné at a bound, until a hand to hand conflict with him seemed inevitable. During the awful agony of these moments old Tommy stood firmly, with presented arms, awaiting the onslaught, and yelling lustily for his trusty dogs, who at the very last moment, thanks to their undaunted courage and loyalty to their helpless master, pounced upon the enraged brute and put him upon the defensive. Thus aided, with reloaded gun, Tommy was not long in dispatching his ferocious enemy.

It was evident from the way the recital

of this story affected both the parson and the doctor that there was "blood on the moon." The unbridled spirit of daring had taken fast hold upon them. They sat meditatively peering into the dying embers, portraying to themselves sundry costly lion skin rugs to which in the future they should point with pardonable pride.

Phil and the other party were seen with an air of satisfaction, to check off something on a memorandum. It was their catalogue of lions, and they hadn't lost any.

There was not much sleeping that night. The parson was crowded, Phil was too warm, the doctor complained vehemently of having no cover at all, while, as to that other party, he lay next the doctor, and just at the critical moment whenever he had successfully wooed the drowsy heathen, the doctor would invariably inject a cold, harsh, brutal snore right into his ear.

Next morning when a tiny streak of day had revealed the outlines of the eastern slopes, we had a leaping licking fire of jupiter, and it was not long until we shouldered arms and plunged into the mountains, the valiant parson and the intrepid doctor ready for anything, especially a lion.

Separated on the west side of Panther canon, Phil and the doctor bore to the left in the direction of the divide that overlooks the vast expanse of plain and the Rio Grande on the west, the parson scaled Mule ridge, while the other party meandered off in the direction of "Jim's" canon. Presently there came the din and rattle of much firing in the direction of the first two, which was soon taken up by the parson. But the other party had struck a very wintry trail.

Late in the afternoon as the last mentioned wandered wearily campward, his ear caught the stentorian tones of the parson welcoming him over to an adjoining spur to assist in conveying a buck to camp. Reluctantly he made his way to the top of the ridge, when to his delight on looking down he beheld Phil and the doctor, each with a deer slung over his shoulders, triumphantly marching home. The parson bagged a fawn, the doctor succeeded in bagging a doe, while Phil had brought down a nine point buck of immense stature. Such had been the result of the shoot that a portion of the meat had to be left hanging in a tree up the mountain side.

It afterwards leaked out that the eager doctor—climbing up the mountain, imagining himself a rising Gordon Cummings—ran upon a deer within easy gunshot, and was so disconcerted that he only yelled to Phil, to "shoot! shoot!" It never once occurred to him to use his own gun.

Next day everybody was exhausted by the middle of the afternoon, and feeling listless enough until the arrival of the redoubtable Phil, with the stirring news that a lion had boldly appropriated his proverbial share of the venison left on the mountain the night previous, and after eating his fill had cleverly buried the remainder of a large piece at the foot of the tree. At this the parson and the doctor were wild with excitement. So eager were these gentlemen they fain would go stealthily by night, and, falling upon the beast, take his life.

After supper, and after considerable yelling on the part of Phil, Uncle Tommie's young man came up with his fiddle, and for an hour, discoursed sweet strains of good old Missouri "hoe-downs," after which it was arranged that early on the following morning we should move upon the lion in a body. Uncle Tommie's young man would take the "pups," Trooper and Sing and Dolly and Ring, and give chase to the animal, which once under way, the parson and the doctor, from commanding heights, would pick him off at leisure.

Did we slaughter the lion? Well, not so you could notice it. After an hour's forced march, in which the other party had been left far in the rear, the melody of Trooper's voice floated down the canon, almost simultaneously came the sharp report of the doctor's 44-40 Winchester. But the lion was slinking, unharmed, through the rank grass on the mesa, 400 yards away—a moment later reaching his den in the rocks, where nothing short of a Hell-Gate explosion could disturb the tranquility of his day-sleep.

About noon Phil, slew a three-legged buck up near timber-line, and that ended our hunt.—Mesilla Valley Democrat.

## THE STOCK GROWER.

LAS VEGAS, NEW MEXICO.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1889.

## PERSONAL.

## Items of Interest Relating to Stock Growing People.

Captain J. C. Lea is expected to arrive in Las Vegas to-night.

Harry Gray is spending a few days in Las Vegas awaiting Mr. Slatery's arrival from the Bell ranch.

Governor Ross vetoed the Lincoln county fence bill, declaring as a reason therefor that it was of the nature of special legislation which is not permitted to the territories.

Alfred Hardcastle, of the Adobe ranch, who had a severe attack of diphtheria while in Albuquerque recently, is now convalescing at El Paso, where the genial temperature of the southern country is rapidly bringing him back to health.

J. P. White, of the L F D Cattle company, has been attending to business matters in Las Vegas the past ten days and conferring in the meantime with northern steer buyers who are beginning to put in an appearance in this market.

Our correspondent "B" gives the readers of the Stock Grower in this issue a very interesting resume of the alfalfa feeding in the vicinity of Phoenix. The possibilities for alfalfa raising in the southwest are almost illimitable. It is already a great industry.

J. J. Cox, of Fort Sumner, has leased 60,000 acres of grazing land in the Cherokee outlet and will send hither in the spring most of the steer stock now on his range. The Cass Land & Cattle company of the same locality will also graze in the Indian Territory another season a large number of steers.

The coming season promises to be one of the best the cattlemen have had for their herds for a number of years. The great snow storm this week covering northern New Mexico and northern Arizona, has occasioned no suffering among the stock, the temperature being fairly mild to date. Other portions of the above named territories have been blessed with heavy rains.

J. M. Holt, manager of the Mispah Cattle company of Montana, and Henry Tusler, both of Miles City, Montana, have been stopping in Las Vegas the past week. They have come to New Mexico to buy steers, two and three year-olds, which they hope to be able to contract for to the number of 3500 head. These gentlemen will be followed by other buyers from the northern country in a few days. Like the Ryan Bros., of the same locality, Messrs. Holt and Tusler talk low prices, but are no doubt prepared to stand a considerable advance over last year's prices rather than not fill their orders.

W. E. Hawks, a heavy cattleman of Montana and Idaho, whose purchase of New Mexico steers is noted elsewhere, was a caller at the Stock Grower rooms on Friday. Mr. Hawks is also the traffic manager of the American Live Stock Express company who own and operate a palace cattle car which is doing a great deal to solve one of the problems of the cattle industry at the present time—that of quick and economical transportation of cattle from the range to the markets of consumption. Mr. Hawks believes in the existence of the harmful power that lies at Chicago, and thinks the Stock Grower has done a splendid work in arousing the cattlemen and the people generally to action against it.

## Concerning the Southwest.

Major James D. Warner, secretary of the New Mexico Live Stock association and editor of the Las Vegas Stock Grower, was in the city yesterday conferring with Col. Slaughter and others with regard to the work of the Beef Producers' and Butchers' National association. Major Warner stated to a *News* reporter that New Mexico and Arizona are solidly in favor of the enactment of territorial live stock inspection laws, which will prevent the introduction of Kansas City ice-box meat. He said he had seen quite a number of Colorado cattlemen who assured him that the Colorado legislature would certainly pass inspection laws at its next session. It is Major Warner's opinion that the west generally is united on this question. He says he has conferred with a great deal of legal talent in relation to the constitutionality of state and territorial live stock inspection laws, and without exception they gave it as their opinion that the states have the right to pass such laws, and that the national government has not the right to take action in the premises; in other words, that any system of national live stock inspection which would attempt to give bills of health to meat products at the central slaughtering points and which attempted to force the products over state and territorial lines in opposition to the state and territorial authority, would be clearly unconstitutional. This fact is so generally conceded by lawyers, he says, that there will be no attempt made to pass a national law. The Major says it is very gratifying to note that prominent men of national reputations and with large cattle holdings in various parts of the country are taking hold of this question and pushing it in their respective sections. A notable instance is the support which United States Senator Hearst, of California, is giving to these measures.

Major Warner says that the cattle of New Mexico and Arizona were never in better condition than at the present writing. There has been a great deal of snow in the mountains and the grass is already beginning to sprout, and there is

sufficient moisture in the ground to insure fine range. The cattle business of New Mexico has changed to the extent that it is no longer the maturing region it was when the range was virgin. With the exception of cattle that are fattened on alfalfa, in the future the territory will be devoted for the most part to breeding, and depend upon the Indian territory and northern ranges for maturing grounds. The territory is entirely free from bovine diseases, and is the greatest breeding region in the world.—*Dallas News*.

## Heavy Purchase of New Mexico Steers.

Montana and northern buyers are already on the range in New Mexico inspecting the herds and making contracts for early summer delivery. The fact is patent that New Mexico now stands *facile princeps* in the quality and condition of its steer product for maturing purposes. Our steers are sought for because they are in good form, the breeding is well up, their health is always prime and permits them to be taken anywhere without the least danger to other cattle and for the further more satisfactory reason that the buyer has generally made a good profit in handling them—either as a speculation or in maturing them for the shambles. There was closed a contract this week in Las Vegas whereby Wm. E. Hawks, president of the Soda Springs Land & Cattle company, of Soda Springs, Idaho, and the Plymouth Rock Cattle company, of Red Rock, Montana, became the owners of all the steers owned by the El Capitan Cattle company and the Lea Cattle company, of Lincoln county, from two-year-old and upwards, amounting to between 5000 and 6000 head. They are to be delivered at the railway by the middle of May. The prices paid are not stated, but are said to have been better than any steers have sold for on the range here in the past two years.

## The Bounty Law and Wild Animals.

ENGLE, N. M., Jan. 10, 1889.

To The Stock Grower.

A bill has been introduced in the legislative assembly providing for bounties on wild animals. It is entitled "An Act for the Protection of the Stock Growing Interests from Wild Animals." It places the bounty on mountain lions at \$20; bears and panthers at \$8; coyotes, lynx, wild cats and wolves at \$1. The probate clerk of each county is made the examining officer for his county, and on his certificate the territorial auditor issues a warrant on the treasurer for the amount. The provisions for penalties in case of false swearing and fraud carefully guarding the treasury is a prominent feature of the bill.

That there is a necessity for such a law is without doubt true. I take the privilege of writing to you thinking you might be disposed to lend a helping hand in the interest of stock growing. The bounty in Arizona fixed by law is \$25 for mountain lions and \$10 for panthers and bears. My losses from personal observation have been from wild animals not less than 15 per cent. of my calves during the past year.

Col. Rhodes, my neighbor, who has a herd of goats, suffers a much larger loss.

Mr. Armstrong, of Engle, who is breeding horses, suffers a large loss, some 12 colts out of 70. The same is substantially true of stock growing in the Black Range and Sacramento mountains as I have learned from stockmen. The truth is New Mexico to-day is breeding, and that rapidly, the wild animals. The sooner the killing commences the better. Very truly,  
W. G. RITCH.

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.

## THE NEW INDUSTRY.

## A Graphic Description of the Alfalfa Fields of Phoenix.

PHOENIX, A. T., Jan. 12, 1889.

To The Stock Grower:

The eyes of Arizona cattlemen are now fixed on Phoenix. The corporation manager, with his herds upon a thousand hills, the individual owner, almost dazed by the exigencies that have been succeeding each other in his business so rapidly of late years, the "actual settler," with his little bunch of stock stuck away in some canyon—all are looking toward this valley in which ten thousand head of range cattle or more are now being fattened for the market on alfalfa hay and pastures by way of an experiment. Even a child can see that the day for producing prime beef on the Arizona range, as in most other south western ranges, is becoming a thing of the past. There was once here plenty of grass with which this could be done, but, with the large increase of cattle, this abundance no longer exists, and whatever may be expected of him, the steer cannot fatten certainly on the traditions of another day. New conditions are upon the Arizona cattlemen, and they must go forward, and at present all the roads seem to lead to Phoenix.

This little town, about the centre of the territory, is situated in the Salt River valley, which, so far as developed, is truly one of the marvels of the day and alfalfa reigns here, with an emerald crown throughout the year, as king. A town possessing already six or seven thousand inhabitants, and growing rapidly with the development of the surrounding country, Phoenix stands right in the middle of the mountain guarded valley, with alfalfa fairly venturing upon its streets—with alfalfa, fresh and green in January, beautifying its environs, clinging for miles and miles, in broad fields alive with cattle, to the shaded avenues that radiate from the corporation limits, and along these avenues alfalfa, growing and piled into huge ricks as hay, compels the traveller to recognize its triumphant rule and to testify to the extreme industry and thrift of the people over whom it holds its sway.

Within these fields, generally owned in quarter sections and subdivided into pastures by wire fencing and irrigated by canals from the Salt River, with the sweetly perfumed alfalfa hay and the growing plant, is being successfully solved, I hope, the problem which now confronts the southwestern cattleman as to how he shall successfully fatten the cattle he wishes to place on the market in the form of prime beef.

There is estimated to be all the way from ten to twenty thousand head of range cattle which are being fed in this valley on alfalfa within close proximity to Phoenix and, if successfully fattened, leaving a reasonable profit to their owners when marketed. Many predict that, where one now sees ten thousand head, there will be, within a few years, one hundred thousand or more. In other words the alfalfa grower has quickly seen that he must utilize his alfalfa, as the great corn producing states utilize such in large share of their corn; that is, turn it into beef, and he has therefore warmly greeted the advent of range cattle and is as restlessly watching these feeding herds as the owners themselves. For if his alfalfa produces prime beef at a fair profit to the cattleman, lands here will increase in value; more lands will be placed under cultivation of alfalfa, and a still more marvellous development will crown the efforts of those who are creating here, in

what was once a desert wilderness, the most charming garden spot of the whole Pacific coast.

I do not wish to be understood, however, as intimating that the problem of fattening cattle here, by pasturing them on the green alfalfa, and by feeding them on alfalfa hay, already stands successfully solved. There are going to be many mistakes made in the beginning that experience alone will correct, but the final result will be success, success won probably, I say, after errors attended with serious pecuniary loss in the first instance, but nevertheless with solid, lasting success at the end. It is fortunate for the cattlemen of Arizona that they have so near at hand this great abundance of alfalfa, which can be increased in quantity almost without limit, for it will be the ultimate salvation of the cattle industry of the territory.

In making here to-day an inspection of the range cattle, which are now being fed, I found them doing well. Most of them arrived in the valley in the months of November and December last. I differ with those who hoped that cattle could be fattened here for the market within two or three months. Of course the length of the period necessary to feed, will depend in each case on the condition of the cattle when the feeding commences and the manner in which the cattle are handled. But in average cases experience will probably teach the stockman to transfer his cattle from the range to alfalfa at the end of the rainy season which is in September and the first of October, and not try to market them until the following February or March. In driving them from the range great care will have to be taken in handling cattle. One of the cattlemen I conversed with here to-day complained of his cattle showing great restlessness for days after having been placed within the enclosure, consequently greatly neglecting their feed. This came probably entirely from bad handling on the drive. I noticed, as I drove along, different methods of feeding in the different pastures. In some instances cattle are confined entirely to alfalfa hay. In others they are allowed hay and also to graze at the same time in the growing alfalfa. The hay is scattered at stated times on the ground, and mangers erected in the middle of the enclosures and pastures, are kept always full. It is to be hoped that accurate records will be kept, when possible, of cost of hay, now about \$5 per ton, quantity fed, the weight of animals, etc. Statistics of this kind will not only be of great use hereafter to those feeding, but also to those who intend to feed.

Most of the owners seem to be encouraged by their experience so far. One only spoke in a rather discouraging tone. He said his cattle had been off the range two months and had only just commenced to gain in flesh. The three and four year old steers of this herd I thought, however, were in fine condition. All the cattle I saw had been brought in on foot from the ranges and without any loss.

The experiment of feeding is being made with all classes of cattle from the yearling heifer and steers to the ancient stag who is evidently enjoying the radical change for the better in his diet and is fattening accordingly.

With the development of this great alfalfa district, and when feeding range cattle here on a large scale is no longer an experiment, as it is now, it is probable that a class of middlemen, who own the land and the hay, will control the business of feeding. Large corporations may own their own land and grow their own hay here, but it will be beyond the power

of the small owner to do this, and he will sell to those who own the feed. As time passes it will be found that the younger the animal is when he is brought here, the better, and that will lead to the open range in Arizona being little more than a huge incubator—that is, it will be used for little more than breeding purposes.

It is interesting to witness the birth of a great industry under any circumstances, but nothing can be of more interest to a range cattleman than the sight of these ten thousand head of cattle now feeding on alfalfa in the Salt River valley, adjacent to Phoenix. This enterprising town with its domain of alfalfa, seems to have a great future before it, and I sincerely trust that it will lend hereafter some of its remarkable prosperity to the cattle industry of the territory by helping to solve one of the most serious problems with which it has ever been confronted.

**BIG FOUR TACTICS.**

**How They Tried to Capture the St. Louis Convention.**

St. Louis, January 2.—As much has been written and said about the tactics employed by the "big four" to capture the late convention of butchers and drovers at St. Louis and also the Vest senatorial committee it affords me much pleasure to give some information on the subject of the dishonorable methods they pursued in this undertaking.

On Saturday, November 17th, I had the pleasure of meeting Col. — at the Southern Hotel and was informed by him that he was obliged to go to the far west and would not be able to appear personally before the Vest committee to testify to the existence of a combination to control the cattle and beef market and the shipment and sale of diseased cattle even by car loads. He also told me that he had appeared before the Hon. George Vest and testified; that his testimony was taken down by a short hand reporter and he was now ready to swear to it and leave it with the committee. The colonel invited me to go to Senator Vest's private room with him, and I did so. The colonel's testimony was there read by a gentleman from St. Louis who, in my humble opinion, was a warm supporter of the beef monopolists, and was a thunderbolt. It showed the existence of a combination and the necessity for live stock inspection, as it stated that car loads of diseased cattle had been brought to our markets and sold with full knowledge of their condition. I do not know whether the colonel's affidavit was ever read by the honorable committee and I doubt very much if it fever was. There were some very strong influences brought to bear to keep the colonel from testifying before the committee. This is an instance: the colonel received a telegram from one of his partners doing business at the Chicago stock yards which said, "If you go before the committee to testify we can't sell any more cattle here at the yard." I suppose you are aware of the fact that the Union Stock Yards in Chicago are under control of the "big four."

During the time the conference committee, consisting of seven from the Butchers' association and seven cattlemen was in session to formulate a plan of procedure before the committee, a prominent St. Louis lawyer hung around the hotel until after midnight trying to discover what the committee was doing. He even sent a man to several of the cattlemen to try and worm out of them the nature of the committee's work. This attorney admitted that he was there in the interests of the big four, and I myself was informed by several gentlemen that after he admitted that he was employed in the interests of the big four, this lawyer offered the \$100 to betray the secrets of the committee. He even said he would pay \$200 for the desired information. But the cattlemen were loyal to their principles,

and the lawyer went home that night without any information on the subject.

I received letters from butchers in Ohio, Pennsylvania and Connecticut informing me that many butchers were engaged by the dressed beef monopolists to go to the convention for the purpose of bringing discord among us and warning me to be on my guard. I have one letter from a prominent butcher in Connecticut in which he says: "I am informed that the dressed beef monopolists from Naugatuck Valley and here would like to have the butchers attend the St. Louis convention in their interests. I had the chance to go with expenses paid to and from the convention, but you may rest assured that I respectfully declined all such offers. I am in sympathy with the butchers, and will do all in my power to further the right in this great battle."

The writer further informed me that there were some men coming who were in no way connected with the butcher business, but were coming in the interest of the dressed beef concerns.

These are but few points to show what "Dirty Birds" were flying around during the late convention and what disreputable means were resorted to to bring discord among us. But, thank the Lord, the butchers are true to their cause, even if the majority of the cattlemen were bought up, frightened or in any other way prohibited from coming to the front at the convention through the influence of those soulless monopolists, the big four. The true butchers all over the country will continue to fight the battle for justice, even, as Gen. Grant said, "If it takes all summer," as right must prevail. If we are true to our manhood and true to ourselves, if we will show by our acts that we desire to perpetuate the independence of our honorable trade, and that we are willing to do our part in the great struggle which is now taking place between the people of the United States on the one hand and four or five soulless corporations on the other, our success is assured.—CHRIS BROKATE IN *Butchers' Advocate*.

**The X I T Ranch.**

The X I T ranch, otherwise the Capital Freehold, Land & Investment company, is so well known all over this western portion and I may say the whole state of Texas, and many other states, that comment from me as to its locality would be useless; suffice it to say that it runs for about 250 miles along the line between Texas and New Mexico, being in the former state.

That it has been, and still is being carried on in a most elaborate scale, is a well known fact, also that all is being done to improve on and make it the "Model Ranch," that it was intended to be, is patent to any person who happens to travel through it. As the eye meets at every turn windmills, with tanks overflowing with water; and at all places where convenient—dams thrown across dry creeks and canyons to catch all surface water; which is or rather was the only draw back in this part of Texas; but that to all intents and purposes has been overcome by man's ingenuity, as at present the tanks and dams hold a supply that would last for months, should occasion arise.

It is one of the prettiest sights I have ever witnessed, to see the cattle scatter out from their respective watering places in the evening to graze, oftentimes making a complete circle of cattle as far as the eye can reach, browsing quietly (so contented-like) on the rich, sweet, curly mesquite grass that grows so abundantly on these plains intersected by strips or belts of sand hills where sage and bunch grass grows in abundance, forming shelter as well as food for stock in winter, often growing as high as a man's head.

Stock this fall looking fat and healthy, are well able to stand even one of the severest winters of Texas, should it come; considering that grass is good, and water plentiful, I do not know of any reason why they should not come out well in the spring, (under the excellent management of Messrs. Boyce and Findley) and I am certain will make good beef, to ship next summer or fall as the case may be.

What a country this will be one day in the near future, when railroads open it up

for settlement, as I am sure no country could so please the eye of a farmer like this; so level and yet with natural basins to draw the water off, and numerous enough for every man who cares to take a section to have one; his fields are at once ready (as soon as fenced) for cultivation, no stumps to take out; no brush to cut; all he wants is his team and plow, and he is ready to go to work and break up his ground. It is of course true there is no timber, but at the same time it is in his power to have plenty, that is if he will plant a few trees and take care of them; as where trees have been they will grow again, and there are many indications that such has been, that have come under my personal observation, having spent the best part of three years on the ranch myself an eye witness to all I say, and a more agreeable place to work is not to be found.—Colorado, Texas, *Clipper*.

**SCROFULA**

**Humors,**

**Erysipelas,**

**Canker, and**

**Catarrh,**

**Can be cured by purifying the blood with**

**Ayer's Sarsaparilla,**

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

**Distress Among Stock.**

Stockmen in from the mountains state that the hills and plains are covered with snow from two to four feet deep, and that stock of all kinds is perishing for want of food. Especially is this true of cattle and sheep, and that many have already died from starvation. They give the information that there is more snow on the ranges this year than has been known for several years past, and that when the snow melts which will not occur until late in the spring, grass will then be in abundance for the stock that survives the extreme cold weather.

A gentleman in from the Sandias this morning states that a blinding, piercing snow storm raged there all day yesterday and last night, and that the mountain sides are covered with a deep snow.

The above is from the *Albuquerque Citizen* and the *Stock Grower* would say that it has received no confirmation of the report which is probably an exaggeration of the narrator.

**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. 45ms

**Horse Thief Captured.**

Joe Kelly, the man of whom mention was made last week as having stolen four horses from the neighborhood of the Bell ranch, San Miguel county, N. M., was captured last week in the Neutral strip not far from the Texas line, by Postmaster Wright of Farewell Park, Texas, and two X I T cowboys. Mr. Wright was apprised of the theft and given a description of the thief and horses through a postal card sent to his office, and hearing that Kelly had been seen in the vicinity of Buffalo Springs, got the assistance of two cowboys and gave chase. When Kelly was overtaken he made some show of fight by flourishing a Winchester, but when three long range guns were thrown down on him and he heard the order "hands up," he lost but very little time in bringing those members skyward and keeping them there until he was disarmed, which was no little job as he had with him three Winchesters, one double-barreled shot gun and three revolvers. He still had all four of the horses, and made no denial of his name or the theft. He was taken to the railroad station at Farwell Park and a telegram sent to Texline brought ranger John Platt, who took the worthy gentleman to the Tascosa, Texas jail, where he will be kept until the New Mexico authorities can send for him. The horses are at Buffalo Springs where they will be kept until the owners call for them.—*Clayton Enterprise*.

**Arizona Cattle Shipments.**

Since our last issue the largest number of cattle that have ever been shipped from Wilcox in a single week have gone forward from here to market.

On Saturday last Mr. Frank Arnold, the cattle spayer, shipped 75 head of steers—feeders—to Strong City, Kansas. These were purchased from Shultz Brothers, Duvall & Co., and Overlock Brothers, of the Lower Sulphur valley.

On Monday, Mr. M. J. Jones shipped a train-load—526 head—and on Tuesday a second train-load—500 head—to San Francisco. These shipments comprised nearly all steers, twos and up. Part of them were good beef, but a large portion were bought for feeders. They were purchased from the following stockmen: Duncan & Speed, 145 head; Mark Allen, 15; Marion Bros., 35; W. A. Gillespie, 60; Dowdle Bros., 60; J. A. Williamson, 20; W. A. Stark, 30; Wm. Telfer, 30; Eureka Springs Stock company, 165; D. A. Adams, 14; T. T. Hunter, 63; Parks Bros., 19; Jas. Kennedy, 35; D. Johnson, 40; Geo. W. Todd, 30; A. C. Richards, 58; Rockfellow, (Servoss & Kitchen, 39; Mr. Arfman, 15; Wm. Fourr, 40; T. C. Williams, 68; M. Spohn, 9; A. Joeris, 4; A. L. Wasson, 0.

Tuesday a shipment of five cars was made by Mr. G. H. Vandewalker. Of this lot comprising 99 beef cattle and 20 calves for veal, one car went to Colton and four to San Gabriel. These cattle were partly of Mr. Vandewalker's own raising, a portion being purchased from Messrs. Charles Gottgens and H. C. Severin and Mrs. Resz.

Wednesday night 88 head of beef steers from the ranch of the California and Arizona Cattle and Land company, (Rogers Brothers), were shipped to Los Angeles. They were consigned to F. L. Higgins.

Mr. James Reilly, buyer for Vickory & Hinds of Los Angeles, will ship six cars of heaves to that place to-day.

Two or three hundred head of Mr. Jones' cattle stampeded and broke out of the shipping pens Sunday night. They were all recovered but twenty-seven head.

Mr. Jones will probably purchase a couple of more train-loads of cattle in this section during the present month.—*Southwestern Stockman*.

A YOUNG LADY TEACHER WANTS A SITUATION in family, on farm or ranch; or will teach private school. Address, Miss M., 719 Cherry St., Chattanooga, Tenn. 442

# The Home Corner.

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

**PRACTICAL RECIPES.**

**CARROT SOUP.**—Six fine large carrots two quarts rich stock; cut the carrots after thoroughly scraping, into thin slices; stew them in the stock until they are tender through, then force them through a sieve or tanning with a wooden spoon, until a red pulp is deposited; re-boil it with stock until thick and rich; season and serve.

**DUCK PIE.**—Cut off the neck and wings of the duck; put them in a stew pan with the giblets, a sliced onion, a lump of butter, a bunch of herbs, a bit of mace, cayenne and black pepper and salt. Stew for a few moments till the butter is dissolved; add a cup of boiling water and stew gently for an hour; take from the fire and cool. Take the duck and put it to boil for about a quarter of an hour. Cut it up and arrange neatly in the pie dish, adding what seasoning is required. Skim the fat from the gravy and pour over the duck. Cover with pie crust and bake for an hour.

**CURRIED OYSTERS.**—To the liquor from one quart of oysters add one-half cupful of butter, two tablespoonfuls of flour and one of curry powder. Put in a saucepan and let boil; add oysters and a little salt; boil up once and serve.

**BREAD DICK FOR SOUP.**—Cut slices of stale bread in small squares, throw in boiling lard and fry till brown. Skim out, drain, and put in soup tureen before serving the soup. For oyster soup, crackers crisped in the oven are nice.

**WHITE AND YELLOW MOUNTAIN CAKE.**—Two cupfuls sugar; three-quarter cup butter, whites of seven eggs well beaten, two-thirds cup of sweet milk, two cupfuls flour, one of corn starch, two teaspoonfuls of Horsford's baking powder; bake in jelly cake tins. Frosting.—Whites of three eggs and some sugar beaten together not quite as stiff as for frosting; spread over the cake; and some grated cocoanut; then put your cakes together; put cocoanut or frosting for the top.

**CREAM POTATOES.**—The mistake usually made in preparing this excellent dish is that many economical housewives use cold boiled potatoes left from the preceding day. True economy would have been in boiling just enough for each meal but for potatoes with cream, see to it that they are boiled and afterwards cut up while warm, and seasoned with salt and pepper. Boil half a pint of cream, add to it a walnut of butter and add the potatoes to it. If milk is used it may be thickened a little with flour.

**PUMPKIN PIE.**—Take a small pumpkin, or half of a large one; stew long and slowly; then strain it, after peeling and cutting it in small pieces. Mix with this quantity of pulp one quart of sweet milk, three eggs and two tablespoonfuls of corn starch mixed; first smooth with a little of the milk. Salt, sugar and ginger must be put in to taste. A large cup of sugar is about right; one nutmeg. The ginger is indispensable to a genuine pumpkin pie. If part cream can be used, the pie is much richer, as well as more delicate in flavor. Bake with an under crust only.

**IMPURE WATER—SOME SIMPLE TESTS FOR ITS DETECTION.**

The growing popular knowledge of invisible impurities, and the deepening impression upon the minds of people, the necessity of a pure water supply, have caused a demand for a simple and convenient test. As yet there is no certain and reliable test by chemical analysis. The following tests are recommended by the *Engineering and Building Record*: "Fill a perfectly clean quart bottle half full of water, cork and shake it; remove the cork and see if any odor can be detected at the mouth of the bottle. Cork the bottle again and put into a warm place for a few hours, or set into a pan of hot water for an hour. Shake, uncork, and

again test by smell. If an unpleasant or faint, or musty odor is perceptible, the water requires more minute investigation. The second simple test is to evaporate a quart of water to dryness in a new tin pan or cup, and not the character of the residue, and what happens when it is strongly heated in a metal spoon. If the sediment left after evaporation is small, and on being burnt in a metal spoon gives rise only to such an odor as comes from burning vegetable matter, the water is not greatly contaminated with sewage. But if the sediment is in considerable quantity dark in color, and burns, giving off the peculiar odor of burning hair or other animal matter, then the water is foul."

**AN ANCIENT TOAD.**—Local antiquarians and zoologists are enchanted at present with a live toad found in the course of railway excavations at Greenock, Scotland. The toad is from 20,000 to 30,000 years old as the stratum of clay in which it was found certainly dates from the glacial period. Its mouth is sealed up. It breathes slightly through the nostrils, and though the eyes are quite expressive, it does not seem to see.

**DANGERS OF CHEWING GUM.**—An interesting interview took place recently between a Philadelphia optician and an editor on the Philadelphia *Record* in regard to the injuriousness of the gum-chewing habit. He said: "I would advise the girls to stop it at once, 'swear off,' as the drinkers say; for in one respect these dainty girls are like drunkards. If they are chronic gum-chewers, they are heir to all the infirmities that afflict the chronic whiskey drinkers. The greatest injury is caused to the eyes. The muscles of the jaws connect with the spine, and from the spine there are fibrous tissues running in all directions; a number of these extending to the eyes are called the optic nerves. These nerves are very sensitive, and when over-worked become shrunken and feeble and the process of deterioration to the eyesight begins. The vision soon becomes impaired, and eye-glasses must be resorted to."

**YOUNG MRS. BLAINE'S STAGE CAREER.**  
A photograph in Saxony's window shows the face of a young girl, pretty beyond question, with hair tastefully arranged and a becoming dress cut V shape in front, disclosing a well-rounded throat, the modesty of whose appeal is in keeping with the features, whose expression is demure in the extreme. Under the photograph are the words: "Mrs. James G. Blaine, Jr." The exhibition of this picture is the first professional act of Mrs. Blaine's career as an actress. Her father, Col. Nevins, is the only one opposed to her appearing in public. Her mother looks forward anxiously and hopefully to her daughter's success. Mrs. Blaine is tall, not to ungainliness, however. She has square shoulders that would put many a dude to the blush; blonde hair, not of the bleached hue, but more on the golden shade; blue eyes that express volumes when engaged in conversation and a resolute mouth which betokens determination she possesses. She spent Christmas with her father and mother in the city.

**A SWEET YOUNG STORY WRITER.**

Miss Laura Jean Libby, author of the famous "Miss Middleton's Lover," is at the Arlington with her mother. Miss Libby belongs to what has been called the latter-day passionate school of novelists, all the members of which are young women and generally unmarried. "Miss Middleton's Lover" appeared in August last, and has already traveled the world over after the fashion of "The Quick or the Dead." Miss Libby has come over from Brooklyn, where she lives, to have a few days' rest at the capital. She came down to the reception parlor of the Arlington last evening, to meet the *Post's* representative, attired in a sumptuous green velvet dress, with trimmings of silk ribbons of similar color. She is below medium height, but of square, strong figure and evidently healthful physique. She has a ruddy, good-humored face, rather equiline in general outline, with high forehead and large gray eyes. Her hair is tied up with a knot which hangs low down on her neck and is of a pretty auburn hue. Altogether she looks quite girlish and converses in an unaffected girlish way. One would hardly suspect her of being celebrated in letters. She wore a pair of plain, simple bracelets, and on one of her fingers wore

two or three rings. In her two hands she held a very sweet bunch of flowers, which by no means detracted from the general effect of the young woman's appearance.

**A CHICAGO SINGER'S SUCCESS**

A Chicago girl who has made a hit in the Madison, where she regales her friends with lemon frappe, egg biscuits and the very best quality of music. Miss Dutton has made a great many influential friends is well located in an up town high toned Baptist church, where she receives the largest salary of any contralto in New York. On her book are engagements for the next six months in and about New York state. Miss Dutton spent the summer in Paris, where she studied styles in music and dress making, and not only sings like an artist, but dresses like one. Her bonnets are dreams and her bodices the acme of fit and fitness. At the last Chickering concert she was jaunty in a black lace costume, touched up with bows of green ribbon for a lizard effect, and both song and singer captivated the great audience.

**Ruin to Feeders and Breeders.**

Few men who have given the beef question serious consideration, that is to say the killing of beeves in one vast market and distributing the meat all over the country by means of refrigerator cars and all over the world as canned meats, but have concluded that it was a mammoth monopoly leading to ruin both the breeders of fine stock and the feeders of butcher stock. If any man doubts this let him visit and talk with both classes of men at their own homes. We have seen Short-horn cattle sold for breeding purposes in the state of Missouri within six months past for less than \$25 a head. We have seen hundreds sold within the past two years for less than they would bring for beef and are quite sure that so long as this state of things continues breeders are being run to ruin. During that same time hundreds of thousands of beeves have been sold in Chicago and other stock yards at less than two cents a pound live weight and such is the condition of the market that they continue to be sold at those prices. This fact stares the farmers in the face to-day and to speak plainly they are bigger fools than we think them if they do not look into the cause and if possible remove it. Many of the state legislatures are now, or soon will be in session and ought to be able to enact laws by which the interests of their own farmers might be protected and the health of their own constituents safely guarded. The *Indiana Farmer* talking on this subject says:

The common Texas beef is now shipped to the few great dealers and canning establishments, where the poorest of it is canned and the best shipped all over the country to the local markets and so handled as to break down home markets everywhere, till this has a monopoly of the trade and then put up the price as the shippers please. This is threatening ruin to the growers of beef in the agricultural states, as it destroys the local and state inspection of all beef animals before butchering, as it has been found that much of this shipped dressed beef was diseased. An Illinois beef grower writes as follows on this matter: "After an exhaustive inquiry into all the causes, which are alleged to have depressed the cattle business, the conclusion was unanimously reached by the conference that the Chicago beef monopoly was directly responsible for its present deplorable condition. The small stock farmers and feeders, the plain cattle growers and the consumers of beef are all found to be the victims of a gigantic monopoly, which controls the retail markets of the country by methods which are, in a moral sense, about on a par with three card monte, reducing the price of cattle to the producer and increasing the cost of beef to the consumer. "There is, happily, one swift and certain remedy for all these evils. It is the passage of state live stock inspection laws, requiring the appointment of inspectors in

all cities and towns whose duty it shall be to condemn all beef which does not come from cattle inspected by them on hoof and found to be healthy. Every delegate who participated in this conference recommended this law to the legislators of the several states. The fact that there was no diversity of opinion among all the interests represented, is the strongest proof that the true remedy has been found.

"The enactment of state live stock laws of course, prevents the shipping of dressed beef from one state to another. This will create innumerable markets, which no monopoly, however large can control. —*Coleman's Rural World.*"

**The Original Tenderfoot.**

Not long ago John Nolan, one of the drivers on the stage line between Helena and White Sulphur Springs, passed a slow going footman and asked him to get up and ride, as is the usual custom when not overloaded, to which came the unexpected response, "No, thank you."

Returning over the road the next day he saw a valise by the side of the road which he recognized as being the same carried by the footman, and, taking it up, found a slip of note paper pinned upon it, upon which the following was written in a legible hand:

Good-bye, valise, adieu,  
We never more shall meet,  
I cannot longer lug you  
So tender are my feet.  
I am clear out of cash,  
And dread for folks to know it;  
And I "go long" for hash  
As has many another poet.  
—*Rocky Mountain Husbandman.*

**J. J. LLOYD, VETERINARIAN.**

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

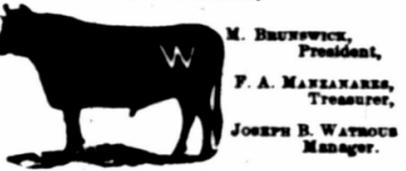
**Diseases of Horses and Cattle.**

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

Hamiltonian is well formed, has remarkably fine limbs, good feet and a fine disposition. His colts are large and well formed. Is a dark bay with black points, 17 1/4 hands high, and weighs 1300 lbs. He was sired by Green's Hamiltonian, record, 2:28 1/4. Dam by Bay Bashaw; by Green's Bashaw, the sire of fifteen in the 2:30 list. Second dam, thoroughbred. If you want a fast horse breed to a fast horse.

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

Watrous Ranch Company.  
(INCORPORATED.)



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

Office—East Las Vegas, N. M.

All cattle branded W on left hip.



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

**Ferry's Seeds**

D. M. FERRY & CO. are acknowledged to be the Largest Seedsmen in the world.  
D. M. FERRY & CO.'s Illustrated Directory and Price List SEED ANNUAL For 1900 will be mailed FREE to all applicants, and to each year's customer without charge. Send names and addresses to D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

SAN MIGUEL COUNTY.

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

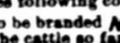
Robt. Mingus.  
P. O.: Puerto de Lana, N. M.  
Range, Alamo Gordo.  
In some cases the brand is on right side.  
Ear mark, crop left and underbit right.

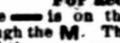
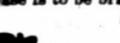
Horse brand,  generally on left hip or thigh.  
All horses' tails bobbed.

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

Horse brand,  on left shoulder or hip.

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

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

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

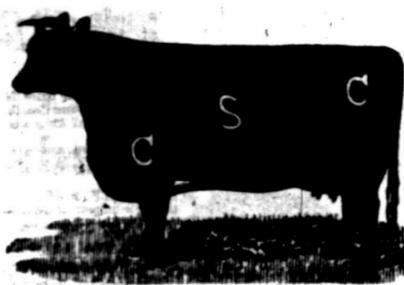
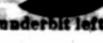
   
For account of Rathbun. The  is on the left hip and generally through the N. The  have been divided the same way.  on left hip and  right side. The increase to be branded  as in cut.

ROBT. MINGUS.  
C. A. RATHBUN.

GRANT COUNTY.

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

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

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

GRANT COUNTY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

W. H. Wilcox—Cattle branded on left side. Horses branded same on left ramp.  WAW

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

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

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

MORA COUNTY.

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

  
The Wendling Cattle and Land Co. OF COLORADO AND NEW MEXICO. New Mexico Division. Range, on OK ranches, Mora county, and on Glen Mora ranch in Mora and San Miguel counties. HENRY WENDLING, Manager. A. L. CALVIN, Range foreman. P. O.: Wagon Mound, N. M. Brands:       Office: 1734 Curtis street, DENVER, Colo.

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

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

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

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

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

Aaron Hales. P. O.: Watrous, N. M. Range, Petrosco canon and Cherry valley, Mora Co. All calves marked with overbit in left and two underbits in right. T. E. MITCHELL, Range Manager, P. O.: Tequesquite, N. M. Dubuque Cattle Co. General Management, Dubuque, Iowa. Range, Tequesquite, Ute creek and Tremperos, Colfax, Mora and San Miguel counties. Horse brands,  or  MX or  left hip or shoulder. Other Brands:     All calves branded and marked as in cut, except thoroughbred calves in the OO brand, which is kept up.

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

MORA COUNTY.

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

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

COLFAX COUNTY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COLFAX COUNTY.

**S. A. Kall.**  
P. O. Wagon Mound, Range, Vermejo and Teta Vegue.  
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, B. T. Luccock.  
Ranch P. O.: Watrous, N. M.  
Range, between head of canon Largo and Mora river  
Ear marks, crop right, underbit left.  
Also owns cattle branded VH on left side.  
All increase branded JS  
Horse brand, JS on left shoulder.



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



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



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

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



Other prominent brands:  
        
    all on the right side, and  right hip  
Horse brands:  right or left  on the left shoulder  on the right  on the right  on the right  on the right thigh.

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



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

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



Thoroughbred herd, 9 left side. Ear mark, underbit right and left.  
Horse brand, 5 on the left shoulder.

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 Picacho mountain west of Mesilla south to the buttes west of La Mesa.



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



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



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

Also cattle branded  left side of neck.  
Also horses branded HS or H on left shoulder. Ear marks, crop right, 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 Membrillo canons, inclusive.  
Horse brand, same on right shoulder.  
Additional Brands: L on left shoulder, side and thigh and J on right hip. F on left shoulder, side and thigh and J on right hip. Ear marks, figure 7 underbit in each ear. Underslope and upperbit in each ear. Crop the left. Only figure 7 underbit mark and brand as in cut kept up.



BERNALILLO COUNTY.

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



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



SAN MIGUEL COUNTY.



**Trujillo Ranch Company.**  
OF LAS VEGAS.  
Office of Browne & Manzanares.  
C. W. BROWNE, Manager.  
P. O.: 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 hip.

Take this line 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.  
NO right side, W right hip, X right hip or hip.  
VO on right side or hip.  
W on right hip. T on right side.  
Some horses are branded VO

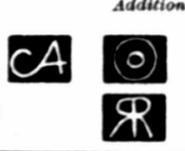
**Barash & Bloch.**  
P. O.: Las Vegas, N. M. Range, Los Conchas.  
Cattle branded either side.  
Horse brand, same as cut, on left shoulder.  
Ear marks, swallow fork each ear.  
Additional brand on left side.  All increase branded as in cut.



**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. Rosenwald.**  
P. O.: Las Vegas, N. M. Range, Charco, San Miguel county.  
Marked, crop the right.  
Also own cattle branded: 



**Chas. S. Cowan.**  
P. O. Glorieta, N. M. Ranges, Rincon de las Trozas, Red River, and Cow Creek, Upper Pecos.  
Horse brand 7—on left shoulder.  
Ear mark, crop the left, and upper half crop right.  
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, overslope each ear.  
Horse brand M on right hip or thigh.



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



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



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



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

VALENCIA COUNTY.

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



SAN MIGUEL COUNTY.

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



**Sam Doss.**  
CARL ROBERTS, Foreman.  
Ranch P. O.: Fort Sumner Address, 508 East 9th st., Kansas City, and Trinidad, Colo. Range, Pecos river, at Fort Sumner



Additional Brands:  
Cattle in DD brand have also following brands: Some D on left hip and left jaw; a few branded O on left hip, side and jaw.  
Cattle in VG brand have also following brands: Some L right loin; some W right on loin, some F right side. None of these brands are kept up. All increase is side branded and marked as in cut.  
All horses branded DD on right thigh.



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



**Calkins Cattle Company.**  
O. L. HORTON, Manager, Las Vegas.  
E. J. WILCOX, Range Supt., Fort Sumner.  
Range, Pecos river, near Fort Sumner.  
Ear marks on increase, crop of left.

Other brands:  
OLH on the left shoulder, side and hip.  
T 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.



SAN MIGUEL COUNTY.



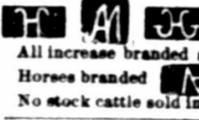
D. G. Fritslen. P. O.: Liberty, San Miguel Co., N. M. Range, Tierra Blanca. Ear marks, crop and slit twice the left ear. Horse brand, 77 on right hip.



Frank Carpenter. P. O.: Liberty, N. M. Range, Red River, twelve miles above Fort Bascom. Ear marks, crop the left and sharpen the right ear.



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



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



A. Straus, Manager. P. O.: Liberty, Range, Rincon del Charco. Horse brand, same as on cattle, on right shoulder or left hip. All young stock is branded thus: KKK on left shoulder, side and hip. Ear marks, double jinglebob left ear. Other brands: TG



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



Mariano Hinojos. P. O.: Puerto de Luna, Range, Carriso. Horses and steers are branded thus: (square with H)

SAN MIGUEL COUNTY.



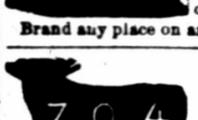
P. C. Pixlee. P. O.: Liberty, N. M. Range, Tierra Blanca and Pajarito creek, San Miguel county. Horse brand on the left shoulder. All horses brand T+ are vented when sold.



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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

SAN MIGUEL COUNTY.



J. S. EMERY. Cochran & Emery. P. O.: East Las Vegas, N. M. Range, on Beck grant, San Miguel county, N. M. On increase, (plus sign in square)



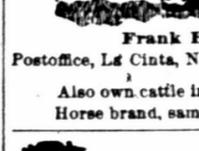
New England Live Stock Company. P. O.: Greeley, Colorado. Ranch P. O.: Fort Sumner, N. M. Range, the Pecos, at Fort Sumner. Additional brands, (square with 2)



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



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



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



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



Circle Cattle Co. A. MURTON, Manager. Postoffice, Tequesquite. Horse brand, O left hip. Other Brands: (circle with A), (circle with O), (circle with F) left hip. 1881 (circle with 1881), P (circle with P), N (circle with N) left side.



Lewis Walker and Mary Walker. P. O.: En Cierra, N. M. Range, Canon Bonito and Montoya Mesa. Horse brand, cross on the left hip. A few cattle branded in three crosses only.



P. O.: En Cierra, N. M. Range, Canon Bonito and Montoya Mesa. Horse brand on left hip. Both brands kept up.



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

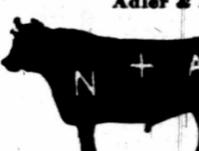


Las Carretas Cattle Co. A. S. VAN ANGLE, Sec. Marshall, Mo. P. O.: Fort Sumner, N. M. Range, Las Carretas and Pecos river. Also claim cattle branded thus left hip or flank, not kept up. Ear marks, crop and underbit in left ear. Cattle branded on both sides. Horses branded with star on left hip.

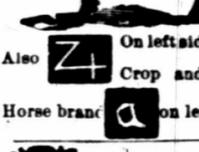


Silva & Dodge. P. O.: Puerto de Luna, Range, Alamo Gordo. Horse brand, on either side, on the shoulder. Ear marks, jinglebob in left upper half crop right. All calves branded as above. Also own (square with S+D)

SAN MIGUEL COUNTY.



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



Also (square with Z) On leftside. (square with Z) Crop and split each ear. Horse brand (square with a) on left shoulder.



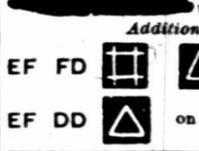
Howry Cattle Co. S. K. SYDSS, Manager. P. O.: At Red River Springs, N. M. Range, on Red River. Have purchased the interest of Mr. J. T. McNamara in the "anchor" herd and range. All "anchor" cattle belonging to this company are tally branded (square with H) and all increase of 1884 is in the (square with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

LINCOLN COUNTY.

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



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



Additional Brands: EF FD (square with EF), (square with FD) on cattle. EF DD (square with EF), (square with DD) on horses.



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



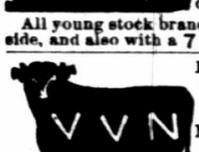
Carrizo Cattle Ranch Co. (Limited). JAMES A. ALCOCK, Manager. P. O.: White Oaks, N. M. Range, Carrizo. Horse brand, C with dot in center placed on left shoulder.



Cass Land and Cattle Company. W. G. URRON, Manager. GEO. R. URRON, Range Foreman. P. O.: Fort Sumner, N. M. Range, on the Pecos river, at Cedar canon. Horse brand, same as in cut, only on right hip. All young stock branded as in cut on the right side, and also with a 7 on the left hip.



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



Hernandez Bros. P. O.: Fort Sumner, N. M. The range, California Ranch, on Pecos river, and the San Juan mesas. Horse brand (square with 2) on left hip. Ear marks: (square with 2) Swallow fork in the left ear.



L. M. Long. P. O.: Roswell, N. M. Range, Rio Hondo. Other brands: (square with 7), (square with 7) Both on left side. Horse brands, same as cattle on right shoulder.



Also run cattle in this brand, which is kept up. Ear marks, under half crop left ear.

LINCOLN COUNTY.



A. E. Powers.

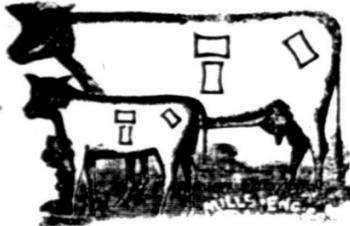
Postoffice, Fort Stanton, Lincoln county, N. M. Ranch P. O., Powers' ranch, Red canon, Socorro county, N. M. Horse brand same as cattle, same place.

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



A. M. Rogers & Son.

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



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

Other brands: MEL left shoulder, side and hip. Ear marks slit and underbit right. COM left shoulder, side and hip. OWL on left side. Mark, ed crop right, underbit left. left side and hip. Ear marks, split both ears. Horse brand on hip. All increase marked as in cut and tails bobbed. When sold all horses are counterbranded with a mall block on the left jaw.



Doak Good.

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



Lea Cattle Company.

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

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



Sutherland & Farrell

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



George G. Gans.

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



J. & J. S. Reynolds.

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



John Shaw & Co.

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

LINCOLN COUNTY.

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



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

VALENCIA COUNTY.



Davenport Live Stock Company.

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

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



J. A. Johnson & Co.

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

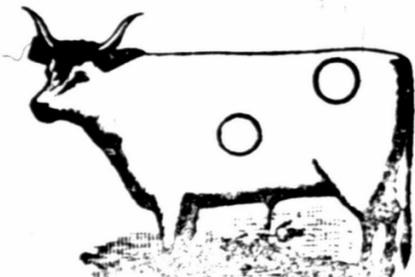


L. P. BRADLEY, Pres.

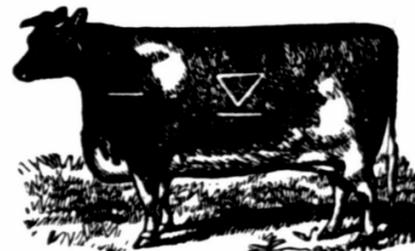
T. S. MUMFORD, Secy. Ceboilla Cattle Co. P. O.: Santa Fe, N. M.; box 218. Range, Valencia county, near Fort Wingate. Horse brand, the same.

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

New Mexico Cattle Breeding Company.

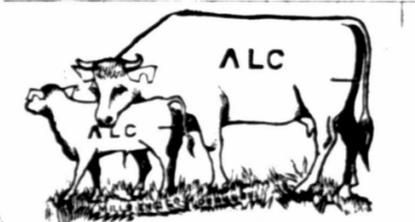


P. O.: Chilli. Range, Estancia grant, Valencia county. Horse brand circle on the left hip.



Tusas Valley Cattle Co.

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



Acoma Land and Cattle Co.

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

SOCORRO COUNTY.



Nathan Hall Cattle Company.

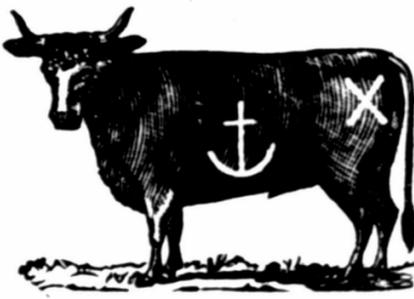
NATHAN HALL, Manager. P. O. Magdalena, New Mexico. Range, Apachita creek, Tulerosa creek and Gallo Springs, Socorro county. Horse brand, NH connected, same as on cut, on the left hip. Also have cattle branded O on left side and hip with ear mark crop and under back left and jingle-bob right. All increase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



JAMES D. REED, Pres.

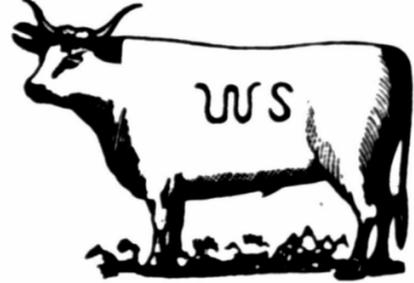
G. L. BROOKS, Secy. SAM N. DEDRICK, Manager. J. D. Reed Cattle Company. P. O.: Socorro, N. M. Range, western slope of the Magdalena mountains, Gallinas and Hierolosa mountains, and the Bear Springs, all in Socorro county, New Mexico. Bars across hips as in cut on both sides. Ear marks, half under crop left and crop right. Ear marks, sharpen the left and crop the right.

Other brands: COD, ED, E, 64, V, R, L. left side, right loin. F left side. Horse brand: H left hip saddle horses. H rt. shlder stock horses.



WS Ranch.

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



Western Union Cattle, Land and Irrigation Company.

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

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

FOR SALE.

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

SOCORRO COUNTY.

Illinois Cattle Company.



V. SIMONS, President. JULIUS M. ESTES, Mana ger. P. O.: San Marcial.

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



Glorieta Cattle Co.

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



Hurst, Black, Kiehne & Wiley.

Postoffice, Frisco, Socorro county, New Mexico. Range, San Augustine plains, and Nigrita river, Socorro county, N. M. Ear marks, swallow fork the left, crop the right. Above brand and ear mark kept up. Horse brand Y on left hip.

Additional Brands, not kept up. OOK, ZII, COD, E, YEE, LANE, B77B, TIE.



Curwen & Norris.

P. O.: Magdalena, Socorro Co., N. M. Range, north slope of San Mateo mountains and adjoining San Augustine plains.

Additional Brands: AD, AD, ED, ED, 40, 40, 7HL, 7HL. and H on right side, and 7HL on left side.

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

NORTHWEST TEXAS.

Liberty Cattle Co.

W. C. BISHOP, Manager, Big Springs, Texas. This brand kept up. Ranch: Dawson county, Texas. 44, 44.



Lee-Scott Cattle Co.

P. O.: Tascosa, Texas. Range, Oldham and Hartley counties, Texas.

Horse brand: LS, S or J on the left hip. Additional Brands: LS both sides; marked, crop and split both ears. left side; over both sides; crop and half crop, under bit left. split right and split the left. both sides; split each ear. Also, V, A, H all on the left side. GM left side; marked, underslope each ear, all steers.

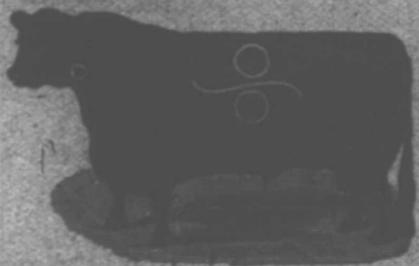
In addition to the reward offered by the association, we will pay a reward of three hundred dollars for the conviction of any one stealing, butchering or illegally branding any of our stock, or marking any of our calves. LEE-SCOTT CATTLE CO.

**SOCORRO COUNTY.**

**Bell & Taylor,**  
 P. O.: Socorro, N. M.  
 Range, Ocaras mountains,  
 Socorro county.  
 Horse brand, **KK** on left  
 shoulder.



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

**Deer Park Cattle Company.**  
**FRANK H. WINTER, 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 Barros, 30  
 miles west of San Mar-  
 cial, Socorro county.  
 Ear marks, crop right and  
 small crop and half circle  
 above and below in left;  
 also, skin cut on nose.  
 Horse brand, same as cut on left hip.  
 Cattle branded either side and hip.



**Black Range Land and  
 Cattle Co.**  
**J. B. PERRY, 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.**  
**JUSTUS CLARK, President, Red Oak, Iowa.**  
**BENJ. B. CLARK, Vice Pres., Red Oak, Iowa.**  
**PAUL F. CLARK, Sec. and Treas., Red Oak, Iowa.**

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



**NORTHWEST TEXAS.**  
**O. J. WIRN,**  
**Cattle Buyer and Dealer.**  
 Postoffice, Colorado, Texas. Ranches in Fisher  
 and Kent counties.  
 Horse brand, circle bar on left hip.



**SIERRA COUNTY.**

**Henry G. Toussaint.**  
 P. O.: Lava Range,  
 near Eagle, Sierra county,  
 N. M.  
 Horse brand,  left hip.  
 Vent brand on horses  and  
 under original brand .  
 Other brands on cattle and horses:                                          

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



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



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



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


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



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



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

**GRANT COUNTY.**

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

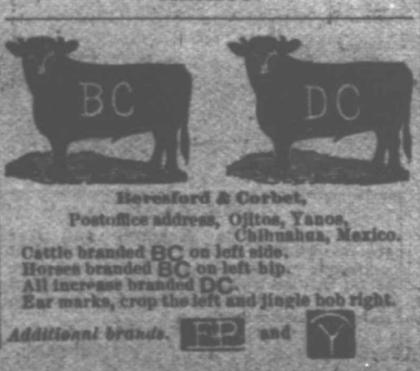


**Missouri-Florida Cattle Co.**  
**JOHN J. YEATER, Pres., Sedalia, Mo.**  
**JOHN M. WEIDENYER, Sec. and Treas., Clinton, Mo.**  
**JOHN T. SHY, Superin-  
 tendent, Deming, N. M.**  
 P. O.: Deming, N. M.  
 Range, east side Florida  
 mountains.  
 Horse brand, same as  
 cattle on left hip.



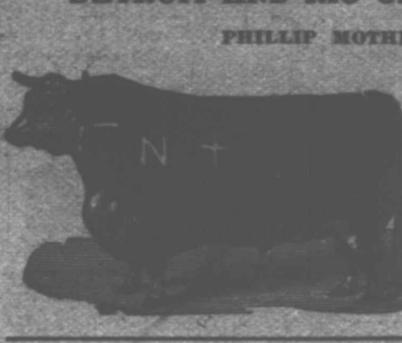
**MEXICO.**

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



**DETROIT AND RIO GRANDE LIVE STOCK CO.**

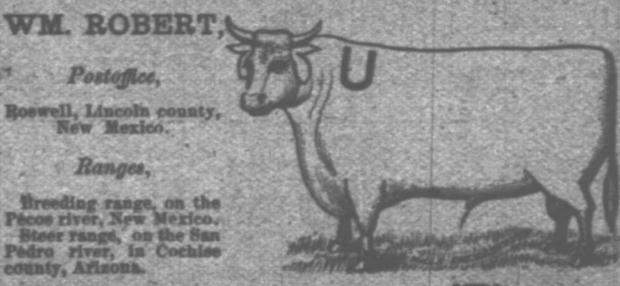
**PHILLIP MOTHERSILL, General Manager.**  
 P. O.: Eagle, N. M.  
 Range, Jornada del Muerto, Caballo and San  
 Andreas mountains.  
 Ear marks, crop and split left.  
 Horse brand  or **JJ** left hip.



**LINCOLN COUNTY.**

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

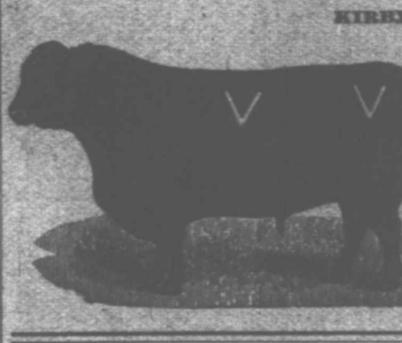
**Horse Brand,**  
**U** on the left shoulder.  
**Ear Marks,**  
 Jinglebob in both ears  
 Same brand and marks  
 kept up on both the steer  
 and breeding ranges.  
 All increase of follow-  
 ing brands which I own,  
 marked and branded as in  
 main cut.



			
Underslope each ear.	Overslope each ear.	Crop left, under half crop right.	Crop and underbit left some 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 Ruizosa.  
 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 ranges, Apishapa 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. SCOTCHLAND, Foreman.**  
 P. O.: Roswell, Lincoln county, N. M. Range, Rio Hondo, Lincoln county, west of Roswell.  
**Additional Brands:**  
 on left side and  
 upper half crop  on left hip. Ear mark  
 underbit left, crop right  
 on left side,  
 same as boot.  on left hip. Ear mark,  
 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.



