

STOCK GROWERS

ARIZONA MEXICO NEW MEXICO

Live Stock, Feed Farming and Commerce.

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THE Texas Stockman calls on R. G. Head to make an explanation of his advocacy of the Miller bill in which it claims he was at loggerheads with the entire range country, to whom he owes an explanation. Let it be short, however.

THE enemies of the range cattle industry, and William Andrew Jackson Sparks in particular, should read the article found on another page of this issue, under the heading, "Ranchmen and Public Land," from the pen of professor Lowrey, of the Michigan University.

FRANK WILKESON has broken forth again in an eastern journal in an essay on the cattle business. This malicious penny-a-liner finds the winter a cold one and must keep hunger from his vitals even though it is at the expense of truth and decency. The journal that publishes his mendacious utterances would be engaged in a more creditable work to provide Wilkeson a home in some lying-in asylum where the product of his labors need not appear before the public in their hideous deformity and general cursedness.

THE Texas Stockman is greatly surprised to learn that a few men who are "enjoying very close relations with the International Range association are going considerably out of their road to give the new stock yards concern at St. Louis a black eye." The Stockman should not be disgusted. These men are more accustomed to being boosted than to boost anything themselves. The gilt and tinsel will soon fall from their shoulders, and then the cattlemen will understand how earthy and of what cheap material the gods were they worshipped.

THE few men who are running about the range country as though Juno was pursuing them with her gad fly, publicly approving and privately back-capping the St. Louis stock yards enterprise, can use their time and ability to better advantage in working to build up the International Range association. The St. Louis stock yards company has secured all the money it needs to build yards, slaughter houses and dressed beef establishments, and no rangeman will be asked to contribute of his substance to the enterprise on the ground of charity or sentiment.

THERE is a rapidly growing sentiment in this territory that the ferocious, brutal cowboy must come under more human conditions of his work in the treatment of animals he has control of. The horse that is submitted to the most inhuman cruelty, the cow that is run to death because the cowboy is its master, represents an increment of wealth that the owner thereof should not be compelled to lose by reason of human brutality. THE STOCK GROWER, in the interests of humanity and the proper conservation of the investment of stockmen, will have more to say on this subject in the future.

THE cattlemen of Texas have felt that the laws of quarantine established by their neighbors to the north and west, were for an ulterior purpose in a great degree. Pleuro-pneumonia makes the whole world kin, for we note with pleasure that at the recent Dallas meeting the members thereof were urged to obey to the letter the quarantine regulations of the several states and territories through which their herds should be driven. This is a most commendable action, and shows that the Texas cattleman fully appreciates the necessity at this time, as he has in many matters in the past, of unity of purpose in every essential agency contributing to the salvation of the industry.

THE INTER-STATE BILL.

The Cullom-Reagan bill which now only needs the signature of the president to become a law, assumes the right of the general government to regulate the business of common carriers. It proposes:

1. That all charges made for any service rendered in the transportation of passengers or of property shall be just and reasonable. 2. That discriminating or special rates or the giving of rebates shall be unlawful. 3. That unreasonable preference shall not be given to any person, firm, corporation or locality. 5. That in no case shall greater charges in the aggregate be made for the transportation of passengers or of property under substantially similar circumstances and conditions, for a shorter than for a longer dis-

distance, the shorter distance being included within the longer. In special cases common carriers may be given a right to charge less for the longer, than the shorter haul, by the commission which limits the extent to which this regulation can be departed from in special cases. Section 5 provides that pooling of rates or the divisions of profits by different and competing lines shall be unlawful, each day of its continuance being a separate offense. 6. Printed schedules showing the rates and fares shall be open for public inspection. Ten days notice shall be given of all changes in rates and fares. Greater or less rates than those published in the schedules shall be deemed unlawful. Sections 7, 8, 9 and 10 provide for combinations, damages, complaint and action in court, and suitable penalties.

The appointment of a commission composed of five commissioners who shall be appointed by the president, is provided for in section 11. 12. That the commission have power to look into the management of the companies acting as common carriers and report the same. To hear complaints against the same and to act in accordance with the laws and penalties. 13. That any person, firm, corporation, association, or any mercantile, agricultural or manufacturing society may apply to said commission by petition, whereupon the common carrier shall be required to answer to the complaints. Subsequent sections refer to business methods, salaries, etc.

The annual meeting of the International Range association will be held at Denver, beginning on February 8th. Questions of the gravest importance to the range stock interests will be discussed. The outcome of the deliberations of the stockmen present, and action then taken will be of grand economic and financial benefit to the western cattle industry. Every stockman should make it a matter of duty to attend the meeting.

A WORKING EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE WANTED.

It is hoped by many stockmen who are devoted to the success of the International Range association, that at the February meeting an executive committee will be selected who will feel that the duties belonging to them as such committee shall be faithfully discharged and that they will come together promptly whenever it is for the highest good of the association that they should meet, or the necessity exists for a public expression of opinion on any important matter affecting the industry. The association can then act through its executive board in a way to carry weight with its expression and presumably to represent the sentiment of the entire range country. The International

Range association as we take it, can become a most influential organization and properly do the work necessary for it to do, whenever as the representatives of the association the executive committee take the initiative and make that body the right hand of the association. Generally speaking, in order to make their work effective, there must be less proclaiming from the house-tops, and intelligent action should take the place of the individual pronouncement. Some of the states and territories, for instance, in the heroic work now being done at Washington to secure protection against contagious animal diseases from congress, have been compelled to send a representative there to help on the good work.

This field of action properly belongs to the International Range association to occupy, and had not its sole labor in this direction been expended in sending out manifestos, a delegate from the association might now be in Washington representing the combined interests of the west. The assured sympathy of the west, as tendered by president Head to the cattlemen's committee from the Consolidated association of the cattle growers of America, who were working on a line antagonistic to the expressed sentiment of the west as to methods to be employed in stamping out pleuro-pneumonia, was misleading. In other words, the goods were not delivered. The expression of an executive committee would not have resulted in a *contretemps* of this kind, and for the time being placed the association in a false position. Therefore it should be a matter of great moment with the members of the convention to see that a working executive committee be named. The time has come in the history of the central association when the quality as well as the quantity of work done for the western cattle industry by its officers will more than anything else, determine the length of life of the International Range association.

THE SOUTHWEST FAITHFUL TO DUTY.

THE Cheyenne Journal affects to believe that Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona and Texas, are all wrong in not standing by the Miller bill in preference to any other measure devised for the extirpation of contagious animal diseases, and seems to doubt the sincerity of purpose of the cattlemen of the aforementioned localities in their endeavor to secure suitable legislation to protect the cattle industry from pleuro-pneumonia. The Journal should not fail to remember that Wyoming and the intelligent constituency which it represents are a very small part of the range country, and that the opinion of other sec-

tions in the matter should meet with a reasonable consideration. THE STOCK GROWER and the cattlemen of the southwest cannot take the *ipse dixit* of any man or set of men to govern their line of action in so important a matter as that now under discussion as to the relative merits of the Miller bill, and the enlarging of the powers of the bureau of animal industry for the extirpation of pleuro-pneumonia, nor do the ex-cathedra assertions of the *Journal* have any special weight with them.

THE STOCK GROWER has maintained from the beginning of the agitation to secure suitable legislation, and its position has been supported almost to a man by the southwest, that the commissioner feature of the Miller bill was radically wrong. There being then, from the standpoint of this journal and its constituency, a fatal defect in that bill which all the sophistry and argument of its defenders have never been able to explain away, why should THE STOCK GROWER work for such a measure?

It is known, on the other hand, that some of the influences in operation to effect a passage of the Miller bill are not wholesome, and are of such tendency toward ultimate evil for the range cattle interests that they should be negated. The range country desires to emancipate itself from every element of a harmful nature affecting its business. It is pressing every force to this end. The objection of THE STOCK GROWER, therefore, to the enactment of a law by congress, such as the Miller bill proposes, is in full harmony with the efforts now being made to absolve the cattle interests from pending evil. It cannot struggle to throw off one cloak of wrong to immediately take on another.

That the general sentiment of the country at large, in the matter of protection from contagious animal diseases, is clearly allied with the views held by the middle west, southwest and Texas, is proved by the fact that the cattlemen's committee at Washington, in deference to a public demand, have tacked about and are now working to pass the Hatch bill, or more properly speaking, for the maintenance of the bureau of animal industry with enlarged powers. The Miller bill it is learned by private advices from Washington, could never have passed congress; the Hatch bill has a good prospect of becoming a law, and thus the entering wedge that will shatter the ugly trunk pleuro-pneumonia has been put in. And to no one should greater credit be given for zealous, wise and unremitting effort for the general good than to those journals and all men, who, without wavering, firm in the rectitude of their course and the integrity of their opinions, have first, last and all the while, fought for the enactment of a sensible and effective national law for the wiping out in America of contagious, infectious and communicable animal diseases.

Answers to Correspondents.

HOLBROOK, A. T.—Can you tell me through your paper which has the most capital invested: the Continental or Prairie Cattle company? 2. Which is the largest cattle company in the United States? By answering you will decide a bet and oblige

ATEC LAND & CATTLE CO.'S PUNCHERS.

The Prairie Cattle Co., limited, has larger investments than the Continental. 2. The Swan Land and Cattle Co., of Wyoming, is the largest ranch company in the United States, but the Capitol Syndicate, of Texas, is getting to the front rapidly.

LAS CRUCES, N. M.—Why is it that so many papers publish cattle brands? Why are not all cattle brands published in one newspaper? This would be a great convenience to the cattlemen as the present

system of having brands in every sheet makes the finding of a brand a nuisance and bother.

This question is hard to answer. THE STOCK GROWER publishes nearly all the brands of the southwest but there are a few which do not appear in these columns. THE STOCK GROWER recognizes the fact that it is the duty of cattlemen, as of others, to patronize the local papers, but at the same time their brands should also be placed in THE STOCK GROWER, the recognized paper of the cattlemen of the southwest. Our 400 brands show that we have done some missionary work in the line of soliciting brands and it now remains for ranchmen not represented to send in their brands for publication. Even a small cut or block will do better than not to be in the paper at all.

The St. Louis Stock Yards.

We have advices that the promoters of the St. Louis stock yards are moving right along in their work, and expect to be ready for business in time to take care of next season's shipment.—*Range Journal*.

Range stockmen are getting right down to business in their action toward helping to build up suitable stock yards at St. Louis, to which place they may hereafter ship their cattle and get enough money to at least get out of the city without being in debt to a gigantic stock yards monopoly, such as exist at the city on the great lakes.—*Globe (Kan.) Live Stock Journal*.

Another subject upon which cattlemen desire information is the scheme for the establishment of stock yards near St. Louis. This matter will undoubtedly be fully discussed, and it may be that the convention will take some action in regard to it. It also is an important subject, for even though our cattle should escape the ravages of Chicago pleuro-pneumonia, they might still fall into the almost equally dangerous clutches of the Chicago packers and shippers.—*Denver Republican*.

The outlook for our stockmen during the present year is bright, the calf crop of 1886 was over the average, and the range is better than it has been for some years. Cattle are going through the winter in good condition, and no heavy losses are anticipated. Stockmen are hopeful that the price of beef will improve when the St. Louis stock yards are open and the Chicago monopoly broken. There is a chance too that the large companies will be through flooding the markets with "dividend cattle" in the shape of half matured steers and thin cows.—*St. Johns (Ari.) Herald*.

The gentlemen connected with the new cattle yards say they have no fear that when the yards are completed there will be nothing but a local demand for the live stock which will be brought to this point. Already a movement is on foot to establish large slaughter houses and a huge factory, and, probably, extensive canning works will also be built. It is understood that the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad, and the St. Louis and Colorado, are largely interested in the scheme, in connection with several New York capitalists, and, with such backing, the plan is certain to be carried out.—*Globe-Democrat*.

The incorporation of a new stock yards in St. Louis creates a new and important factor in the cattle trade of the west. The new enterprise is backed by ample capital and western cattlemen of known energy and ability. The new yards will be built on the west side of the river and will have every advantage over the National yards in east St. Louis. This means a saving of \$5 per car bridge toll on every shipment, which to ranchmen who send to market train loads of cattle, is an important saving. Had the National stock yards built on the west side of the river, instead of in Illinois, St. Louis would be a different stock market from what it is today.—*Kansas City Record*.

Our fellow cattleman, F. G. Niederinghaus, is one of the directors of the Cattle Growers' Stock Yards company. The directors own over 150,000 head of range cattle and their aggregate wealth exceeds \$15,000,000. The money necessary to build the yards, packing houses and refrigerating plant has been secured. The St. Louis market is an assured fact, and will be ready for this season's business. The new yards will enter into easy competition with other markets. Equitable freight rates have been secured, and such abundant support and patronage pledged that the new enterprise will start with little fear for the success of the enterprise.—*Miles City Journal*.

The only solution of the question which would surely be effectual is indicated in the establishment of cattlemen's stock yards and packing houses at St. Louis.

This is a step in the right direction. But it will take more than one million of money to break the great beef monopoly. Markets must be established at other points, which will call for heavy investments of capital. Can a sufficient sum of money be diverted into that channel for the purpose in view? Upon the answer to this query would seem to rest the issue. The objection that this contemplates the creation of a body which might become as oppressive as the one it is intended to neutralize, has not got much weight, for it could only practically operate in that way by process of absorption or consolidation.—*Denver News*.

The building of stock yards in St. Louis by the cattlemen and in the interest of the great range countries, has met with a favor and approval that no other movement ever met in the history of our business, because it promises to change the combination that has been cinching the stockmen and to scatter the dark clouds of monopolistic power that have hung like a pall over their markets. Let Kansas City and Chicago men waste their explanations and highly polished sophistry upon empty pens, while our range steers go on to St. Louis, to the central distributing point of our nation, there to receive their just appreciation outside of beef "corners" and the iron pressure of the Chicago ring. It is no wonder that such a movement in the interest of cattlemen has met with such a unanimous response that its echoes resound throughout every portion of our range, the only wonderment is that where our industry has enrolled among its members so many brilliant men that the robbers have not been thwarted before.—*Northern Exchange*.

What They Say.

Jos. C. Gill, of Philadelphia: "I look forward to the coming of THE STOCK GROWER every Thursday, for I most certainly get lots of information from it."

Jos. W. Shackelford, of Raton, N. M., manager of the Shield Brand Cattle Co. "I herewith renew my subscription for the best cattle paper published in the west."

THE STOCK GROWER came to hand last week enclosed in the handsomest cover we have yet seen on any weekly publication. This journal is confessedly the ablest champion of stockmen published in the range country, and deserves all the success it has met with.—*Reno (Nev.) Stockman*.

Our friends of THE STOCK GROWER seem to be flourishing. They are out with a handsome cover on their New Year's edition and have added a farmer's department. The paper looks well and is newsy, but it looks a little too much like an eastern journal to take the fancy of an old-timer out west.—*Cheyenne Journal*.

THE STOCK GROWER, published at Las Vegas, one of the best live stock journals in the United States, comes to the Reporter's exchange table this year with a colored cover and increased size. The stockmen of the territory can not help appreciating the efforts of the management of that paper to make it a success.—*San Marcial Reporter*.

John C. Knorpp, a banker of Pleasant Hill, Missouri, in renewing his subscription to THE STOCK GROWER, writes: "I can't do without THE STOCK GROWER. It is always a welcome visitor to our home. Go on with the good work you are doing for the range stock interests, and I may say for the live stock industry of the entire country."

Brewster Cameron, of Lochiel, Arizona, says: "I file away every number of THE STOCK GROWER and have it bound at the close of each year, hence a cover, like that introduced with the New Year's number, is something more to me than an object of beauty, as it preserves the outer sheet from abrasion in the mails. THE STOCK GROWER is now a model of art. With a table of contents, it would approach perfection."

Our worthy contemporary, THE STOCK GROWER, of Las Vegas appeared on New Year's with a bright new cover, and has improved its mechanical makeup. Another change we observe is that THE STOCK GROWER will in future give some consideration to feed farming and commercial affairs. From this it would appear that its editors find it hard to confine themselves exclusively to range cattle growing, when the range is being daily more circumscribed in its limits and the question

of keeping more stock on a given area is agitating the minds of rangemen everywhere. THE STOCK GROWER has our congratulations upon its new departures. *Pueblo (Col.) Live Stock Review*.

The Great Conspiracy.

The leading eastern dailies are coming manfully to the assistance of the range journals in the heroic contest now being waged against the enemies of the beef producer and consumer. The questions that have been so earnestly discussed by the western newspapers in relation to the existing conditions of the cattle raising business and the men and agencies that are at work to destroy it have become of national importance. The *New York Times* enters the ring in behalf of the oppressed and says:

Consumers are forced to pay as much for beef as they were paying when the ranchman received twice as much for cattle as he can get now. The prices paid for cattle have been depressed and the prices demanded for beef are maintained by a combination of the great slaughterers and shippers of Chicago and Kansas City. They stand between the ranchman and the consumer, compelling the former to take the prices which they offer and exacting high prices from the latter by means of an agreement among themselves and the assistance of railroad companies. They are enabled to control prices at each end of the trade by combining, and their monopoly is sustained by an agreement with railroad companies, under which they enjoy rates so low that competition is shut out. Under a system of rebates the ring makes it impossible for outside slaughterers and shippers to compete with them. So long as the Chicago ring can ship beef, dressed or on the hoof, at rates far below those exacted from other shippers, outside capital shrinks from a contest that would end in its destruction. The ranchmen see no remedy except the establishment of large independent slaughter houses and packing houses in the range country; but, while such enterprise would undoubtedly be successful if the railroads would treat all patrons fairly, it is said that they would surely come to grief under the prevailing conditions. The railroad companies and the members of the beef ring are so closely connected that the combination cannot be broken, nor can the advantages gained by large rebates be overcome. The members of the ring have accumulated great fortunes by means of these rebates and the monopoly which the rebate system upholds. Their wealth has enabled them to become prominent stock holders and directors of the companies which they use, and they have confirmed their power in many ways.

Estimating Weight of Stock.

There are a great many beef cattle sold this season of the year in the northwest on foot, and in many instances their weight is guessed at, for want of convenient scales. We have found the following rule for ascertaining the weight of an animal, by measuring, to be very accurate: Have the animal stand squarely on its feet; then take his circumference behind the shoulder blade, this is the girth. Then measure from that part of the rear which plumbs with the hinder part of the buttock to the fore parts of the shoulder blade, this will be the length. Multiply the length by the girth, which will give a superficial area in feet, and each foot must be multiplied by a specified number of pounds to the foot, according to the dimensions of the animal. For animals measuring more than five and less than seven feet in girth, 23 pounds is computed for each foot; from seven to nine feet girth, 31 pounds should be allowed; four to five feet girth indicates 16 pounds to the foot. An animal measuring but two feet girth and two feet length, each square foot is 11 pounds.

Now suppose we have an animal with a girth of six feet and a length of five feet, which is 30 feet, multiplied by 23 is 690 pounds. Say you have one that girths eight feet and has a length of six feet, this would be 48 multiplied by 31, or 1,488 lbs. and so on for the various dimensions.

The dimensions of cattle, sheep, calves and hogs taken this way will give the weight of the four quarters of the animal, sinking the offal. A deduction must be made, on the above basis, for animals half fat, of one pound in twenty; and for a cow that has had calves, if not fat, one pound in twenty must be allowed.—*Farm Stock and Home*.

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A stockman who believes in our Feed Farming department, says it is lost on a great many people in this country; that so far from raising feed, they are too infernal lazy to burn the thorns off the prickly pear, so that the stock can eat it when there is nothing else to eat.—*Texas Stockman*.

Range cattle taken to the feeding belt are entirely ignorant of the use of an ear of corn. It takes them about two weeks to learn to eat the grain, at first they will devour the shucks, stalks, or the soft end of the cob and not till hunger drives them will they eat the grain. After they begin to eat they are kept on half feed for about ten days before the full ration is given to them. It is aimed to get all feeders to market by the 1st of August.

A correspondent writes to know what he shall do with his alfalfa field, as the alfalfa stands in spots, and the ground has become packed by the stock.

ANSWER:—Plow the field by all means. Do not fear destroying the alfalfa that is still growing. Each stalk will grow more luxuriantly for the rough handling it receives. Sow more seed after the rough ground is thoroughly harrowed and the crop will be better than ever. Every field of alfalfa used as a pasture requires to be plowed every four years, at least. The ground becomes packed and the yield greatly reduced at that time, and there is no remedy but the plow.—*Patron*.

The feeding industry of eastern Kansas is badly demoralized. No money has been made for several years by persons running the feeding farms. The chinch bug has been present in that section of the country for two years killing the wheat and oats almost entirely and then damaging the corn to a great extent. This season they have had no rain since spring—in some sections not since May, and this lack of water and failure of crops in the eastern part of Kansas has driven it out of the competition for feeding range cattle.

It is the opinion of Mr. Thomas Stevens, of Trinidad, that the greater proportion of our dry grassed prairies can be made to produce sufficient alfalfa mixed with the native grass, if the seed be sown broadcast and harrowed early in the spring, to greatly increase and improve the pasturage. "In fact," says the gentleman, "I have made a success of it on my farm high up on the mesa of the foothills of Raton, and therefore conclude that it can be done elsewhere. The first year after the planting it amounted to but little, and I concluded it was a failure, but the second year it came forth in fine shape and gave good pasture."—*Field and Farm*.

Captain Sam. C. Bennett, after cutting the third crop of alfalfa off his Uvalde county irrigated farm last season, turned the water upon the stubble, letting it stand several hours, with the result that his alfalfa is killed deadlier than a nail. The hot sun and water did it. Captain B. thinks, however, that there is seed enough on the ground to insure a new stand.

Says next time he will irrigate just before cutting, instead of just after, starting the mower as soon as the ground is dry enough. Captain Bennett thinks that there is nothing in the forage line superior to alfalfa, cut in the morning and stacked the same evening.—*Texas Stockman*.

"The feeding of cattle is the most important part of agriculture," said the wise and learned Cicero. This is an axiom, because it is a self-evident truth, as plainly deducible by reason and logic as any geometrical axiom. For as the soil is exhausted by the continual growth of crops being fed to cattle in part, the refuse from the feeding is returned to the soil, which then regains a part of what it has lost. And the more cattle fed the more the soil regains what it has lost. Therefore, the feeding of cattle must evidently be the most important part of agriculture. And this truth should be impressed most forcibly upon farmers, whose minds, occupied by the constant pressure of their work, may be apt to forget it, or a least neglect it.

S. D. Lount, of this city, has a remarkable cow, which has been furnishing the family with ten or eleven pounds of butter each week. A question having arisen as to her capacity in this direction, a single day's milking was saved which was churned the day after, and two pounds and six ounces of butter obtained. This is at the rate of sixteen pounds and eleven ounces per week, and at market price would net \$8.35. A few dollars a month is expended in keeping the animal, (she being fed with alfalfa hay and bran, with no green pasturage) and the milk used more than meets this cost. The cow is supposed to have a strain of Durham blood in her veins and is about seven years old. A few such milkers would prove a fortune to a dairyman.—*Arizona Gazette*.

A. Gregory of Chicago, who is in the state looking after the interests of his establishment, came in from Ellis county yesterday. He reports stock generally in good condition, but the country suffering for rain. He says it is estimated that there are 16,000 head of steers being rough fed in Ellis county with a view of striking the early grass market. Of these Smissen & Giddings are feeding 4,000 head and Berry Gatewood 2,000. The remaining 10,000 head are made up of small bunches belonging to various parties. In addition to those being rough fed there are quite a good many being straight fed, which will be put on the market in the course of the winter or in the very early spring. Mr. Gregory left last night for Colorado City, in the vicinity of which he also has interests at stake.—*Dallas News*.

ALFALFA NOTES.

In speaking of the nutritious, wonderfully fattening qualities of Montana grasses to Mr. B. Romero, of Las Vegas, that gentleman replied that such was always the case in any new country. The day was when prime, ripe, grass-fed steers could once be turned off Texas ranges. So in New Mexico. He instanced the fact that in all old stocked range regions it is now a matter of great difficulty to turn off beef steers, grass fat from the range. About three years ago he took off the range two four-year-old steers, grades

out of Mexican cows by Shorthorn bulls. They were fed without shelter in a corral on loose hay and corn. At the end of six weeks they weighed respectively 2,000 and 2,200 pounds. Mr. Romero inclines to the belief that it pays rangemen to feed and fatten their own steers on alfalfa.

From A. D. Clarke, deputy sheriff of San Miguel county, I learned that there is very general preparation throughout New Mexico for putting in an extended area of alfalfa and more general feeding. He instanced Captain J. C. Lea, of Fort Stanton, who declares "Kansas shall never fatten any more of my cattle," and who is preparing to put in several thousand acres of alfalfa this year.

All over New Mexico there is general preparation for increased irrigation, but it is not for general feeding purposes, but to grow alfalfa and other products for feeding stock. Rangemen in the northwest have practically demonstrated the fact that it pays them to fatten their own steers with hay at the home ranch, or with corn down in the corn belt. So cattle companies in New Mexico will henceforth feed and fatten a large proportion of their steers at home.—*Cor. Range Journal*.

WHEAT BRAN FEEDING.

If, indeed, we may rely upon the recently published statement in regard to the flesh-forming elements of wheat bran—and they are based upon both scientific and actual experiment, conducted under the supervision of state authority—the beef grower of Montana is certainly most fortunately situated. It is authentically stated that wheat bran contains one and one-fourth times as much flesh-forming substance as corn, while its market value is now more than one-third less. Now, if this be true, one of the questions that has long confronted the Montana beef grower—that of stall feeding provender when our ranges become so overstocked as not to turn beef off in the condition they would like—has been solved. All the vast area lying between the Rocky mountains and the Mississippi river, or, at least, east of the one-hundredth meridian on this latitude, is a wheat-growing region of acknowledged superiority, and the time is not far distant when this region will become one vast waving field of grain. Even now the tonnage is immense, and wheat bran is cheaper by \$6.00 per ton than corn in the great states of Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri. The beef-growers of Colorado, New Mexico and Texas have flattered themselves that they possessed an advantage over the more northern territories owing to their close proximity to the great corn belt, the acknowledged beef and pork producing feed of America. But under the new order of things Montana is equally as favorably situated, bordering, as it does, upon the great wheat belt, and should further experiment continue to prove favorable to bran as a beef-producing element, it will be but a few years before the feeding barns of Bismarck, Jimtown, Fargo, Minneapolis and all the great milling centers will be filled with Montana cattle being stall-fed. Bran is easily handled and may be fed with a comparative light expense. And the Montana steer which fails on account of short range to reach the standard of prime beef may be unloaded almost anywhere along the route to market and fed with

profit. Minneapolis being close to market offers superior inducements to feeders, and we believe it would pay some of our large growers to make the experiment. The native Montana steer is as susceptible of being stall-fed as the average states animal. There is not that raw-boned, bony tendency that exists among Texas steers, nor is it difficult to accustom them to the presence of men—one of the greatest drawbacks to the Texan as a feeder. And when all our southern neighbors feed with profit there is certainly no reason why we should not, also. The matter is, at least, worthy the attention of our stock growers and, we trust, arrangements may be made to give it a practical test another year.—*Rocky Mountain Husbandman*.

The Denver Conclave.

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 26, 1887.

To The Stock Grower:

Col. Ike T. Pryor has returned from Dallas, Texas, and confirms the reports heretofore given of the large interest felt there in the coming range convention. He states that there will be a large delegation from every part of the Lone Star state.

Delegations from British America, from the Indian Territory, and from Chihuahua, Old Mexico, points not represented in the late convention, will be present at the coming February meeting.

The finance committee are meeting with excellent success in canvassing for subscriptions for the entertainment of the delegates. The business men made most liberal response, and are enthusiastic in their determination to do the handsome thing by the convention.

The Colorado Cattle Growers' association meets February 7, the day prior to the range convention. The date was so fixed that there might be a large attendance of the cattlemen of the state present at the convention.

There is a deep-set purpose on the part of cattlemen to investigate the causes that lie at the bottom of the present condition of affairs and to find a remedy which shall be effective as against the Chicago intriguers, at least.

The St. Louis stock yards enterprise has been most welcome intelligence to the cattlemen throughout the west since its conception. The hope of the rangemen is that the erection of these yards and others—offering life facilities for the marketing of the range product—will be pushed to completion as rapidly as possible.

Several delegations from the wholesale and retail butcher's associations throughout the east will be in attendance upon the coming meeting to utter their complaints and make known their grievances against the dressed beef manipulators. They are heart and soul with the rangemen, and they, too, are groaning under the exactions of the "gang." The right hand of fellowship will be given to them by the convention and it is confidently hoped that such an alliance and combination will be formed by the two interests so sympathetically united and connected together in a just cause, as will relieve present distress and provide future protection.

C.

FROM ALL POINTS.

Live Stock Notes Carefully Collected From Every Source.

Maisch & Driscoll, of Pima county, A. T., branded 5,400 calves last year.

It cost Massachusetts \$370,000 and took four years to stamp out pleuro-pneumonia in that state.

American cattle are steady in English markets at twelve cents for best, estimated dressed weight.

Meyer Half recently purchased the Davenport half interest in the Carmichael & Davenport cattle, located in Presidio county, Texas.

The various authorities engaged in dealing with pleuro-pneumonia at Chicago, are indulging in the exhilarating "You're another" pastime.

About thirty-three per cent. of the cattle received at Chicago in 1886 were grass rangers, the number being 561,534 head, or 61,000 more than arrived in 1885.

The Miller bill lobby was flattened out early in the session. Among those who sat upon it were Messrs. Seeligson, Half, Pierce and Thompson.—*Stockman Notes Dallas Convention.*

That the "Big Four" have often made unrighteous use of their power to the serious financial detriment of western cattlemen it were folly to deny.—*Chicago Live Stock Review.*

Any resident of Nevada who is fortunate enough to be the owner of three cows, two calves and a bob-tailed bull is set down in the newspapers as a "cattle king."—*Elko (Nev.) Independent.*

Many people are becoming overly anxious to possess hornless cattle, and the barbarity of sawing off horns close to the head is too often resorted to. The only proper way to secure polled cattle is by breeding them.

A steer with its stomach and intestines empty, after a fast of eighteen to twenty-four hours, will probably weigh three per cent. less than when it was full, and if it fasts thirty-six hours it may weigh nearly four per cent. less.

Over 657,527 head of live stock of all kinds were received and disposed of in Omaha, and 523,097 head of hogs. Cattle and sheep, valued at \$7,015,615, were slaughtered. The population of the city is estimated at 90,000.

George Hearst has been chosen by the California legislature to represent the golden state in the senate of the United States. While he may not be as learned as some of his colleagues, his constituents can rest assured that he will not descend from his high and honorable position to that of a special pleader against their interests.—*Sagebrush Stockman.*

The people of Los Angeles are the most persistent and enterprising on earth. There has been but little rainfall in that section the past season, and now it is proposed to dynamite Pluvins in order to make him perform his duty. A balloon laden with dynamite will be sent up into the clouds, and when the proper elevation is reached electricity will be utilized to fire the charge.—*Sagebrush Stockman.*

Col. A. T. Babbitt, of the Standard Cattle company, Cheyenne, Wyoming, says that low as cattle have been the last two years, all prudently conducted cattle grazing organizations, even in the years of greatest disappointment, have yielded gains nearly double eastern rates of interest. Col. Babbitt points to the fact that no other equally important industry has borne the brunt of depression as well as the cattle trade.

Last Saturday 125 bulls, averaging 1,000 @ 1,500 pounds, sold to N. Morris at \$2.25 @ 3.00, mostly at \$2.40 @ 2.50. The bulls were castrated and sent to Mr. Morris' farm, eight miles south, where they will be fed hay for a few weeks, until they are entirely cured, and then they will be put into a shed and slop fed. This is about the first time old bulls have been castrated for still feeding, but there is no doubt that they will feed more quietly and fatten better when so treated.

Chicago has foolishly tolerated the existence of pleuro-pneumonia; has even quarreled with the government over the methods proposed for its extirpation; has suffered itself to be advertised all over America and Europe as a pleuro-pneumonia city, and has thus taken itself out of competition in the management of the

cattle industry. The field is left to Kansas City and St. Louis, and the old sister is very anxious to occupy all of it.—*Kansas City Times.*

Major G. T. Sisson, general manager of the Mexican International company, which is colonizing its concession in Lower California, expects to place, within two years, twenty-five hundred families on the company's lands. We have been attracted to the work of the International company for the reason that, without much flourishing of trumpets, it has gone ahead and actually made profitable use of the concession granted it, which is much more than can be said for the majority of the recipients of government grants.

After a hard three day's journey, Frank Leahy, of Wisner, Neb., arrived here this morning with cattle and hogs. Mr. Leahy reports that while there are comparatively few of the latter in northern Nebraska, there are yet large numbers of fat cattle ready for market. The Powder River Cattle company have a thousand Wyoming near that point which are fattening on corn. This is worth 21 @ 22 cents per bushel for feeding purposes, and less on shipping account.—*Chicago Review.*

Are Devon cattle amphibious? The Sydney, Australia, *Mail* says: Six hundred head of pure bred two-year-old Devon bulls were being shipped on board the steamer Australian, for the Clarence. When they walked on board, three of them objected to the confinement and jumped over the bulwarks. It was nearly dark, but boats were sent to the rescue, and one of the bulls was caught and hauled on board. The others were not discovered until next morning. Strange to say, both were well, and are now waiting shipment.

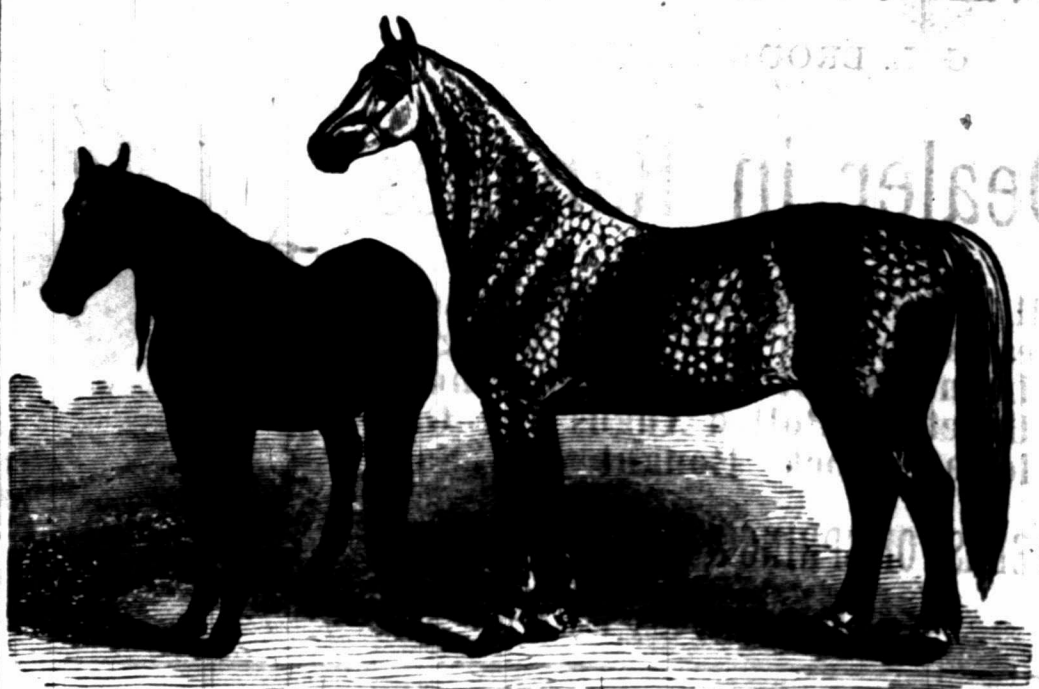
The experience of those ranchmen who have used good bulls in their herds is universally in favor of animals nearly or quite pure bred. There has heretofore been a demand for thousands of half-breeds, but from this time forward such animals will find slow sale. Pedigreed and full blooded bulls will have a much wider sale in the future. Eastern breeders must bring good stuff to the west if they expect to find buyers. The class of grades that has been selling will hereafter have to be changed into steers and sent to the beef markets.—*Cheyenne Journal.*

The small amount of rainfall in California this season will be disastrous to the farmers and stockmen in that portion of the state south of Sacramento. The plains are described as being dry and parched, and the indications are that there will be but few beaves fit for the shambles at the opening of spring. Nevada stockmen will profit thereby, as the demand for sagebrush cattle will be great, and high prices the consequence, an authority on the subject giving it as his opinion that even and one-half cents would be offered to our stockmen by March.—*Sagebrush Stockman.*

A yearling steer, which has been wandering around town was found several mornings ago frozen to death in the rear of Bohling & Truscott's bakery, where he had backed up to keep warm on Saturday night when the mercury went down to forty-six degrees below. There was not sufficient heat, however, and he crossed the ridge to the ranges where the scarcity of grass and water interests steers no more. On Tuesday some Crow Indians crossed Tongue river, and in their wanderings around the alleys of our city discovered the remains, were given possession thereof, and took them to the park, where all that was mortal of that delicate steer, was lost to sight though dear to memory amid the intestines of our nation's wards.—*Miles City Journal.*

The Texas Land and Cattle company, a Scotch corporation, which has bought what is known as the Laureles ranch in Nueces county, formerly owned by Capt. M. Kennedy, and the Horse Shoe ranch in Hemphill county, has moved its headquarters from Kansas City to San Antonio. Mr. Anderson is the bookkeeper, and Mr. Tod is the superintendent. The Laureles ranch contains 266,690 acres, and the Horse Shoe ranch 232,923 acres. The Glass Mountain ranch, in the Indian territory, formerly leased by this company, has been renounced. The annual report for the year 1886 has not yet been published, but that of 1885 gives the total number of horses, mules and cattle owned by that company as 106,322.—*Texas Live Stock Journal.*

Percheron Horses!



Pony mare and colt, by imported Success. Weight of mare, 750 lbs.; colt, 1,300 lbs.; sire, 1,700 lbs.

OVER ONE HUNDRED HEAD OF IMPORTED PERCHERON, FRENCH COACH AND GRADE STALLIONS AND MARES.

The largest collection of draft and coach stallions in the west. My imported Percherons were selected from M. W. Dunham's latest importation, which arrived in August, and are all recorded in the stud books of both France and America.

THE FRENCH COACH HORSES

Are fine styled, smooth formed and solid colored, combining size, action, beauty and endurance. Weight, 1,300 to 1,400 pounds. These horses are the get of some of the best coach stallions owned by the French government (some of the pedigrees tracing back more than one hundred years). The government certificate of breeding will be furnished with each horse.

In making this selection it has been my aim to combine individual merit with the finest breeding, using my best efforts to procure the choicest specimens of draft and coach horses that could be obtained.

I am prepared to make as low prices and as favorable terms as can be made on the same quality of stock from any other stud in America. Every horse guaranteed as represented, and a sure breeder. Special rates made on the shipment of horses for breeding purposes, to any point in Colorado or the south or west.

Persons who desire to compare and examine these two great breed of horses, will here find an opportunity seldom offered, and are invited to come and see them. Correspondence solicited.

JNO. A. WITTER,

DENVER, COLORADO.

Office, Room 5, Evans Block. Stable, 16th and Wazee Sts. 45-6m



PUBLIC SALE

—OF—

Angus AND Herefords,

From the estate of G. N. Blossom,

TO BE HELD ON

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1887.

At 10 o'clock, A. M.

At Geo. L. Goulding & Co's New City Stock Yard Stables, Foot of Fifteenth Street, Denver, Colorado.

The above cattle were purchased and selected personally by the late G. N. Blossom, of Kansas City, who spared no expense in getting the very best from the most noted herds of this and the old country.

It will pay you to attend the sale for the purpose of seeing this excellent stock.

H. DE GRAU, MRS. ELIZABETH BLOSSOM, Executors estate of G. N. Blossom deceased.

For catalogues and particulars address GEO. L. GOULDING & CO.

The number of "distillery" cattle received during the past year was equal to arrivals for 1885. One Nebraska firm shipped 5,000 meal-fed cattle to Chicago, which made money at \$4.00 @ 5.60 for steers, and \$2.75 @ 4.50 for cows. Native "stillers" sold as high as \$5.75 last May, and during the year prices ranged about the same as one year ago; and \$1.25 @ 1.40 lower than two years ago. In 1882 stillers sold as high as \$8.90. Most of offerings in 1886 at \$5.00 @ 5.50. Distillery bulls sold at \$2.75 @ 4.00, and cows at \$2.90 @ 4.50. Native stock cattle sold during 1886 at \$1.50 @ 5.00 per 100 pounds. The outside price was reached in April and

June, while the same class of cattle sold in November and December at \$3.00 @ 3.50, or \$1.50 @ 2.00 per 100 pounds lower than high time. The cattle bought in March, April, May and June, at \$1.00 @ 5.00 lost lots of money for feeders, as after June the "fat" cattle market went all to pieces. Stock cattle ruled twenty-five cents lower than 1885.—*Butchers' Journal.*

Bullard & Co. have started a branch store at Endee, under the management of Geo. M. Day (of Nourse & Day Bros.). At both stores, Liberty and Endee, Bullard & Co. purpose to sell cheap everything the cowman needs.

fair dividend upon their investments. Of course to make large sales and large purchases is the only economical way to run such a business. This gives outsiders the notion that said "figure head" is a very mint of money, which of course is not the case, as a rule.

The life of a practical stock grower in this country is a hard one, of which few eastern people have any conception, and in which all the poetry of enormous gains sinks before bitter privations and discouragements and risks too numerous to mention. There has been money made in the stock business, but under circumstances that well merit reward, and by withstanding hardships that few of the most vigorous could endure, in a country where human life was at the mercy of every "escaped convict's" whim or fancy.

So much in brief for Wyoming as I now see it, when all the fancy is off and the reality is before me.—Prof. Chas. E. Lowrey, Ph. D., of the University of Michigan, in the Buffalo (N. Y.) Express.

How They Endorse Sparks.

Land Commissioner Sparks in his annual report took occasion to incorporate therein a large number of letters, praising his official action, that he had received from various cranks throughout the west. THE STOCK GROWER published those that had been sent in by the New Mexico admirers of the commissioner. The Washington Reporter has been permitted to view a large number of letters the commissioner holds that were sent to him from the west. Not knowing whether the genial Sparks would incorporate them in his next annual report the Reporter takes time by the forelock and ushers them before a waiting public. They read:

Mike Cawber says: "You have no idea of the affectionate feeling that exists toward you on the part of the actual settlers in this vicinity. They revere you as one who has saved them from the fangs of the blood-thirsty scoundrels that make up ninety per cent of Dakota's population. Herewith we send the champion of a 'Calf at Bay,' that was voted to you as a slight token of our sincere gratitude and high esteem."

M. A. Sheen, of Idaho, writes: "There is no telling the amount of fraud that you have prevented—because it hasn't been measured. The fact is the rascals have stolen all the land there was, and would have stolen more but for your suspension order—which raised it out of their reach. The people are with you, and wish that you were with them for the period of about five minutes."

Luke Sharp sends his love with the following letter: "Dear Sparks: I see that you are going through the scoundrels like a dose of castor oil. Count me in to help you. I know of one man here—an Irishman—who has gobbled up more than a million acres of the very best country the sun ever shone upon. Go on in the good work and the people will rise up and—call you a damphool."

Hezer Dalsey writes: "Your report is simply a thunderclap. I lay awake nights contemplating the disaster that would come upon the country should disaster overtake you. I trust that you will keep in mind the immortal distich of my friend Pope, of Skunk's Misery: 'No rogue e'er felt the halter drawn, Who didn't think the law a fraud.'"

Rap C. Darby says: "I regard you as the only honest man that the people now have to depend upon in the management of our public land system. Indeed, I think that you are too honest. You have permitted your honesty to strike in, as it were. I like your honesty, but don't—your policy as being entirely foreign to your nature."

Dan Letterip furnishes the following letter: "Dear Sparks: Fraud is as plentiful here as flatulence is at the head of the general land office. The people here are all in favor of the suspension order if the commissioner were only included in the order."

Ketchum Attit says: "I have read your report with mingled feelings of joy, pride and satisfaction. Indeed I am transported, and I am quite sure you ought to be. I am sorry, however, that you omitted to say anything at all about fraud in the report."

Hear what Thomas Collins says: "Your course is not only admired by the people of this vicinity, but they felicitate you upon the flattering prospect that you will soon be called upon to act an appropriate part upon another and higher stage—about ten feet square—and receive the plaudits of the throng—the sheriff's jury and invited spectators."

"Solid Muldoon," writing from Montana, says: "All honor to your firm opposition to those who desire to see the laws faithfully carried out and the general land office honestly administered. You are building a monument for yourself—and, beaded, you'll shortly be under it."

Bill Nye writes: "Dear Sparks: Out here we are all chucking at your victory over your enemies. We like to see a man lift himself up by his boot-strap as you do, and you can draw on us at sight for letters praising your official pulchritude."

Billy B. Damn says: "No family can afford to be without your 'Anti-Fraud Panacea.' This taken in conjunction with your double-back-action non-reversible, permanent suspension crawfish land office attachment, truly works like a charm with a hole in it. Send us a car load."

Inc. B. Etter concedes with Brother Sparks in the following epistle: "I see that the secretary sits down on you. Never mind; be consoled with the reflection that it will some day result in a very bad case of piles for him."

Captain Jenks wrote to the H.C. commissioner that at a meeting of the citizens of Hellbent, resolutions were unanimously adopted calling upon the government to see that the laws and Brother Sparks be faithfully executed.

What True Merit Will Do.

The unprecedented sale of *Boschee's German Syrup* within a few years, has astonished the world. It is without doubt the safest and best remedy ever discovered for the speedy and effectual cure of coughs, colds, and the severest lung troubles. It acts on an entirely different principle from the usual prescriptions given by physicians, as it does not dry up a cough and leave the disease still in the system, but on the contrary removes the cause of the trouble, heals the parts affected, and leaves them in a purely healthy condition. A bottle kept in the house for use when the diseases make their appearance, will save doctor's bills and a long spell of serious illness. A trial will convince you of these facts. It is positively sold by all druggists and general dealers in the land. Price 75 cents, large bottles.*

What it Does.

The presence of a good herd of pure-bred cattle is a great boon to any neighborhood. If it possesses true merit and is rightly handled it cannot but work a revolution in time in stock improvement. Oftentimes the individual possessing it has to toil on unweariedly for a long time before the harvest day comes, but come it will. On driving through certain sections one will often notice the fine appearance of the stock, and on making inquiry as to the cause, it is almost invariably found to consist in the existence of a good useful herd of pure-bred cattle in the neighborhood, the bulls of which have been used in up-grading by the neighbors. Such a result is very gratifying. It not only constitutes the owner of the herd a benefactor of his own generation and the next, but it places his bank account upon a satisfactory basis, for those who patronize good males for a time are, after awhile, only content with ownership, and are ready to purchase from the herd that has been the means of doing them so much good.—*Canadian Live Stock Journal.*

Congress After Sparks.

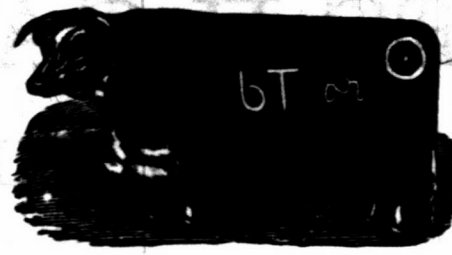
Col. Joseph W. Dwyer is actively at work for the best interests of New Mexico. He is now in Washington, where he will, we believe, be able to accomplish some good for our people through his extensive acquaintance with public men and his great energy. We publish herewith a letter from Senator Ingalls, which will be found of great interest to many of our people. The senator is one of the best and strongest men in the United States senate, and we are glad to notice that our people will have his help in the matter of land troubles.

UNITED STATES SENATE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 13, 1887. COL. J. W. DWYER, RAJON, N. M.

My Dear Sir:—I am in receipt of your favor of January 8, calling my attention to the injustice of the action of the commissioner of the general land office in his attempts to cancel entries in the territories of New Mexico and Arizona. Public attention has been called to his course and much indignation has been expressed. I understand that the committee on public lands have measures under consideration looking to the reparation of the injuries that he has inflicted. I would suggest that it would be well for those whose rights have been affected injuriously by the commissioner's action to unite in such organized representation to congress as would secure attention. My colleague, Mr. Plumb, is the chairman of the committee on public lands, and I know that he sympathizes sincerely with the settlers in the injuries which they have suffered. Very truly yours, JOHN J. INGALLS.

A new novel by W. D. Howells begins in the February Harper's. Its title is "April Hopes," and it is calculated to be specially strong, as its purpose is to set forth society life in Boston. The opening chapters are very rich in character study.

ARIZONA.



Cameron Brothers.

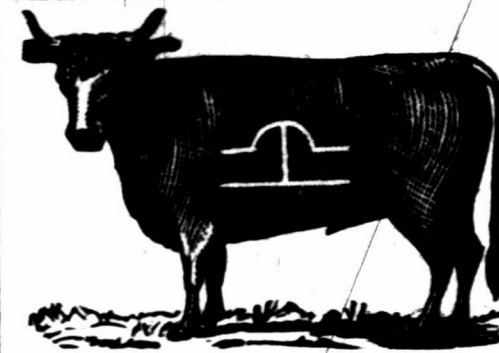
P. O.: Lochiel, Pima county, Arizona. Range, on the San Rafael de la Zanja Grant. Ear marks, right cropped, left slit. All cattle in the quarter-circle U brand are marked underslope the right, swallowfork in left. Horse brand, like cut.

Also own the following brands, kept up:



Harry K. Hildebrandt.

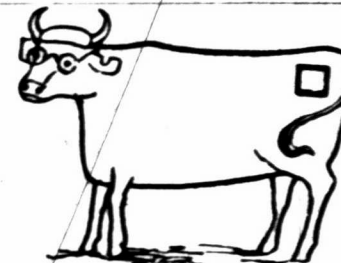
P. O.: Lochiel, Ari. Range, valleys and slope of west Huachuca. Mark, swallowfork both ears. Horse brand, same ascut.



Aztec Land and Cattle Company.

[Limited.] HENRY WARREN, General Manager.

Post office address: Holbrook, Arizona. Range, Apache and Yavapai counties. All cattle branded same as cut on both sides. Horses: on right and some on right left shoulder, also flank.



William Curtis.

Woods & POTTER, Managers.

Post Office, Woodruff, Apache County, A. T. Ear mark: crop right over bit left. Horse brands, on left thigh, on left hip.



Gardiner, Gillies & Wilmerding.

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

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



Santa Rita Cattle Co.

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



A. L. Morrison & Sons.

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

THE STOCK GROWER presents the best medium for advertising, because it is read by every stockman in the southwest.

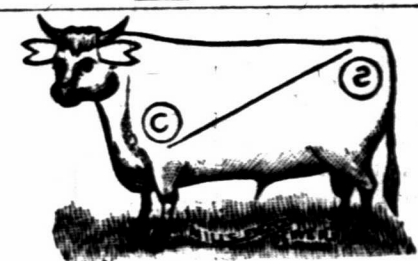
ARIZONA.

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



J. H. Hampson.

P. O.: El Paso, Texas. Ranch P. O.: Clifton, Arizona. Range, on Eagle creek, Graham county, Arizona. Ear marks, crop and split left, crop right. Horse brand, on the left shoulder.

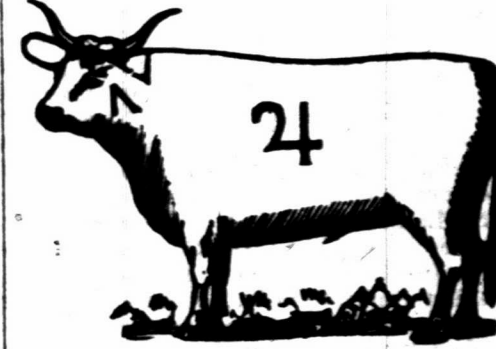


Milo A. Smith.

P. O.: Springerville, Apache county, Arizona. Range, Escadilla mountains, Apache county, Arizona; and Johnson's Basin, Socorro county, New Mexico.

Other Brands: side, on left side and on left hip. side, on left side and on left hip.

Horse Brands: and also in circle on the left hip.



Smith, Carson & Co.

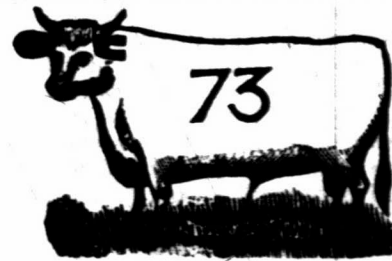
P. O.: Springerville, Apache county, Arizona. Telegraph and express office, Navajo Springs, Atlantic and Pacific railroad.

Ear marks: Crop off the left. Horses branded:



David Rope.

P. O.: Holbrook, Apache county, Arizona. Range, Rope's ranch, four miles west of Holbrook, south of the Little Colorado river. All cattle have two bars on left jaw, and are marked with a half under-crop in each ear. Horse brand, XV on the left hip.



Maish & Driscoll.

Postoffice, Tucson, Arizona. Range, on Santa Cruz river, south of Tucson, Pima county. Horse brand on the left hip.



Hunings & Cooley.

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

RANCHMEN AND PUBLIC LAND.

Opinions From a Disinterested Standpoint by a Practical Observer.

W. H. RANNEY
WYOMING TERR., NOV. 21, 1888.

Like most eastern people I had my notion of Wyoming. To many Wyoming is synonymous with the ranges of a limited number of cattle kings who in some mysterious way are robbing the government of its broad acres and who deserve no quarter. If we may judge from the reports of the commissioner of the land office, his rulings and the general discussion of the land acts in congress last winter, the majority of those who have Wyoming at their mercy and disposal have not the slightest knowledge of the contour of the country, the character of the soil and the special acts necessary in order to protect and foster the industries for which this peculiar section of our country is especially adapted.

Many of our public men in the east have a notion that this country is susceptible of settlement to actual settlers in the same way and to the same extent that the plains of the eastern Missouri slopes are and have been, and that in some way the interests of those who are using the country for another purpose alone prevent immigration and rapid settlement.

To be sure, I have not yet made a complete inspection of the whole territory in the short month that I have devoted to my examination, but for that section of the territory bordering on western Nebraska, and extending seventy to 100 miles westward, embracing the headwaters of the Niobrara and Platte rivers, I may speak with certainty.

I can say that a mere glance at this section would show that nothing could be more unjust than the inferences so frequently drawn in reference to this country and the people who have endured every privation, despite the fact that the government had given them no real protection, in order to make use of this land for its only possible value.

I can safely say that not one-fiftieth part of the section mentioned above is capable of entry under any one or all of the agricultural land acts applicable to this territory—homestead, pre-emption, timber culture and desert land acts combined. And, further, that but for the use of these rights as the only legitimate means of retaining water privileges as a necessary auxiliary to the continuance of the cattle business, there would be no inducement to make use even of these. I venture to say that a man with 1,000 acres of the choicest of this and in his own right would starve to death upon it, but for its usefulness for its connection with the range cattle business. It is a fact that every actual settler who has come with any other purpose—and there are quite a number with whom I have conversed—have been compelled to engage in some other business, and as a rule are dependent for their very bread upon the charity of stockmen. It is nothing but an act of humanity to warn honest laboring men against coming to Wyoming, especially to this part of it—and I am told that this is representative—for the purpose of agriculture. I find men who have been pioneers all their lives, who have been successful in all their adventures from the Ohio river westward, proclaiming their utter failure to make both ends meet, even with the strictest economy and all the privations of frontier life in this territory.

Furthermore there is a sort of injustice in allowing the land along the little rivulets, of which there are very few and these far between, to become the possession of individuals. In time, if it were not for the precaution of cattlemen, the large ranges would become absolutely worthless for the cattle business and the government could never make any practical use of her forty-nine-fiftieths, which now supply thousands of cattle and horses and add much to the material wealth of our country. By a sort of divine right, certainly by natural right, these watering places should be the natural property of the range. And the present laws which give to the individual the right to fence up a spring upon a quarter-section or one

hundred and sixty acres, and acquire a title to it, virtually gives the individual the monopoly of thousands of acres tributary to the spring, and compels cattlemen to keep their cattle from the range adjoining, or, rather, the cattle keep themselves out, will not seek this range because of its distance from water. Stockmen know that cattle put on very little flesh when the daily "trail" for water exceeds fifteen miles. The poor settler who owns the spring by homestead, pre-emption or otherwise, cannot make use of this range because of lack of stock. It takes large capital to buy a herd suitable in size to hire help to protect cattle from the ordinary casualties of the range.

The fact is that the cattle business is diminishing rapidly without anything to take its place, in consequence of lower prices, increased losses, due largely to such annoyances and hindrances as I have just mentioned.

I am at present stopping at the deserted "improvements" of the Powder River Cattle company who have removed sixty thousand head of cattle, so estimated, from Wyoming to British America, where the Dominion government permits the lease of the land for a term of years to companies at prices which they can afford to pay. Many companies are closing out, and the cowboys estimate that the range contains not half the cattle that were supported much better and with less labor a few years ago.

In connection with this subject of the incongruity of existing legislation when applied to Wyoming, and how the same is working great injury to existing industries, we may mention the action of the commissioner of the land office in reference to fencing of public domain. A great deal of credit is supposed to be due him from the fact that he has discovered that several millions of acres of public domain have been fenced by private individuals. But all orders for the removal of fences have been made without any possible reference to the real needs of the interest here and of the fact that in many cases the fences are built to foster the best interests of the country and that by their indiscriminate removal the true development of the territory may receive a set-back from which it may take years to recover. In what I have said I simply complain of the indiscriminate removal of fences. These are fences that have no right to exist, and there are others that, because other fences exist, save the lives of thousands of cattle every year. Every large cattle company wishes there was not a fence in the territory; they fence simply as a matter of protection and, in a few cases, for hay, and as soon as practical will be glad to remove every obstacle to an open range.

It is hard to tell to those who are not familiar with the methods of handling range cattle how much fences interfere with the business, especially if these fences are allowed simply for the convenience of the settler, and again how much they conduce to diminish losses when erected in places where they can in no way interfere with the range. The cattle, of course, live on the range all winter. They have learned how to take care of themselves, how to keep from freezing in a storm, how and where to seek bare spots for grazing. In this they are not so successful as they might be were the stockmen allowed protection in the improvements that might be made for guarding these cattle; at present all safe dealers count on a loss of forty per cent. of the natural increase of the herd from the various sources of loss during the winter season. This percentage has been constantly increasing since the introduction of fences. A person has but to ride a half day across the range to get some idea of what these losses amount to, and how in many cases they occur. At every ditch, or gully, or watering place, or "fence pocket," may be seen the victims of the storm and drift caught in traps from which they did not know how to extricate themselves. As high as seventy-five of these skeletons have been counted in a fence "pocket" or ravine heaped together as the storm "drifted" them.

It may be more intelligible to the comprehension of how such losses might be avoided, to know something of the movement of these range cattle in a storm. Our domestic cattle in the east at once huddle together in a place of shelter. The cattle here have learned that to do so in this country means freezing to death in a short time. Further, there are no land-

marks in the storm for man or beast and, as a rule, you can see but a few feet before you, so gray and blinding is the storm.

As soon as the storm commences, no matter when, the "leaders" start a trail with the wind, followed in a long string by the whole band in that section. This is called "drifting." Cattle will often drift thirty miles in one day in this way—a storm was on the northwest a few days since, and cattle by the thousands kept the trail filled in an almost unbroken line for most of the day. Let any obstacle appear like a "fence pocket" or a gorge and the cattle become bewildered and stay there like "men when lost" until they perish from the weather or want of food.

Suppose in case of a "drift" two enterprising neighbors have taken possession of the mouth of some of these little valleys and for any purpose of their own convenience have brought two fences together in the shape of a V in the direct line of this "drift," say from north or south, with water possibly but a few rods from the vertex, which, on near approach, the cattle scent and hasten forward to. It needs no explanation to tell what a catastrophe happens to the bewildered cattle at a temperature of twenty below zero and the wind at twenty miles an hour or more. Before the storm closes the weaker ones have perished. The others move out, much weakened by this unnecessary exposure while the trap remains for the next "drift." The neighbors are hindered from doing anything to stop this wanton loss because they have all the land they can possess and "Uncle Sam" owns the V and does not allow them to close up the gap. Some one of the stockmen, incensed by the loss of cattle, closes up the V and makes his fence in shape to prevent future danger. Our fathers at Washington at once learn of the depredation and order the fence down. Had it remained the neighbors would have cut the grass upon the inclosed area possibly, or pastured it and thus have been materially benefitted in their hard struggle for existence, and the cattlemen would have been saved further loss, and, as the people are the nation, "Uncle Sam" richer.

This is to illustrate but one of the inconveniences of fences. Land available for settlement is also very likely to cross the path of great cattle trails and its occupancy is often a source of great annoyance to "outfits" in making their "round-ups" of cattle for marking and market.

There is another phase of the fence business that our fathers at Washington seem to overlook. All the hue and cry at Washington and in the east is that the big cattle kings be checked for the sake of the actual settler. Now the taking down of all fences would be to the especial benefit of the stockmen, as we have seen save in the case of protection.

But, strange as it may seem to an outsider, it is the poor man who must suffer most by the order. The farmer who has a small herd, which he does not dare to turn loose upon the range lest they should be lost in the vast numbers, or be at the mercy of cattle thieves, who are careful to avoid all large brands, because the stock association of cattlemen have out private inspectors to take care of their interests at all towns and shipping points. I say the small herdsman who has his little farm along the creek, and cuts hay for his weaker cows and calves, has often fenced in several square miles of the range adjacent to his ranch so as to avoid the expense of joining the stock association and of keeping an "outfit" of "cowboys" to look after his interests. Now it is virtually taking the opportunity of doing anything in the cattle business from these men, to deprive them of the privilege of fencing that which is no use to them unless fenced, and no earthly good to any one else from lack of access to water. I can say without fear of contradiction that it is not the large ranch companies who are most annoyed by the threats of repeal of land acts and orders to remove fences, but the little men who have honestly won possession to a foothold on the stream and by virtue of this have really possession of the surrounding range, but which on account of lack of means they cannot use without the fence. Of course the government was very foolish to allow these streams to be taken up in such a way that it, the government, could not possibly sell the remaining millions of acres to any one at any price under existing laws, or lease either to other than the parties possessing the water, or sell under

any laws. But since the mistake has been allowed to run without question, why render entirely useless land upon which, by mere virtue of fence, the parties who have so done have placed much more value than the land is possibly worth to the government? Besides, it deprives the settler of his main means of livelihood.

It is hard to describe this country to those who have never seen it. It is as different from western prairies as night from day and yet a very popular delusion is that it is a largely unbroken plain. This is the impression that one gets from a point of eminence on the railroad or otherwise—an impression that is soon dispelled if you take a pony and attempt to cover the prairie with him. The fact is, this seeming plain is about the most uneven and broken country you can imagine, and the delusion arises from the abruptness of the ravines and "draws" and the plateau-like character of most of the bluffs.

Nothing of account can be raised, even in the valleys, without irrigation, and yet nothing has been found strong enough to prevent the annual "washout" of all dams and ditches. And again your first wonder in passing through the country will be at first immense "draws" and gulches in which not a drop of water appears, from fifty to two hundred feet deep, and at the start perpendicular and in the midst of a level plain, often invisible until you are right upon them. You cannot imagine what has formed them. Your first impression is that they are the product of ages of rainfall upon this loose soil; but soon you observe that an old wagon trail has passed some time—evidently on the level with the plain—several hundred feet from the "draw's" present head. Your theory of long formation is gone, and then, too, some traveling companion will show you a new gulch that has been formed and has carried out its immense volume of dirt to the sandhills in the valley below at the beck of a single water spout. Your next inquiry is of this phenomenon and you are told that the bursting of a single cloud will often fill one of these immense gulches half full of water in an instant and raise the little creeks below twenty feet in as many minutes. The fact is that we live in a country of cloud formation and the moisture is precipitated upon the slightest condensation. A few acres at the foot of a mountain which is in the path of a prevailing wind may be deluged with rain while as many acres half a mile away may be as dry as the Sahara. It is this general uncertainty of the effects of climatic conditions upon the soil that entirely unfits this country for permanent settlement. And, further, all cereal crops are subject to destruction by the terrible hail storms that try to outdo the waterspouts in their violence and the uncertainty of their course. Hailstones as big as your fist, I am told, are of frequent occurrence and often calves and antelope are killed by them. Of course any such storm finishes standing grain and grass completely. There are very few places of abode not liable at a moment's warning to be engulfed in one of those awful "draws" to which I have referred unless situated near some of the granite mountains or in the wider valleys. Save a few straggling cottonwoods and elders along the streams and the stunted pines in the Buttes there is no timber, nor will any grow without irrigation.

Some explanations of this kind, I think would scatter many a fancy from the wisecracks at the capital who imagine this country all flat because the surveyor's plot is a plane surface, and who hope to divide these plains up to the actual settler in the future in lots of 160 acres each, plumb to the compass north and south, east and west. All this is delusion and worse because in their attempt to believe it such and to open it, they are destroying the financial prospects of many honest pioneers, and at the same time breaking all financial confidence in the stability of the only business for which this country is fitted and to which it is now fully appropriated. There is not a man in Wyoming that is at all acquainted with the business who will not tell you that this portion of the territory is supporting every head of stock that the range will warrant under the circumstances.

The general manager of a ranch is in common parlance the "cattle king," although he may be the "hired man" of some twenty or thirty individuals of very moderate means indeed, and getting but a

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COLFAX COUNTY.

J. A. Judd & Co.
 P. O.: Raton, Colfax Co. Range, Sugarite.
 Horse brand, J left hip. Also own all cattle branded thus: Increase branded and marked as in cut.

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

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

Richard Steele.
 P. O.: Tequisquite, N.M. Range, Tequesquite and Ute creek, Colfax county. Ear marks, under half crop right, underbit left. All young stock branded as in cut.
Other brands, not kept up: on left side, left shoulder, left hip, left side. Horse brand, on left shoulder.

Ernst Winter.
 P. O.: Raton, Colfax Co. Range, Sugarite and Red river, Colfax county. Ear marks, split right, underbit left.
Other brands: right side; swallowfork and left side, under hack each ear. left side and hip, left side and hip.
 Horse brands left, or right side.

VALENCIA COUNTY.

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

New Mexico Land and Cattle Company.

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

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

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

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

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

VALENCIA COUNTY.

ALC

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, U on the left hip.

ROMAN A. BACA, President, San Mateo, N. M. MAX FROST, Secretary, Santa Fe, N. M.

San Mateo Cattle Co.
 Range, The Miguel and Chaves Grants, Valencia county, New Mexico.

Dr. E. C. Henriques.
 P. O.: Belen and Las Vegas. Range, Estancia Springs, Valencia county.

Other brands All the increase of cattle and horses branded as in main cut.

SAN MIGUEL COUNTY.

IXI

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

Day Bros & Co.
 P. O.: Liberty, N. M. Range, Trujillo. All increase is not ear marked, but end of tail cut off. Horse brand, connects on left shoulder.

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

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

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

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

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

SAN MIGUEL COUNTY.

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

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

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

T+

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

James Conant.
 P. O.: Gallinas Springs. Range, Gallinas Springs and Ojo de Los Conchas. Other brand, on left side. Horse brand, same as cut, on the left hip.

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.

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

Lewis Walker and Mary Walker.
 P. O.: La Canon Largo. Range, Canon Bonito and Canon Largo. Horse brand, cross on the left hip. A few cattle branded in three crosses only.

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

Tiffn Cattle Co.
 H. F. HALL, Manager. P. O.: Liberty, N. M. Horse brands - Stock horses, on left shoulder; saddle horses, on left hip.

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

Nourse & Day Bros.
 P. O.: Liberty, N. M. Range, Trujillo. Old stock branded on the right hip; young stock as in cut, and also cut off end of tail. No ear marks.

SAN MIGUEL COUNTY.

QID

Ballard & Co. P. O.: Liberty, N. M. Range: Tierra Blanca and Pajarito Creeks, San Miguel County. Other Brands: also on right side; also on right side. Ear mark: Underslope both ears. All increase branded right side. Horse Brand: on left hip or neck.

ROBERT MINGUS, Puerto de Luna. C. A. RATHBUN, Las Vegas. R. Mingus & Co.
 P. O.: Puerto de Luna. Range, head of Alamo Gordo. All increase is branded as in cut and ear marked crop and over back left under back in right.
Other brands: For cattle put on both sides, For cattle either side and horses. All horses tails bobbed.

Circle Cattle Co.
 A. MONTROSE, Manager. Postoffice, Tequesquite. Horse brand, left hip. Other Brands: left hip, left side.

1881

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

Las Carretas, Cattle Co.
 Wm. S. WASHBURN, Mgr. 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.

T. Romero, Bro. & Son
 P. O.: La Cinta. Range, Atarque Canon and Montoya Grant. Horse brand, same as cattle, on the left thigh. Other cattle brands . All increase marked hole in left and split right.

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 .

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

Valley Ranching Co.
 P. O.: Glorieta, N. M. Range, headwaters Pecos river. Short-horns only. Young bulls for sale.

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

WHEN you write to an advertiser mention the Stock Grower.

SAN MIGUEL COUNTY.



The Dutchess Cattle Co. of New Mexico. TAYLOR MAULDING, Manager, Postoffice, Wagon Mound. Ranch P. O.: Liberty, N. M. Range, Pajarito, San Miguel county. Other brands, HUT and 202 both on the left side. Horses branded same as above cut, on left hip.



Sam Doss.

JOHN PAWLEY, Foreman. Ranch P. O.: Fort Sumner. Address, 503 East 9th st., Kansas City, and Trinidad, Colo. Range, Pecos river, at Fort Sumner.

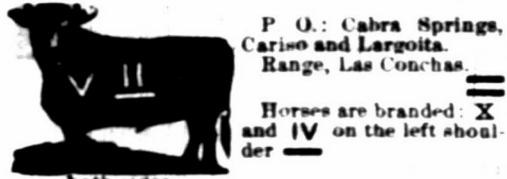
Additional Brands: Cattle in DD brand have also following brands: Some D on left hip and left jaw; a few branded D on left hip, side and jaw. Cattle in VG brand have also following brands: Some U right loin; some T right on loin; some F right side. None of these brands are kept up. All increase is branded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

Las Conchas Cattle Company.

A. S. HALL, Manager.



Underslope right. Also have - on right side of neck. Young stock, crop right, old stock, grab right.



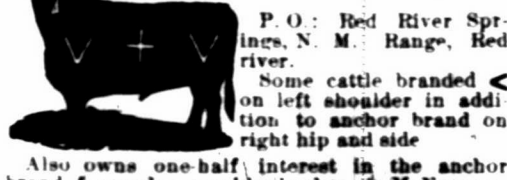
P. O.: Cabra Springs, Cariso and Largoita. Range, Las Conchas. Horses are branded: X and IV on the left shoulder.



Miguel Romero. P. O.: Las Vegas. The range, San Rafael springs, San Miguel county. Horses, same as cattle. Additional brands: AR and RR.



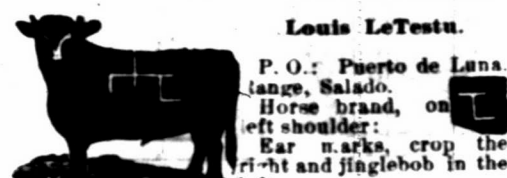
Juan De Dios Cattle Company. P. O.: Las Vegas, N. M. Range, Juan de Dios, San Miguel county. Horse brand, same as on cattle, on the left shoulder.



W. S. Lackey. P. O.: Red River Springs, N. M. Range, Red river. Some cattle branded < on left shoulder in addition to anchor brand on right hip and side. Also owns one-half interest in the anchor brand, formerly owned by Lackey & McNamara. All increase branded as shown in the cut. Horse brand, V cross on the left hip.



G. S. Long & Bro. P. O.: Cabra Springs, N. M. Range, La Garita and Los Conchos. Other brands: W H L on either side. Also, < or > on either side. Increase branded as in cut. Horse brands, same as cut. Ear marks, slit right, overbit left.



Louis LeTestu. P. O.: Puerto de Luna, Range, Salado. Horse brand, on left shoulder. Ear marks, crop the right and jinglebob in the left.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

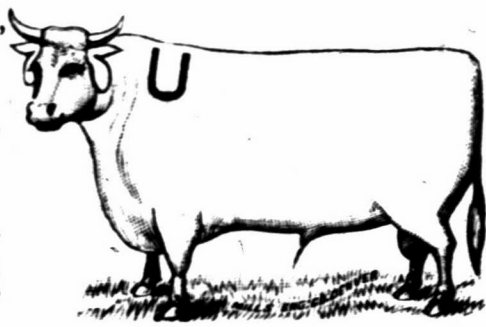
WM. ROBERT,

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,

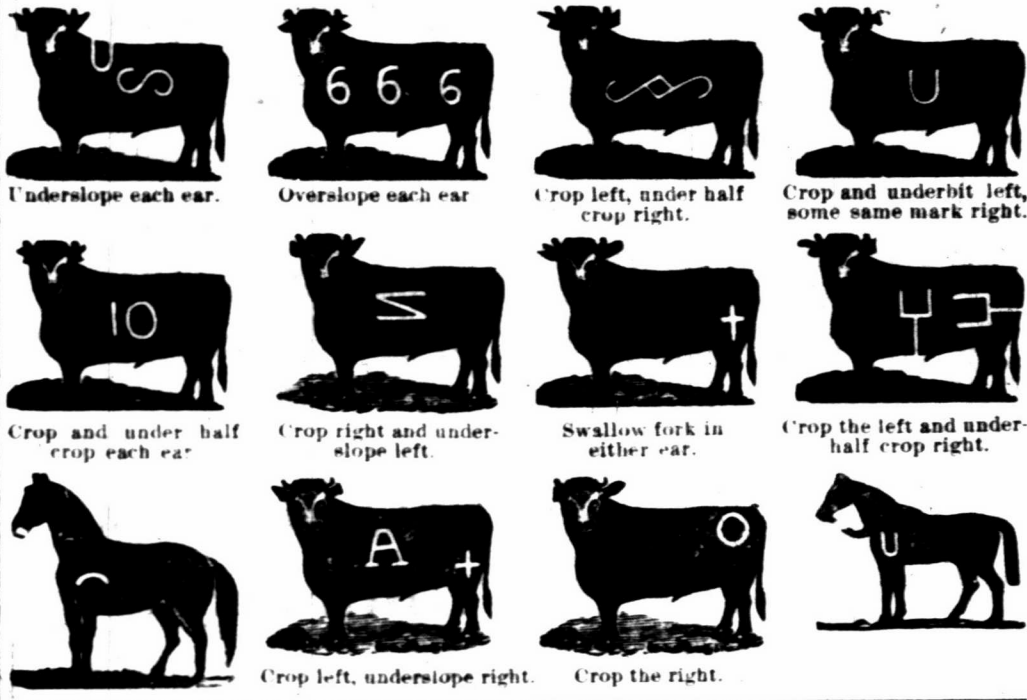
U on the left shoulder.

Ear Marks,

Jinglebob in both ears.

Same brand and marks kept up on both the steer and breeding ranges.

All increase of following brands, which I own, marked and branded as in main cut.



THE ANGUS V V RANCH.

KIRBY & CREE.

Postoffice, Fort Stanton, Lincoln county, New Mexico.

Range, Rio Salado, Rio Bonito, Little creek, Eagle creek, and Rio Ruidosa.

Ear marks, underbit in each ear.

Horse brand, V on the left shoulder.

Additional Brands:

± on right side, underbit both ears. on left side, or either side. on either hip. on the left side. on left shoulder, side and hip. Marked, crop right and underslope left.

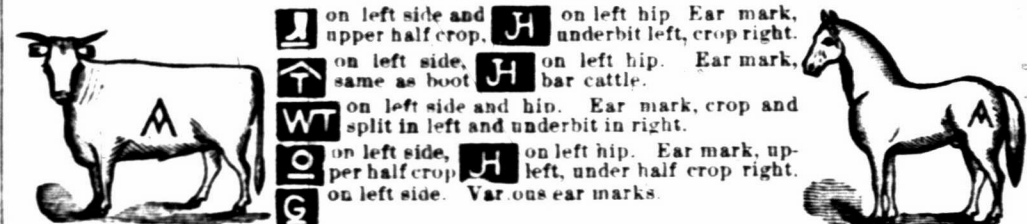


ANDERSON CATTLE COMPANY.

W. E. ANDERSON, Manager.

Postoffice, Roswell, Lincoln county, New Mexico. Range, On the Hondo river, Lincoln county, west of Roswell.

Additional Brands:



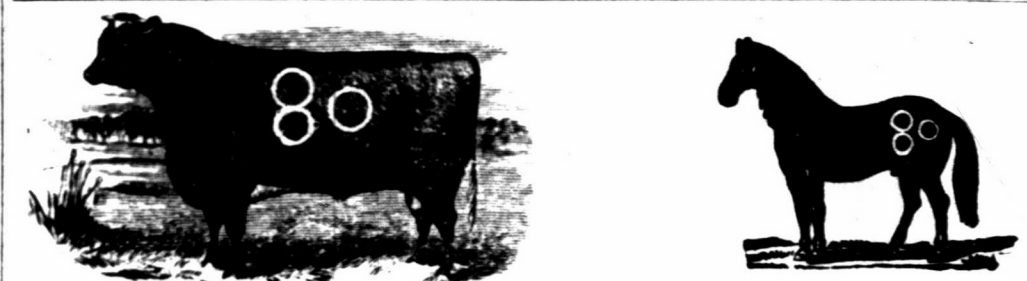
MILNE & BUSH.

Postoffice, Roswell, Lincoln county, N. M. Range, on the Berrendo and Pecos rivers.



Additional Brands: O X O on left shoulder, side and hip. Different ear marks. I X on left side. Ear marks, crop left under half right. Horse brand, V left thigh.

MEXICO, TEXAS AND WYOMING.



CLAY M. MANN,

Postoffice Address, Colorado City, Texas.

Ranges, Los Varas, State of Chihuahua, Mexico; Kent county, Texas, and Western Wyoming. Ear marks on all cattle, crop off left. Northern steers road branded. All horse stock branded as in cut.

SAN MIGUEL COUNTY.



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.



R. C. Temple.

P. O.: Fort Sumner. Range, at Fort Sumner. All increase branded on the right side. Horses branded same as cut on the right hip. Mark, over half crop.



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.



Howell & Lynch.

J. B. HOWELL, Manager. P. O.: Lubbock, Texas. Range, Spring Lake, on the Staked Plains. Cattle branded on either side. Horse brand the same.



Howry Cattle Co.

S. K. SYDES, Manager. P. O.: At Red River Springs, N. M. Range, on Red River. Have purchased the interest of Mr. J. T. McNamara in the "anchor" herd and range. All "anchor" cattle belonging to this company are tally branded and all increase of 1894 is in the brand. All increase from 1894 to the present is in the brand 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.



E. K. Houghton.

P. O.: Liberty, N. M. Range, Monte Ruelto, San Miguel Co., N. M. Horse brand, same as cut, on the left hip.



C. T. Degraftenreid.

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



Hfeld & Letcher.

Postoffice, Las Vegas, N. M. Range, Alamosas. Also Chas. Hfeld, I F E and I 5 0. Horse brand, same as cattle.

LINCOLN COUNTY.



L. M. Long.

P. O.: Roswell, N. M. Range, Rio Hondo. Other brands: 7 and 7. Both on left side.



Horse brands, same as cattle on right shoulder.



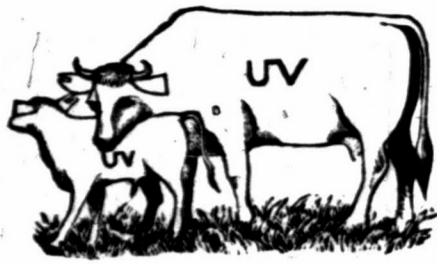
Also run cattle in this brand, which is kept up. Ear marks, upper jinglebob in the right and lower jinglebob in the left.



Eddy-Bissel Cattle Co.

EDDY BROS., Managers. P. O.: Seven Rivers, N. M. Range, on the Pecos near Seven Rivers. Horse brand on the left shoulder.

SAN MIGUEL COUNTY.



Truillo Ranch Company. Office of Browns & Manzanares. C. W. BROWN, Manager.

P. O.: Red River Springs, New Mexico. 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.



Y. Kohn & Co.

P. O.: La Cinta, Range, Arroya de los Alamosas. New ear mark, half under crop each ear.

Also own cattle in following brands: [Logos for W, K, L, 4, 7, V]

Also own cattle in following brands: [Logos for W, K, L, 4, 7, V] shoulder, side, hip. All increase to be branded and marked as in cut.



Fuller, Devine & Co.

P. O.: Puerto de Luna Range, Salado. Ear marks, crop and underbit in each ear. Horse brand, small T on left shoulder.



Waddingham Cattle Association. RAYMOND JENKINS, General Manager.

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. Horse brand on shoulder.



W. H. McBroom.

P. O.: Fort Sumner, N. M. Range, Canaditas. Ranch Foreman, Brown HARRIS.

Additional brands [Logos for X, W, H] on left hip. [Logos for X, W, H] on left side. Various ear marks for these various brands. Horse brand, same as cut.



L. S. Rogers.

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



Heckle & McDowell.

P. O.: Las Vegas, N. M. Range, Sabinoso and Lagitjos arroyo. Some branded only with a W on either side and ear mark grub right or left. Horse brand, L on the right shoulder.

Also own all female cattle in following brands, which are not kept up: [Logos for LL, JM, JJ] left side and thigh. [Logos for JJ, JJ] road brand, left shoulder. All increase branded as in cut.



New England Live Stock Company.

P. O.: Greeley, Colorado. Ranch P. O.: Fort Sumner, N. M. Range, the Pecos at Fort Sumner.

Additional brands, [Logos for 102, DOS] horses branded same as cattle on left side. Ear mark, crop and two splits in right ear. Cattle in brand of above cut branded both sides.

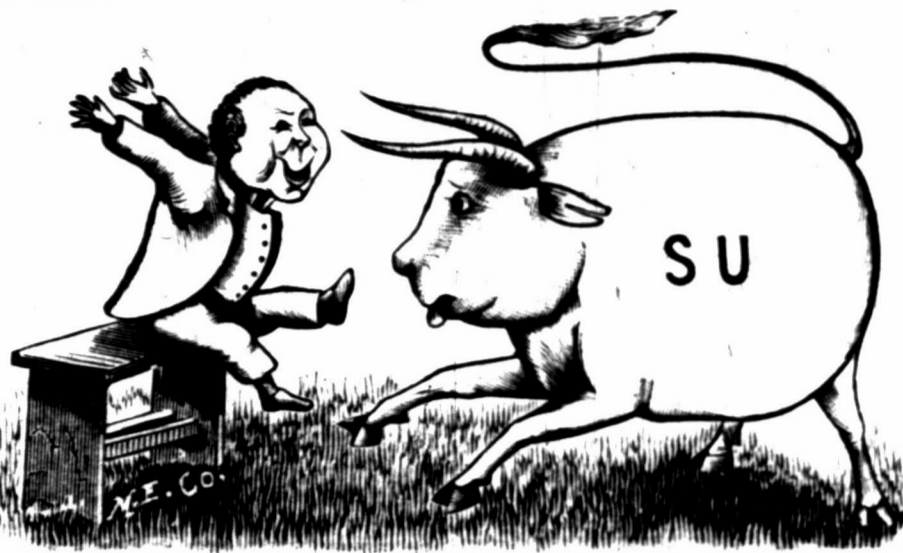


W. A. Burnett, Trinidad, Colorado.

J. D. WILLIAMS, Foreman. P. O.: Liberty, N. M. Range, Monte Ruelto, San Miguel county, New Mexico.

Additional brands: [Logos for T, H] left side. [Logos for T, H] right side. T on neck jaw and H on left side. Horse brand, H on left hip.

SOCORRO COUNTY.



UPCHER & STEVENS.

R. A. JONES, Range Superintendent.

Postoffice, Frisco, Socorro county, New Mexico.

Range, Tulerosa and San Francisco Rivers, and Johnson Basin, Socorro county, New Mexico.

There was a young man who said, "How? Shall I soften the heart of this cow?" "I'll brand her S U And M-F too. Crop her right, split her left ear:—That's How."

We run two brands, SU and M-F. Ear mark, crop the right and split the left, for both brands. Horse brand, SU on left thigh or left shoulder.

All increase of the following brands is put in the above brand and mark.



Other brands.

MAY on side, S on hip. BEL on side, S on hip. U on side. All brands on left side. ALA on side, O on hip. U on side. Old cattle in various marks and brands. Horse brands, U S and JONS on left hip.



FLOYD JARRETT,

Postoffice, Datil, New Mexico.

Range, Alamocito Park and the Datil Mountains, Socorro County.

Ear marks for all cattle, underslope both ears.

Slash brand is the road brand to the original herd, not having ranch brand.



COLORADO AND NEW MEXICO.

THE HOLT LIVE STOCK COMPANY.

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, Colorado. W. A. WAGONER, foreman; P. O., Hugo, Colorado.

Thoroughbred Hereford and Polled Angus breeding farm, Horse Creek, O. Z. postoffice, Colorado.

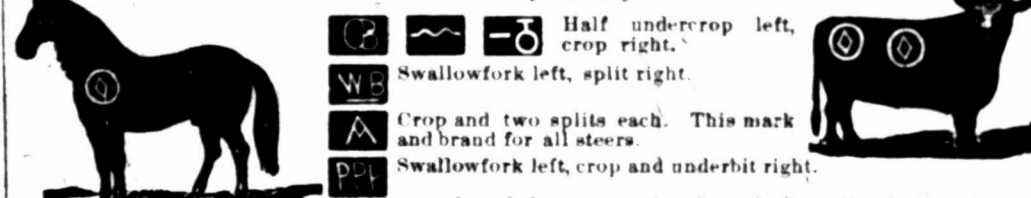


Swallow fork in left, underslope in right. On both sides. Underbit in left. Swallowfork in left, underslope in right. Crop in left and underslope in right.

THE BLOOM CATTLE CO.

FRANK G. BLOOM, General Manager, Trinidad, Colorado.

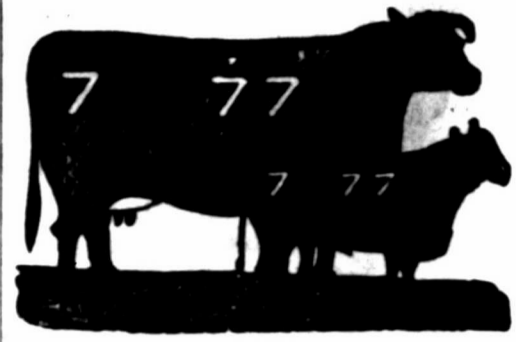
Also own the following brands:



Half undercrop left, crop right. Swallowfork left, split right. Crop and two splits each. This mark and brand for all steers. Swallowfork left, crop and underbit right.

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

SAN MIGUEL COUNTY.



D. G. Fritzen.

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 with W. A. Burnett.

Also own O L on left side with slash on hip and X on left side. All increase branded as in cut. Horses branded with teepee and as in cut on left hip, and O L on left shoulder. 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: [Logos for K, K, K] on left shoulder, side and hip. Ear marks, double jinglobob left ear. Other brands: [Logos for T, C]



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: [Logos for M, C, TV]

Other brands: [Logos for M, C, TV] 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.: La Cinta, N. M. An over half crop in each ear. [Logos for NX] increase branded as in cut.



Reuther & Nahm.

P. O.: La Cinta, N. M. Crop two splits left; half undercrop right. [Logos for RN] increase branded as in cut.

Horse brand [Logos for 7] on the left shoulder.



MRS. LUE E. MAXWELL.

Brazil & Maxwell.

P. O.: Las Vegas Range P. O.: Fort Sumner. Range, Taivan ranch, east of Fort Sumner. Horse brand, on left shoulder. [Logos for U]



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.



I. H. Pinnell.

P. O.: Santa Rosa, N. M. Range, Los Tanos, Pecos river. Cattle branded on both sides. Ear marks, crop the left swallow fork the right.

READERS will confer a favor if, when writing to advertisers, they will state they read advertisement in the Stock Grower.

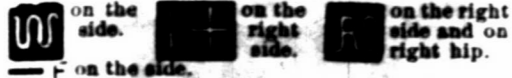
LINCOLN COUNTY.



Littlefield Cattle Company. J. P. WHITE, Manager.

Postoffice, Roswell, N. M. Range, at Boeque Grande, Rio Pecos; and at Four Lakes, on the Staked Plains.

Also cattle in the following brands:



L F W on hip, side and shoulder; 24 on the left hip.

J - O on shoulder, side and hip.

S + R on the shoulder, side and hip.

Horse brands: W on top of the right thigh, F on top of the right thigh.

Also own all cattle in the following brands: LOD left side; ear mark, swallow fork right overslope and underbit left; S S S left side, and S on hip; J E W left side; O V U left hip, side and shoulder.

Lea Cattle Company. J. C. LEA, Manager. W. M. Atkinson, Range Foreman. P. O.: Roswell, Lincoln county, N. M. Range, on the Honda, 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. J B 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: Part branded only on left shoulder thus: [Symbol]

Emil Fritz. P. O.: Lincoln, N. M. Range, Rio Felix, Lincoln county, N. M.

A. E. Powers. Postoffice, Fort Stanton, Lincoln county, N. M. Ranch P. O., Powers' ranch, Red cañon, Socorro county, N. M. Horse brand same as cat.

Other Brands: B U K - Crop and under half crop left, crop right. E U K - Crop and under half crop left, crop and underbit right. Both brands on both sides of animal.

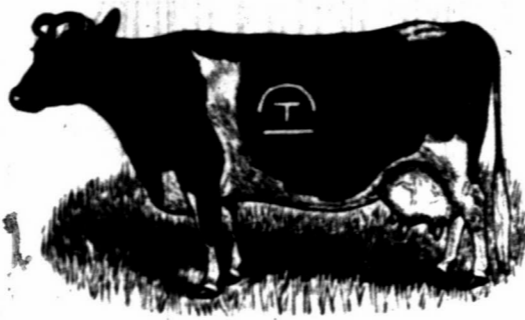
Doak Good. P. O.: Paris, Texas. Range, Los Portales, Staked Plains. Ear marks, crop and underbit each ear. Cattle branded on left side.

Cass Land and Cattle Company. W. G. UXTON, Manager. Geo. R. UXTON, Range Foreman. P. O.: Fort Sumner, N. M. Range, on the Pecos river, at Cedar cañon. Horse brand, same as in cut, only on right hip.

Edwin Terrell. P. O. Ruidoso, N. M. Range, Ruidoso river. Horse brand ED on left thigh.

Hernandez Bros. P. O.: Fort Sumner, N. M. The range, California Ranch, on Pecos river, and the San Juan mesa. Horse brand [Symbol] on left hip. Ear marks: Swallow fork in the left ear.

SOCORRO COUNTY.



IRA E. LEONARD, President, Socorro, N. M. C. O. TIFFANY, Sec. & Treas., San Marcial. J. C. TIFFANY, Manager, San Marcial, N. M.

BOSQUE BONITA Land & Cattle Company SAN MARCIAL, SOCORRO COUNTY, NEW MEXICO.



Shorthorn Cattle Co.

J. M. HALL, President, Los Angeles, Cal. R. B. GODLEY, Sec'y and Treas., Cleburne, Texas. R. J. BISHOP, Ranch Manager, Socorro.

Range, Luna Valley, Rita Blanca and San Francisco Rivers, western end of Socorro county.

Ear marks, some underslope left, and crop and under half crop left, crop right.



THE LEONARD BROTHERS,

IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

Galloways, Aberdeen-Angus and Shorthorns.

SPANISH JACKS AND JENNETS.

MOUNT LEONARD, MISSOURI.

Very Choice Lot of Black Polled and Shorthorn Grades For Sale.

Car load lots for ranchmen a specialty. We have some of the largest and choicest herds of pure-bred stock to select from. Prices reasonable.

Call on or Address, THE LEONARD BROS., Mount Leonard, Mo.

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

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL,

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CATTLEMEN AND ALL WILL FIND HERE A PLEASANT STOPPING PLACE

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Good Rigs to let at reasonable rates. Horses boarded by the day or week.

Special Rates to Stockmen

GOOD SADDLE HORSES.

HORSES AND MULES FOR SALE

J. S. DUNCAN, Proprietor.

Advertisement for FERRY'S SEEDS, featuring an illustration of seeds and text: 'Over 6,000,000 PEOPLE USE FERRY'S SEEDS. D. M. FERRY & CO. are admitted to be the LARGEST SEEDSMEN in the world. D. M. FERRY & CO'S Illustrated, Descriptive & Priced SEED ANNUAL For 1887 will be mailed FREE to all applicants, and to last season's customers without ordering it. Invaluable to all. Every person using Garden, Field or Flower SEEDS should send for it. Address D. M. FERRY & CO. Detroit, Mich.'

SOCORRO COUNTY.

Iowa and New Mexico Ranch Company.

JUSTUS CLARK, President, Red Oak, Iowa. GEN. H. M. ATKINSON, Vice Pres., Santa Fe, N. M. BENJ. B. CLARK, Secretary, Red Oak, Iowa. PAUL P. CLARK, Treasurer, Red Oak, Iowa.



P. O. Magdalena, New Mexico. Range, Socorro and Valencia counties.

Horse brand [Symbol] on left calf, in cut, and marked crop hip. All increase branded as on right and underslope left.



J. W. Crawford, "CAPTAIN JACK."

P. O.: Fort Craig, New Mexico. Range, Fort Craig Military Reservation. All increase branded and marked same as cut. Horse brand, [Symbol] on left shoulder.



Nathan Hall Cattle Company. NATHAN HALL, Manager.

P. O. Socorro, New Mexico. Range, Apachita creek, Tulerosa creek and Gallo Springs, Socorro county. Horse brand, NH connected, same as on cut, on the left hip. Ear Mark as in cut, except it being on left ear. Also have cattle branded O on left side and hip with ear mark crop and under back left and jingiebob right. All increase branded as in cut:



Graht Bros. & Browne.

P. O.: Albuquerque, N. M. Range, Alamosa Park, Socorro county. Ear marks, swallow fork in each ear. Horse brand, same as cut, on left shoulder.

Other brands, [Symbol] and [Symbol] on right jaw.



Hippolyte Genjon.

P. O.: Carthage, New Mexico.

Range, in Oscura mountains, Socorro county.

Counterbrand, [Symbol] on the left shoulder.



Curwen & Norris.

P. O.: Magdalena, Socorro Co., N. M.

Range, north slope of San Mateo mountains and adjoining San Augustine plains.

In addition part of cattle branded N on right jaw, balance C on right jaw. Ear mark, crop and two slits in each ear. Horse brand, C-N on right thigh.

SOCORRO COUNTY.

AMERICAN VALLEY CO.

W. B. SLAUGHTER, President and Gen. Manager.
Postoffice address, Socorro, New Mexico.
Ranch, American Valley, Socorro county, N. M.

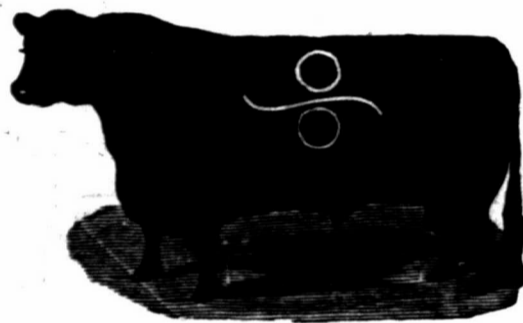
\$250 REWARD will be paid for the arrest and conviction of any person or persons illegally handling any stock in the following marks and brands:



Cattle brand kept up, S as in above cut, on both shoulders.
on the left hip of horses.

Other Brands:

ANA side, @ hip. Underslope each ear.
CC@ side, @ hip. Crop and underbit left ear.
F on side and loin, or side and hip.
Cross @ on bought steers; used as a road brand.
V side, underslope each ear.
M side, various marks and other brands.
AP side, various marks and other brands.
on side, underslope left, swallowfork right.



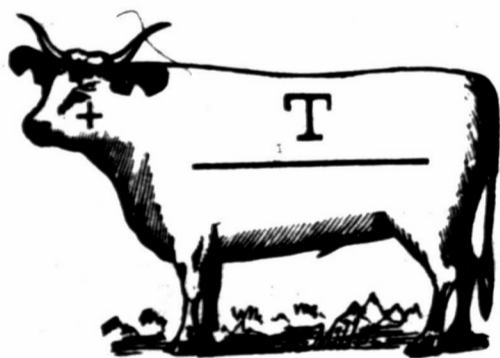
Deer Park Cattle Company.

FRANK H. WINSTON, Manager.

P. O.: Fairview, N. M. Ranches, at Elk mountain, Socorro county.

Also own the following brands:

Horse brand, on the left shoulder.



Trocke, Maunsell & Co.

P. O.: Patterson, Socorro Co. Range, eastern slope of the Mogollon mountains, between headwaters of the Nigrita and Gila rivers.

Ear marks, underbit right and left ear.

Other brands:

Horse brand on the left shoulder.
7 on left hip of cows and left side of calves.



Seven Rivers Cattle Co.

JOHN HARRIS, Manager.

P. O.: Colorado City, Texas. Range, east side of Pecos river, 35 miles above Pecos Station, Tex.

A REWARD of \$250 is offered for the arrest and conviction of all persons illegally handling any cattle in this brand.



Bell & Taylor.

P. O.: Socorro, N. M. Range, Ocuras mountains, Socorro county.

Horse brand, on left shoulder.



Nigrita Cattle Co.

JOHN BELL, Foreman.

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

ECLIPSE WINDMILLS

If you intend purchasing one windmill, or a dozen, at a time, this spring or summer, you will make money (by saving it) by corresponding with us, or by coming to see us, on or before February 15th, next, on which date our first car of mills will be shipped from factory. You may need a larger mill than a sixteen-foot mill—the largest size that we ship regularly—and in case we hear from you before the above date, we can give you the benefit of our low car load rates on the mill you need.

We sell and unreservedly, unhesitatingly guarantee the Eclipse Windmill as the best mill made.

Our prices are guaranteed lower than eastern prices, freight added, and our stock is the largest and most varied in the southwest. Write for prices and state fully how much water you wish, depth of well, etc.

Solon E. Rose & Bro.

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J. C. BERTRAM,

Breeder and Importer of

HEREFORD CATTLE

BRISTOL, ILLS.



Makes a specialty of importing representatives from best families and breeding only stock of superior excellence.

Am prepared also to furnish ranchmen first-class grades, which I will guarantee to be of superior breeding, well marked, and sired by bulls of acknowledged merit.

For quality of animals handled by me I refer all ranchmen to the Hereford bulls now on the ranch of Mr. William Robert, at Roswell.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

Herefords! Herefords!



John W. Prowers Jr. Owner and Breeder

Of the well-known herd of pure-bred Hereford cattle, of the late Hon. John W. Prowers. Young bulls and heifers for sale; also, twenty-five pure-bred and imported cows, ages ranging from three to six years old. Address all inquiries to J. J. LANE, Guardian for John W. Prowers, Jr., WEST LAS ANIMAS, COLO.

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THE LEADING

Grocers, Bakers

OF LAS VEGAS.

We have also the Finest Line of Fancy and Imported Groceries in New Mexico.

Dealers in Queensware and Glassware.

Ranch Trade Solicited and Prompt Attention given all Mail Orders.

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"Music Hath Charms,"

And there is not a ranch in New Mexico which does not have some musical instrument to help to "liven the leisure hour."

A GUITAR, A BANJO,

Or even an accordion will afford much pleasure. Write for list and prices to

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P. S.—A full line of strings, music and supplies.

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Manufacturer of

Wagons And Carriages,

Buckboards and Spring Wagons a Specialty.

Keeps on hand the Cooper steel skein wagon, and an assortment of Buggies and Carriages. Makes Mess Boxes and Branding Irons. Horse Shoes fitted ready to nail on, and portable forges, with tools, for ranch use, always on hand.

Agent for Osborne Mowers.

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Boots and Shoes to Order.

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Merchant Tailors

Has arrived in Las Vegas with the finest line of samples of men's wear ever seen in the west.

Headquarters at the Depot Hotel.

Refers to hundreds of stockmen customers as to prices, work and satisfaction.

Stock Exchange

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FEED AND SALE.

Finest Livery in the City.

DON R. OAKLEY, Prop.

Good teams and careful drivers. Nice rigs for commercial men. Horses and mules bought and sold. Branch stable at the Hot Springs. Telephone No. 38.

Stables in rear of the St. Nicholas Hotel,

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Wall Paper, Paints, Oils,

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WINDOW SHADES AND FIXTURES

Also, House and Sign Painting, Paper Hanging. Country Orders Solicited.

Sixth St., opp. San Miguel National Bank, Las Vegas.

SOCORRO COUNTY.



H. E. HOLBROW. D. M. SMITH. Postoffice, Magdalena, Socorro county, N. M. Range, west of San Mateo mountains and San Augustine Plains.

Also own ED and AD

Illinois Cattle Company.

S. P. JOHNS, Manager. JULIUS M. EHRIG, Foreman.

P. O.: San Marcial. Range, between Magdalena and San Mateo mountains, and on west side of Rio Grande river, between San Marcial and Cantaritan.



HORSE BRAND.

Other brand AC on the left side and left hip. Ear marks, crop the right and underslope the left.

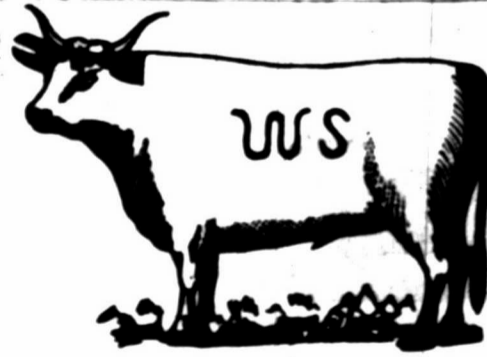


A. HARCCASTLE. C. MITFORD.

Harccastle & Mitford,

ADOBE RANCH,

Range, on headwaters of the Upper Gila, Sierra county. P. O.: Grafton, N. M. Horse brand, HM (connected) on left hip or shoulder. Also 2 on the left hip.



WS Ranch.

J. H. COOK, General Manager.

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



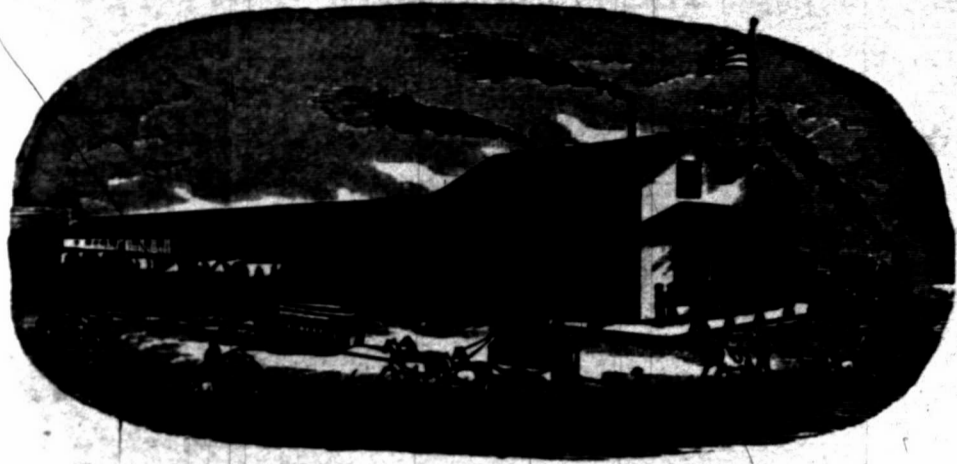
C. S. ROBERTS.

P. O.: San Marcial, N. M. Range, Los Barros, 30 miles west of San Marcial, 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.

Browne & Manzanares Co.

LAS VEGAS AND SOCORRO, NEW MEXICO.



WHOLESALE GROCERS,

DEALERS IN
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, RANCH AND MINING SUPPLIES.

THE BEST MARKET FOR
WOOL, HIDES, PELTS, &C.
WILL AT ALL TIMES COMPETE WITH EASTERN PRICES.

ECLIPSE WINDMILLS

The Best and the Cheapest.
PUMPS, PIPES, AND FIXTURES.



Agents For
Cooper's Sheep Dipping Powder
A Cold Water Dip.
Sure cure for Scab. Best and cheapest dip in the world. Send for pamphlet, with plans for dipping.
Browne & Manzanares Co.



Thoroughbred and High-Grade

NEW MEXICO RAISED

HEREFORD BULLS

FOR SALE BY

FRANCIS CLUTTON,

CIMARRON, - - - - NEW MEXICO.

I am prepared now to make contracts for spring delivery, and invite correspondence, or personal inspection, by intending purchasers.

The Armijo House,

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.

NEWLY FURNISHED THROUGHOUT.

Every modern convenience has been added, making it one of the best hotels in the southwest. Commercial travelers will find commodious sample rooms. The bar and billiard room are the finest in the territory. Its nearness to business, street car lines, opera house, depots, etc., make it desirable in every way. Requesting your patronage, respectfully,

CHAS. E. BONSALL, Manager.

W. E. TALBOTT, Proprietor.

A. D. HUDNALL,

West Las Animas, Colorado,

IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

POLLED ANGUS

AND

Hereford Cattle.

Has sold in New Mexico during the past season over 1,000 head of grade and thoroughbred bulls, and would refer intending purchasers to any of my customers for the quality and condition of the cattle furnished.

I am prepared to furnish, at any time, thoroughbred or grade bulls, guaranteed of the best strains, and, being Colorado raised, ready for immediate service. The cattle from my herds, at the Albuquerque fair, won all first prizes. Correspondence solicited and inspection of herds invited. Full particulars and pedigrees furnished.

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