

STOCK RANGERS

COLORADO TEXAS
ARIZONA MEXICO NEW MEXICO

Live Stock, Feed Farming and Commerce.

Vol. IV. No. 21

LAS VEGAS, NEW MEXICO, AUGUST 6, 1887.

Weekly, \$3 a Year

W. J. DILLINGHAM.

W. H. ECTON.

Dillingham & Ecton,

LIVE STOCK

Commission Merchants,

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KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

Reference: Kansas City Stock Yards Bank.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE SEVENTH ANNUAL FAIR

—OF THE—

New Mexico Agricultural, Mining, Industrial Exposition & Driving Park Association

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Albuquerque, N. M., September 20, 21, 22 and 23, 1887.

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The interior department has information that all fences on public lands in New Mexico and Arizona, have been removed and that the law forbidding the maintaining of illegal fences here is everywhere practically complied with.

In another column under the heading of "Trusts that should be Distrusted," will be found the exact meaning of a cattle trust certificate. The New York Nation is authority for the statement that those who put their money into trusts have no assurance they will ever see a dollar of it again.

NEXT in attractiveness to an idiot both deaf, dumb and blind, is the man who settles the great problem of equitable values as between the producer and consumer of beef by a peroration, after he has joined hands with the enemy of both. It is very amusing to note the verbal gyrations of such a psychological entity.

THE Dominion government following up its policy of keeping its grazing lands in the northwest as free as possible from the use of outsiders, has recently imposed quarantine regulations which preclude absolutely the importation into that section of the country of any cattle except for breeding purposes, and they are only to be imported subject to the most stringent quarantine inspection.

MR. LEWIS LUTZ, of the cattle sanitary board, has taken the precaution the past week to call the attention of the commissioners of the various counties of New Mexico to the existence of the quarantine law recently enacted by the legislature requiring the assessment of one-half a mill on all cattle in the territory. This assessment does not apply to any owner of cattle whose holdings are less than \$300 in value.

THE inter-state commerce commission has made a partial ruling with respect to the Burton stock car. The commission says that there is no apparent ground upon which the railroads can be ordered to pay mileage to the Burton company. The commission says further that in respect to the unreasonableness of the charge to shippers of stock by the Burton cars in excess of that to shippers by ordinary cars, the case is not satisfactorily presented. They are impressed with the belief that the charge may be too high, and commends its suggestions upon this point to the western classification committee of the railroads, and returns the question for further consideration.

INTO THE JAWS OF THE BIG FOUR.

The cattle trust has undertaken to do what no other corporation in America has ever attempted.

The gentlemen at its head are the first to gravely assert that they can make oil and water assimilate. When they succeed we fear that it will only be the old story of peace existing between the lion and the lamb, but only when the latter was within the stomach of the king of beasts.

The design of the promoters is to control all of the ranges and cattle in this broad land and at the same time own the packing establishments which will use their products. These two industries are in a sense inimical to each other, for the reason that the lower the price of range cattle the larger the profit to the packers. No other corporation in the country attempts to control both the production and the sale of the manufactured article.

For instance, the Standard Oil company does not control the oil wells. It owns the pipe lines in which the oil is stored and the refineries where it is refined. Thus, being practically the only buyers, it can dictate prices and does control the market, but only with the view of making money for itself and not to help the producers. The same with the Cotton Seed Oil Trust. It does not wish to own the fields where the cotton is grown. It controls the dozen mills which are almost the sole buyers of cotton seed, and consequently can dictate what prices it will pay. The cotton seed producer of the present day does not seem to be pleased. The Whisky Trust is the same. It controls the fifty or more large distilleries, and consequently can prevent an overproduction, while the Rubber Trust does not make any pretense of controlling the rubber production in South Amer-

ica, but the half dozen mills in the country have combined because, being the sole purchasers of rubber by having only one purchasing agent, they can avoid competition and are enabled to purchase the raw material at a lower rate than at present, while at the same time they can keep up the price of the manufactured articles and increase their own profit.

The cattle trust goes further than this and aims, as already stated, to control all the range cattle in the United States as well as the large packing houses. In this they will fail. If it was proposed to make a trust of the packing houses alone that could be easily done, and it would be successful, but the big four already have such a thorough understanding that to all intents and purposes a complete pool is now in existence which would not be strengthened one iota by the addition of the word trust. They have come to this understanding solely because being the large purchasers of beef they, by concerted action, need not enter into competition with each other, but can buy at bottom figures. Can any reasonable man expect that they will give up the advantage which they now enjoy in being able to regulate the price of beef unless they are to gain greater advantages elsewhere?

No, stockmen, rest assured that they will not give up their present profit of at least fifteen dollars per head unless they can see a greater one in the near future. The monopoly is too powerful and such range men as enter the trust will no doubt finally find peace and quiet when they and their possessions have quietly been digested by the Chicago beef syndicate.

ON THE SITUATION.

M. D. Thatcher, a leading banker of Pueblo, Colorado, who is largely interested in cattle, and holds considerable cattle "paper" writes to a friend in Las Vegas in the following language:

My judgment is that the cattle business is still a legitimate business, but one that such large profits cannot be realized from soon again. If a cattleman has a good ranch that he is sure of controlling for any length of time, I think he is all right beyond question, providing, of course, that he has the other necessary qualifications to succeed in business. I have no hesitancy in loaning to the cattlemen of the class named. With a good ranch I would not hesitate a moment to go into the business. Cattle are so very cheap now that I think it perfectly safe to count on a reaction within a year or two, as by that time a man would have his cattle ready for market, if bought now.

This opinion of Mr. Thatcher's is shared very generally by moneyed men, who see in the present depression in cattle values an opportunity by purchas-

ing now to make a "perfectly safe" investment. The man who has secured his ranch holdings and is a business man, will, in the future of the cattle business, have no occasion to go about with the mourners. It is not so much a question of nerve in staying with cattle raising now as it is a matter of good judgment. It requires a simple faith in one of the inexorable laws of trade. The day of greatly enhanced values for cattle stocks is not so far removed as the frightened ones would have us believe.

The Chicago-Kansas City Beef Ring.

The recent failures of ranchmen in Texas are said to be owing to the fact that the price of live cattle has been lower during the present season than at any time in twenty years. As compared with three or four years ago there is a decline of one-half, and cattle feeders throughout the west complain that it is no longer possible to make any profit at the business. Yet the beef consumer who buys at retail pays as high a price as ever, even in Chicago and Kansas City, where the cattle are slaughtered. There is an anomaly here which does not seem susceptible of any just or reasonable explanation. When the facts show a decline of one-half in the price of live cattle while city and town consumers are charged as much as ever at retail, the only conclusion must be that the market is cornered, competition suppressed, and vast illegitimate, unnatural profits are being reaped by a gang of banded speculators. The price allowed the producer is unreasonably low, that levied on the consumer excessively high, and between the two classes there must be a ring of rapacious, well disciplined speculators who have cornered the market and are extorting all the public can be made to pay.

It is certainly very strange that in such a business as the beef supply competition can be so effectively stifled and unnatural prices so steadily maintained. Who can explain a fall of one-half in the wholesale price of beef without any reduction to the consumer? The only explanation at all adequate to meet these facts would seem to be that the great Chicago-Kansas City beef ring is so favored by railroad discrimination that it can interdict competition and hold the market in its clutch. There is every indication that by some such system of rebates, cut rates, and favoritism as that so long allowed the Standard Oil combination the beef ring is now enabled to monopolize the market, cheat the producer, and squeeze tremendous profits from the consumer. Will the inter-state commission look into this matter? That body has disheartened many of its friends by its weak, faltering course of late, but it now has a splendid opportunity to regain public confidence and prove that in procuring benefits for the people and enforcing rules of justice it can realize all the objects of its creation. The question at issue is one of vast importance and affects directly millions of people. According to every appearance the inter-

state commerce law is being shamefully violated, and the evils which the commission was expected to check are flourishing unrestrained. Why should not the commission proceed to investigate on its own motion without waiting for an individual to present a case and undertake an unequal contest with the powerful beef ring? The commission has an opportunity to render the public splendid service and prove itself one of the most valuable agencies of the government for the correction of injustice and the protection of the people. Will it act as the occasion demands?—*The Chicago Tribune.*

The Texas Drive.

T. T. D. Andrews, of Fort Worth, the Texas member of the bureau of animal industry, and one of the best known among cattlemen of the southwest was interviewed last week at St. Louis by a morning paper on the question of the turning back of trail cattle. Mr. Andrews is credited always with knowing just what he's talking about in cattle matters. His statement of the situation can be taken as it reads. He said:

"I have just come from Coolidge where I made a complete survey of the situation. As to the report that the cattle will be returned to Texas, I can positively state that not a steer that has crossed the Arkansas will recross that stream. Not a head of cattle will return to its native range, of that there is no question. As to the failure of the market, there is no question that the northern cattlemen, discouraged by the terrible losses of last winter, are unwilling to add to their stock, and that the Wyoming and Montana market is closed for the present. The Texas drive is collected, some near Hugo, and some near Coolidge, and the cattle will be driven no farther north. The number in the drive has been greatly exaggerated. I made a careful estimate, and know that not more than 35,000 head are to-day on the open market. All reports that this number, or any portion of it, will return to Texas, is utterly false."

"What will be done with the cattle?"
"A large number have already been disposed of to Kansas and Nebraska feeders, and the great bulk of the herd will probably go that way. The cattle are all in fine condition, and of good grade, being from New Mexico and the Panhandle. The prices at which they are offered, \$12 for yearlings, and \$16 for 2-year-olds, have attracted buyers, and I look to see the bulk of the herd sold in a short time. If the owners are willing to abate from \$1 to \$2 in their price, not a head need remain unsold. Should the owners prefer to hold their cattle for another season, they will be considered either in the neutral zone or the Cherokee strip."

"Will the trail be used again next year?"
"In my opinion the trail is now practically closed. The last drive has taken place, but this does not mean that the transfer of cattle from Texas to the north has ceased, but indicates simply a change from the drive to the railroads, which now penetrate the cattle country, and will be used to take the cattle to the north. I consider this a good thing for the trade. The Texas men can not be caught with a lot of cattle on their hands, far from their ranges, and squeezed by the northern buyers. The northern men will, in future, come to Texas, buy their cattle on the ranges, and ship by rail. It will do away with what is known as the 'open market,' which is fraught with danger to the seller, and will place the Texas men in a better position than ever before. The closing of the trail will be a blessing, not a curse. I wish to say that the reports that have been industriously spread that the buyers feared Texas fever are utterly false. The quarantine regulations of Colorado are excellent, not a case of Texas fever has occurred in the herd, and no danger is apprehended by any one."

"Are the prospects of the cattle trade in Texas promising at the present time?"

"They are better than they have been for years. The overproduction of cattle has been stopped, the poor, immature stock has been worked off, a great number of cows have been spayed, and I look for a large advance in prices within the next two years. As to the statements that a large number of cattlemen would be ruined by the stoppage of the drive, I do not believe that a single considerable fail-

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ure will result. Some of the stockmen are heavily in debt on account of having made large purchases of land. But this land they still hold, and it is more valuable than ever before, and finds a ready sale. By selling a portion of their holdings they can pay their debts and retain land enough to make them rich within a few years. Altogether the Texas men are more prosperous than they have been for a long time, and I look for a great improvement at a very early date."

Pets of the Enemy.

It is verbally admitted by all cattlemen that the Chicago beef ring have got the cattle markets of the country in the palms of their hands, and that they can and do move prices up or down at will, and that their oppressions and extortions are getting worse all the time. But the same cattlemen practically rely upon the ring to purchase their fat stock, and refuse to assist in building up an opposition market, or do anything else calculated to incur the displeasure of the ring. A committee appointed to investigate what was the matter with the market wound up with two of the members going over to the enemy. An effort to establish a packery at Houston fell still-born, even after the citizens of Houston had put up \$25,000 and donated the grounds. A cattleman, commenting on this fact, remarked that if the cattlemen will not help themselves they cannot expect to do much of a business.—*Dallas News.*

A Solemn Truth.

The man who, boosted into prominence by the people, trades his influence for position regardless of the interests of those to whom he owes his advancement is as criminally culpable as is the burglar who seeks employment in the household, that he may, through familiarity with the premises be the better able to rob his employer.—*Texas Stockman.*

A Reply to Mr. Town.

EAST LAS VEGAS, N. M., Aug. 1, 1887.

To the Stock Grower:

Will you please allow me space enough in your valuable paper for a few remarks in reply to the letter you published in your last issue from Mr. I. N. Town, regarding transportation of stock in the Burton cars.

I will ask Mr. Town, if he has ever seen the interior of a Burton car as at present adapted for the range cattle carrying trade? In this especially constructed car the mangers are placed lengthwise, not across the car, and in each compartment there is only one manger which occupies one side of each compartment, the mangers being placed on alternate sides so as to balance the car more equally. By this arrangement twenty beeves can be carried in a thirty-four foot Burton car and still have room enough to rest properly. Of course if a cattleman deems it advisable to ship "thin or at best only medium flesh steers," the use of the Burton car will run up the freight rate per head very materially. But if only fat cattle are shipped the owner would naturally wish to avail himself of all possible means to retain that fat on the animal so long as it remains in his possession. Again Mr. Town says that "the ordinary rack car is on the whole the best plan yet presented for railroad transportation." He hits the nail squarely on the head when he calls it a "rack car" and reminds

me of the stories of the Inquisition when the "rack" was used as an instrument of torture. The poor steer is surely "racked" till he is sore all over. It has been satisfactorily proven that beef steers when shipped in Burton cars have saved several dollars per head on the ordinary freight rate after allowing liberally for shrinkage. I do not know whether small cattle, such as yearlings, were ever shipped from the western ranges in the Burton cars, and it is at present an undecided question whether it would pay the shipper to use those cars for that purpose. But the cattle that are transported to Kansas City are the fattest of the herds and it seems to me that it should be the stockowner's most conservative policy to preserve all the beef and tallow possible, whereby the weight of his cattle is augmented and his purse likewise. The railroad companies claim to give the best service at their command, but we all know that those who have shipped steers to market have a justifiable kick to make on some point of the run. It is either on mildewed hay, muddy pens without mangers, or similar complaints. This "muddy pen without a manger" arrangement is about the worst feature of all, and calls for remedial action on the part of the railroad companies. Yours respectfully,

IMPROVED FACILITIES.

Suppressing Pleuro-Pneumonia.

Dr. D. A. Salmon, chief of the bureau of animal industry, in making his preliminary report to the commissioner of agriculture in reference to the work for the suppression of pleuro-pneumonia for the six months ending July 30, 1887, says that the act of March 3 has enabled the bureau to accomplish much more than had been possible previous to that time. New rules had been very favorably received and accepted by the following states and territories: Alaska, Arizona, California, Dakota, District of Columbia, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Maine, Mississippi, Minnesota, Montana, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Nevada, Nebraska, North Carolina, Ohio, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, Washington Territory, West Virginia, and Wyoming. The legislators of Illinois, New York, Rhode Island and Virginia have passed acts giving full authority to the national bureau.

Pennsylvania is the only state believed to be infected with pleuro-pneumonia, the authorities of which have declined to accept new rules and to give the national inspectors any recognition in this work.

During these six months the officers of the bureau have inspected 2,358 herds in Illinois containing 12,631 animals. They have made post mortem examinations on carcasses of 5,183 animals that had been slaughtered from infected districts. Of these, 299 animals showed signs of contagious pleuro-pneumonia. Since April 30 819 animals have compulsorily slaughtered in Cook county and paid for by this bureau.

Of these, 234, or nearly 50 per cent., were affected by this disease. Very few affected animals are now being found and it is believed the disease is about stamped out.

In Maryland 2,408 herds have been inspected, containing 25,739 animals. Of these herds, 233, containing 2,676 animals, were quarantined. The number of diseased animals found in these herds were 744. About 1,254 post mortem examinations have been made on the carcasses of

slaughtered animals, showing 765 to be infected with pleuro-pneumonia. Very few recent cases of disease have been found and it is believed but little more is to be apprehended.

Work in New Jersey has only recently commenced. Four hundred and fifty-three herds containing 3,815 animals have been inspected, twenty herds found infected, containing 284 head, of which thirty-five were reported diseased; twenty-eight animals were slaughtered, of which fifteen were found to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia.

In New York seventy-nine herds containing 2,201 animals were inspected, of these forty-five herds were infected and contained 937 animals, of which 125 were reported diseased. The number of cattle slaughtered was 117, of which twenty-five showed traces of pleuro-pneumonia. The total number of herds inspected during the six months is 5,351, containing 45,094 animals, 298 herds, and 11,628 animals being placed in quarantine. Among these were found 904 diseased animals. Post mortem examinations were made on carcasses of 9,451 animals and showed that 1,444 of these had been affected with pleuro-pneumonia.

The Maxwell Land Grant Complications.

It is reported that the Maxwell Land Grant company has submitted to the settlers on that grant, who are nearly all cattlemen, a proposition to buy them out in the form of an agreement between the company and the settlers, which is being numerously signed and promises to solve the difficulty now existing. It is agreed that the company shall deposit \$50,000 at the disposal of T. B. Dawson, to be used in carrying out the agreement. The settlers will then at once begin to gather, brand and deliver their cattle to M. P. Pels, agent of the company, for which there will be paid on delivery \$5 per head. The delivery to include everything, and \$16 a head more by May 15, 1888. Five per cent. of the \$21 per head will be deducted for winter loss on cattle delivered this fall. Cows and calves of 1888 are to be counted as only one head. Within sixty days after all the cattle have been delivered, the settlers are to vacate and give Pels possession of their ranches and improvements. There are between 75,000 and 100,000 head of cattle on the grant.

The Paris correspondent of the *London News* telegraphs: "A death is reported of a grazier named Pomarede from eating a steak taken from an ox belonging to him which had died of blood-poisoning from the sting of a venomous fly. Pomarede had a grass farm at Fourque, near La Selve. He died six hours after having eaten the steak. Decomposition was so rapid that the Mayor of his commune judged well to authorize his burial within the time prescribed by law."

While digging a well about twenty miles from the Texas line in Lincoln county, N. M., Mr. J. H. Miller discovered an elephant tusk three feet long and four inches in diameter. The tusk was in a splendid state of preservation when exhumed, but after being exposed to the sun it began to crack and shell. There was in sight at last reports a rib bone in the side of the well, bedded in white sand and about twelve inches thick. A tooth has also since been dug out. Mr. Miller thinks the entire skeleton is near, as there is no sign of wash or overflow.

Trusts That Should be Distrusted.

The movement in financial and industrial circles for the creation of "trusts" has seemed to lag somewhat of late. The cattle trust, which was intended to embrace all the great ranges of the west, has been pretty much discredited, and the India Rubber Trust has not been able to get a fair start, although it is still under consideration. The Cotton-Seed Oil Trust, which was launched last year, has received a decided back-set since the publication of its financial statement. An attempt is now making to create a Straw Board Trust, but the prospects of success are extremely gloomy. A White Lead Trust was mooted in Wall street some time ago; but as nothing has been heard of it for several months, it may be assumed that the weaker establishments in that branch of trade have not been able to persuade the stronger ones to divide losses with them. The latest trust of which the public have any information is a Whiskey Trust, to be composed of all the distilleries in the west, to be capitalized at \$10,000,000, and its stock to be listed if possible on the exchanges of New York and Chicago.

We have explained in previous articles that these trusts are illegal or extra-legal corporations, created for an anti-social purpose, i. e., the establishment of monopolies. They are not immoral, but are extremely hazardous. Those who put their money into such trusts have no assurance that they will ever see a dollar of it again. When men of business part with their property, they usually require something that they can take into court and offer as evidence of ownership, as, for example, a share of stock or a bond secured by mortgage. The certificate of a trust is neither one nor the other. It is not even evidence of partnership, in the legal sense. If it were such, nobody would for a moment think of going into it, because partners are liable without limit for the debts of the firm, and in the case of a trust partnership nobody is allowed any share in the management except the trustees. Any member of the firm, great or small, might be made bankrupt without knowing when or how.

A trust of this sort is an attempt to suppress competition—that is, to create a monopoly in the supply of some indispensable article. As there are always some persons or corporations less favorably situated or less skillful than others, but who nevertheless can "demoralize" the market by gradually sinking their own or their creditors' capital, a proposition to bring all the producers into a common "pool," to regulate production by some central authority and to divide the profits of the trade with all the members, has a certain amount of plausibility. The Straw Board trade, whose annual meeting was recently held at Akron, Ohio, is now in a condition to be "trusted." A correspondent sends us a statement of affairs of this branch of industry, from which it appears that the present production of straw board is about 50 per cent. greater than the country can use. The manufacturers are obliged to "take care of" about 120 tons of product per day. Taking care of it means preventing it from coming on the market and knocking the price down below the point of profit. The cheapest way to take care of the surplus is to prevent it from being made—that is, to shut down one-third of the mills temporarily, and support their proprietors in idleness. This might possibly be done for a time, longer or shorter; but the trouble of selecting the mills to be closed, and fixing the terms upon which they are to be closed, is very great. Nobody likes to discharge his hands and lose his place in the market, thus virtually effacing himself from the business world. On the other hand, no mill can run on two-thirds time and keep its hands together.

In this case or in any other where over-production is complained of, the temptation is strong to bring all the producers together and get them to an agreement to maintain prices. This can only be done by limiting the supply. If all would enter into the agreement and abide by it, and if no new experimenter should start in the same business, the end sought could be reached without the intervention of a trust. In that case nobody would think of putting his property out of his own

control and accepting an uncertain non-descript paper in place of it. But such agreements, as a general rule, will not be kept, in many cases cannot be, because the parties are driven by debts or other extraneous circumstances, to put more than their quota of goods upon the market. Moreover, there are always newcomers who fancy that they can produce the article a little cheaper than the old ones. There are others who think that the "combine" are making too much money and are therefore fit subjects for blackmail. Such a state of trade, being wholly artificial, cannot last unless reinforced by absolutely despotic authority. The agreement not to produce more than the allotted amount breaks down, competition is resumed, and eventually the weaker, the least skillful and the worst situated go down.

Those in the latter category are the ones who have most faith in the healing efficiency of a trust which promises to supply the despotic authority needed to hold everybody up to the rules. Of course, if all the competitors in the trade pass the control of the property out of their own hands, remaining only as salaried managers, they are disabled from violating the rules. But the demand for the goods has not been increased, nor has the capacity to produce them been diminished. The same plant, and the same number of persons, employers and employes have to be remunerated. The spur of individual enterprise is taken away, together with the rewards of exceptional talent. But although the current of competition is dammed up for the time being, nothing can prevent new capital and labor from entering the field, as it will be pretty sure to do. If the trust makes money new enterprises will be started to force an entrance and share the profits. If it is not successful, it will be inferred that money is to be made by attacking the monopoly and tearing it down.

Probably a few experiments will be needed to convince the believers in trusts that the law of competition is not to be circumvented. The only cure for over-production is the rule which provides that slovens and incapables shall disappear and the fittest survive. Trusts can not prevent, although they may hinder and delay, its operations at the expense of the skillful and energetic, and to the detriment of society at large.—*The New York Nation.*

The Moribund Trust.

Somebody once wrote an essay on business in which he made a most happy condensation of the most important points of his subject into two words: "Trust—bust." Whether there is a fatality in the name trust or not we are not ready to say—but it begins to look as though the history of the American cattle trust would be written in the second word of this little essay. If rumors are to be believed the great scheme has in some way failed of complete organization, its very immensity rendering it impracticable. Some leading ranchmen are talking already of lesser, more reasonable and more practicable plans to succeed the one which has from its inception been condemned by nearly everybody in any way interested. It is just possible that the thing may yet in some way materialize, but appearances are very much against such an outcome.—*National Stockman.*

THE PERALTO GRANT.

A Company Trying to Get Hold of a Big Tract in Arizona.

About twenty-five or thirty years ago there lived at Fulton, Mo., a man named Dr. George M. Willing, who was a garrulous, speculative, and roving character, and who married there a Miss Lamar, belonging to an old Missouri family. Soon after his marriage Willing went to the far west and remained a year or more. On his return he represented with great glee that he had purchased for a mere song, from an old Spaniard named Peralto, a large tract of land in Arizona, which was worth millions. He remained at home for a time and then returned to Arizona, where, as his letters showed, he formed an intimate acquaintance with a man named Reavis, and where he soon afterward died very suddenly. His widow

went to live with her brother on a farm near Fulton, where she still lives. She always believed that her husband had secured a very valuable claim, but was never able to get sufficient documentary evidence to establish it.

Meanwhile, as now appears, Reavis was industriously pursuing a course which would place him in possession of information necessary to gain possession of the land the old Spaniard had deeded to Willing. Ten or twelve years ago, while Mrs. Willing was visiting relatives in Kentucky, Reavis went there and had a conference with her, which resulted in an agreement by her to sell her claim to the Arizona property for \$30,000. He paid her, she said, \$600. Then he devoted a long time to the tracing of the genealogy of the old Spaniard who had sold the claim, and about four years ago he married in Arizona a young girl who, it is said, was in very lowly circumstances, but who learned after she had married that she was the grandchild of Peralto, the old land owner, her father being Peralto's only son, who had gone to Spain in early manhood and had died there. After the marriage Reavis gave out that he proposed to assert a claim to the old Peralto holdings on his wife's account. He soon learned that the claim would be stubbornly resisted by Mrs. Willing, who held that her dead husband's title was still good, inasmuch as Reavis had never paid in full what he agreed to.

Reavis then made arrangements to organize a great land company to furnish the money to prosecute the claim. A year ago the Widow Willing, who is in very humble circumstances, was summoned to Washington, where she met Reavis, Robert G. Ingersoll, and others interested in the speculation, and where, after a long conference, she finally agreed to accept stock in the company to the amount of \$100,000 in consideration of her aiding the company to secure the property. Only a short time ago Reavis sent her \$100 and a number of handsome dresses, which were calculated to retain her good will for the promoters of the undertaking.

Col. Broadhead, of St. Louis, holds stock in the company. He says: "Reavis found in Madrid and at Seville, where especially the archives of New Spain were preserved, documents of the utmost importance to the case, and the matter is now all ready to be presented to the chief commissioner of the land office. The claims are guaranteed by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and subsequently reassured by the terms of the Gadsden purchase. The lady whom Reavis married was a Miss Peralto. He says she is the only lineal descendant of the Miguel de Peralto, Baron of the Colorado, to whom the patent was passed. Mr. Reavis is now at work making out a genealogical tree, which shows all the connections of the Peralto family."

School Lands in the Territories.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 30.—In the case of Thomas E. Watson, of Washington Territory, in which is involved the question of the rights of settlers upon school lands in the Territories, Assistant Secretary Muldrow has decided that under the acts granting to the Territories lands for school purposes, where the land at the date of survey is occupied by an actual settler, his right to the land is superior to the right of the Territory; and that where school lands, at the date of survey, are occupied by an actual settler, the Territory is entitled to select equivalent lands in lieu thereof as indemnity; and having made such selection, the indemnity land so selected is held in reservation in lieu of the school section upon which such selection was made; and the school section, by the act of such selection, is released from reservation, and therefore an entry of a school section made while the section of equivalent land remained intact was valid.

Notice

Is hereby given that I have been appointed by the District Court of the Fourth Judicial District of New Mexico, and have qualified as Receiver of the lands, cattle, horses and effects belonging to the late firm of Stapp, Ennis & Co., of San Miguel county, New Mexico. No person is authorized to sell or dispose of any of the property without a written order. A reward of \$100 will be paid for information leading to the conviction of any person who shall illegally brand any of the live stock or handle any of the property. LEWIS LUTZ, Receiver. Las Vegas, N. M., June 8, 1887.

G. L. BROOKS
MANAGER
New Mexico Live Stock Company.



- No. 102. From 1,000 to 5,000 yearling heifers, in one mark and brand, Matador breeding, first-class, high grade Panhandle heifers, delivered at Fort Sumner, Albuquerque, Las Vegas or Socorro, at \$13 per head.
- No. 118. 300 yearling Hereford bulls, Colorado-raised, price \$32 to \$38 per head, delivered at La Junta, Colorado.
- TO TRADE. Thoroughbred registered Hereford bulls for yearling New Mexico-raised bulls, or for one, two and three-year-old steers.
- No. 120. Western Texas she cattle, raised north of the quarantine line, delivered at Seven Rivers, N. M. Yearling heifers, \$9; two-year-old heifers and dry cows, \$18; cows and calves, \$20.
- No. 123. A very choice lot of Herefords, very highly bred by one of the best Hereford breeders west of the Missouri river. Delivery, \$45; southern New Mexico, \$47.50; Arizona, \$50. Yearling heifers of the same grade \$7.50 to \$10 per head less. High-grade two-year-old Short-horn heifers, in calf to imported Hereford bulls, at \$42.50, \$45 and \$47.50. High-grade two-year-old Hereford heifers, in calf to imported Hereford bulls, \$10 additional. Young cows, high-grade Shorthorn and Hereford, with young calves at foot or in calf to imported Hereford bulls, at \$2.50 per head less than the two-year-old Hereford heifers. Fifty three-fourths-bred yearling Shorthorn bulls, price, \$30, \$32.50 and \$35. Northern New Mexico, southern New Mexico or Arizona delivery.
- No. 151. 2,000 three-year-old steers, Lubbock county, northwest Texas, one mark and brand; price, \$21.50 per head, Las Animas or Hugo, Colorado, delivery. 1,000 she cattle, western Texas-raised, good stock, classifying 600 cows, 200 two-year-old heifers and 200 yearling heifers; price \$13, Deming delivery, \$13.50, Las Vegas delivery. Offer open until May 1st only.
- No. 147. 1,000 western Texas yearling heifers, raised north of the quarantine line, delivered in July or August at Socorro, Albuquerque or Lamy at \$11 per head.
- No. 158. 800 two and three-year-old steers, about equally divided, Magdalena delivery, \$14.50 and \$18.50.
- No. 128. 250 yearling and fifty two-year-old Short-horn bulls, New Mexico-raised, delivered at Horse Springs, Socorro county, at \$37 per head.
- No. 113. 2,000 one and two-year-old steers, fairly graded, New Mexico-raised, delivered at Lamy or Albuquerque at \$12.50 and \$16.50.
- 1,000 yearling heifers or 1,000 two-year-old heifers, fairly graded, New Mexico-raised, one mark and brand, Albuquerque delivery, price \$13 and \$17.
- No. 157. 250 yearling steers; price, \$10.50. 150 two-year-old steers, price, \$14.50, and 250 yearling heifers, price, \$13; good grade, thrifty condition, New Mexico-raised, one mark and brand, Magdalena or Silver City delivery.
- No. 116. One car-load of yearlings and two car-loads of two-year-old seven-eighths to thirty-one-thirty-seconds Hereford bulls, Colorado-raised; price, \$45 for yearlings and \$55 for twos, delivered at Colorado Springs, Colorado.
- No. 129. Galloway bulls and heifers, New Mexico-raised from high-grade and full-blood Short-horn dams and imported sires. Prices, yearling bulls, \$40; two-year-olds, \$50; yearling heifers, \$35. Silver City delivery.
- No. 101. One or more car-loads of thoroughbred registered Hereford bulls one year past, Rudolph and Anxiety strains, on board the cars at Beecher, Illinois, price, \$125 per head.
- No. 98. One car-load of good Hereford yearling bulls, imported sires, on board the cars at Irving, Kansas, at \$30 per head.
- No. 96. Fifty-two two-year-old and sixty-three yearlings, very high-grade Shorthorn New Mexico-raised bulls. Price, \$50 and \$40.
- No. 89. One car load of good grade two-year-old Hereford bulls from imported sires. Price, \$38 on six months time at 10 per cent. interest.



1,500 Angora Goats, on range in Socorro county; one-half, three-fourths, seven-eighths and fifteen-sixteenths does. Thoroughbred bucks and does. Prices low. Descriptive circular sent on application. Soldier's additional, Sioux half-bred, Valentine and Porterfield land scrip bought and sold. Descriptive circular and price list sent on application. Large and small ranches, stocked and without stock. A limited number of shares and capital stock in various good paying, well managed cattle companies for sale. Write for prices on Durango mares, broken and unbroken cow ponies, stallions and Rio Grande valley farming and alfalfa lands. Address, Socorro, New Mexico.

FROM ALL POINTS.

Live Stock Notes Carefully Collected From Every Source.

The English Shorthorn society now numbers 1,183 members.

Broken-ribbed and bruised cattle are docked \$5 per head in the Chicago market.

Nebraska is said to have sustained a loss of \$2,000,000 from Texas cattle fever last year.

The English markets for American live cattle continue dull, at 11@11½c for best, estimated dressed weight.

It is rumored that something like bloody murrain has made its appearance among some cattle near Utica, N. Y.

The exports of live stock and dressed meats from Boston and the English markets last week were 1,672 cattle and 2,960 quarters of beef.

Cattle exports during June were 13,842, against 11,472 in June 1886. Exports for twelve months ending June 30 were 99,143, against 115,819 same time last year.

Seventeen steers raised on the farm of Jacob Mumma, Marietta, Lancaster county, were sold at the West Philadelphia stock yards, last week, at 5½c per pound.

The order forbidding the exportation of horses from Germany has been rescinded, and a similar order issued by the Austro-Hungarian government has been revoked.

About 1,000 head of cattle have been killed in Westchester county, N. Y., on account of the outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia there, and the disease is not yet stamped out.

During the last few days there has been quite a decided boom in the cattle market. Within a week prices have moved up thirty to fifty cents. This improvement was in response to lighter receipts, and a general advance at the east and in Liverpool.

Cattle on the Panhandle ranges are "mud-fat," and now as soon as the market ripens, beef will be ready to go forward—and we believe the weights of the herds that take a ride will show the best averages for several seasons.—Texas Panhandle.

A San Antonio correspondent of the Texas Live Stock Journal says that it is a singular circumstance that while a severe drouth prevails in Bexar county, where there is nothing growing except by irrigation, everywhere else in southwest Texas grass and crops are fine. The same correspondent says water is the great indispensable of a Texas ranch, and must be provided at any cost.

The shipment of 500 three and four-year-old steers that passed here three weeks since from the Lilly Park Cattle company, of Utah, were taken to Iowa to be fed. They go on grass for three months then will be corn-fed two months. For the gain in live weight five cents a pound is to be paid the feeder. This is a new departure for western cattle and we shall look sharply for the results.—Cheyenne Journal.

Illustrative of the decline in prices of cattle, a heavy feeder and cattle owner of Mason City sold to Dubuque parties to be delivered in September, 1,500 head at a certain price per pound, \$5,000 being paid down. Now the buyers offer to say nothing about the \$5,000 if the Mason City parties will annul the contract, but they insist on several "pounds of flesh," and propose to deliver and thus make about \$2,000 more.—Hancock (Iowa) Signal.

Wm. Clark, proprietor of the well known ranch near Augusta, is taking the lead of all the horse breeders of Montana. Under his system of marking the mares and colts, there is no possibility of mistaking the animals. He brands each mare with a number and the progeny the same, so that each carries its own name and index to the herd book. He has the herder note the birthday of each animal. On the ranch are now seven fine stallions and one hundred and fifty mares.—Helena (Mont.) Live Stock Journal.

A strange story comes from Oneida county, N. Y.: Giles Smith, of Deerfield, lost three cows last Wednesday by bloody murrain. He had them buried near a running stream, which infected the water. Three cows belonging to Wm. Budlong, Jr., a neighbor, died of the disease. Bud-

long and John Raymond, while looking for the cause, were stung by mosquitoes, and are now seriously ill, having been inoculated with the murrain virus. There is considerable excitement and indignation about the matter. The stream runs through several large farms stocked with blooded cattle.—Texas Live Stock Journal.

The Cresswell Ranch and Cattle company is having 600 tons of hay put up for use on the ranch. Jim Lister has the contract, and has something more than 400 tons of it made good by having the hay up in good shape. The grass land is in the Canadian bottom on the north side, fenced for the purpose, and turns off from one to three tons to the acre of cured hay of very fine quality.—Texas Panhandle.

To a prominent stockman the Texas Journal man said: "What are the characteristics of the disease among cattle called charbon?" "It is a very contagious disease peculiar to no locality nor climate, but just anywhere; it affects cattle in the same way, or nearly so, that glanders does horses, and is equally as destructive. It is much to be feared, and is a disease, too, with which the country has an old acquaintance. While there are remedies for it, it is yet hard to treat."

It is reported that the screw-fly or screw-worm, has got hold of a lot of the cattle that were spayed and dehorned in the west this summer, and that the losses therefrom will be pretty heavy. The report goes on to say: "The horns of a great many bulls were sawed off rather close down to the head, and this screw-fly is into them, and they will go the same way. You see when a screw-worm makes an entrance, particularly when the weather is as warm as it is, it never stops, but continues to burrow deeper and deeper into the vitals of the animals and inflammation follows, naturally, with its deadly work. With the closest of attention the loss must of necessity be great."

We understand Henry Keets has sold his HK (connected) brand of cattle to M. C. Conners, at \$20 per head, calves thrown in. The herd is to be gathered at once and will be delivered and tallied at Mr. Conner's Powder river ranch. At the figure named the purchaser has secured a great bargain, as this herd is rated as one of the highest quality in Crook county. Mr. Conners is showing great tact in making his investments while the bottom is knocked out of prices, and we predict will double his money in a year.—Sun-dance (Wyo.) Gazette.

In the course of his prayer last Sunday morning a Durango minister is credited with saying: "Oh, Lord, we desire to return more than the usual amount of thanks this morning for the blessings of the week just closed. Especially would we thank Thee for the successful organization of a board of trade and for the gratifying outcome of that little south side deal in which Thy servant was interested. But above all we desire to return thanks for the completion of the race track, which, as Thou probably knowest, is the finest half-mile track west of the Missouri river."

The absurdity of the restrictions put upon importers of live stock by Judge Gresham's decision, becomes more and more apparent as viewed in the light of common sense. There seems to be no doubt that the secretary of the treasury will relieve importers of this tax, but it is almost startling to realize the utter absence of common sense exemplified by a decision which, on the face of it, is in direct opposition to the spirit of the law, which no one denies was framed, loosely perhaps, but with the unquestioned intention to facilitate the entry into the United States of improved breeding stock.—St. Paul Farmer.

It is earnestly hoped and more than half believed that the lowest point in values of cattle has been fathomed, and that we may now anticipate some little improvement, though operators have so often been disappointed that they are not disposed to be too sanguine. One thing is indisputable, however, and that is that the lowest prices of the month, of the year and of the past number of years was reached last Wednesday when the best cattle in the yards, out of some 15,000 or 16,000 on sale, could be bought at \$4 and less. True, a few loads sold at slightly better figures, but they were the exception. Within the past two or three days there has been a partial recovery and an advance of 15@25c. Hopes are enter-

tained that this not alone due to the lessened receipts, but to causes that will be more permanent. The recent rains that have visited large portions of the Mississippi valley have already benefited pasturage, and assured better grass prospects for the autumn months, and holders of half fattened cattle will not in so many cases be obliged to market such, even though they are not ready for the butcher's block.

The Argentine Republic is an immense country, having much the same kinds of soil (with similar climatic features) as the Mississippi valley. For years enormous herds of cattle and horses have ranged its boundless plains. The cattle are of a very inferior class, much like our common Texans. Considerable interest has been shown lately by the dons in grading up with the improved breeds. Several shipments of bulls to Buenos Ayres have been made of our western breeders, and agents are in this country buying well-bred horses for exportation.

The difference between grades and scrubs is being noticed in many parts of the northwest. Here is an instance. The *Albert Lea Enterprise* says: Last week Clarence Wedge sold to C. E. Richardson two steers which were alone enough to convince the most skeptical that it pays to raise good stock. The first was a two-year-old steer, 1516 shorthorn, weighing 1,270 pounds, while the latter was a three-year-old scrub which weighed only 1,130 pounds, a difference of 140 pounds in favor of the two-year-old. But this was not all the difference, as the shorthorn brought 4½c, while the scrub brought 4¼c per pound. Mr. Wedge informed us that the two steers received as nearly as possible the same care and while the younger brought \$57.15, the other only returned \$48.62. What better argument is there that full blood stock pays?

We struck an intelligent breeder of a popular variety of cattle the other day, and on asking him about his stock elicited the reply that he was handling his herd with greater pains than ever, and was quietly waiting until the public should turn its attention to good cattle again. His faith in the future struck us as most reasonable and most sensible. Many people forget that cattle being in a discouraging condition now is not to be taken as proof that they are going out of fashion. People are going to use more beef and milk and butter hereafter than ever before, and it will one of these days pay somebody handsomely to produce all of these things. Keep up your faith and and your herds.—National Stockman.

Everybody understands in a general way that the growth of agriculture in this country has been tremendous in the last quarter of a century, yet few have given the subject attention to realize what wonders have been accomplished in that time. A simple statement of the July report of the department of agriculture is most significant in this connection, that is, that the area devoted to corn this year (78,000,000) is equal to the entire arable area of country twenty years ago. Perhaps no American supposed, two years after the war of the rebellion, that the twenty years then ahead could possibly show such a feat of progress. What measure of growth will the next twenty years reveal?—National Stockman.

Gov. Hadley's idea that cattlemen ought to go into the dressed beef business may not be a bad one. Certainly not, if he is correct in supposing that the refrigerator men make \$10 per steer more than they ought to. It would be the quickest way to get immensely rich that anyone could suggest. But I would advise Gov. Hadley and others of his mind to remember Davy Crockett's motto. There ought to be more men in the dressed beef business, but anybody who goes into it wants to have plenty of money, grit and knowledge, and no expectations of getting \$10,000 per day over and above legitimate profit on handling 1,000 steers. Furthermore, the business cannot be run as a side issue. There are too many men who have failed in the cattle business because they made it secondary to something else. The refrigerator business will demand first attention of the very best managers.—A. C. Halliwell, in *Live Stock Record and Journal*.

We were informed yesterday, says the *Trinidad Advertiser*, that a movement was on foot among the owners of the Maxwell land grant to send a colony of Dutchmen from Holland to settle up the Maxwell land grant. Perhaps this is the reason why the company is anxious to buy the settlers out so that the colony may have full benefit of their large possessions. A gentleman who is supposed to be authority on this matter recently stated that all the arrangements for sending this colony to reside on the grant had been perfected, and that they would be here in a comparatively short time. What arrangements and what conditions the owners have made with the colony we failed to learn, but it reasonable to suppose that stock raising and cultivating the soil will be their chief occupations. As the settlers will eventually have to submit to the inevitable, it may be for the best interests of the county to have it settled by these people, as they are, as a rule, a very desirable class of citizens.

An Australian gives the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* some news relating to the cattle business in the southern land. He says: "Our cattle raising in the great grass region is very extensive, yet it differs somewhat from the way it is carried on in the United States. We fence our ranges or stations, as they are called, and with American barbed wire. Australians are always on the lookout for new things in America and they speedily adopt them. The proprietor of a station is called a squatter. He may have 30,000 or 40,000 acres in a station, but whatever he has it is all fenced. Some of these ranches are 200 miles from market, and it takes many months to drive the cattle through. The law prohibits cattle being driven faster than four miles a day, or sheep more than three. The recent great rains have wonderfully increased the crops. Wool has gone up 50 per cent."

CALF TALLY BOOK.

Leather bound, sent by mail on receipt of price, 75 cents. This book will be found convenient for use at the spring round-up.

THE STOCK GROWER,

Las Vegas, N. M.

HENRY G. COORS

WILLIAM F. COORS

COORS BROS.,

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

Furniture and Hardware

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

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

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS.

All Orders by Mail Promptly Filled.

Ranch Trade Especially Solicited.

LAS VEGAS, NEW MEXICO.

ARIZONA CATTLEMEN.

Important Matters Discussed and Business Done by Associations.

A called meeting of the Tombstone Stock Growers' association was held in the parlors of the Occidental hotel, Tombstone, on Saturday, July 23d, to hear reports from the trail subscription committee and consider any other matters that might be brought before the meeting.

There were present J. V. Vickers, president; Joseph Pascholy, secretary, and Messrs. Joseph Hoefler, C. S. Abbott, Wm. Fourn, C. M. Bruce, A. J. Ritter, E. A. Shattuck, J. P. McAllister, B. A. Packard, members of the association, D. N. Hunsaker, of the subscription committee, Supervisor T. J. White, and several other gentlemen on invitation.

The minutes of the meetings of June 25th and July 9th were read and approved.

The following gentlemen were appointed by the chair delegates for one year to the General Stock Growers' association of Southern Arizona: J. P. McAllister, W. C. Land, E. A. Shattuck, Joseph Hoefler, C. M. Bruce, Wm. Fourn and Joseph Pascholy.

D. N. Hunsaker, of the trail committee, made a report of progress to date, which showed that he had received subscriptions to the amount of \$190. A number of additional subscriptions were received at the meeting, but as the total sum collected was not equal to the amount thought necessary to be raised in this section, the committee was given two weeks additional time.

The subject of taxation as related to the recently organized Territorial Board of Equalization was brought up and called forth quite extended remarks from Messrs. Bruce, Vickers, Pascholy, McAllister, White, Ritter and others. It was the sentiment of all these gentlemen that—in the interest not only of stockmen but of the taxpayers of the county generally—a competent party should be appointed by the Board of Supervisors to represent and look after the interests of the county at the meeting of the Board of Equalization to be held at Prescott in August. In accordance with these views, a committee consisting of Joseph Hoefler, J. P. McAllister and Joseph Pascholy, was appointed by the chair to draw up and circulate a petition, to be presented to the Board of Supervisors, asking that body to appoint such a representative for the county.

After discussing several other topics of interest to stockmen, including the organization of a territorial association—on which subject all present expressed themselves as favorable to the proposition—the meeting adjourned to Saturday, August 6th, when the trail committee is expected to make a final report.

GENERAL STOCK GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

In pursuance to call of the vice-president, C. M. Hooker, the General Stock Growers' association of Southern Arizona held a meeting in the Knights of Pythias hall, Benson, on Thursday, July 28th.

Delegates representing the following associations were present:

Tombstone Stock Growers' association—C. M. Bruce, W. C. Land, Joseph Pascholy, Wm. Fourn.
Southwestern Live Stock association—C. M. Hooker.

San Pedro Live Stock association—Thomas Dunbar, T. B. Robertson, D. H. Logan.

Colin Cameron, of the Pima County Ranchmen's association, I. N. Town, of the Santa Cruz Stock Growers' association, and J. D. Kinnear, T. J. White and several other gentlemen were present on invitation.

The minutes of the last meeting of the association, held April 6th, 1886, were read and approved.

Officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows: President, C. M. Hooker; vice-president, T. B. Robertson; secretary, Joseph Pascholy; treasurer, Thomas Dunbar; executive committee—C. M. Hooker, chairman; W. C. Land, E. A. Shattuck, T. B. Robertson, Thomas Steele.

On motion, the secretary was instructed to communicate with the Pima County Ranchmen's association and the Santa Cruz Stock Growers' association, requesting them to send delegates to represent them in the association, and that Messrs. Cameron and Town be invited to represent their associations in this meeting.

The report of the treasurer, Thomas Dunbar, was read and adopted. It showed a balance of \$67.25 in the treasury.

The following resolution, offered by C. M. Bruce, was read, and after being discussed, was adopted:

Resolved, That this association, having thoroughly investigated the facts of the claim made of a balance of \$240 by Messrs. Goodrich & Smith, attorneys, against this association for

legal services, do not recognize the validity of any further claim on their part against the association, and it is hereby dismissed.

It being semi-officially reported to the association that the Territorial Board of Equalization had in mind the raising of the assessment of cattle in the southern tier of counties to an equal value with those in the northern portion of the territory, it was resolved, after full expression of opinion, that this association send Mr. C. M. Bruce as its delegate, to appear before the Territorial Board of Equalization, with instructions to present to the Board these facts in reference to the cattle owned and ranged in southern Arizona, namely—that they are not as well bred, not as high graded, not worth as much in the beef markets, and consequently ought to be assessed at a lower valuation than those of the more favored portions of the territory.

The association decided that an organization of cattlemen, uniting the whole territory, would be very beneficial, and C. M. Bruce was appointed a delegate, to represent the five local associations, covering the counties of Graham, Cochise, Pima and Yuma, in organizing such an association, and that he use his efforts before the Territorial association to the end that it, as a whole, would unite in impressing upon the board of Equalization the truth that the County Board of Supervisors were the best judges of the wants of the different localities of the territory, and of the quality of stock ranging therein, and that it was the unanimous desire of the residents of all localities, that the Board of Equalization confirm the action of the County Supervisors fixing the valuation of the live stock in their respective districts.

The question of the advisability of locating a trail to the northern feeding grounds was fully discussed, and it was the unanimous opinion of all present that the project was a feasible one, and the trail should be located. Mr. Pascholy, of the Tombstone association, stated what had been done under the direction of his association in the matter of making collections. His statement showed that about \$300 had already been collected.

On motion, the following clause was added to the by-laws:

Every member absent from a regular meeting of this association, without a reasonable excuse, will be fined five dollars.

The next regular meeting of the association will be held on the first Monday in September. The meeting will be one of unusual importance, on account of the fixing of the time and place at which the general fall rodeos will commence. All members should be present, so that this business may be transacted in accordance with the will of the majority.—*Southwest Stockman.*

CATTLE-CARRYING CARS.

The Burton Stock Car Company Objects to Adverse Discrimination.

The case of the Burton Stock Car company against a large number of western railroads now under consideration by the inter-state commerce commission, is one of the most important ever heard by that tribunal. The decision will not only affect the live stock and dressed beef interests of the country—perhaps revolutionize eventually the meat trade from west to east—but it will determine a principle which opens or bars wide fields of discrimination to the railroads. If they can exclude by prohibitory tariffs, or what amounts to the same thing, by arbitrary order, one class of cars from the rails, merely because it suits the personal interests of managers not to haul them, they can exclude other classes without end. If humane cattle cars may be swept off by them, and their will vouch the deed, so may refrigerator, coal, oil and other classes of cars unnumbered be denied the right of transit over the public highways, because, and only because, it suits the individual pleasure or private interests of the public servants employed in their management to do so.

A railroad is a public highway. The company authorized by law to manage it is endowed with various high public faculties to enable it to do the public's business with safety and dispatch, and it is bound to do that business in the best

practicable manner. This was law before the inter-state commerce act just as much as it is now. But how do they carry live stock? How have they carried it since the first ox was put in a close pen on wheels and jerked in continuous agony over the rails? They crowd the animals into cars to gore and trample each other, to be fished, fevered and mangled, and to be delivered for slaughter at destination in a condition which makes the carcass both loathsome and poisonous. They destroy 6 per cent. of the beef by actual deaths in transit; they knock out 15 per cent. in summer and 10 per cent. in winter in mere shrinkage of weight, occasioned by abuse; they cause enormous losses by bruises, which must be cut away, and by hides broken, and they reduce the value of what remains, and make it in fact, a dangerous commodity by the diseased and generally deteriorated state of the flesh. And they not only compel the shipper and ultimately, of course, the purchaser, to bear these losses, but they actually compel them to pay a variety of needless and exorbitant charges for their infliction. The object scarcely disguised of maintaining this destructive system of carriage is to enable them to run the stock into the cattle yards where the owners are fleeced by extortions for feed and yardage so monstrous as to be almost incredible. To do this—to gather this vast but cruel and tainted revenue from a great industry and the common food of men—they inflict all the losses enumerated above, besides keeping the stock out at least twice as long as it should be and encumbering their own roads with slow lumbering trains as much out of place as a canvas covered road wagon. Until the inter-state commerce act the trunk lines united to pay a terrible secret blackmail in the form of \$15 per car load rebate to an association of men called eveners, who were the principals in the cattle yards and transportation rings, and this, like the Standard oil rebate, was paid upon all shipments whether by themselves or others. These facts are not denied. They have been repeatedly found, after due inquiry, and solemnly reported by committees of congress. The butchers in their national association, the humane societies in theirs, and the swindled and desperate rangers in theirs, adopt and proclaim the same statement of facts as that reported by Mr. Reagan's committee on commerce in the last two congresses.

Is this an adequate provision by the railroads in the cattle trade, which they, holding themselves out to do, are bound in law and equity to do, according to the general necessity and demand? They say it is, and in order to preserve the immense revenues of the cattle yards, they absolutely refuse to make any other. Cars in which animals may feed, rest and drink, and in which they are carried without the loss, deterioration and expense above recited, are demanded loudly by the trade, and by the general public. But unfortunately, they carry the freight past the stock yards, and evade the whole list of blackmail charges, and the railroads utterly decline, to employ them. One of these cars, and only one of many—the Burton—has produced this issue before the inter-state commission. A shipper orders this car from the Burton company; loads it with stock and offers it to a railroad company to haul to its destination. The common carrier refuses. It is not heavier than one of his own death pens; it is constructed according to railroad standards, and it is perfectly safe. The full tariff rate of freight is tendered, but the carrier will not have the car on his rails. He does not, except in a few instances, like the Union Pacific and the Lake Shore, say that no such car shall traverse his lines, but he demands a prohibitory rate, which is just as effectual.

Before the passage of the inter-state law the supreme court of Massachusetts held, in a very able opinion, in the case of the Leonards against the Fitchburg Railroad company, that not only was the carrier bound to receive a car under such circumstances and haul it without delay or discrimination in charge, but that it was bound to get and furnish the car, whenever available and demanded by the shipper; in other words, that the shipper was entitled to the safest, quickest and cheapest facilities within reach. Upon that principle of English and American law—as old as the highway, and pervading our entire jurisprudence—the inter-state commerce law was based. It neither enlarged nor reduced any man's rights; it

merely provided new methods and new machinery for their enforcement.

The commission was not a Democratic device. It was imposed by the senate and believed to be in the interest of the monopolizing and discriminating railroads, which had built up the Standard Oil, the coal combinations, the Cattle Eveners' ring, and the countless smaller, but equally deadly monopolies, restraining the trade and plundering the people of these states. This present commission is composed, no one doubts, of wise and just men, but there appears to be a vice in the very constitution of such bodies which renders them unfit depositories of supervisory powers intended for the protection of the people against rich and powerful enemies. Its decision of the great public question which arises upon the application of the Burton Stock Car company will go far to determine whether the democratic jealousy regarding the commission feature of the interstate bill, yielded only at the last moment, was well or ill founded. General Butler asks the commission to make the following order:

That whenever any car is presented to a railroad forming a part of an interstate line, for the purpose of transporting live stock, to which there is no objection on account of its running gear, as to its safety and capability of doing its work, such car shall be transported over such railroad and returned at the same charge of compensation for the service rendered as is charged by the road for hauling and returning a car of substantially like weight when loaded or unloaded, for the purpose of transporting live stock to and from substantially similar points.—*New York Star.*

The Great Wilkes Defeated.

At Cleveland on July 29th a special race was had between Harry Wilkes and Patron for a purse of \$2,500. Wilkes was a strong favorite in the pools, selling two to one for Patron. Wilkes drew the pole. The account of the heats reads as follows:

First heat—After scoring twice Vanness nodded for the word, although Patron was two lengths in advance. Round the turn Wilkes closed up the gap, and at the quarter his nose was on Patron's wheel. On the back stretch Patron gained a trifle. Both horses were trotting grandly without a skip or flaw. Coming down the home stretch Patron was nearly a length and a half ahead, and Wilkes could not catch him. The Cleveland horse came under the wire easily a winner by two lengths. Time 2:16.

Second heat—Pools sold: Wilkes \$50, Patron \$30. There was plenty of Wilkes money to be had at these figures. The two came down for the word, but twice on the second trip Wilkes was half a length in advance, but Patron's driver, Fuller, nodded for the word and it was given. At the turn the stallion was on even terms with the great Wilkes and both were going at a very fast clip. Gradually Patron's brown nose began to creep past Wilkes. Vanness' game little gelding had met his match at last. Once on the back stretch Wilkes was level with Patron, but at the half mile post he died away, and Patron finished the easiest sort of a winner, nine lengths in advance. Wilkes had quit and the race was Patron's. The pool box turned completely over and Wilkes sold for \$4 to \$50 for Patron.

Third heat—This was the heat of the race. The second come-down saw them off with Patron to the rear. But he didn't stay there long. One hundred yards from the wire his head was in front and he was going at a 2:10 gait. Wilkes dropped some two lengths to the rear, and though he tried hard to close up the gap on the back stretch, it was a fruitless effort. The speedy gelding was out-trotted at every point. The only question now was whether Patron would beat the stallion record made by Maxey Cobb, 2:13½. There is no doubt but that he could have done so, but seventy yards from the wire his driver eased him up and he jogged in, completing the mile in 2:14½. The quarter was made in 33½, the half in 1:07, and the three-quarters in 1:40½.

For Sale.

Sixteen thoroughbred registered Galloway bulls and five cross-bred from thoroughbred shorthorn cows.

WISHON & ARMENTROUT,
La Junta, Colo.

Shetland Ponies.

J. R. Meiklejohn, from the Brassay island, one of the most important islands of the Shetland group, is in the city, says the *New York Tribune*. He is the representative of the Marquis of Londonderry in the Shetland Islands, where the Marquis has large live stock interests, and is also a regular and extensive breeder of the pure blooded Shetland pony, which is becoming so popular in this country. He said yesterday:

About fifteen years ago the Marquis of Londonderry organized his breeding establishment on Brassay island, as the crofters paid no attention or care in breeding marketable animals. By a careful selection of the best stock then extant the Marquis established his foundation herd, from which he has been breeding ever since. The object which he has had in view was to produce in this diminutive-sized horse an animal which should be most perfect in form and possessing strength and intelligence. His herd is now composed only of the carefully selected and pedigree stock.

Iceland ponies, which are of little fame as compared with the Shetlands, are often sold in the United States as Shetland ponies, and at times in large numbers. In fact, more ponies are sold in the United States in a year as Shetlanders than are bred in that time on the Shetland islands. American breeders of thoroughbred horses and cattle who also breed ponies should give this Shetland question a little closer attention, and not take every pony that is offered as a Shetlander without some guarantee or positive proof. What is the best proof? Why the ponies themselves. All pure blooded Shetlanders are small, none of them more than forty-two inches high, and from that down to thirty-two inches. They are well-shaped, short-limbed, bright-colored, and have long manes and tails, and are smooth-coated after they pass their third year. They are quick, intelligent, docile, and easy to break for driving or riding, and look exactly like Clydesdale horses. Why don't I send some of the Marquis' horses to the United States? Well, the fact is that the Marquis uses eight hundred at a time in his coal mines in the north of England, and it takes quite a large herd to supply this demand alone. Last year I sent through a New York agent forty-five ponies for Kentucky, and I have just brought similar lot with me on the steamer Crystal. They are now resting from the fatigue of their voyage before being forwarded to their new owners.

"Wait Till the Clouds Roll By"

The drouth continuing in the corn growing states of the northwest will certainly make the corn crop very short. There is very little hay and the run of local cattle into the Chicago market continues. This seems to argue better prices later on and a very considerable advance for next year. All prognostications have of late proven false, but it remains true that when the tide has made its run out it must come in again. What is true in nature is true to a certain extent in trade. Cattle values will come up again and reach the highest point attained in the past. The only problem is how to wait. The stayer is the man who will get there in good shape. Stay.—*Cheyenne Journal*.

How to Raise Alfalfa.

Mr. W. B. Cook, a practical farmer of Los Angeles county, California, remarks that the Colorado farmers do not all understand the best methods of growing alfalfa. Says he: "My experience leads me to advise those who desire planting alfalfa to plow very deep (subsoiling is far better) and pulverize thoroughly; sow thirty pounds of seed, not less, to the acre and brush it in lightly. By this plan you gain three points: First, you get a good stand, which can be obtained only at the first seeding. Second, the stools will be much finer, and third, you will get a great amount of hay. I have had better success by planting in the fall. Have planted in December and have harvested in June one ton and a half of hay from the same. In Colorado I would never neglect using the subsoil plow, and put it down deep. "My mode of treatment with alfalfa is

this: After this has been sown three or four years I apply a sharp harrow, well weighed down, say 200 pounds, and give it a thorough application both ways, and then an application with a heavy brush, which causes the stools to start very vigorously and also levels the surface of the ground. To secure the greatest amount of feed it is desirable to cut it instead of pasturing it. Never allow stock to tramp over and pack the ground.

"Some object to alfalfa, saying that stock fed upon it are liable to bloat. So will stock fed on eastern clover. I here give a remedy that has never been known to fail in a single instance: Get an ounce of colocynth, drop six drops on a teaspoonful of pulverized sugar for horse or cow, place it well back on the tongue, and if not relieved repeat the dose in twenty minutes. With this remedy at hand there is no need of losing any stock from bloat."

The Cattle Situation.

The *Drovers' Journal*, which is a natural bear in cattle values, is forced to the conclusion that the bottom has at length been reached and that decidedly better prices for good cattle must prevail before long. It says:

An old cattleman says the cattle crop has been "fooled away" this year at low prices, simply because feeders and shippers have been demoralized. He thinks that if it had not been for the panicky feeling among feeders and shippers that the big supplies could have been worked off at a much smaller sacrifice than has been necessary. It must be remembered, however, that money has been scarce for a year or two and that nearly all feeders counted with reasonable expectation on prices being higher in the spring than they were last winter. The big supplies, however, and the depressed foreign markets all tended to make our beef cattle market a drooping one. Prices continued to go down and down until feeders got tired of hoping against hope, then the drouth which shortened both water and grass was the last straw which broke the camel's back. The receipts were the heaviest on record, and prices last week were the lowest they have been in many years when the receipts began to drop off, however, the market recovered at once and responded so quickly to the lightened load that dealers have all taken a great deal of fresh hope, and nearly all agree that not only the worst has been passed but we shall have decidedly better prices for good cattle before long. During the past six days prices for good cattle have advanced 50c per cwt., which is a pretty good gain considering all things. The drouth, however, continues, and as grass and water are very short, vast numbers of cattle that should be held and fed some time will be crowded to market.

SOUTHERN COLORADO.

New Haven Cattle Company.
W. W. THOMPSON, Foreman.

F. T. Bradley and C. K. Dewell, Assistants.
Postoffice, Trinidad, Colorado.
Range, Lower Apishapa.
Brand as here given.
Ear marks, under half crop to left.
Horse brand same as cattle brand.



George W. Thompson.

P. O. Address: Trinidad, Colorado.
Ranges in western portion of Las Animas county, Colorado, and eastern portion of Colfax county, N. M.
Some branded same as above on right side.
Some cattle in the following brands on either side or hip: **W I H H T I** Various ear marks.

Additional Brands:
N—**N** on right or left side. **X** on left side and hip. **X** on left jaw. **N + N** on right or left side with **N** on right or left hip.
Various ear marks.
Horse brands, **N** on left hip and **N**— on left hip.
Horses also branded same as on above cut, but smaller, on the left shoulder or left thigh.

SOUTHERN COLORADO.

Lane & Murray.
P. O.: West Las Animas, Colorado.
Range, Fort Lyon to Mud creek, Colorado.
Ear marks, underslope and underbit each ear.

Additional brands:
Triangle on jaw. **HL** left loin. **V** right side.
Pd left side. **FS** left side. **22** left side.
Horse brand, **HL** (connected) on left shoulder.



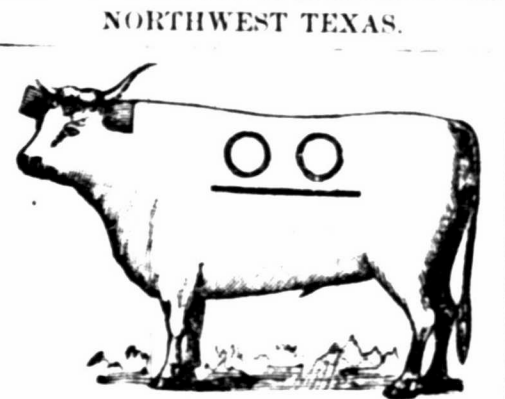
A. D. HUDNALL.
Postoffice, West Las Animas, Colorado.
Breeder of Hereford cattle. North side Arkansas river, Bent county, Colorado.
Ear marked, swallow fork left ear.

Additional Brands:
□ left side, **—** left thigh; under back in each ear.
V left shoulder, **V** left side, **V** left thigh.
VV left side. **V** left hip.

KANSAS.

Watson & Fullington.
P. O.: Greensburg, Edwards county, Kansas.
Ranch headquarters camp Willow Bar, on Cimarron river, Neutral Strip.
All increase branded as in cut.

Additional brands:
55 10 WK R TH TH H W K
Horses branded **TWT** on the left hip.



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

Lee-Scott Cattle Co.
P. O.: Tascosa, Texas.
Range, Oldham and Hartley counties, Texas.

Horse brand **LS, S** or **J** on the left hip.
Additional Brands:
LS both sides; marked, crop and split both ears. **LS** left side; over **LS** both sides; crop and half crop, under bit left. **LS** split right and split left. **LS** both sides; **LS** all on split each ear. Also, **V H H** all on left side.
GM left side; marked, underslope each ear, all steers.
In addition to the reward offered by the association, we will pay a reward of three hundred dollars for the conviction of any one stealing, butchering or illegally branding any of our stock, or marking any of our calves.
LEE-SCOTT CATTLE CO.

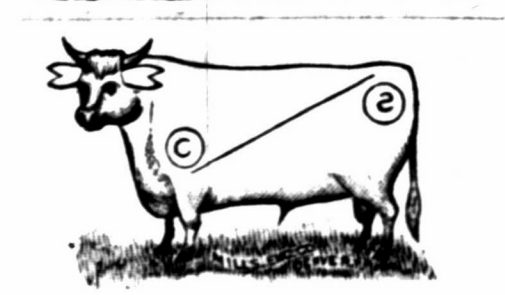
Fresnell & Mussey.
P. O.: Fort Stockton, Tex.
Range, Comanche creek and Pecos river, Texas.
Ear marks, sharpen left ear.
Horse brands **♀** on left hip.

ARIZONA.

Collin Cameron.
P. O.: Lochiel, Ari.
Range, valleys and slope of west Huachuca.
Mark, swallow fork both ears.
Horse brand, same as cut.

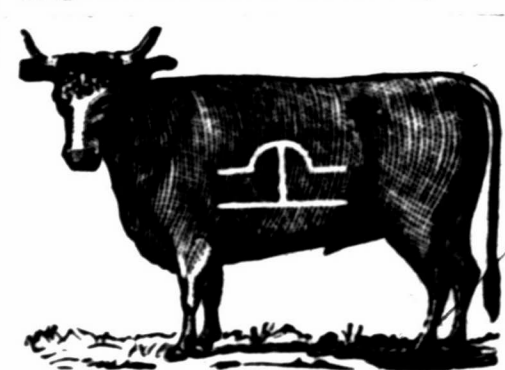
ARIZONA.

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



Milo A. Smith.
P. O.: Springerville, Apache county, Arizona.
Range, Escadella mountains, Apache county, Arizona, and Johnson's Basin, Socorro county, New Mexico.

Other Brands:
ELC side on left side and **S** on left hip.
ELC on left side and **S** on left hip.
Horse Brands:
ELC and also **S** in circle on the left hip.



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 **T** on right and some on **HS** right branded: **T** left shoulder, also **HS** flank.

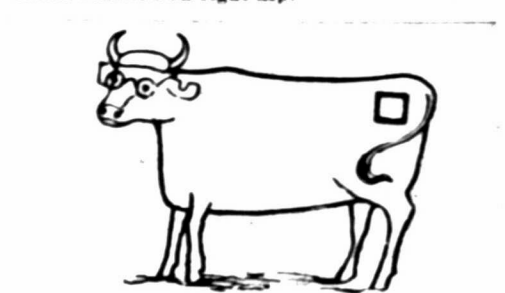
Gardiner, Gillies & Wilmerding.
P. O.: Navajo Springs, Apache county, Arizona.
Range, Deer and Cedro Springs, Apache county.
Ear marks, right ear is grabbed.

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



Maish & Driscoll.
Postoffice, Tucson, Arizona.
Range, on Santa Cruz river, south of Tucson, Pima county.
Horse brand **S** on the left hip.

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



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 and **◻** on left hip.

A. L. Morrison & Sons.
P. O.: Springerville, Arizona.
Range, Home ranch, Mamie creek, near Escadella Mts.
Ear marks, underslope right, crop left.
Horse brand, same as cattle, on right hip.

MORA COUNTY.

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

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

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

Shepard & Hall.
P. O.: Tequisquite, N. M. Range, Alamositas.
Ear marks, crop and underbit crop right; crop and underbit left.
Other brands: right shoulder, side and hip.
this brand kept up.
Horse brands: **Y** left hip; also on right hip.

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

L. W. Leach.
P. O.: Wagon Mound. Range, south of Wagon Mound.

Carl W. Wildenstein.
P. O.: Watrous, N. M. Range, Pinos Altos and Piedoso Canon, Mora and San Miguel counties.
Additional brands:

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

Robison & Clark Cattle Company.
W. D. CLARK, Manager. P. O.: Wagon Mound, N. M. Range, Vermejo.
Horse brand, **T** on the right shoulder.
Other brands, **H** on right side and hip; also, **T** on right hip and **J** right side.
16 on the left side and hip.
All increase branded as in cut.

COLFAX COUNTY.

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

COLFAX COUNTY.

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

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

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

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

Frank A. McCullough.
P. O.: Chico Springs, N. M. Range, head of Palo Blanco, Colfax county, N. M. Steers only. Various ear marks.
Horse brand, same as cut, on left thigh.

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

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 on the right hip.
Horse brands: right or left thigh, on the left shoulder or thigh, on the right hip, on the right thigh.

J. Linn Smythe.
P. O.: Raton, N. M. Range, Gates Canon, Colfax county.
Ear marks, split in the left and under hack right.

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

COLFAX COUNTY.

Henry K. T. Lyons.
P. O. Raton, N. M. Range, Sugarite and Red river.
Ear mark, sharpen the right ear.
Horse brand, same on right hip.

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

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

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

Lake Ranch Cattle Co.
D. C. HOLCOMB, Manager. P. J. TOWSER, Foreman. P. O.: Chico Springs, N. M. Range, Ute creek, Tremperos, Alamositas, and Carrizo, Mora county, New Mexico.
Horse brand, same as cut, on the left hip or shoulder.

H. S. Gratz.
P. O.: Capulin, N. M. Range, Dry Cimarron, Colfax county.
Marks, slit in right ear.
Horse brand, same as cut on the left shoulder.
Other brands: on the left side. Marked, with a slit in the right ear and tin tag in the left ear.

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 back each ear. left side and hip. left side and right side.
Horse brands: left, or right side.

SAN MIGUEL COUNTY.

Hyde Park Cattle Co.
P. O.: Hyde park, Ills. Range, El Salitre, San Miguel county.
Horse brand, same as cut, on right hip.
All young stock branded same as cut.

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 1884 is in the brand. All increase from 1884 is branded as in cut, and marked crop and under half crop the left ear.
Horse brand, **RY** on the left hip.
All increase marked crop and under half crop left.

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

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

SAN MIGUEL COUNTY.

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 & Gross, Blackwell & Co.
J. B. HOWELL, Manager. P. O.: Lubbock, Texas. Range, Spring Lake, on the Staked Plains.
Cattle branded on either side.
Ear mark, underslope right ear. Horse brand the same.

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.

Las Conchas Cattle Company.
A. S. HALL, Manager.
Underslope right. Also have on right side of neck.
Young stock, crop right, old stock, grub right.
P. O.: Cabra Springs, Carriso and Largoita. Range, Las Conchas.
Horses are branded: **X** and **IV** on the left shoulder.
both sides.
Under half crop left ear.

G. W. Stonerod, Pres. C. A. Rathbun, Secy. JOHN DOLD, Manager.
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.

Las Vegas Land & Cattle Co.
P. MILLHNER, Manager. P. O. East Las Vegas. Range, Las Vegas grant.
Ear marks vary in old cattle.
Ear mark on increase, overslope each ear.
Horse brand **M** on right hip or thigh.

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

Ilfeld & Letcher.
Postoffice, Las Vegas, N. M. Range, Alamosas.
Also Chas. Ilfeld, **IFE** and **150**
Horse brand, same as cattle.

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


Additional Brands:
Cattle in **DQ** 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 **VQ** brand have also following brands: Some **U** right loin; some **T** right loin; some **F** right side. None of these left brands are kept up. All increase is side branded and marked as in cut.
All horses branded **DQ** on right thigh.

SAN MIGUEL COUNTY.




Geo. W. Mayhan.
P. O.: Watrous, N. M. Range, Tualosa Canon, Los Conchos.
Ear marks, crop and two dits 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.



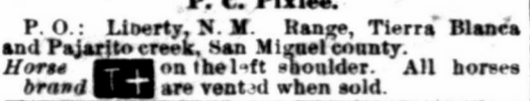
Montezuma Cattle Co.
J. I. MOGIER, Manager.
P. O.: Eden, N. M. Range, Los Tanos and on Pecos river.
Horses branded same as cattle on the left shoulder or hip.
Brand any place on animal.




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




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



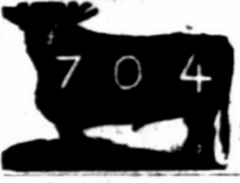
James Conant.
P. O.: Gallinas Springs, Range, Gallinas Springs and Ojo de Los Conchos.
Other brand, **A** on left side.
Horse brand, same as cut, on the left hip.



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: **S F** 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.




Myers Bros. & Livezey.
Postoffice, Liberty, New Mexico.
Horse brands, **T T T** 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.




Quincy & 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.



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



W. H. McBroome.
P. O.: Fort Sumner, N. M. Range, Canaditas Ranch Foreman, Brown Harris.
Additional brand: **X** on left hip.
[on both hips.] Various ear marks for these various brands.
Horse brand, same as cut.



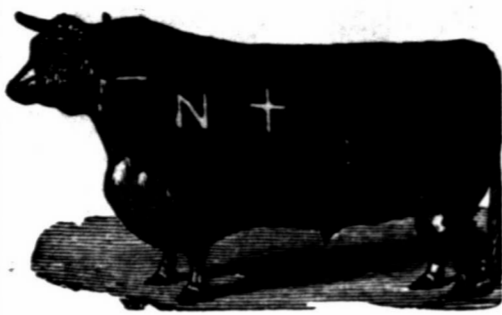
L. S. Rogers.
P. O.: Liberty, N. M. Range, Monte Ruelto.
Other brands, **X L V** on left shoulder, side and hip, respectively.
Horse brand, same as cut, on the left hip.



Heckie & McDowell.
P. O.: Las Vegas, N. M. Range, Sabinnoso 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:
L L left side, **J J** road brand, **J J** left shoulder.
All increase branded as in cut.

DETROIT AND RIO GRANDE LIVE STOCK CO.

COLONEL P. MOTHERSILL, General Manager.



ADAM TELFER, General Foreman.
P. O.: Engle, N. M.
Range, Jornada and Caballo mountains.
Ear marks, under-half crop right, underbit left
Horse brand **R** left shoulder **K M** left hip

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. WAGGONER, foreman; P. O., Hugo, Colorado.

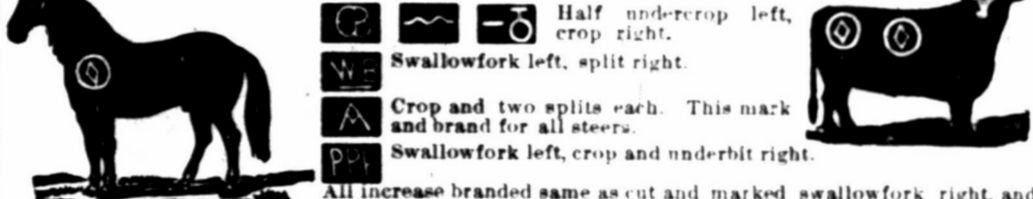


Horse brands:
C on the left hip.
H on the left hip, or thigh.
Thoroughbred Hereford and Polled Angus breeding farm, Horse Creek, O. Z. postoffice, Colorado.

THE BLOOM CATTLE CO.

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

Also own the following brands:



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

"OUR OWN RAISING."



THE SHORTHORN CATTLE CO.

OFFERS FOR SALE, SPRING DELIVERY.

300 HEREFORD and SHORTHORN GRADE BULLS

Address R. J. BISHOP, LUNA, SOCORRO COUNTY, N. M., or R. B. GODLEY, DALLAS, TEXAS.

HEREFORDS!

REGISTERED BULLS AND HEIFERS.


Pure Bred and Shorthorn Crosses.

Range Cow Horses.

From English Thoroughbreds, Kentucky Saddlers and Tennessee Pacers.

Road Horses.

AMERICAN STANDARD BRED TROTTERS.

All stock branded **ST** or 

CAMERON BROS., Managers,

San Rafael Cattle Company,

LOCHIEL, PIMA CO., ARIZ.

Herefords! Herefords!

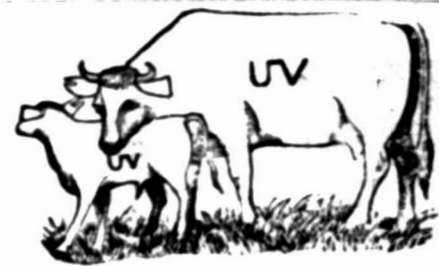


John W. Prowers Jr. Owner and Breeder

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

A. D. HUDNALL, Manager For John W. Prowers, Jr., WEST LAS ANIMAS, COLO.

SAN MIGUEL COUNTY.



Trujillo Ranch Company.
Or LAS VEGAS.
Office of Browns & Manzanaras.
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.

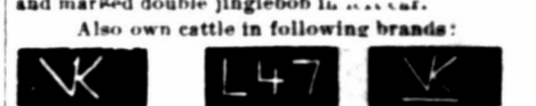
Additional Brands:



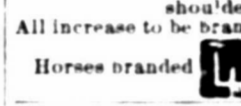
All Increase branded as in above cut.
Horse brand, same as cut on the left shoulder
Some horses have Star C on the left hip.



Y. Kohn & Co.
P. O.: La Cinta. Range, Arroya de los Alamosas.
New ear mark, half under crop each ear.
Also cattle brand **Y K** on either side.
and marked double jinglebob in ear.



Also own cattle in following brands:
V shoulder, side, hip.
All increase to be branded and marked as in cut.



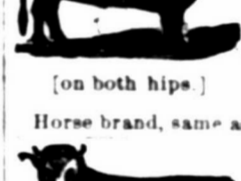
Horses branded **L** some on left shoulder and some on left leg.




Waddingham Cattle Association.
RAYMOND JENKINS, General Manager.
P. O.: Fort Bascom, N. M. Range, Canadian river and Ute creek.
Additional brand: **A**
brands **4** on right and left hip, making **44** when seen from behind.
Horse brand on shoulder **A**



W. H. McBroome.
P. O.: Fort Sumner, N. M. Range, Canaditas Ranch Foreman, Brown Harris.
Additional brand: **X** on left hip.
[on both hips.] 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, **X L V** on left shoulder, side and hip, respectively.
Horse brand, same as cut, on the left hip.



Heckie & McDowell.
P. O.: Las Vegas, N. M. Range, Sabinnoso 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:
L L left side, **J J** road brand, **J J** left shoulder.
All increase branded as in cut.



Circle Cattle Co.
A. MORTON, Manager.
Post office, Tequesquite.
Horse brand, **O** left hip.
Other Brands:
O **O** **A** left hip.
1881 **C** **P** **A** left side.



W. A. Burnett.
Trinidad, Colorado.
J. D. WILLIAMS, Foreman.
P. O.: Liberty, N. M. Range, Monte Ruelto, San Miguel county, New Mexico.
Additional brand: **U** left side. **H** right side.
T on left jaw and H on left side.
Horse brand, H on left hip.

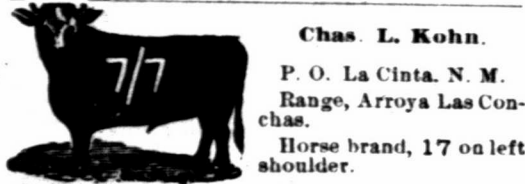


H. M. Coy.
P. O. Las Vegas, N. M. Range, Sandijulla creek, San Miguel county.
All increase branded as in cut.
Other Brands:
O W J U N J O D G E

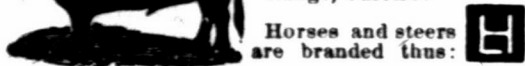
SAN MIGUEL COUNTY.



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.



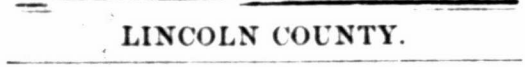
Chas. L. Kohn. P. O. La Cinta, N. M. Range, Arroya Las Conchas. Horse brand, 17 on left shoulder.



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

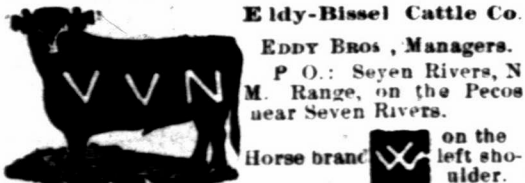


Stoneroad Brothers. P. O.: Cabra Springs, N. M. Range, the Beck Grant. Horse brand 2 on the left thigh.

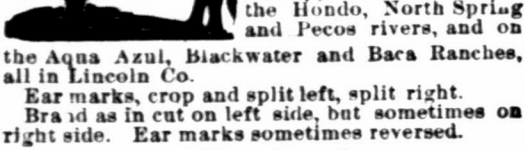


Louis LeTestu. P. O.: Puerto de Luna. Range, Salado. Horse brand, on left shoulder: [T]. Ear marks, crop the right and jinglebob in the left.

LINCOLN COUNTY.



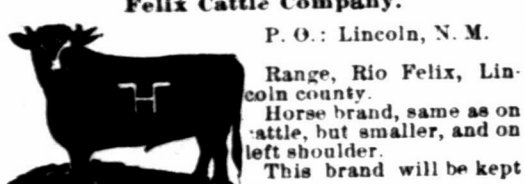
Eddy-Bissel Cattle Co. EDDY BROS., Managers. P. O.: Seven Rivers, N. M. Range, on the Pecos near Seven Rivers. Horse brand [X] on the left shoulder.



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

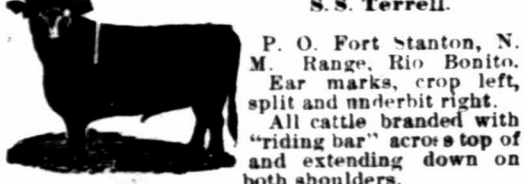
Additional brands: [E] side, and also some on side and hip. [W] side, [JB] on hip or loin. [LEA] on side, or shoulder, side and hip. Cross on side and hip. And various other old brands and marks.

Horse brand: [I] on left shoulder and [A] left hip or thigh. Part branded only on left shoulder thus: [L].

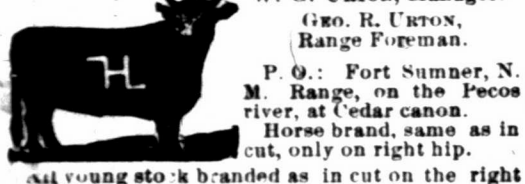


W. L. RYNERSON, Pres. J. A. LARUE, Vice Pres. J. J. DOLAN, Sec. and Gen'l Manager. N. REYMOND, Treas. Felix Cattle Company. P. O.: Lincoln, N. M. Range, Rio Felix, Lincoln county. Horse brand, same as on cattle, but smaller, and on left shoulder. This brand will be kept up.

Additional Brands: [EF FD] [EF DD] on cattle. [EF DD] on horses.



S. S. Terrell. P. O. Fort Stanton, N. M. Range, Rio Bonito. Ear marks, crop left, split and underbit right. All cattle branded with "riding bar" across top of and extending down on both shoulders. Also some cattle branded SS on right hip or thigh. Horse brand: SS on left thigh.



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 canon. Horse brand, same as in cut, only on right hip. All young stock branded as in cut on the right side, and also with a 7 on the left hip.

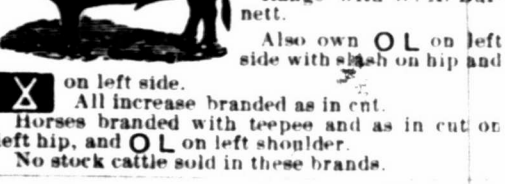
SAN MIGUEL COUNTY.



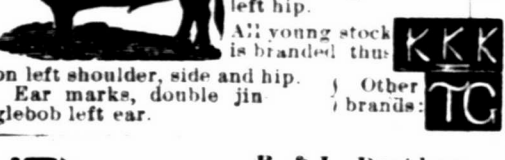
D. G. Iritalen. P. O.: Liberty, San Miguel Co., N. M. Range, Tierra Blanca. Ear marks, crop and slit twice the left ear. Horse brand, 77 on right hip.



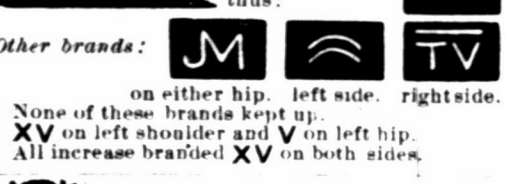
Frank Carpenter. P. O.: Liberty, N. M. Range, Red River, twelve miles above Fort Bascom. Ear marks, crop the left and sharpen the right ear.



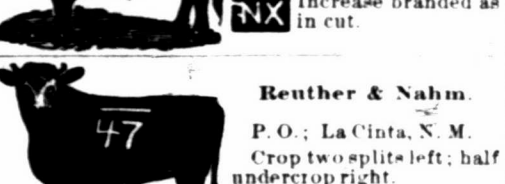
H. R. Trask. P. O.: Liberty, San Miguel county, N. M. Range with W. A. Burnett. Also own OL on left side with slash on hip and X on left side. All increase branded as in cut. Horses branded with tepee and as in cut on left hip, and OL on left shoulder. No stock cattle sold in these brands.



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: [KKK] on left shoulder, side and hip. [TC] Other brands: [TC].



R. & L. Davidson. P. O.: Liberty, N. M. Range, Tierra Blanca, San Miguel county. Ear marks, overslope left. Horse brand, or the left shoulder: [M] 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.



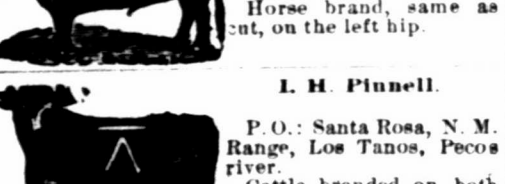
S. Fred. Reuther. P. O.: La Cinta, N. M. An over half crop in each ear. [NX] Increase branded as in cut.



Reuther & Nahm. P. O.: La Cinta, N. M. Crop two splits left; half undercrop right. [RM] Increase branded as in cut. Horse brand [F] on the left shoulder.



M. S. BRAZIL. MRS. LUZ B. MAXWELL. Brazil & Maxwell. P. O.: Las Vegas, Rangel. P. O.: Fort Sumner Range, Taivan ranch, east of Fort Sumner. Horse brand, on left shoulder: [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. After January 1, 1887, all increase branded as above. Old stock FXB. Ear mark, swallow fork each ear.

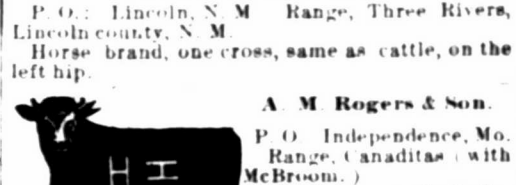


E. K. Houghton. P. O.: Liberty, N. M. Range, Monte Ruelto, San Miguel Co., N. M. Horse brand, same as cut, on the left hip. I. H. Pinnell. P. O.: Santa Rosa, N. M. Range, Los Tanos, Pecos river. Cattle branded on both sides. Ear marks, crop the left swallow fork the right.

LINCOLN COUNTY.



GEO. B. BARBER, JOHN RUGER, S. E. BARBER, EMIL DURR, Lincoln, N. M., Milwaukee, Wis. Three Rivers Land and Cattle Ranch Co. GEORGE B. BARBER, Manager. P. O.: Lincoln, N. M. Range, Three Rivers, Lincoln county, N. M. Horse brand, one cross, same as cattle, on the left hip.



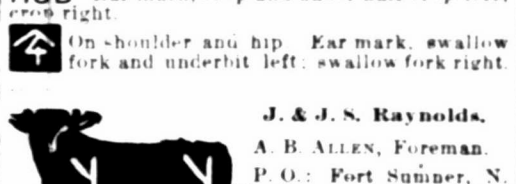
A. M. Rogers & Son. P. O. Independence, Mo. Range, Canaditas (with McBroom). A few fine young bulls for sale. Parties in need of either high grade or thoroughbred bulls will please correspond with us.



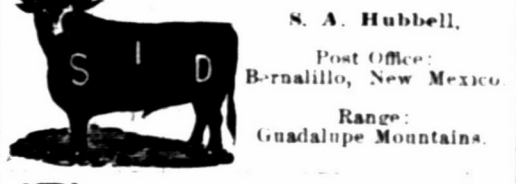
L. L. Cattle Company. R. R. Lewis, Range Mgr and Secretary. Postoffice, Fort Sumner, N. M. LEWIS LITZ, Treasurer. Las Vegas Range, Pecos river, 40 miles south of Ft. Sumner. Ear marks, underslope right, overslope left. Horse brands: L on shoulder, O on jaw, both on the right side.



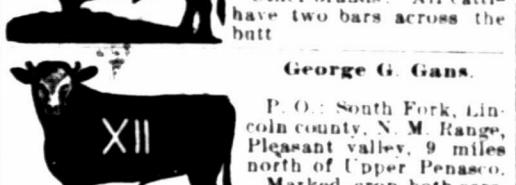
R. P. Segrest. P. O.: Seven Rivers, N. M. Range, head of Seven Rivers, South Prong. Ear mark, underbit and overslope left ear, overbit right ear. Horse brand on left side: [down arrow]. Some cattle are branded with the S straight up.



RRS Ear marks, overslope and underbit left, overbit right. [OT] Ear mark, overslope and underbit left; overslope right. [HUB] Ear mark, crop and under half crop left; cross right. [up arrow] On shoulder and hip. Ear mark, swallow fork and underbit left; swallow fork right.



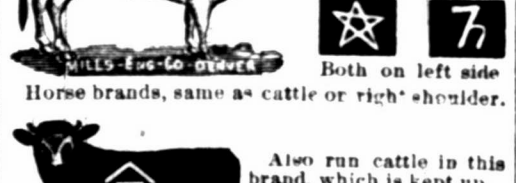
J. & J. S. Reynolds. A. B. ALLEN, Foreman. P. O.: Fort Sumner, N. M. Range, 8 miles below Cedar Canon on the Pecos river. Horse brands J on left shoulder.



S. A. Hubbell. Post Office: Bernalillo, New Mexico. Range: Guadalupe Mountains. Sutherland & Farrell. P. O.: Roswell, N. M. Range, Rio Hondo, above Roswell. Other brands: All cattle have two bars across the butt.



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



Edwin Terrell. P. O. Ruidoso, N. M. Range, Ruidoso river. Horse brand ED on left thigh. L. M. Long. P. O.: Roswell, N. M. Range, Rio Hondo. Other brands: [star] [7] Both on left side. Horse brands, same as cattle or 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.

LINCOLN COUNTY.



Littlefield Cattle Company. J. P. WHITE, Manager. Postoffice, Roswell, N. M. Range, at Bosque Grande, Rio Pecos; and at Four Lakes, on the Staked Plains. Also cattle in the following brands:

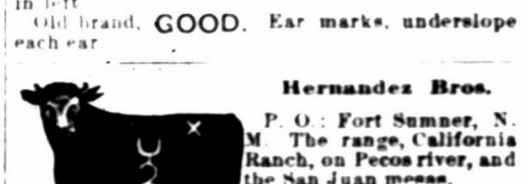
[W] on the side. [L+] on the right side. [RS] on the right side and on right hip. [F] on the side. [LFW] on hip, side and shoulder; [24] on the left hip. [J-O] on shoulder, side and hip. [S+S] on the shoulder, side and hip.

For these brands various earmarks. Horse brands: [W] -F [L+] 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; [SSS] left side, and [S] on hip; [JEW] left side; [OVU] left hip, side and shoulder.



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



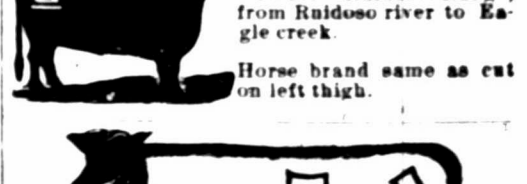
Hernandez Bros. P. O.: Fort Sumner, N. M. The range, California Ranch, on Pecos river, and the San Juan mesas. Horse brand [X] on left hip. Ear marks: [down arrow] Swallow fork in the left ear.



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



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



William Slane. P. O.: Ruidoso Range, from Ruidoso river to Eagle creek. Horse brand same as cut on left thigh.



El Capitan Land and Cattle Company. P. O.: Fort Stanton, Lincoln county, New Mexico. Range, north of El Capitan mountains, Lincoln county. Other brands: [MEL] left shoulder, side and hip. Ear marks slit and underbit in right. [COM] left shoulder, side and hip. [OWL] on left side. Mark, ed crop right, underbit left. [down arrow] left side and hip. Ear marks, split Horse brand [down arrow] on both ears.

All increase marked as in cut and tails bobbed. When sold all horses are counterbranded with a small block on the left jaw.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

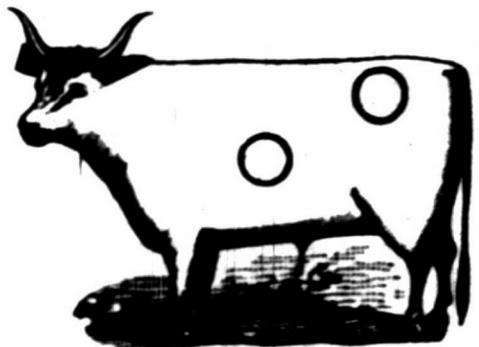


A. E. Powers. Postoffice, Fort Stanton, Lincoln county, N. M. Ranch P. O., Powers' ranch, Red canon, Socorro county, N. M. Horse brand same as cattle, same place.

Other Brands: 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.

VALENCIA COUNTY.

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



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

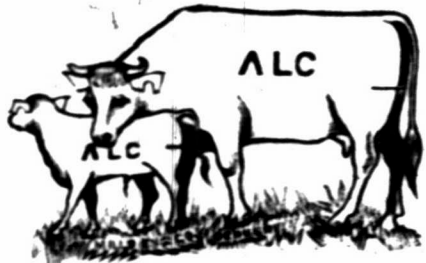


Dr. E. C. Henriques. P. O.: Belen and Las Vegas. Range, Estancia Springs, Valencia county.

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



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



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, A L C 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 with K on left side; since 1883 are branded as in the cut. Ear marks, crop right, under half crop left. Horses branded with K or left shoulder.

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.



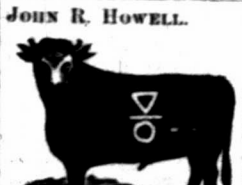
L. P. BRADLEY, Prest. T. S. MUMFORD, Secy. Cebolla Cattle Co. P. O.: Santa Fe, N. M.; box 218. Range, Valencia county, near Fort Wingate. Horse brand, the same.



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

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

SOCORRO COUNTY.



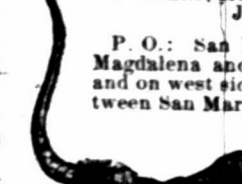
JOHN R. HOWELL. HENRY B. READ. Howell & Read. P. O.: San Marcial, N. M. Range, Rio Grande river, San Juan springs, Cedar springs and Nogal creek, Socorro county, and Rio Grande river and Penasco springs, Sierra county, N. M.



Ear marks, crop and split both ears. Horse brand, same as cattle, but on left hip.



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



Illinois Cattle Company. S. P. JOHNS, Manager. JULIUS M. ESTIS, Foreman. P. O.: San Marcial. Range, between Magdalena and San Mateo mountains, and on west side of Rio Grande river, between San Marcial and Cantaritas.



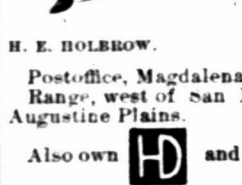
Other brands: on the left side and left hip. Ear marks, crop the right and underslope the left.



HORSE BRAND. Other brand: on the left side and left hip. Ear marks, crop the right and underslope the left.



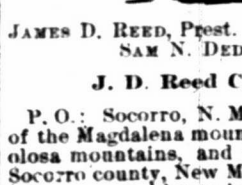
H. E. HOLBROW. D. M. SMITH. Postoffice, Magdalena, Socorro county, N. M. Range, west of San Mateo mountains and San Augustine Plains. Also own HD and AD.



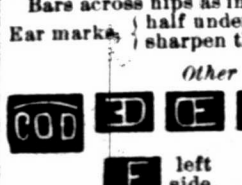
JAMES D. REED, Prest. G. L. BROOKS, Secy. SAM N. DEDRICK, Manager. J. D. Reed Cattle Company. P. O.: Socorro, N. M. Range, western slope of the Magdalena mountains, Gallinas and Hierolosa mountains, and the Bear Springs, all in Socorro county, New Mexico.



Bars across hips as in cut on both sides. Ear marks, half under crop left and crop right. sharpen the left and crop the right.

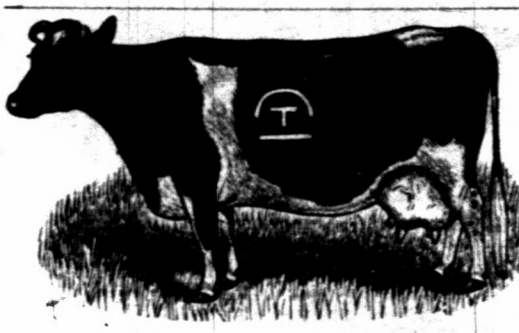


Other brands: left side. right loin. left side. right loin. left side. right loin.



Horse brand: left hip saddle horses. rt. sh'lder stock horses.

SOCORRO COUNTY.

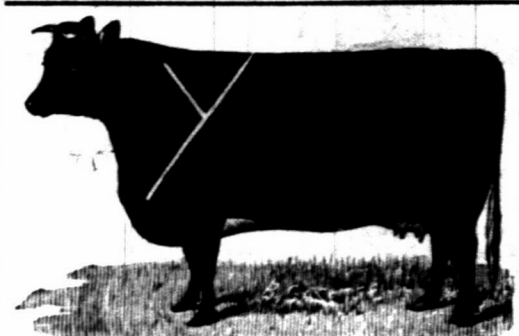


J. C. TIFFANY, Manager, San Marcial, N. M.

BOSQUE BONITA Land & Cattle Company

SAN MARCIAL, SOCORRO COUNTY, NEW MEXICO.

Holstein cows, high grade Shorthorn and Hereford cattle. Berkshire hogs.



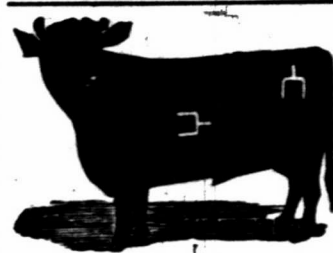
HURST, BLACK, KIEHNE & WILEY.

Postoffice, Patterson, Socorro county, New Mexico. Range, southwestern part of the San Augustine plains, and Nigrita river, Socorro county, N. M.

Additional Brands, not kept up.



Ear marks, swallow fork the left, crop the right. Above brand and ear mark kept up. Horse brand Y on left hip.



Shorthorn Cattle Co.

J. M. HALL, President, Los Angeles, Cal. 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.



UFCHER, STEVENS & BURR.

R. A. JONES, Range Superintendent.

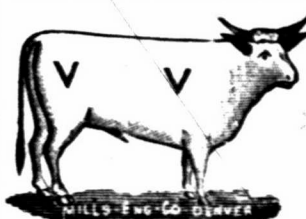
Postoffice, Frisco, Socorro county, New Mexico.

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



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, also owned by us, is put in the above brands and marks. MAY on side, S on hip. BEL on side, S on hip. A on side, O W O on side. ALA on side, O on hip. U O on side. O on side, O on side. MON on side, S on hip. A on side, S on hip. A on both sides. Other horse brands, U S and JON S on left hip. All brands on left side.



FLOYD JARRETT,

Postoffice, Datil, New Mexico.

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

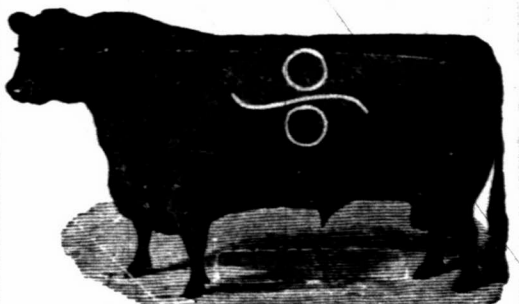
Ear marks for all cattle, underslope both ears.



Ranch brand, cattle, horses.

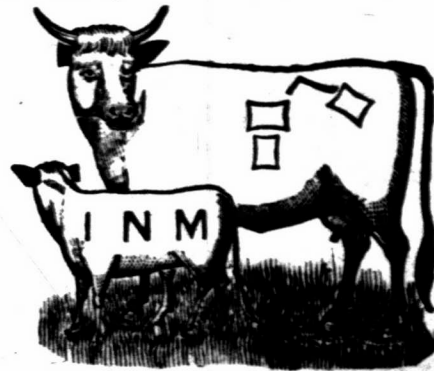
Slash brand is the road brand to the original herd, not having ranch brand.

Road brand, cattle.



Iowa and New Mexico Ranch Company.

JUSTUS CLARK, President, Red Oak, Iowa. BENJ. B. CLARK, Vice Prest., Red Oak, Iowa. PAUL P. CLARK, Sec. and Treas., Red Oak, Iowa.



P. O. Magdalena, New Mexico.

Range, Socorro and Valencia counties. All increase branded as on left calf, in cut, and marked crop right and underslope left.

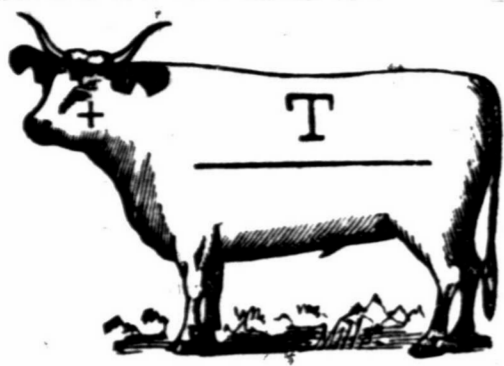
Deer Park Cattle Company.

FRANK H. WINSTON, Manager.

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

Also own the following brands: ATR, AN, AMR. Horse brand, on the left shoulder.

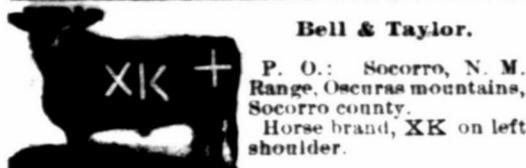
SOCORRO COUNTY.



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:



Bell & Taylor.

P. O.: Socorro, N. M. Range, Ocasas mountains, Socorro county. Horse brand, XK on left shoulder.



A. HARDCASTLE. C. MITFORD. G. BRIERLEY. Hardcastle, Mitford & Co.

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



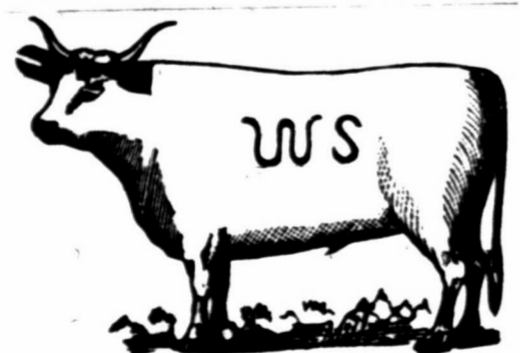
Nathan Hall Cattle Company. NATHAN HALL, Manager.

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



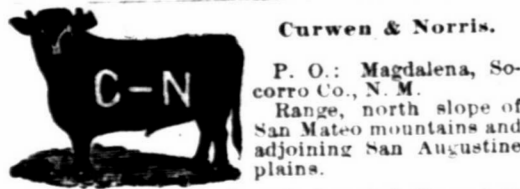
C. S. Roberts.

P. O.: San Marcial, N. M. Ranges, Los Burros, 20 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.



W S Ranch.

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



Curwen & Norris.

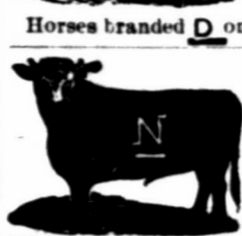
P. O.: Magdalena, Socorro Co., N. M. Range, north slope of San Mateo mountains and adjoining San Augustine plains. In addition part of cattle branded N on right jaw, balance C on right jaw. Ear mark, crop and two slits in each ear. Horse brand, C-N on right thigh.

SOCORRO COUNTY.



Black Range Land and Cattle Co.

J. B. PETRIE, Manager. P. O.: Fairview, N. M. Range, on head of Gila, Socorro county, N. M. DD left side. Ear mark, crop the right



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.

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. Horse brand, S on the left hip of horses.

Other Brands:

ANA side, S hip. Underslope each ear. CCS side, S hip. Crop and underbit left ear on side and loin, or side and hip. Cross S on hough steers, used as a road brand. AV side, underslope each ear. X side, various marks and other brands. M side, various marks and other brands. A on side, underslope left, swallowfork right.



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, MC on left shoulder.



Seven Rivers Cattle Co.

JOHN HARRIS, Manager. P. O.: Colorado City, Texas. Range, east side of Pecos river, 35 miles above Pecos Station, Tex. Horse brand, same as the cut on the left hip.

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

A. H. MARTIN. P. J. MARTIN. MARTIN BROTHERS, AGENTS FOR THE BRUNSWICK AND BALKE COLLENDER CO.

Billiard Supplies, Etc. Dealers in Kentucky Bourbon and Rye Whiskies and Distillers' Agents.

CALIFORNIA WINES AND BRANDIES. Martin Building, near the bridge, LAS VEGAS, NEW MEXICO.

J. S. ELSTON, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Wall Paper, Paints, Oils, BRUSHES AND GLASS.

WINDOW SHADES AND FIXTURES. Also, House and Sign Painting, Paper Hanging. Country Orders Solicited. Sixth St., opp. San Miguel National Bank, Las Vegas.

THE COLORADO

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CO.

Exclusive Lessors of Electric Telephones in New Mexico.

TELEPHONES, WORTH THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD, by saving time and labor. INVALUABLE, When Connected with a Telegraph or Postoffice.

RANGE LINES A SPECIALTY.

H. T. VAILLE, Supt., East Las Vegas, N. M.

LIGHTNING HAY PRESS



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A. McDONALD,

WHOLESALE

Liquor Dealer

GIVENS' BLOCK, FRIDGE ST.,

LAS VEGAS, NEW MEXICO.

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

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.

TONY CAJAL,

The Palace Barber Shop,

Bridge street, near the Postoffice, LAS VEGAS, NEW MEXICO.

HIGH GRADE HEREFORD BULLS

Range Raised and Acclimated.

We have for sale fifty well grown two year old and yearling high grade Hereford bulls raised on our Colorado ranches. Also 100 Colorado cows in calf to registered Hereford bulls. The registered bulls in use are the get of such sires as "Assurance," "Tregrehan," "Anxiety," "Archibald," "Bredwardine," "Earl Horae," "Lord Wilton," "The Grove," "Rudolph," "Surprise," "King of Hearts," "Winter de Cote," and other royal prize winners. Address,

The Del Monte Live Stock Co.,

Henry Van Kleeck, Manager.

PONCHA SPRINGS, COLORADO.

THE PRAIRIE CATTLE CO

[LIMITED.]

W. J. TOD, General Manager. MURDO MACKENZIE, Sec. and Cashier. Trinidad, Colorado.

ARKANSAS RIVER DIVISION,



W. W. WITHERS, Ranch Superintendent. Ranch postoffice, West Las Animas, Colo.

Range, Bent and Las Animas Counties, Colorado.

Other Prominent Brands:



CIMARRON RIVER DIVISION,



W. J. CARTWRIGHT, Ranch Superintendent. Ranch postoffice, Catalpa, Colfax county, N. M.

Range, Colfax, Mora and San Miguel counties, New Mexico.

Other Prominent Brands:



CANADIAN RIVER DIVISION,



A. F. MITCHELL, Ranch Superintendent. Ranch postoffice, Tascosa, Oldham Co. Texas.

Range, Oldham county, Texas.

Other Prominent Brands:



Solon E. Rose & Bro.

GENERAL

MACHINERY,

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.

To meet the largely increased demand, we have greatly enlarged our manufacturing facilities and are enabled to make

Great Reduction in Prices

formerly charged for our

RANGE

Horse Powers

AND

PUMPS.

Write us for Special Offers Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4.

Eclipse Windmills. Deering Mowers.

SOLELY E. ROSE & BRO.,

Albuquerque, N. M.

A. J. CARD,

REPRESENTING

PETERS & TROUT,

Lancaster, Ohio.

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 Plaza Hotel.

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

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

Browne & Manzanares Co.,

LAS VEGAS AND SOCORRO, NEW MEXICO.



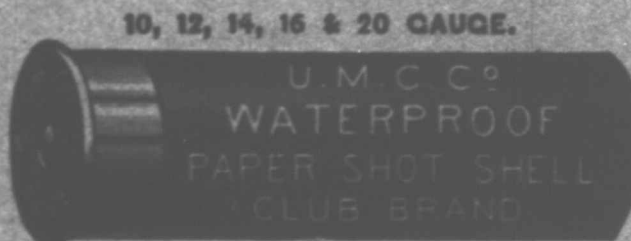
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DEALERS IN
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, RANCH AND MINING SUPPLIES.

Gen'l Agts for New Mexico

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USING U.M.C. No. 2 PRIMER.

THE BEST MARKET FOR

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WILL AT ALL TIMES COMPETE WITH EASTERN PRICES.

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The Best and the Cheapest.

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A Cold Water Dip.

Sure cure for Scab. Best and cheapest dip in the world. Send for pamphlet, with plans for dipping.

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Live Stock Commission Merchants

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, St. Clair Co., Ill.

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, Kansas City, Mo.

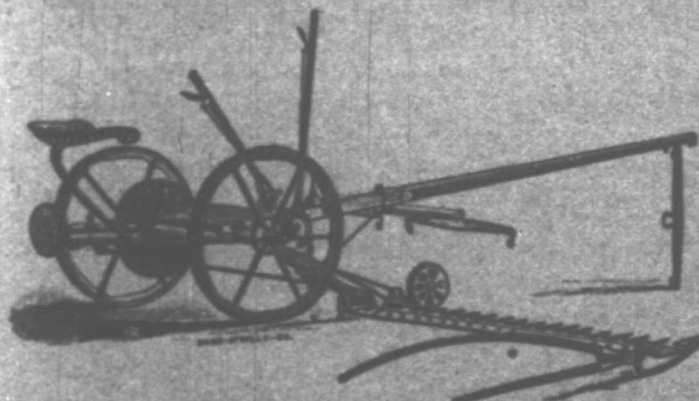
UNION STOCK YARDS, Chicago, Ill.

Fifteen years active experience in live stock commission business. Markets reports regular and special, and all other information incident to the business, will be furnished free by each house. Parties having stock to market, in large or small numbers, will do well to confer with us before making arrangements.

Each office in charge of a member of the firm. Correspondence always has prompt attention.

THE NEW BUCKEYE LIGHT MOWER.

GUARANTEED TO BE THE BEST MOWER EVER MADE.



Its system of gearing has stood the test for 30 years.

Don't buy a mower because it is cheap. It will not pay. The Buckeye will outlast any two of other makes of mowers. It will cost less for repairs, stand more grief, and do more work per year for ten years than any other mower for five. When its first set of knives are ground down to the huck, the Buckeye will still be worth more than any one of the cheap mowers fresh from the shop. Examine the Buckeye, compare it with other machines, and you will be convinced of the truth of these statements.

For sale by O. L. HOUGHTON, Las Vegas; E. J. POST & CO., Albuquerque; E. J. POST, Trinidad; K. E. MESSENGER, Denver; and H. S. RHODES, Kansas City. For catalogue address, AULTMAN, MILLER & CO., AKRON, OHIO.

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The Stock Grower is headquarters for all kinds of Printing. A specialty is made of stationery for ranchmen. On receipt of \$5, we will send to any address, post-paid 250 each of nicely printed letter heads and envelopes.

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LAS VEGAS, NEW MEXICO.

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS,

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At all times on hand a full line of the Racine and Schuttler manufacture of Farm, Freight and Spring

WAGONS.

A Full Line of Stetson Hats, suitable for Ranchmen, always on hand, ranging in price from \$4 to \$18.

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Prices quoted when desired and special attention given to mail orders.

THE GREAT GENERAL EMPORIUM OF

Charles Blanford

NEW FURNITURE DEPARTMENT

DRY GOODS AND RANCH SUPPLIES.

LAS VEGAS, N. M.

CHARLES BLANCHARD,

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Hardware, Machinery, Farming Implements,

As a protection to customers against worthless imitations, we publish a fac-simile of our TRADE MARK LABEL, which will be found on every package of H. W. JOHNS' LIQUID PAINTS.



These Paints are in every respect strictly first-class, being composed of the best and purest materials obtainable. They have a larger sale than any other paints made in this country or abroad, and, although they cost a trifle more per gallon than any others, owing their wonderful covering properties, they will do more and better work for the same amount of money, while their superior durability renders them the most economical paints in the world. Sample Cards and our Illustrated Pamphlet, "STRUCTURAL DECORATION," free by mail.

H. W. JOHNS MANUFACTURING CO.

Asbestos Roofing and Fire Proof Paints

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OPPOSITE FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

LAS VEGAS, N. M.

The First National Bank of Las Vegas, N. M.
Capital Stock, \$100,000. **Surplus Fund, \$30,000.**

J. RAYNOLDS, President. J. S. FISHON, Asst. Cashier. JOSHUA S. RAYNOLDS, Cashier. GEO. J. DINKEL, Vice-President.

The First National Bank of Albuquerque, N. M.
Capital Stock, \$100,000.00. **Surplus Fund, \$15,000.00.**

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

The First National Bank of El Paso, Texas.
Capital Stock, \$100,000.00. **Surplus Fund, \$15,000.00.**

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

The above associated banks have the Largest Capital and most conservative management of any banking house west of the Missouri river, and largely control the banking business of New Mexico. A long residence in this territory familiarizes the management with the wants of customers. Business solicited.

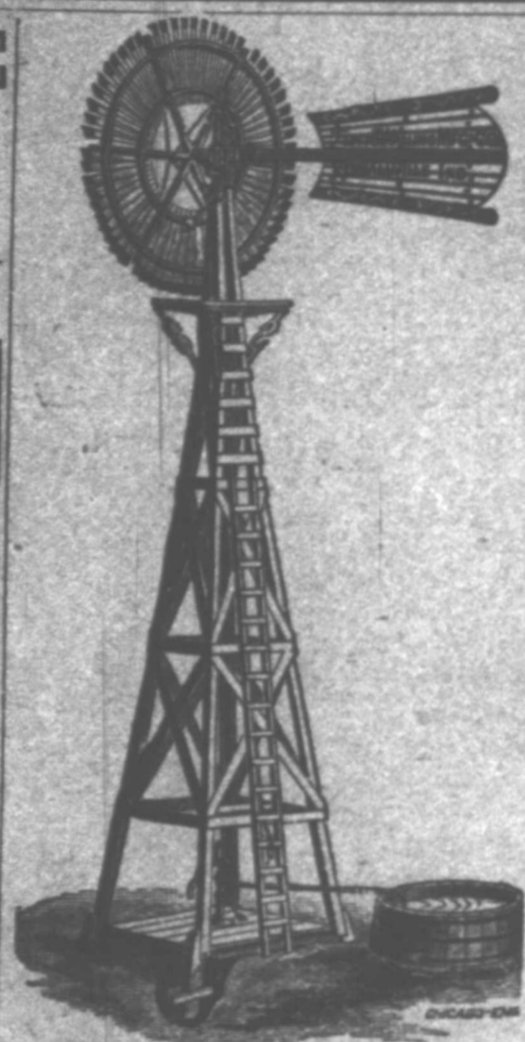


THE GOLDEN RULE CLOTHING CO.
 DEAL IN
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Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Shirts, } **MADE TO ORDER**

"SATISFACTION OR MONEY REFUNDED."
 LAS VEGAS, N. M.
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AGENTS FOR
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 St. Louis Vise and Artesian Well Tool Co.'s Well Machinery and Tools.
NATIONAL TUBE WORKS WELL CASING AND PIPE.
 To the cattlemen we wish to say that we are now making
A Special Outfit for Ranches.
 Contracts made for Wells with Mills or Horse Powers, Lumps, Trunks, Troughs, etc., complete.
 Address for prices, particulars, etc.,

ELDER BROS.,
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We Take Contracts in New Mexico and Texas.



THE IRON TURBINE Wind Engine
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BUCKEYE FORCE PUMP.

The Most Powerful and Durable combination for raising water in the world.

Requires less tower and will work with less wind than any other mill in the market and is especially adapted to the dry

Climate and Strong Winds of the West.

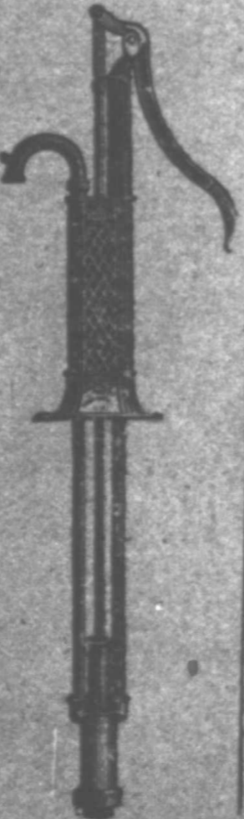
BUCKEYE FORCE PUMP

Works easy and throws a constant stream. Has porcelain lined or brass cylinders. Is easily set.

Is the Cheapest and Best Force Pump in the World for Deep or Shallow Wells.

Over 150,000 in use. Never freezes in winter. Send for descriptive catalogue.

P. P. MAST & CO., 1312 West 10th St., KANSAS CITY, MO.



Thoroughbred High-Grade NEW MEXICO RAISED HEREFORD BULLS

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