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Fifth Year, No. 3

LAS VEGAS, NEW MEXICO, OCTOBER 27, 1888.

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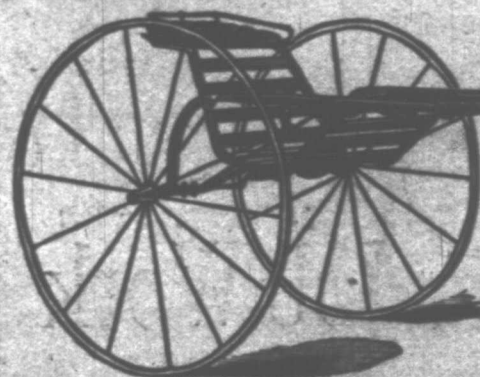
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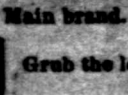
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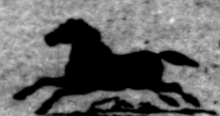
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The United States senate committee having in charge the investigation of the beef question will be in St. Louis the week beginning Nov. 19, and consequently during the great cattle raisers and butchers' convention. Cattlemen who will not be able to attend the conference should forward to Hon. George G. Vest, Washington, D. C., any information they may have in their possession calculated to throw light on the matter the senate committee have under consideration.

GOVERNOR ROSS has appointed Jefferson Reynolds and J. D. Warner delegates at large from New Mexico, to the convention of the Consolidated Cattle Growers of the United States, to be held at Chicago, beginning on November 19th next.

FIFTY thousand New Mexico steers will be sent north next season, to be matured upon the luxuriant grasses of Montana and British America. Necessity compels in this instance. Our ranges must be relieved, and the northern outlet seems to be the most favorable one at present.

THE consumption of beef in the United States is rapidly increasing, it taking precedence over all other kinds of meat foods. The necessity, then, was never more urgent than at present to see that only healthy beef goes to the consumers' tables. In the revulsion which has come to so many people the past six months over the revelations made as to the quality of beef which the meat concerns allow to be sent out from their refrigerators, the most strenuous endeavors should be made by cattle growers in particular to correct the evils which are hurting their industry, and they should see to it that nothing but sound and healthy beef can be offered for sale in the retail markets. Once let it be known that unscrupulous dealers have not the power to offer diseased beef for sale, the consumption of meat will be greatly increased and the golden days of profit to the cattle producer will return.

COLONEL JAS. O. BROADHEAD, president of the American Bar association and one of the most eminent lawyers in the west, will address the cattlemen and butchers at St. Louis on November 20, on the constitutionality of state live stock inspection laws. The big four pose as eager advocates of inspection laws, but they will ask that national laws be enacted, with inspectors under the control of the government. This would be, in humorous language, a "picnic" for the dressed beef operators. The inspection service would be under their control and the broadest latitude would be theirs in all their operations.

THE meeting to be held at St. Louis will be the protest of earnest cattlemen and butchers against a system which has impoverished thousands of men engaged in an honorable industry, which has brought to that industry also the evils of heartless monopoly, and which threatens to subordinate it in its entirety together with all allied industries, to the one great power which has established itself at Chicago. If there is to be any safety to the investment of the cattle raiser, the beef maturers, and the butchers of the United States, that power must be disintegrated. And in its disintegration no harm will come to what is lawful and proper in connection with the business of the great quarter.

GREAT Britain is the heaviest purchaser of American beef and cattle among foreign buyers. This year to August 31, she took \$5,156,750 worth of fresh beef an increase of almost \$2,000,000 over 1887 for the same time. Of cattle on the hoof she bought in the same period of the United States of the value of \$9,194,222, which exceeds last year's purchases by \$3,296,398. These figures indicate that our export trade in beef and cattle is rapidly increasing, and if continued will no doubt have an important bearing upon cattle prices affecting them for the better, provided the huge monopoly that fattens at Chicago can be checked in its career of absorption of all the vitality belonging to the live stock industry of the country.

THE many facts which have come to light recently showing how shameless and unscrupulous are the dressed beef men in running into their abattoirs diseased cattle which subsequently are sent over the country as refrigerated beef to be eaten by the people as healthy food, has caused the live stock commissioners of Illinois to take the most stringent measures to prevent the iniquitous practices in connection with

the slaughtering of cattle, sheep and hogs by the great beef operators. The horrors of the packeries of Chicago in particular will be set forth at the St. Louis meeting of cattlemen and butchers, and the most efficient laws to correct the evils now attached to the killing of diseased animals and sale of the meat thereof must result, when the people understand how largely the dressed beef houses have sold diseased meats which have been consumed as a healthy product.

THE big four will send both men and money to St. Louis on the 20th of November to cripple the efforts of the cattlemen and butchers to secure such legislation as will protect the health of the people of the United States from the diseased and unwholesome meats which the Chicago packers have sent into all their markets and sold for human consumption. The big four say that the passage of live stock inspection laws by the states is unconstitutional and they will fight the passage of such laws in every legislature where bills are presented. Nevertheless the work of securing this much needed legislation will proceed and the big four will simply kick against the pricks. The people are taking a hand in this matter and when once public sentiment is aroused against gross evils, the evils generally disappear.

THE day the big four extended an invitation to the Pittsburg board of health to visit their abattoirs and inspect the slaughter of cattle there, seventy head of Texas steers sick and dying with splenic fever were slaughtered in Mr. Armour's establishment in Chicago, and the meat therefrom sent into the refrigerating rooms along with the healthy carcasses. At the same time two steers suffering from cancerous sores were also slaughtered and the carcasses went into the chilling rooms. Notwithstanding that no one is now permitted to go into the slaughter and packing houses of Mr. Armour without a special order from the superintendent, some very pungent facts as to the methods of killing and cutting up of diseased animals in those houses have been secured for the use of the senate committee. The truth in solid chunks will startle the people who have been eating ice-box meat the past few years.

NO matter how desperately the *Drovers' Journal* may try to apologize for the beef kings of the Chicago market, the cold facts of the situation are not changed. The centralizing of power in

the hands of the big four cannot be honestly denied, and that power is ruinous to the best interests of the cattle raiser as well as every other man connected with the beef industry in whatever capacity. The monstrous methods by which all competition in handling the beef product has been destroyed will be shown in minutest details in due time. There is in fact today no ground on which the Chicago combine can stand as honorable business men in the prosecution of their business as meat handlers. The *Drovers' Journal* and other sycophants of the great iniquity can rely strictly on this information which, it would seem, ought to be known to them. It is not creditable to their knowledge of current events as related to the live stock industry to assert that the big four have no influence detrimental to the producers' interests in their manipulation of the cattle market. Proof unassailable is at hand which demonstrates how damnable in its monopolizing grasp is the work of the dressed beef concerns. Facts, facts, facts concerning an industry, in which so many people are at present intensely interested, are what this journal has been seeking for some time. Facts, dear *Journal*, are worth a ton of argument, and our facts will prove that you lie.

THE live stock commission men not now in the employ of the Chicago combine begin to see the handwriting on the wall and know that unless the giant power controlling the cattle industry located at Chicago is disintegrated, they, too, are but of a few days in the stock yard market. The word has gone forth from the Armour coterie that only agents of the dressed beef houses are to buy and sell in those markets. The St. Louis market is practically closed to the operations of any commission man who is not in the employ of the big four. So far as competition in the buying of cattle is concerned either at Kansas City or Chicago, there is none. Commission men in either of those yards know, although they do not openly say it, that if they run counter to the wishes of the big four buyers there, their occupation is at once unfavorably affected, and if they persist in their independent action, their business is destroyed. The big four bought last year over 1,800,000 head of the 2,300,000 cattle sold at Kansas City and Chicago. Is it, in the light of this fact, to be supposed that the commission man finds it to be to his interest to run counter to the great beef houses who quietly take trainloads of cattle

and which involves no hard work in selling? The day of the commission man is also numbered along with that of the producer and butcher so long as the present condition of affairs continues.

ARIZONA PROTECTED.

Washington dispatches of the 26th instant say that the commissioner of agriculture has informed the treasury department that cattle driven from Sonora, Mexico, to Arizona, have imparted to the cattle of that territory a contagious disease known as splenic fever, from which a large number have died. He requests, in view of the large cattle industry of Arizona, and the great danger from the infection, that the importation of cattle from Sonora be prohibited, except at points where animals can be properly inspected. The treasury has accepted the suggestion, and prohibited the importation except at Nogales and Yuma, and at those points only when it is shown that they are free from any contagious disease.

Bogus Transportation.

All railroad companies which receive stock for shipment allow transportation for the necessary number of attendants to take care of the animals en route. This, it is said, has been made the basis of extensive forgeries. If a lot of cattle is to be shipped from Omaha to Chicago, for instance, several idlers, glad of a chance to get a ride to Chicago, sign an agreement as cattle drovers. When the car reaches Chicago, the idlers, of course, do not want to return, and the people who obtain transportation agreements then make them sign false names to pass receipts, and then turn a round sum into their own pockets by selling the return passes to ticket scalpers. William Kline, Jas. Mack, Harry Lewis and T. B. Hitch, of Wyoming Territory, were arrested at Chicago on the 25th for forgery, on complaint of the Burlington railroad, which has been one of the principal victims of such sharpers as have been described. They are held for a hearing.

To Investigate the Meat Combine.

The special committee to investigate the meat combine, of which Senator Vest is chairman, will assemble at Chicago within a few days after the election in November. Col. Jim Christie, deputy sergeant-at-arms of the senate, today telegraphed to the Grand Pacific hotel to secure suitable quarters for the party. The members of the committee are Messrs. Vest, of Missouri, chairman; Plumb, of Kansas, Manderson, of Nebraska, Cullom, of Illinois, and Coke, of Texas. They are appointed to examine fully all questions touching the meat product of the United States, and especially as to the transportation of beef and beef cattle and the sale of the same in the cattle markets, stock yards and cities; and whether there exists or has existed any combination of any kind by reason of which the prices of beef and beef cattle have been so controlled or affected as to diminish the price paid the producer without lessening the cost of meat to the consumer.

The committee expect to commence their labors at Chicago about the 10th or 12th of November. They have the power to send for persons and papers, to take testimony, to compel the attendance of witnesses, etc.

After sitting in Chicago they will go to St. Louis, Kansas City and perhaps other places. Senator Vest, who first called attention in the upper branch of congress to this combine, has taken a great interest in the matter and it is his intention to go to bottom of the question.—St. Louis Republic.

THE CATTLE CONFERENCE.

Arrangements for the Meeting—Inspector Brokate's Report.

Chris. Brokate, meat inspector of St. Louis, has filed his report with Health Commissioner Dudley, of his official examination of the packeries of Chicago and Kansas City. The result of his investigations fully confirms the report previously made by Inspector McCutcheon, of the Pittsburgh Health department, to the effect that cattle suffering from big jaw and other diseases that are transmitted to human beings who eat their meat, as well as cattle bruised and fevered by long shipments, are slaughtered and their meat marketed. If any form of inspection is carried on in Chicago, it is not apparent that it tends in any manner to protect the public from eating diseased meat. Mr. Brokate found at Kansas City a very efficient inspector, but he was totally unable to exercise a thorough supervision over all the cattle, sheep and hogs marketed there. The report demonstrates what has been asserted so often, that the laxity prevailing in the Chicago market of a proper inspection service is productive of many abuses in sale and consumption of diseased meats. The public are at no time certain that the ice-box product of the great beef packeries is not a disease-giving product instead of sound and healthy meat, as it always should be. The most stringent meat inspection laws are necessary under the control of the local authorities where the meat is consumed.

James O. Broadhead, of this city, president of the American Bar association, has consented to prepare and read a paper before the cattlemen and butchers, who will assemble on November 2, demonstrating the constitutionality of the state and territorial legislation that the cattlemen and butchers will seek to have enacted requiring municipalities to appoint inspectors, whose duty it shall be to condemn all meat which did not come from animals inspected by them and found to be healthy.

Invitations have been sent to the officers of all the health boards of the United States asking them to attend the meeting held in this city on November 20. Advances have already been received which indicate that health officers from numerous cities will participate in the deliberations of this meeting.

Over eighty-four of the principal railroads in the United States have notified Secretary Brokate that they would make a rate of one and one-third fare for all who desired to attend the meeting. In the course of a few days action will be taken on this matter by additional roads.

The Planters' House has been selected as headquarters by New Mexico and southwestern cattlemen. The International Range association and Butchers' National Protective association have secured committee rooms in the Lindell Hotel.—St. Louis Republic.

It will Help the Cattle Industry.

The Hon. C. W. White, of Waco, Tex., who has large cattle interests in Texas and New Mexico, passed through the city yesterday on his way west. Mr. White stated to a *Gazette* reporter that he had recently been traveling over a greater portion of the state and had seen prominent cattlemen from all sections, and they unanimously commended the purposes of the meeting of cattlemen and butchers to be held in St. Louis on November 20, and that from present indications more Texas cattlemen will attend this meeting than attended the first great cattle convention held in St. Louis. Mr. White stated that in his opinion the passage of live stock inspection laws by the various states and territories requiring towns and cities to appoint live stock inspectors whose duty it should be to condemn all meat that does not come from animals inspected on hoof and found to be healthy, would restore competition among cattle buyers, and in consequence better prices for cattle would be secured. Mr. White stated that he had recently met Mr. Geo. W. Little-

field, the well-known cattleman of Austin, who is one of the largest cattle owners in the United States. Mr. Littlefield assured him of his intention to attend the St. Louis meeting and stated that it was the only meeting of cattlemen that had ever been called which promised any tangible hope of relief to the cattle industry. Mr. White stated further that he had recently been in Colorado and that all of the Colorado cattlemen that he had seen had favored the St. Louis meeting and that there would undoubtedly be a large delegation from that state.

It is due to Mr. White to state that he had the foresight at the meeting of the Northwest Live Stock association, which was held in Weatherford, Tex., over two years ago, to offer resolutions condemning the pernicious methods of the Chicago beef combine, calling on cattlemen to take action to protect themselves from this gigantic monopoly. Mr. White claims that cattle values would speedily advance to such an extent that it would add millions of dollars to the wealth of Texas if the cattlemen of Texas would put their shoulders to the wheel and assist the cattlemen of other sections and the butchers of the country to successfully accomplish the work which will be inaugurated at the St. Louis meeting.—Fort Worth Gazette.

PRAISE not the day before the evening glow. You may praise Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla for purifying the blood without danger for it brings the glow of health at once. The largest bottle on the market. 120 doses for \$1.00. All druggists sell it.

SALT RIVER VALLEY.

What the Fertile Lands are Bringing to the Cattle Industry.

A correspondent of the Tucson *Star* from Phoenix says: During the past week many of the citizens of yours, as well as adjoining counties, have been in the city examining the lands adjacent and those on the north side of the river with a view of buying alfalfa for the feeding of range cattle.

The first man to do this to any extent was Mr. J. L. Powell, of California, during the winter of 1887 and 1888, when he fed about thirteen hundred head of cattle in this valley. Mr. Powell is himself engaged in the wholesale butchering business in Los Angeles and very little is known regarding the success or failure of his experiment.

Following him came Mr. T. L. Miller, of Beecher, Illinois, who in January, 1888, rented two quarter-sections of land from the Arizona Improvement company, at an annual rental of one thousand dollars per quarter-section. He brought from Illinois one hundred registered Hereford cows and about fifty bulls, which he has kept on alfalfa the past summer, besides cutting about six hundred tons of hay. Mr. Miller is very enthusiastic in regard to the outcome of alfalfa feeding and shows his convictions by renting four hundred and eighty acres from our townsman Col. J. T. Sims for a period of three years at an annual rental of \$2500 a year. Mr. Miller intends to bring his family here from Illinois and will occupy the mansion on the Sims property. It being the finest house in the valley.

Interested with Mr. Miller to a certain extent is your well-known ranchman Col. H. C. Hooker, of the Sulphur Springs valley. He also has rented a quarter-section of alfalfa land, from which he has already cut five crops this season and is now engaged in cutting the sixth. In addition to this Colonel Hooker has bought hay sufficient to feed two thousand head of steers which he will drive in from his Sierra Bonita range.

Col. Hooker says the whole business is an experiment with him, but that something must be done to put the steers from the range in marketable condition and he is going to try and demonstrate that this is the proper thing to do. Every farmer and land owner in the valley hopes that he may succeed.

Thos. Gardner, of the San Pedro River valley, has bought hay and pasture for five hundred head.

Hon. T. D. Hammond, of American

Flag, has secured hay and pasture for five hundred steers and it is understood that he will feed one thousand head if he can secure hay at the proper rates.

Mr. Walter Vail, of the Empire ranch, has secured for himself and Richardson & Gormly, ranchmen of your county, feed and pasture enough to feed twenty-five hundred cattle for five months. Mr. Vail is an old feeder, having years ago fed cattle in Nevada and later in California, where he has now fifteen hundred head. About two-thirds of the feed Mr. Vail bought at or near Tempe and the balance some six or seven miles from town. Mr. Vail expresses himself as satisfied regarding the results of the experiment and will handle his own cattle as he has in connection with Mr. Gormly opened or is about to open a wholesale butcher shop in Los Angeles.

These ranchmen of our own territory have by this move of theirs done more during the last two months to call attention to the possibilities of our valley than all the efforts of the commissioner of immigration since his appointment. It is the wish of one and all of our people that they may succeed.

The most of the hay has been sold at \$4 per ton in the stack, and pasture at \$2 per acre from November 1st to the following March 1st. The hay is measured out at the rate of five hundred and twelve cubic feet to the ton, which is considered the standard and about right provided the stacks have been up at least ninety days and were of good height. Small stacks pitched up from low hay wagons do not begin to hold at this measurement.

Some hay has been sold at four dollars and fifty cents per ton and a little at five dollars per ton, but it seems to be generally conceded that a loss is sure to be made in feeding five dollar hay.

Most of the cattle will be driven in on foot, all most probably, except those of Mr. Vail, who it is said, has special rates with the railroad and will ship his at least to Maricopa station.

Only about half a crop of hay has been harvested this year, owing to our lack of water, incident to the new condition of our great enterprise, the Arizona canal, where large quantities of water have been lost by seepage, breakage and waste, to the great injury of the owners of land under the Grand, Maricopa and Salt River canals, who, but for this, would have had sufficient water, as they always have had in the past.

The Arizona Canal company has now constructed a cross cut ditch that will enable them to give the older and lower canals their water in the future.

Owing to the condition of the water question many cattlemen were deterred from bringing in cattle, but all such plans are groundless, for since the completion of the cross cut, the Grand, Maricopa and Salt river ditches will no longer be deprived of their water by the Arizona canal.

This latter canal is a great benefit to our valley, as it brings many thousand acres of land under cultivation, and it will in the near future be connected throughout its entire length, to the great saving of water now so badly needed on our farms. The lands of the valley look worse now than at any time during the eighteen years just past, and new comers are not favorably impressed for the reasons above stated. This condition of affairs will not again come to pass.

The water dispute over the water between this place and Tempe has been satisfactorily adjusted. Much praise is due to the Hon. Clark Churchill for taking the matter into hand and acceding to the just demands of the ditch owners on the south side of the river.

When you have leisure, Mr. Editor, come up and let us show you what our enterprising people, who love their homes and families, can do towards making the desert bloom.

The experience of years furnishes the most convincing evidence that thousands of lives are annually saved by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It speedily cures all affections of the throat, bronchial tubes, and lungs.

200 LARGE MERINO RAMS, well bred and raised in New Mexico, for sale at \$12 per head, delivered at Albuquerque. N. M. Address G. L. Brooks, Manager, Albuquerque, N. M.

Stick to Cattle—Beef the Most Popular Meat.

It is a matter of common remark that more beef and less pork is eaten every year by all classes except out-of-door laborers. The proportion of fresh pork sold by retailers to the more wealthy classes is very small. During the early part of the Summer there is a steady demand for spring lamb, but the amount of mutton consumed is very small. As a rule people of good means use mutton and fresh pork only for the sake of having a change in their bill of fare. If they become tired of beef they buy pork or mutton for breakfast or dinner, but the next day they go back to beef. Fresh beef is the regulation meat for every meal during the entire year. It is always on the bill of fare and among the dishes served at a restaurant. It may be cooked several ways, but it is always served in at least one way. If there are beef, pork, mutton, veal, chicken, turkey and game on a hotel or restaurant bill of fare, the majority of patrons, if men, will call for the first named. Some will eat no other meat during the entire year.

During the past fifty years mutton has to a great extent superseded beef in England. But the consumption of mutton has not increased to any great extent in this country. Our urban population increases much faster than our rural population, which in part accounts for the increased consumption of beef and the smaller consumption of pork. But the storage of ice and the use of refrigerator cars have increased the consumption of fresh beef in the country. They answer equally well for keeping mutton and pork, but are not extensively employed for that purpose. Why is beef becoming more popular year by year? Why has it become the meat food for the more wealthy classes? Why have so many people given up pork as a common article of food? Why has not the consumption of mutton increased in this country as it has in England? Why do not wealthy people here prefer poultry to the flesh of animals as they are said to do in France?

One answer may be given to all these questions. During the past twenty years farmers have been using every means in their power to improve the quality of beef, and have neglected the improvement of sheep, pigs and fowls. They have bred Shorthorn, Hereford and Polled Angus cattle for the reason that the furnished beef of very superior quality. They have given these cattle excellent care, which has insured early maturity. They allowed them to graze in the richest pastures and furnished them during the colder seasons of the year with good tame hay, ensilage, corn, small grain, oilcake and mill feed. Next to the horses the blooded or grade steers were the best cared for of any animals kept on the place. They did not suffer for shade, salt, shelter, water or food. They were kept in good growing condition from the time they were dropped till they were ready for the market. Their flesh was much superior to the beef that was eaten thirty years ago.

During the period so great improvement has been made in cattle that furnish beef some improvement has been made in sheep, pigs and fowls. Sheep, however, have been kept chiefly for their wool, and to get heavy cut prime fleeces was the main object of sheep raising. Sheep, as a rule, have been kept on the poorest pastures, and been obliged to eat during the winter food which horses and petted steers would reject. Not much attention was given to providing them with shade, shelter and pure water. Their wool was relied upon to keep them warm during the winter. When there were a thousand farmers trying to produce superior beef there was not more than one who was endeavoring to produce excellent mutton. Lamb was sought for because its excellence is chiefly due to its being young and tender.

Few flock owners killed any but their oldest sheep, and very little attention was given to making them fat. Mutton has remained poor because the breeds of sheep that furnish the best mutton were not generally kept.

Hogs have been fed chiefly with a view to early maturity. Farmers have studied how to make the most pork out of a given amount of food. They wanted a breed of hogs that would breed well, mature early,

and produce a large amount of pork and lard. Few farmers have undertaken to produce the kind of pork that would be desirable for the retail trade in large towns. Few seem to be aware of the fact that pork varies in quality as much as beef. Nearly every person who trades or patronizes a meat market thinks he is a good judge of beef. Few, however, are able to judge of the quality of pork till it is cooked and placed on the table. The like is true in respect to mutton. Pork and mutton will not become popular till their production receives as much careful attention as is now given to beef. While fowls are kept chiefly for their eggs their flesh will not be in as great favor as it is in France.—Chicago Times.

GOD gives every bird its food but does not throw it in the nest. There is food for reflection in the thought that Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla will purify the blood, thus ensuring good health, with which may come all blessings. \$1 for 120 doses, of all druggists.

Preparing the Wool Clip for Market.

The Gazette in its issue of Sept. 19th repeated the effort to direct attention of flock owners to the fact that the problem of profitable wool production in the United States is largely in their hands, irrespective of the question of protection against foreign competition. It is satisfactory to know that more than the average interest has been taken in the suggestions then offered, as nothing but the best results can follow agitation of the subject of preparing wools for market. Among other responses to our article is one in the Whitewater, (Wis.) Register which deserves notice from the fact that it can be construed as antagonizing the improvement in preparing wools commended by the Gazette. It is as follows:

The systems of wool growing in Australia and our own country, especially in all the older states are entirely dissimilar. Sheep here are kept in small flocks, and it would be entirely impracticable to grade and ball the clip on the farm as is done on the big Australian ranches. To illustrate: It has been possible for a local buyer to purchase 150,000 lbs. of wool in our local market, but this amount was purchased from at least 150 and more, probably 200 different farmers. A good deal of it would be received in lots of less than 500 lbs. each. The whole 150,000 lbs. would not be considered a large amount for a single Australian wool grower. In all this kind of trade the grading must of necessity be done at the warehouse. Furthermore, it may be said in truth that the manufacturers of the country have been using the home-grown Merino and grade Merino wool long enough to know just what it is and just what they are getting when they buy it. And they are on record repeatedly as saying that for the purposes for which it is used, the great bulk of the clothing wool grown in the United States is the best grown in the world, and could not be duplicated from any source.

Although the Gazette's article was directed at the larger flock owners—the men who grow wool for a living and are most sensibly affected by low prices—we will by no means seek to evade the construction given it by the Register, whose critique very forcibly emphasizes the necessity for an improvement in flock management. The Gazette's suggestions for improvement in preparing wools for market can be made to apply to the product of small flocks as well as large ones. These may be summed up: To get top prices the clip must be tiptop, both in grade and condition. The small size of a flock, so far from being an excuse for neglect or failure, should be made an aid to that end. The man who handles the few sheep needed to grow 500 to 1,000 lbs. of wool, by devoting to their breeding reasonable care and intelligence needs to leave little or nothing to be done in the line of sorting, either for grade or condition. Whatever is thus left he will have to pay for, and pay considerably more than the work is worth.

The Gazette can cordially indorse every tribute to the merits of domestic wools. It, with the earliest, is on record as attesting "that for the purposes for which it is used the great bulk of the clothing wool of the United States is the best grown in the world." But that is not the question now under consideration. It is how to get the best profit for the grower of these good wools: whether by slovenly dumping their into bales without regard to their grade, and paying other men for their proper arrangement, or by exercising the same degree of system and caution evinced by the manufacturers. A large number of woolen mills are sellers of wools

unsuited to their lines of manufacture. These are wools they have been compelled to buy to get hold of those suited to their needs. The wool grower who thinks that this trouble is taken for nothing is mistaken; and he is equally mistaken if he flatters himself that some other man than he is paying the bill; and this loss the Gazette would like to see added to the profits of every flock owner in the land.—Breeder's Gazette.

The Future all Right.

Live stock of every description is likely to do well this winter. Grass has been abundant, with rare exceptions, and a full crop of hay harvested. Added to this is the great corn crop now approaching harvesting, a greater and a better than ever before, and we have the means whereby to hold our stock in growing condition and for many months at least send them to market fat. What will be the effect of this on the market so far as prices are concerned? This is a question of great moment and one that we may take time to examine carefully and think over at leisure. We are of those who have never entertained the idea that this country was overrun with marketable stock or that the breeding and the feeding business was being overdone. The fact of the matter is 60,000,000 people get away with an enormous quantity of meat in the course of a year, especially in this country, where more meat is consumed per capita than in any country in the world; and then the shrewd shippers who have something especially nice that is calculated to capture the eye of the meat eaters abroad are ever on the alert to send out of the country such as they can make money on, thus adding to the demand for highly graded cattle (and as well sheep and hogs) and of limiting the supply for home consumption. In view of these facts then, what is the outlook for those who have corn to sell and they who have stock to feed? There's the rub.

It is pretty generally conceded that the stock of old corn was about used up. Here and there only can any quantity be found, and this, as a rule, is in the hands of men who could better run the risk of holding and feeding than of selling and not having enough for themselves. The corn then that is to be used this winter is new corn, and knowing the variation of the seasons, many will hold rather than sell at an extremely low price, knowing that they have to buy before they can raise another good crop. This feeding is general, and men are not going to press the sale of what they have, hence the price will rule higher than in average seasons of prolific growth. This will enhance the value of beef, and the pork and mutton markets, will sympathize with it. We therefore think that corn and its products—beef, pork and mutton—will command rather higher than average price this winter, and that this will add to the value of breeding stock and feeding cattle generally.—Colman's Rural World.

It is useless to attempt the cure of any disorder, if the blood is allowed to remain impure. Neuralgia and rheumatism are traceable to a disordered condition of the blood, and in numberless cases have been cured by taking a few bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

How To Breed a Horse for Which There is Great Demand.

A great many stock farmers who have a fancy for raising fine stock are prevented from indulging their taste by the large outlay of capital required to embark in the business on a scale that promises success. To breed fine horses of any kind requires a considerable investment in stallions, brood mares, and such fixtures as the extraordinary care of fine, high-priced animals demands. Pedigreed stock, that has a value which is often called fancy, can not be treated like stock of the ordinary kind, simply because it is so expensive the owner can not take such chances of loss as he might with less valuable animals. If fine stock is to be raised with any degree of success the breeder

must make the business a specialty, and not an incident of general farming.

Men who can not afford the expense and attention that such a calling exacts must not confine their live stock operations to such fields as may be made incidental to their general farming, and the line of stock best suited to men of this class is always a serious problem.

At the present time the most profitable class of horses, at least for such breeders, is large, gentle bays, with symmetry, grace, and enough spirit to take them out of the cart horse class. Such horses are in good demand at splendid prices and are equally useful as fancy draught horses for light city work or for the coach. Horses of this character are strong, as well as stylish, and trot at a fair pace without the lumbering motion of the specially bred draught horse.

But the great question is how to breed such horses at a cost that will leave the breeder a fair margin? This is not so difficult to answer as it may seem. None of the large cities are without their horses of this character, but they are indeed scarce and can only be had at large prices, but there is another class of horses that is very plentiful, and these are large horses without the symmetry and grace desired. Among this class is a large number of mares, and from this lot there is almost daily some which in one way or another become unfitted for their work. Their feet give out, they go blind, and get injured in many ways, making them comparatively useless to their owners. These large mares can be purchased for breeding purposes at moderate prices, and their location can be ascertained from the veterinarians in the city who have a local practice.

By the exercise of a little care the farmer can get a number of mares of this class at a moderate price. Care must be taken, however, that the mare's constitution is sound and that her temperament is mild.

After a suitable number of mares of the right class have been secured a stallion of the proper kind will be necessary. For such mares as have been suggested the best stallion is a large thoroughbred, with good temper, and if he has an unusually high trotting action in front it will add materially to his worth. Not only should the stallion possess the characteristics named, but he should come from a line of sires and dams with the same peculiarities, and the longer the line the better.

The prepotency of the thoroughbred is exceedingly strong, because of his persistent breeding to a set of characteristics peculiar to his breed. Some of these peculiarities are not desirable in the kind of horse contemplated. For example, the thoroughbred is a little below the required size, he lacks high trotting action in front, and from the class of work they have been called upon to perform for many generations they have become highly nervous, and often of disagreeable temperaments. The larger of the thoroughbreds are more gentle as a rule than the middle weights, and correlated with size to a great extent is the trotting action, so that the heavy thoroughbred is quite likely to possess all the characteristics desirable for the cross under consideration. But it will be well for the breeder to select a stallion which has all the required characteristics in an intense degree as possible, for it is highly important that these characteristics should assert themselves in the produce.

Such stallions can be found in the racing stables of the country and purchased at a moderate figure, as when they lack the high speed necessary for the race-course they are almost worthless to the race horse man.

The effect of the thoroughbred of the right class on the kind of mares referred to is to improve them in symmetry and action, and yet preserve their size and gentleness. Horses bred this way are never a drug on the market, and well-matched pairs bring fancy prices, while the more ordinary ones may be sold at a fair profit.

Today is important. Yesterday has gone. Tomorrow never comes. Take care of your cough today by using Warner's Log Cabin Cough and Consumption Remedy. It is a sure cure.

6,000 ONE AND TWO-YEAR-OLD high-grade Matador heifers, smooth and in good condition, for sale at extremely low prices and delivery made at any point east of the Rio Grande and south of Springer, N. M. Address, G. L. Brooks, manager Albuquerque, N. M.

FROM ALL POINTS.

Live Stock Notes Carefully Collected from Every Source.

A contract for 1200 yearlings, at \$6, delivery to be made next spring has been made with S. B. Burnett of the Indian Territory. The prices paid for ones and twos have ranged from \$6 to \$9.—*Texas Live Stock Journal*.

It is reported that the Dull Brothers, of La Salle county, have bought 1000 head of two-year-old steers of the Coleman-Fulton Pasture company, San Patricio county, for \$10 per head. They are said to be a lot of good and improved cattle, well worth the money.—*Texas Live Stock Journal*.

The range cattle season is drawing to a close. It opened earlier than last season and will close earlier. The cattle from the southern, western and northwestern ranges have averaged better than for any previous season, and prices have been fairly remunerative. Ranchmen generally express themselves as well pleased with results.—*Breeders' Gazette*.

A friend of ours has 5000 steers, one to four years old, in pasture. Can make \$2 per head all round by selling now, and is laying awake nights trying to decide if he hadn't better do it and buy stock cattle, considering the low price at which they are offered. He seems to be getting "onto" the fact apparently overlooked by many, that we can't have steers without cows.—*Texas Stockman*.

A case of wonderful atmospheric evaporation was recently brought to light in Frio county, Tex. In about a month some 2400 head of cattle in a pasture evaporated to about 1000 head. This has always been known as a most remarkably dry climate but such results are rare. The courts will probably be appealed to for an explanation of the scientific principles in the effect of such climatic influences.

The Hereford rather left the other breeds in the grand sweepstakes of beef breeds at the Ohio Centennial. G. W. Henry's Herefords were awarded blue ribbon on old herd, while Adams Earl secured the same on young herd. "Earl of Shadland 22nd" led in sweepstakes bull any age or breed, and "Lady Wilton 26th" the same for cow or heifer, both belonging to Adams Earl's famous Hereford herd.

At a meeting of the Illinois state board of live stock commissioners Oct. 8th the board decided to station a man at the Chicago stock yards to co-operate with the state agent and the health department of Chicago, to see if by more stringent measures and greater watchfulness their efforts will not result in stamping out lumpy jaw and tuberculosis, the object being to prevent reshipment from the yards to the country, where the disease is allowed to spread, and to prevent the slaughtering of these animals for food.

The new senate tariff bill provides for changes in the duties on imported live stock as follows: Cattle more than one year old \$5 per head, present duty 20 per cent. *ad valorem*; hogs and sheep fifty cents per head, now also 20 per cent. *ad valorem*; horses and mules \$20 per head, present rate 20 per cent. *ad valorem*, as in the cases of cattle, sheep and swine. These duties, of course, apply only to the ordinary live stock of commerce, as animals intended for breeding purposes are admitted duty free.

The cattle roping contest which came off recently in connection with the Texas state fair was very exciting and interesting. The cattle, twenty wild steers, were turned loose in the open field in front of the grand stand. There were twelve contestants, each of whom proved himself to be a daring and fearless rider. The first prize was a purse of \$200, and was easily won by Buck Blackwell, of Waldrip, Tex. J. L. Wolfenberger won second place. The time was 1 minute and 8 seconds.

With its high temperature and scant rainfall, Spain needs irrigation more and repays it better than almost any other country. Irrigated land is often worth from \$600 to \$800 per acre, while the same land without such improvements is only worth \$80. The Spaniards received their ideas of irrigation from the Moors and many of the older systems are the work of that people. The area of land irrigated in Spain is, according to official reports, 4439 square miles.

The rainfall in Italy is about thirty-seven inches, or thirty-eight inches annu-

ally in Lombardy, and about twenty-two in Piedmont, but notwithstanding this fact a very large area is irrigated in these provinces. Italy uses about 24,000 cubic feet of water per second, and 1,600,000 acres of land are irrigated. In the 700 years in which irrigation has been practiced in Lombardy, it is estimated that \$200,000,000 have been expended with the result that the whole country is a garden.

Corn is king. Corn is America's greatest crop. It is grown in every state and territory in the Union. The prospective harvest of the present year is 2,000,000,000 bushels. Ninety-six per cent of our corn is consumed at home. Only four per cent is exported as corn. It is an important factor in beef, pork and dairy products. There is in this country twice as many acres in corn as in wheat, and four times as many as in cotton. An abundant corn crop means widespread prosperity to all classes.

Barbed-Wire Fence Wounds.

The barbed-wire fence is the ne plus ultra of fences. The jagged little steel thorn is too high for the horses, too strong for the bull, and can easily be made hog-tight. Even the irrepressible mule will pause before he attempts to pass the limits which it imposes. But the farmer, who rejoices in the security which the fence affords, soon learns that every rose has its thorn, the barbed-wire fence has also, when his favorite thoroughbred has come in rude contact with it. The cruel knives have lacerated the flesh of the horse, and at the same time torn a hole in the purse of the owner, as well. How at once to heal these two rents is a question for the farmer. Ordinary liniments and salves are generally too severe, even when the latter is plentifully mixed with lard.

A preparation consisting of one part turpentine and two parts lard, will soothe the wound and keep away flies. Deep cuts can be healed thus without leaving a scar. But if the animal is not in good condition, blood-poisoning may ensue and death follow. Pine tar applied to the parts affected, will also keep away flies; but it has a tendency to harden the bare flesh and render it more painful. A salve made of bitternut, and a little pine-tar mixed with it, will heal the wound and keep away flies.

Ordinary cuts on barbed-wire fence, when the animal is in good health, will often heal rapidly without any application whatever, provided the flies are kept away. I will give a simple remedy, which will not only keep away the insects, but will drive out maggots from wounds where they are found, and heal them rapidly. Take the inside bark of the elder, and boil in lard until a strong salve is made. Add a little tar. Apply plentifully, and as frequently as necessary and unless the wound is extremely severe, it will soon heal.—J. W. Dean, in *Prairie Farmer*.

Vaccination For Blackleg.

Blackleg recently broke out among the cattle in the eastern part of the county, and many of our dairymen have been great sufferers. There is no necessity for losing stock with this disease. Vaccination will not only prevent, but will cure it. The *Tulare Register* of recent date tells us that the disease broke out there, and many head of cattle were taken off before the farmers realized what the trouble was or how to cure or prevent it. S. S. Ingham was losing stock at the rate of two or three head per day, when, discovering what the disease was, he began to vaccinate, and every animal on his ranch is now sound and well, those that were sick being cured. The medicine used consists in one part asafoetida, one part saltpetre, and one part garlic. Roll this into a small pill, take a knife, and upon the under side of the animal's tail, about three inches from the root, make a cross cut in the skin, and make a little pocket by separating the skin from the flesh; insert the pill, pushing it in with the fingers, and then bind the wound with a cloth bandage around the tail. The medicine will make the animal frisk about for a little while, but it is not only a certain preventive, but a sure cure for the disease. Paste this in your scrapbook—you may want it in your business. Mr. Ingham has tried this to his satisfaction and unhesitatingly recommends it to others.—Placerville, Idaho, *Democrat*.

Classification of Hides.

Hides, as sold in the Chicago market, are divided as follows:

All hides having one grub or more shall be thrown out and bought as grubby hides.

Green Hides—Hides just as they came from the animal, never having been salted.

Part Cured—Hides that have been cured, but not long enough to be thoroughly cured.

Green salted—Hides that have been salted long enough to be thoroughly cured.

Green Kip—All veal skins running from 15 to 25 lbs. shall be classed as veal kip; all long-haired and thin skins running from 8 to 25 lbs. shall be classed as runners.

Green Calf—All veal skins from 8 to 25 lbs.

Deacon Skins—All calf skins under 8 lbs. shall be classed as Deacons.

Dry Flint—Are thoroughly dry hides that have not been salted. Dry salted hides are thoroughly dry hides having been salted while green. All dry kip or calf shall be classed the same as hides.

All hides shall be free from salt, dirt, meat, dung, horns, tails, bones or sinews, and before being weighed all such substance, shall be removed or a proper reduction made from the weight; and when the head hangs to the hide by a narrow strip it shall be cut off; also, when the head is not split in the center it shall be made straight before being weighed. All bull, stag, badly tainted, scarred and cut, scored murrain hides, both green and dry, shall be classed as damaged, unless they are very badly damaged, when they are classed as glue stock.

A deduction of 10 per cent shall be made on all branded hides. In dry hides all moth eaten, sunburnt or weather-beaten shall be classed as damaged. All kip and calf, both green and dry, shall be trimmed the same as hides, with the exception that the tail bone may be left in calf skin. All green cured hides, 60 lbs. and over, shall be called heavy hides, and all green cured hides under 60 lbs. shall be called light hides. All dry hides 25 lbs. and over shall be called heavy, and all dry hides, under 25 lbs. shall be called light.

"MEN like trees begin to grow old at the top." Avoid the first appearance of growing old by keeping the hair in a vigorous and healthful condition by the use of Warner's Log Cabin Hair Tonic. Sold by all druggists.

A New Irrigating Apparatus.

W. B. Bishop, of Gridley, has perfected a water raising apparatus that he believes is destined to work an innovation in the present methods used by stockmen and irrigationists. The largest one made is known as the Bishop irrigating power pump. With two horses at the power wheel the capacity of the two discharge pipes is 6000 gallons per hour. It will raise water to a height of thirty feet, and by extra exertion will do even better. The stroke of this machine can be adjusted so as to require less power, though by such arrangement the capacity is decreased. Of the principal features of the construction of the pump and power, the lasting qualities and utter impossibility of clogging by reason of mud passing through are the most noticeable. The power used is the same as on any similar apparatus, but connects with the pump in a much simplified manner. The pump is packed with metal and has a plunger which adjusts itself as it wears, thus obviating the necessity of replacing it so frequently as is done in many machines of a similar character.—Marysville (Idaho) *Appeal*.

Log Cabin Grandmothers.

An Indiana doctor has recently discovered in a common weed whose medicinal qualities have never before been suspected, a valuable remedy for bowel disorders.

There is nothing particularly strange about this fact.

Nothing.

And yet the simplicity of the new discovery would, with some, seem to throw just doubt upon its power. To make it

one has only to pour hot water over the leaves of the plant. In its preparation no vast chemical works and appliances are required.

Is it to be wondered at since such plainly prepared remedies are accounted as of such great merit in these days, that such wonderful results attended our grandmothers, whose teas and infusions of roots and herbs and balsams, have exerted so great an influence in the maintenance of health and life?

Certainly not!

The greatest pieces of machinery strike us most by their exceeding simplicity.

The secret of the success of grandmother's remedies was their freshness and simplicity. Every autumn found the little Log Cabin abundantly supplied with fresh leaves, roots, herbs and balsams, which were carefully dried and prepared and laid away for use. Dreading to call a doctor because of the expensiveness of his far-made trips, they immediately gave attention to the disease and routed it before it gained a foothold.

The old Log Cabin grandmothers, in cap and high tucked gown, and perchance bespectacled in rough silver, her weary feet incased in "hum made" slippers, is the dear, sweet nurse who rises to the view of many a man and woman today as the early years of life pass in retrospect.

The secrets of grandmother's medicines were rapidly being forgotten and the world was not growing in the grace of good health. To restore the lost art of log cabin healing has been for years the desire of a well-known philanthropist in whose ancestral line were eight "goodly physicians" of the old style, men who never saw a medical college save in the woods, nor a "medical diploma" except that inscribed on the faces of healthy and long lived patients. Much time and money was expended in securing the old formulae, which are today put forth as "Log Cabin remedies,"—sarsaparilla, hops and buchu, cough and consumption, and several others, by Warner, whose name is famous and a standard for medical excellence all over the globe. These oldest, newest and best preparations have been recognized as of such superexcellence that today they can be found with all leading dealers.

When Col. Ethan Allen was making history along our northern frontier during the revolution, Col. Seth Warner, the fighting Sheridan of that army, who was a skillful natural doctor, used many such remedies, notably like the Log Cabin extract, sarsaparilla and cough and consumption remedy, among the soldiers with famous success.

They are a noble inheritance which we of today may enjoy to the full, as did our forefathers, and using, reap, as did they, the harvest of a life full of days and full of usefulness.

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BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold on a guaranteed basis. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St. N.Y.

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

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1888.

SOUTHWEST STOCK NOTES.

Short Items Relative to Stock and Stockmen of the Southwest.

The L S pasture in the Panhandle has been seriously affected the past week by the burning of a large part of the range in that vicinity.

New Mexico and Arizona steers are quoted as selling in the Kansas City stock yards at from \$1.60 to \$2.25, the latter price for exceptionally good animals.

Governor Ross, in his annual report, places the value of live stock in New Mexico at \$15,300,000. 294,000 acres have been entered by settlers during the year ending September 1st.

Henry T. Sinclair has brought suit in the Mora court against the Wendling Cattle company for \$800, for branding 262 calves at \$3 a head, and for the use of six horses at \$12.50 each.

M. Brunswick sold this week 170 head of good two and three-year-old steers to T. H. Sinclair, of Wagon Mound, for \$17.50 per head. Mr. Sinclair, sends the bunch forward to Missouri feeders.

The scarcity of hogs in the corn feeding districts has deterred many stock feeders from putting in steers for maturing purposes, they claiming that there is no profit in feeding steers unless hogs follow.

The Cedar Valley Land & Cattle company, will ship to market from their Panhandle pasture this fall 3000 steers. This company is preparing for the distribution of a cash dividend this year of grace.

The cattle shippers are beginning to realize what has been so often repeated by the live stock journals, in the returns received for their shipments to the stock yards market, that there are only two buyers in both the Kansas City and Chicago markets.

Texline, at the boundary line of New Mexico and Texas, has been decided upon as the end of a passenger and freight division of the Southern Kansas road, and will be built up by a combined effort of the railroad company and the X I T interests.

Two thousand head of range cattle have been driven down the Carriso, in Las Animas county, to the Cimarron and turned loose for the winter. They were brought from the vicinity of Pueblo. We are informed that several thousand head more are going in that direction shortly.

The Zuni Cattle company, ranching along the A. & P. railroad, has finished some extensive improvements in their property which enables the company to enter into alfalfa raising on a large scale. This company will ship 1000 steers to Kansas in a few days to be matured.

It is a question whether the generous rains of the latter part of last week with which nearly all of New Mexico and Arizona was blessed, were of any special benefit to the grazing interests. The possible filling of water holes may have resulted beneficially to the stock interests, but the scant grass was not improved by the drenching rains.

Clayton is preparing for a gala time on November 23-4, in which numerous races by the best horses of northern New Mexico and the Panhandle country will be a conspicuous feature. The sport will close with a grand cowboy tournament which promises to be the most notable entertainment of the kind ever held in the southwest.

Dr. J. L. Gunning, of Amsterdam, who represents the Dutch landholders in the Maxwell Land grant, says that arrangements will shortly be made at Washington with the government to indemnify the settlers of the grant who bought their property when Secretary Cox, of the interior department, decided that the Maxwell grant was not a valid one.

The Illinois Cattle company, ranching in the vicinity of San Marcial, it is reported will shortly add 1600 head of cattle by purchase to their holdings. Extensive improvements have recently been made by the company, which materially increase the capacity of their range, and it is believed by the directors that now is a good time to stay with cattle and take the profits that are sure to come to a well-managed cattle enterprise.

A delegation of the Chicago capitalists arrived at Toyah on Friday, whence they will proceed to Seven Rivers to take up land under the desert land act in the interests of the Pecos Valley Irrigation company. This is one of the most important irrigation enterprises under way in New Mexico, and the success of the company in developing the Pecos Valley lands will do much toward popularizing such investments in the southwest.

Mr. O. T. Clark, of Trinidad, recently returned from Emporia, Kansas. The object of his visit was to examine the demand for beef cattle among Kansas farmers. These corn kings have an abundance of grain but do not wish to buy any feeders just yet. The truth is, a Kansas farmer, even if he had a world of corn, has no money at this time. Mr. Clark thinks that it will not be difficult for any owner of steers to arrange to have them fed on Kansas farms at a reasonable expense.

W. H. Godair, manager of the V P ranch, Grape Creek, Texas, last week bought 2000 two-year-old steers, delivered at his ranch, from Col. J. W. Menderson, of the La Moras ranch, Menard county, Texas, at \$11 per head, thus making a \$22,000 transaction. This makes 4000 head of twos and up. They will winter in the Panhandle, and be shipped to the Nation in the spring. He also shipped fourteen car loads of three, four and five-year-old heaves to Chicago.—Field and Farm.

The growing of alfalfa in connection with range cattle raising in the southwest is fast becoming a most important auxiliary to the rangeman's business. It is stated that in the Salt River valley 10,000 tons of alfalfa have been sold since August last, and that the following parties will fatten steers in that locality this winter: Sierra Bonita Cattle Co., 2000 head; E. Storm & Co., 700 head; C. Cameron & Co., 2000 head; W. Vail, 3000; Peck Bros., 500; H. Richards, 600; total 8700 head.

The Reynolds Bros., finding the markets so unsatisfactory and not relishing the bill of expenses that is returned by the stock yards commission men in handling shipments, sent back to the range all the steers they brought to Las Vegas for shipment, except 200 head of tailers. These were sold in the Kansas City market at an average of \$2.00, netting \$13 per head. The pitiful returns received by shippers from New Mexico is causing many of our cattlemen to leave the bulk of their steers on the range to be sold to northern maturers next spring, who promise to buy liberally at that time. The New Mexico steer has become a great favorite with Montana cattlemen.

The tendency to crowd the car with one or two steers more than there is room for, is observed at all shipping stations this season. It is not a saving, for when the cattle are unloaded at the stock yards the extra steers crowded into the cars to save freight are usually only fit for the rendering establishment. The *Tascosa Pioneer* gives the history of one New Mexico shipment as follows: Last night a train load of cattle numbering about

three hundred were run into the Cheyenne station and unloaded. They had been started from Folsom, came from West's ranch in New Mexico, and were going to Kansas City. They had been packed closely in the cars, it was found, and had to be taken out for reloading. Several were down, and the only relief was the plan adopted. Men and horses were hired from here to hold the herd for a couple of days.

The Irrigation Problem.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—About the busiest place in the city now is the geological survey. Major J. W. Powell and a staff of scientific men are engaged day and night in the solution of the problem presented by congress in the new act for the survey of arid lands, with a view to their irrigation. The barren lands of the great basin between the Rocky mountains and Central Kansas comprise 1,300,000 square miles, or one-third of the entire United States. A good deal of this cannot be economically irrigated for various reasons but it has been decided by Major Powell that one-fourth of it, and perhaps more, can be, and that it is practical to make it attractive to settlers, and that it will bear luxuriant crops and a dense population. If one fourth were irrigated, it would make the other three-fourths valuable as auxiliary timber and pasture lands.

Regarding this vast undertaking Major Powell said to a correspondent: "I may say that we have begun to begin. It is a stupendous project, involving a territory as large as Europe, which supports a population of 250,000,000. I see no reason why land now unfertile may not ultimately be brought sufficiently into subjection to be desirable for farms, and enough of it rendered arable by irrigation to support as many as are likely to seek homes upon it. The selection of sites for reservoirs, canals, etc., rests on a complete topographical survey, which is the first factor in the problem. Nothing worth while can be done until this is at least approximately made. A large part of the arid region has been thus surveyed. We are now equipping thirteen parties for this special work in the field. Of course the amount of irrigable land, in the west, is limited by the amount of water flowing in the streams, and the next thing to be done is to find how much water every stream carries. Every stream will have to be gauged. We must also ascertain how much land each stream will serve, and this will vary according to the texture of the soil, character of irrigation, aridity of climate, methods of irrigation used, and a multitude of other considerations."

A Rare Case.

A pure white Arabian mare owned by John M. Wilson, of Norristown, Pa., met with a most singular accident last week, says the *Philadelphia Record*. The injury is known as a fracture of the inferior maxilla or the lower jawbone posterior to the incisor teeth. Both bones of the animal's jaw are broken completely off, and the lower portion of the jaw is now being held in place by a mask of pliable copper lined with cotton. The case is exciting widespread interest among veterinary surgeons. While tied with a halter in its stall at Mr. Wilson's stables it broke loose, and, while mingling with the other horses was kicked squarely on front of the jaw. Dr. H. O. Dengler, a veterinary surgeon residing in Norristown, was summoned, and he found that the jaw was twisted to one side, and that the animal appeared to be suffering but little pain. After an examination of the fracture he set the broken bones temporarily, and applied a truss to the mare's head, and then bandaged it tightly. The next day a consultation was held by three veterinarians. They made an exhaustive search of the archives of animal fractures, but could not find a similar case to the one they had under discussion, where both bones of the jaw had been broken at the same time. Dr. Dengler then permanently set the broken jaw, an entire day being spent on the operation. The copper mask is kept tightly pressed to the animal's head, and its mouth is kept in a bucket of cold water to reduce the swelling of the jaw. The mare is kept in slings, which are se-

curely fastened to the roof of the stable, so as to guard against her lying down to go to sleep. The canvas slings will be kept about her body for about four weeks, by which time Dr. Dengler anticipates a marked improvement in the fracture. During that time it will be impossible for the animal to take ordinary nourishment, and she will be kept on a diet of milk, eggs, oatmeal, butter and gruel. This diet will be administered with a spoon, as the mouth is open but a little more than an inch. The animal is in a comfortable condition, and it is believed that by careful nursing and skillful surgical treatment it will recover. The mare is a beautiful specimen of horseflesh. It is of the purest white. It is one of a team which Mr. Wilson uses with his family carriage, and it has been admired, with its mate, by hundreds of persons familiar with valuable horses.

SCRIP LOCATIONS on surveyed or un surveyed land a specialty. Complete title obtained without delay. Send for circulars and prices. G. L. Brooks, manager, Albuquerque, N. M.

2965 Notice for Publication.

[Homestead No. 1247.]

LAND OFFICE AT SANTA FE, N. M., September 23, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the probate judge of San Miguel county, at Las Vegas, N. M., on Nov. 16, 1888, viz: Manuel Abreu, for the NE 1/4 Sec. 27, N 1/4 SW 1/4, NW 1/4 SE 1/4 Sec. 28, Twp. 2 N, range 36 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Peter Maxwell, Anastacio Mares, Vicente Otero, Charles Cole, all of Fort Sumner, N. M. JAMES H. WALKER, Register.

2966 Notice for Publication.

[Preemption No. 1875.]

LAND OFFICE AT SANTA FE, N. M., September 23, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the probate clerk of San Miguel county, at Las Vegas, N. M., on Nov. 16th, 1888, viz: Peter Maxwell, for the S 1/4 NE 1/4, W 1/4 NE 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4 of Sec. 35, Twp. 2 N, range 36 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Manuel Abreu, Anastacio Mares, Vicente Otero, Charles Cole, all of Fort Sumner, N. M. JAMES H. WALKER, Register.

2968 Notice for Publication.

[Desert Land Entry No 119.]

LAND OFFICE AT SANTA FE, N. M., September 8, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver at Santa Fe N. M., on October 31, 1888, viz: Jose S. Esquivel, for section 10, township 11, north, range 24 east. He names the following witnesses to prove that said land has been properly irrigated and reclaimed in the manner required by law: Pablo Anoya, Santiago Esquivel, Vidal Madrid, of Las Vegas N. M.; and Cesarico Baldoado, of Los Conchos N. M. JAMES H. WALKER, Register.

Notice for Publication.

[Homestead No. 2121.]

LAND OFFICE AT SANTA FE, N. M., September 23, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the probate judge of San Miguel county, at Las Vegas, N. M., on Nov. 29, 1888, viz: Kemary Kitter, for the Lots 2, 3 and 4, and NW 1/4 of NW 1/4 of Sec. 6, Twp. 13, N, range 37 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: R. M. Perkins, Samuel Newman, Wm. S. Lackey, Jas. E. Johnson, all of Endee, N. M. JAMES H. WALKER, Register.

Notice for Publication.

[Preemption No. 1987.]

LAND OFFICE AT SANTA FE, N. M., September 26, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the probate clerk of San Miguel county, at Las Vegas, N. M., on Nov. 15, 1888, viz: James K. Blanton, for the W 1/4 SE 1/4 and E 1/4, SW 1/4 of Sec. 4, Twp. 1 N, range 36 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: W. Carter, John Hull, of Fort Sumner, N. M.; Byron Hixon, Pope Hixon, of Puerto de Luna, N. M. JAMES H. WALKER, Register.

THE STOCK GROWER.

LAS VEGAS, NEW MEXICO.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1888.

PERSONAL.

Items of Interest Relating to Stock Growing People.

J. A. Alcock is now in Kansas City awaiting the arrival of the Carrizozo cattle being driven to pasture in the Indian Territory.

Edwyn F. Upcher, of the S U ranch, who has been spending the year abroad in travel on account of impaired health, is now in New York on his way to New Mexico.

E. J. Simpson and Chas. E. Govern, Arizona cattlemen, are hopeful of being able to secure stock yards and weighing scales at Flagstaff, which are much needed by the cattle shippers at that point.

Thomas Axworthy, president of the Cleveland & Colorado Cattle company, is a defaulter in the sum of \$500,000 to the city of Cleveland, whose treasurer he was until he took up his winter residence in Canada.

W. Simmons, of Moberly, Mo., president of the Illinois Cattle company, whose ranches lie in the vicinity of San Marcial, is now in the territory. The Illinois company will add largely to their holdings at once.

M. Henry, a prosperous stock farmer of Tain, Scotland, was a caller at the Stock Grower rooms this week. Mr. Henry is now inspecting Rio Grande valley lands, and hopes to find a location where he can engage in alfalfa raising in New Mexico on a large scale.

R. J. Bishop, the popular candidate for the shrievalty of Socorro county, is making a winning race for the office, supported by almost the entire stock interest of his county. The same may be said of Judge Booth, of San Miguel county, who is a candidate for a county commission. The live stock interests are everywhere represented this year for local and legislative offices by most excellent men.

Captain Brunton, Manager of the Riverside cattle company, of Mora county, who has been traveling in the east the past six days, returned to the ranch on the 21st. The officers of the Riverside Cattle company will spend the coming week in an inspection of the property of the company. Captain Brunton will, in the future, pay special attention to stock farming, as he is convinced that a diversified industry, in connection with range cattle raising, is just the thing.

Corydon Beckwith, ex-judge of the supreme court of the state of Illinois, accompanied by Harry Beckwith, his son, and C. C. Strawn, attorney for the Chicago & Alton railroad, have been in Springer this week, in and about which town a syndicate of which he is a member have purchased 170,000 acres of land of the Maxwell Land Grant company. Judge Beckwith does not think that the attempt of the Interstate Land company, claiming the land under the Beal Impression grant to divest the Maxwell grant people of the land in question, would be successful.

Dr. J. L. Gunning, of Amsterdam, Holland, who represents the Dutch bondholders in the Maxwell land grant, arrived at the Grand Pacific yesterday morning, having just returned from New Mexico, where the parties to the grant have their holdings. He is accompanied by W. E. Silem of Hope & Co., the branch of Baring Bros. banking house, and L. Labouchere, a relative of the author. Mr. Silem is making a tour around the world. Dr. Gunning says that arrangements will shortly be made at Washington to indemnify the settlers on the grant who bought their property when Secretary Cox of the interior department decided that the Maxwell grant was not a valid one. It having been decided by the supreme court of the United States that Secretary Cox was in error, and that the grant as at present enlarged belongs to the Maxwell company, the settlers must relinquish their titles, and seek compensation from the government.—Chicago Tribune.

By the way, it might be mentioned that Mr. Chris. Brokate, secretary of the Butchers' National Protective association of the United States, and who was recently detailed by the health department of St. Louis to inspect the condition of the stock yards at Kansas City and Chicago, has submitted reports to Health Commissioner Dudley, in which he makes some startling disclosures relative to the condition of some of the cattle offered for sale at the stock yards of those two places. At Chicago he found cattle suffering from cancer, injuries of all kinds, and even Texas fever, being carted to the slaughter pens to be converted into beef and sold to the public. At Kansas City he discovered such a condition of espionage over strangers that he found investigation difficult. By careful watching, however, he discovered several head of diseased cattle in the slaughter pen, but not to such an extent as at Chicago, which he attributes to the live stock inspection law in operation in Kansas City. But there are an inadequate number of inspectors. He gives names, dates and circumstances in detail as to what he discovered in both places, and presents documents, which, if published in full, would be liable to send an icy chill through the veins of the lover of good steaks and roasts.

The Kansas City Market.

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, Oct. 26, 1888.

Special to the Stock Grower:

The market this week has shown great weakness, especially on corn-fed beef, prices ruling nearly 70 cents lower than last week. The yards have been crowded with inferior cattle, the great bulk of which was grass range steers and native cows. Canning stock is always in demand, as so many southwestern shippers have had painful occasion to know. The demand for stockers and feeders is not a

strong one, much to the surprise of cattlemen who had thought that, after the coming of frosts, considerable stock of this kind would be taken. Values for all classes of cattle remain low, and there is no reason to believe that the market this year will improve for western rangers. The tendency is all the other way and the pessimist has many followers.

A bunch of New Mexico cows weighing 787 lbs., was sold last Saturday at \$1.55 per cwt. Other New Mexico stock has sold during the week at \$2 per cwt. Texas canners and cows are selling below the \$2 notch, in most instances. Wednesday a lot of New Mexico 1000 lb. steers sold at \$2, while another lot weighing only 756 lbs. sold at same price. 335 head of the Mingus steers from New Mexico, weighing 875 lbs., sold on Wednesday at \$2.00 and \$2.05, netting him \$13.50.

It is hard work for the commission man to push up prices, as the tendency all the while is downward. Tuesday's receipts of cattle were 11,233, the largest ever had in these yards.

Cattle receipts are dropping off at Chicago. Average prices are lower there this week than last. Western range cattle have sold at \$2.75@4.25, largely at \$3.25@3.75; some 1200-lb. Montanas sold as low as \$3.25; winter Texans sold at \$1.59@2.35, and western cows at \$2.30@4.15. Through Texas sold at \$1.50@2.35 for bulls and cows, and \$2.40@3.15 for steers. Native butcher stock sold principally at \$1.90@2.50; some scalawag cows sold as low as \$1.00@1.35 per 100 lbs. Native bulls sold at \$1.50@2.50 per 100 lbs. Stock cattle sold at \$1.90@3.35, principally at \$2.40@2.80.

An English View of Range Cattle.

Our recent remarks on the prospects of cattle ranching have brought us inquiries which can best be answered by giving a few details of the position of the leading Scottish companies. We have selected six of these, and have calculated what amount per share would be left for the ordinary shareholder if the several concerns were now liquidated. Such a calculation is, of course, merely approximate the valuation of the herds and even the numbers of cattle owned being in most cases simply estimates. Still, it will be seen that the present market prices of shares represent only from 30 to 60 per cent. of the breaking up value. There is also the fact that the lands owned by the companies are all worth at least what they cost, and more. This table will show exactly what the properties are actually worth to their shareholders:

Companies.	Estimated value of herds and other lands, &c.	Debit and other liabilities.	Surplus.	Number of shares.	Value per share if liquidated.	Market price.	Per cent.
Prairie.....	566,750	208,448	358,302	73,811	132	89	89
Texas.....	437,606	308,785	128,821	48,000	95	50	50
Matador.....	525,360	305,396	219,964	30,000	127	80	80
Hansford.....	153,309	25,841	127,468	41,948	80	30	30
Pastoral.....	377,430	301,806	75,624	34,635	101	40	40
Swan.....	456,756	287,088	169,668	75,000	45	23	23

The Prairie company sold last year 8,800 head, and this year is expected to have at least 11,000 to dispose of. The company owns 147,676 acres, which stand on the books at cost; but the directors in the last report state that lands in the district have shown a steady growth in value. A considerable part of the remainder of the land occupied by the company is held under lease. Last year's operations resulted in a loss of £10,000; but interest charges and expenses have been reduced considerably, so that, with a larger number of cattle to sell, and the higher prices now ruling, this year should show a good surplus. The Texas company, owning principally

low grade cattle, may not make a good showing this year; but the directors, in the report issued in February, stated that the amount they expected to realize would not only meet the expenses of the year, but leave a good margin. Since then prices have been improved considerably for high grade cattle—an improvement which may be expected shortly to extend to the lower grades. The company's landed estate is large and valuable, the southern lands especially being considered by the directors of much greater value than the cost price, at which they stand on the books, so that a sharp rise may easily occur in the shares. A call, which was spoken of some time ago, will not now be necessary.

The Matador company is regarded in Dundee as one of the very best of the Scottish companies. The lands owned amount to 435,000 acres, and on lease 258,000, the company having absolute control of more territory than any other whose shares are known to the public. Last year, in spite of the adverse conditions of that time, the business was worked at a profit. The shares, as will be seen from the table, have held their place well in the market compared with others, and there is, therefore, not so large a margin in them for a rise. But on this very account investors may buy with confidence.

The Hansford company is in the happy position of having a very small debt, and therefore will feel quickly an improvement in the general situation. The capital was recently written down so as to represent the actual value of the property, and the shares are fully paid up.

The Pastoral company is one of the soundest of all. The cattle were all taken over by actual count, so that the numbers are not doubtful, and the lands, of which the company owns 304,000 acres, were carefully selected. The valuation of the herd, which is entered at \$25 per head, is somewhat high; but probably not much in excess of the value of similar cattle. Last year, 1,000 fat cattle were held over, and will go to swell this year's sales. Last year's sales averaged \$24.89, and it is understood that quite \$10 per head more will be realized this year.

The Swan company also held over a number of cattle last year, which should materially improve their position now. In 1887 they realized an average of \$26.22 per head, showing that their available cattle were of high grade, the class of stock in which the most marked advance has occurred this autumn. This company, like the Prairie, showed a loss last year of about £10,000; but, as economies have since been effected, while good cattle are selling now at \$10 over last year's prices, the company should easily show a margin on the right side this year. No account is taken in the estimate of assets of the heavy claim which the company is prosecuting against the vendors for alleged short delivery of cattle.

It will be seen from those facts that cattle company shares, recovering, as they now are, from the effects of years of severe depression, afford a good medium for a quick profit. We do not recommend them as a permanent investment, because the industry is one exposed to great risks, and investors require to watch changes closely; but as a temporary "lock up" the shares seem to promise well.—London Financial News, Sept. 27.

Stock Feeding of Chicago.

Messrs. Mallory & Son, the stock yard commission firm of Chicago, who last season furnished the public with the first authentic information regarding the number of hogs and cattle feeding for the winter's market, have performed a similar service for the season of 1888-89. They have received 3,000 answers to a circular letter sent out by them last month which they have summarized and tabulated as follows; the comparisons being with the corresponding periods last year:

Counties.	Old Hogs, Shoats, Cattle, Corn, per c. per c.	per c. per c.	per c. per c.	
Illinois.....	69	74	89	111
Iowa.....	97	75	84	113
Nebraska.....	25	78	80	95
Wisconsin.....	80	73	91	97
Northern Kansas.....	15	79	80	127
Northern Missouri.....	25	82	98	116
Northern Indiana.....	30	80	94	100
Southern Minnesota.....	24	79	91	104
Southern Michigan.....	16	79	105	77
Eastern Dakota.....	14	100	103	110
Total averages.....	78	91	105	136

SCROFULA

Humors,

Erysipelas,

Canker, and

Catarrh,

Can be cured by purifying the blood with

I do not believe that Ayer's Sarsaparilla has an equal as a cure for Scrofulous Humors. It is pleasant to take, gives strength to the body, and produces a more permanent result than any medicine I ever used.—E. Haines, North Lindale, Ohio.

I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla, in my family, for Scrofula, and know, if it is taken faithfully it will thoroughly eradicate this terrible disease.—W. F. Fowler, M.D., Greenville, Tenn.

For forty years I have suffered with Erysipelas. I have tried various remedies for my complaint, but found no relief until I commenced using Ayer's Sarsaparilla. After taking ten bottles of this medicine I am completely cured.—M. C. Amesbury, Rockport, Me.

I have suffered, for years, from Catarrh, which was so severe that it destroyed my appetite and weakened my system. After trying other remedies, without relief, I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and, in a few months, was cured.—Susan L. Cook, 909 Albany st., Boston, Mass.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is superior to any blood purifier that I ever tried. I have taken it for Scrofula, Canker, and Salt-Rheum, and received much benefit from it. It is good, also, for a weak stomach.—Millie Jane Peirce, S. Bradford, Mass. ††

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

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

15,000 3/4 pound sheep, 90c. head.
12,000 5 pound sheep, \$1.25 per head.
10,000 6 1/2 pound sheep, \$1.50 per head.
8,000 8 pound sheep, \$1.75 per head.
3,000 10 pound sheep, \$2.25 per head.

Address, G. L. Brooks, Manager, Albuquerque, N. M.

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



KANSAS CITY HAY PRESS COMPANY,

Manufacturers of

The Lightning Hay Press

E. C. LOOY, Manager.

KANSAS CITY. - MO.

BOSQUE BONITA ALFALFA AND GRAIN FARM, 500 acres highly improved, 150 acres seeded to alfalfa. Two miles from San Marcial, N. M. Price very reasonable. Address G. L. Brooks, manager, Albuquerque N. M.

A COWBOY FUNERAL.

Genuine Grief and Delicacy of Feeling Under Rough Exterior.

Much has been written regarding cowboy life on the plains, and much of that writing has been so magnified that the unsophisticated are led to believe that the cowboy is a veritable terror, whose glory lies in riotous conduct and terminating the existence of fellow-beings. Such belief is exceedingly erroneous, for, aside from many other notable traits, the cowboy has a heart as sympathetic as a female. This was demonstrated just the other day when Long Tom Leiter and his gang were herding cattle about thirty miles to the north of this little place, in the region of the Musselshell river, writes a correspondent from Livingston, M. T. Leiter is a New Yorker, and came to the northwest some years ago with his wife and mother. Every cow-puncher on the plains knew "Aunt Mag," as Long Tom's mother was familiarly known. She always had a kind word for them, and her devout christianity had won respect from every one who had every struck Long Tom's ranch. Leiter's lengthy form had given him the sobriquet of Long Tom, and he had worked his way up from a common herder to captain of a gang.

Last week he was in the vicinity of Musselshell with a heavy herd bound for Billings. Night was drawing near and the boys had just got themselves ready to ride down the cattle and go into camp. Away to the west appeared a horse heading for the herd. Although not more than fairly outlined as a horse, Long Tom knew the animal, an extra he had at the ranch.

"Some one's coming on Dick," he said; "there's suthin' wrong at home."

The horse drew nearer and the rider was recognized as Leiter's wife. Bare-headed, she galloped up and almost gasped for breath as she said, "Mother's dead!"

Long Tom's eyes fell, and as his hand threw his horse's mane under the bridle rein he called to his men that "Shorty Morton will take my place," and heading for home, his wife and himself were off at a gallop.

After the cattle had been ridden down for the night Morton, who had been assigned to take charge of the gang, called the men together. Morton comes from some place in Ohio, near Hudson, in the western reserve, and is a college graduate. The roaming life of the cowboy fascinated him, and he's discarded his diploma for a larist.

"Boys," he said, "we've got to do something. Here's Tom out here away from civilization, with his mother dead, and Aunt Mag was a noble woman." His emotion choked back anything further he desired to say.

"Fellers," it was "Jersey Bill's" voice (nearly every man in the gang had a nickname), "Shorty's right. We've got to hev a decent buryin' for Aunt Mag. Some of us kin lite out for Billings an' git a coffin, an' we'll try and fix things some way."

The suggestion met with favor, but Billings, the nearest point where a coffin was obtainable, was over twenty miles to the southeast. It was agreed to send there for a coffin. And at 9 o'clock "Jersey Bill" was tightening up the girth on his pony.

"I'll take Joe Kelly's pony with me to carry the coffin, and I'll be back by sun up."

As he sprung into the saddle his companions crowded round and pressed money into his hands.

"Get the best, Bill; Aunt Mag's worth it," was the parting admonition from his companions. All night that little crowd of cowboys sat around the fire and reluctantly took their turn at picket duty around the herd, as all were anxious to offer suggestions for Aunt Mag's funeral.

Dawn was just breaking when Jersey Bill showed up with a neat, cloth-covered coffin, which was taken to Leiter's ranch at once. Long Tom was stunned, as he was just preparing to start on a mission

similar to that of Jersey Bill. The remains of Aunt Mag were tenderly placed in the coffin by Mrs. Leiter and her husband.

That afternoon a burial took place, such a burial as seldom occurs. Willing hands had dug a grave on a knoll north of Leiter's cabin. The pastor, pall-bearers and mourners were cowboys, and the sympathy there manifested came from deep down in the heart. Prior to depositing the coffin form of all that was mortal of Aunt Mag in the grave Morton made brief remarks, eulogizing the good deed of the deceased. Every head in the group that stood around the grave was uncovered, and the lashes of every eye glistened with moisture. Drops of liquid crystal rolled down Jersey Bill's cheeks as he stooped over to aid in depositing the coffin in the grave. Although devoid of the pomp and formality of a funeral in the midst of civilization, no more sincere, sorrowing mourners ever gathered around a bier than the crowd of cowboys that laid Aunt Mag to rest.

About Johnson Grass.

I would like to make inquiry through your paper as to the value of Johnson grass (*sorghum halapense*) as a food for stock. I believe I once read in some paper that it was injurious to cattle. Please get the opinion of those who have tried it. Trego Co., Kan. W. J. SKELTON.

Reply by Prof. F. A. Gulley, director Texas agricultural experiment station.—

Johnson grass (*sorghum halapense*) is one of the best, if not the best, hay grasses in the southern states on rich, well-drained land. Cut at the right time it is eaten greedily by cattle, horses and mules, and will rank with good timothy hay in value. This grass does not thrive on poor or wet land, nor will it stand close grazing. It will continue to produce heavy crops of hay on good land if fertilized and the surface soil partially broken or scarified sufficiently to cut the roots of the grass every other year. This grass spreads readily and grows from either seed or root cuttings. Stock eating the ripened heads will spread the grass wherever they leave their droppings. After getting a foothold it grows with such luxuriance and vigor that it is not possible to exterminate it with ordinary cultivation, or to keep it from spreading; hence the cotton planter considers it one of the worst pests he can have on his place. The writer has not found it difficult to subdue this grass, even when well set, sufficiently to grow corn, nor does it interfere with grain crops. In the gulf states, on land adapted to it, Johnson grass will yield three and four tons of hay per annum per acre in two cuttings. It is doubtful, however, if this grass will be found of high value outside of the southern tier of states. Prof. Shelton, of Kansas agricultural college, reports it of no value at Manhattan.—*Breeder's Gazette.*

10,000 EWES, shearing 3 to 3 1/2 lbs. from one to five years old, will be sold in bunches of 1,000 and upward at \$1.00 per head, if contracted for on or before Sept. 30th, 1888. Address: G. L. Brooks, manager, Albuquerque, N. M.

They Will Draw a Texas Fever Line.

A San Angelo, Texas, dispatch of the 25th instant says: Information has been received here that the three representatives of the live stock health board of Colorado, Wyoming and Montana will meet at Denver about November 10 for the purpose of establishing a quarantine or fever line, from beyond which no cattle will be allowed to be driven through the states mentioned, except as provided for by health laws. This line may be a different one from the one established by Kansas law, as well as by the national bureau of animal industry of the department of agriculture, and in its establishment the cattle interests of the entire country are concerned in general and of Texas and neighboring states in particular, affecting the St. Louis live stock commission business in no small degree. Chief of the Bureau D. E. Salmon writes that he has had no information since the governmental line of 1885 was established which would lead him to change his opinion to any marked extent.

List of Court Warrants Issued During Month of September, 1888.

A. Varela, treasurer, salary and fees for August.....	\$ 56 00
M. W. Robbins, M. D., county physician, August.....	60 00
O. L. Gregory, assignee, disinfector for jail use.....	5 00
Albino Baca, salary as jailor for August.....	60 00
Plutarco Baca, salary as jail guard for August.....	40 00
Silvano Gallegos, salary as jail guard for August.....	40 00
C. B. Hickman, salary as clerk and bookkeeper for August..	125 00
Placido Beltran, salary as janitor for August.....	60 00
Abado Garcia, salary as police for August.....	30 00
Manuel Silva, salary as police for August.....	30 00
E. H. Skipwith, salary as chief of police for August.....	35 00
Demetrio Jaramillo, salary as judge of election precinct 49 1886.....	3 00
Francisco Lopez, appropriation for tools, etc., for precinct 18.	30 00
Chas. Blanchard, material for court house repairs.....	6 00
Doroteo Sandoval, police salary for August.....	30 00
Demetrio Martine, police salary for August.....	30 00
Manuel Silva, fees as deputy sheriff.....	75
Eugenio Romero, sheriff, boarding prisoners, guards, etc., for August.....	290 50
Epifana Baca, fees as justice of peace precinct 5 for August.	11 60
Jose Anto Sais, 8 days services as road superintendent precinct 43.....	16 00
Teodora Quintana, court fees for August, 1888, precinct 5..	3 00
F. C. Ogden, work on Red river bridge approach.....	19 35
J. B. Mackle, rent of police office July and August, 1888....	15 00
J. M. Tafoya, clerk, tabular statement and copy.....	200 00
Wm. Wells, repairing culverts at Kearney's gap.....	112 50
B. F. Forsythe, postage for assessor's office.....	3 50
Jose Martin, fees as deputy sheriff precinct 5.....	4 20
Cooley & Hunter, team for public road.....	186 00
Jose Rafael Lucero, salary as probate judge to September 10, 1888.....	133 34
Juan de M. Trujillo, salary as road superintendent, precinct 5.....	20 00
S. S. Mendenhall, fees as deputy sheriff for August.....	13 65
S. S. Cavanaugh, estimate Pacific street culvert.....	735 00
Stock Grower, publishing, May and June, 1888.....	51 60
Hilario Martin, salary as road superintendent precinct 4....	10 00
F. O. Kihlberg, work on county road.....	565 80
George S. Gould, publishing delinquent tax list.....	199 35
Las Vegas News, publishing proceedings of board for July	34 00
J. Reynolds, rent of police office	163 35
J. M. Tafoya, interpreter probate court.....	15 00
J. A. Carruth, blanks for county treasurer.....	10 50
J. A. Carruth, election blanks..	57 75
J. A. Carruth, blanks for sheriff	31 00
Chas. Ifeld, supplies for jail in August.....	9 57
Felix Martinez, commission on license assessments to August 31, 1888.....	30 65
T. W. Hayward, rent of calaboose, precinct 29 to July 1 1888.....	141 65
Julian Trujillo, stationary for justice of peace precinct 46..	5 00
Melquiades Ramires, salary as road superintendent precinct 17.....	20 00
C. W. Stowe, hauling deceased pauper and digging grave....	10 00
Julian Trujillo, appropriation for roads precinct 14.....	20 00
Chas. Blanchard, tools, etc., for roads precinct 11.....	24 00
R. A. Kistler, publishing sundry notices.....	114 70
R. A. Kistler, publishing proceedings of board for August	35 75

DRS. BETTS & BETTS
Corner Champa and Seventeenth Streets,
DENVER, COLO.



NERVOUS Debility, spermatorrhea, Semina Loosea, Night Emissions, Loss of Vital Powers, Sleeplessness, Dependence, Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Lassitude, Gloominess, Depression of Spirits, Aversion to Society, Easily Discouraged, Lack of Confidence, Dull, Listless, Unfit for Study or Business, and finds life a burden. SAFELY, PERMANENTLY and PRIVATELY CURED.

BLOOD AND SKIN Diseases, Syphilis, a disease most horrible in its results, completely eradicated without the use of mercury. Scrofula, Erysipelas, Fever Sores, Blisters, Pimples, Ulcers, Pains in the Head and Bones, Syphilitic Sore Throat, Mouth and Tongue, Catarrh, etc.. PERMANENTLY CURED WHEN OTHERS HAVE FAILED.

URINARY Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Weak Back, Burning Urine, Frequency of Urinating, Urine high colored or with milky sediment on standing, Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Cystitis, etc., promptly and safely cured. Charges reasonable.

To Young Men and Middle-Aged Men.

A SURE CURE The awful effects of early vice, which brings organic weakness, destroying both mind and body, with all its dreadful ills, permanently cured.

URETHRAL STRICTURE Permanently removed complete; neither knife, caustic or dilation; without pain or injury. Proof indisputable.

DRS. BETTS Addresses those who have impaired themselves by improper indulgences and solitary habits, which ruin both body and mind, unfitting them for business, study or marriage.

MARRIED MEN, or those entering on that happy life, aware of physical debility, quickly assisted.

OUR SUCCESS Is based upon facts. First—Practical Experience. Second—Every case is especially studied, thus starting aright. Third—Medicines are prepared in our laboratory exactly to suit each case, thus effecting cures without injury. Send 6 cents postage for celebrated works on Chronic, Nervous and Delicate Diseases. Thousands cured. A friendly letter or call may save you future suffering and shame and add golden years to life. No letters answered unless accompanied by 4 cents in stamps. Address or call on

DRS. BETTS & BETTS,
Corner Champa and Seventeenth Streets,
DENVER, COLO.

STEERS FOR SALE. 300 to 500 3 and 4-year-old, N. M. raised, A1 condition. Address, W. A. Irvin, Hilton P. O., Dona Ana Co., N. M. 274

CHAMPION BALING PRESSES.
Bale one to two tons in ten minutes. Leads 10 to 15 tons in one hour. No down. Health working. Easy on men and horse. Send for Circulars with prices.

CHAMPION CONTINUOUS TRAVEL.
Easy to Food. No Bridge to climb. Presses two fork fulls each round of the team. Send for Circulars with prices.

CHAMPION DRIFT PRESSES.
Champion Drift Press with built-in weighing attachment. Send for Circulars with prices.

Address **FAMOUS MFG. CO., Quincy, Ill.**

There is a prevalent impression that the great central plains of the west are arid because they are without trees—that absence of forests is what makes them dry. But science has taken hold of the problem, and Major J. W. Powell, director of the geological survey, in a letter to the Kansas City *Times*, explains that the exact contrary is true—that the plains are not arid because they are treeless, but that they are treeless because they are arid. He says that forests do not probably increase the rainfall anywhere, not even on the oft-quoted Pyrenees, but that they regulate it so that there are fewer fierce storms. In a region that is parched, he says, fires get headway and destroy the trees, while humidity tends to protect forests. He lays down an apothegm: "The drier the climate the smaller the forests; the wetter the climate the greater forests." Major Powell goes on to say that rain is not produced by electricity, and "to explain atmospheric changes by attributing them to electricity is like explaining the origin of fire by the light it produces, or the explosion of powder in a cannon by attracting it to the roar heard in the distance." Arid plains, he asserts, will bear forests without artificial irrigation if protected from fires; they can be thus protected only when the territory is populated, and it can be thus populated only by the irrigation of the meadows and valleys between the hills where the forests will grow. So the problem is to be solved at last by practical irrigation, which is to redeem the alkaline desert, and make it luxuriant, habitable, and even attractive.

Where Log Cabins Flourish.

A party of American gentlemen, who had been camping out on an island in the great Lake Nipissing, Canada, last summer, were returning in a sail-boat and were yet seven miles from port when the sun went down, and with it the sailing breeze.

A discouraging situation, truly.

"Never mind, I can row you there inside of two hours," said the guide who had charge of the party, as their murmurs arose.

"Why man, it is seven miles, there are four of us in this heavy boat—its a big job you undertake," said one.

"No matter, I have done the likes before and can do it again," cheerfully replied the broad-shouldered Irishman, as he stowed away the sail and bent to the oars. He was a splendid oarsman and the boat was soon under headway again.

"What would I not give to enjoy your health and strength," remarked the Professor.

"Yes, I am pretty healthy, and though I am past sixty I feel as strong as ever," replied the guide. "But only three years ago I stood at death's door, and never thought to pull an oar again. You see, I was in the woods all winter, logging, and I got into the water one day and caught cold. It settled on my lungs and I had a bad cough which hung on till I ran down almost to a skeleton."

"Call in a physician?"

"Yes, I went twenty miles through the bush to see a doctor; he gave me some medicine, but it didn't help me much."

"How was the cure effected?"

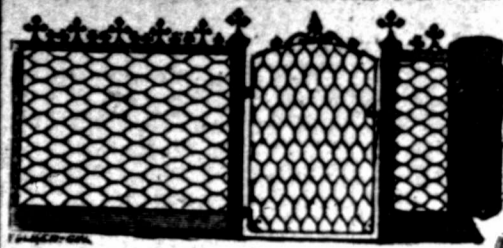
"An old Scotch lady, who had come over from the States, gave me a preparation of balsams and herbs, which she said the early settlers in America used, and it soon stopped my cough and put me on my feet again."

One has but to travel along the frontier to learn how easy it is to get along without doctors, and how effective are the natural remedies which the old grandmothers know how to prepare. They often cure where the best physicians fail.

Every mother of a family knows how coughs and colds are quickly and radically cured with syrups and teas made from balsams and herbs which "grandmother taught us how to make."

Warner's Log Cabin cough and consumption remedy was, after long investigation into the merits and comparison with other old-time preparations, selected from them because proved to be the very best of them all. It has brought back the rose to many a pallid cheek—there is no known remedy its equal as a cure for coughs and colds.

SEDGWICK STEEL WIRE FENCE.



The best Farm, Garden, Poultry Yard, Lawn, School Lot, Park and Cemetery Fences and Gates, Perfect Automatic Gate. Cheapest and Neatest Iron Fences, Iron and wire Summer Houses, Lawn Furniture, and other wire work. Best Wire Stretchers and Pliers. Ask dealers in hardware, or address, **SEDGWICK BROS., RICHMOND, IND.**

FOR SALE.

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

Notice of Dissolution.

The partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of Cammell & Rutledge, is this day dissolved. All debts due by the late firm for supplies furnished for running cattle and for wages, will be paid by Arthur L. Cammell, **ARTHUR L. CAMMELL, JOHN RUTLEDGE, Las Vegas, Sept. 11, 1888.**

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.**

LOST.

2 cream-colored broncho horses. 1 dun broncho with black points. 1 bay horse. 1 bay horse. 1 bay horse. All above branded **V T** on left hip, 1 pinto horse branded **NK** connected. Information of same to Cammell & Lincoln, Pinos Wells, N. M., will be liberally rewarded.

NOTICE.

Stolen from my stable at San Pedro, N. M., on the evening of May 1st, 1888, **AMERICAN BAY HORSE,** four years old, about 14 1/4 hands high, weight about 900 pounds, branded



on left hip. I will pay two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250) for the recovery of the horse and arrest of the thief, provided the horse is not broken down or ruined. **DONALD FERGUSON, San Pedro, N. M.**



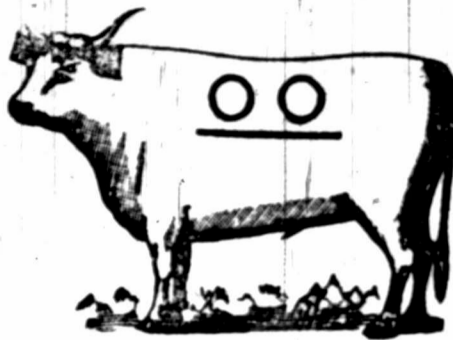
Take this line for **ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, DETROIT, NIAGARA FALLS, NEW YORK,** and all Eastern points. **C. M. HAMPSON, Com'l Agt., DENVER, Col.**

Oldest Bank in New Mexico.

First National Bank OF SANTA FE.

WM. W. GRIFFIN, Pres. R. J. PALEN, Cashier. PEDRO PEREA, Vice President.

NORTHWEST TEXAS.



O. J. Wiren.

Cattle Raiser and Dealer. Postoffice, Colorado, Texas. Ranches in Fisher and Kent counties. Horse brand, circle bar on 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 P TH TH U WK** Horses branded **TWT** on the left hip.

MEXICO.



Heresford & Corbet,

Postoffice address, Ojitos, Yanos, Chihuahua, Mexico. Cattle branded **BC** on left side. Horses branded **DC** on left hip. All increase branded **DC**. Ear marks, crop the left and jingle bob right. Additional brands: **PP** and **Y**

ARIZONA.



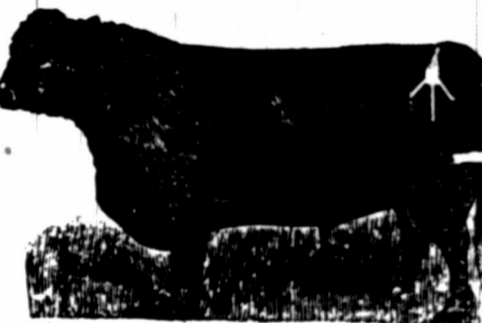
Jas. C. Henderson.

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

NEW MEXICO.

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

RIO ARRIBA COUNTY.



Chama Cattle Company.

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

VALENCIA COUNTY.



A. L. Cammel.

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

SIERRA COUNTY.



Henry G. Toussaint.

P. O.: Lava, Range, near Engle, Sierra county, N. M. Horse brand, **□** left hip. Vent brand on horses under original brand. Other brands on cattle and horses: **□** **□** Vent brand on cattle, same as on cut, but inverted and run on neck.



Vermont & Rio Grande Cattle Co.

P. O.: San Marcial, N. M. Range, twenty miles south of San Marcial. Ear marks, underbit in each ear. Horse brands: **□** or **TEL** on left hip or **L** hip.



C. Hearn.

P. O.: Fairview, N. M. Range, Paavrecita creek and vicinity of Fairview. Ear marks, figure 7 underbit in each ear. Additional brand, **GL** on left hip. Horse brand, same as cattle on left thigh.



Armstrong Bros.

P. O.: Engle, N. M. Range, east slope Caballo mountains on Jorna's Del Muerta. Ear mark, underbit each ear. Horse brands, **6** left hip. Cattle branded on left side.



A. HARCUCASTLE. C. MITFORD. G. SHERLEY

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

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

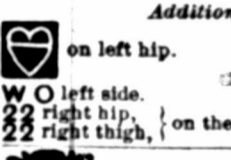


Range, southeastern Sierra county. All cattle branded as in the cut, and have two bars under the tail on both sides. Horses all branded **SLC** on the left hip, as in this cut.



Grayson & Company.

P. O.: Los Palomas, Sierra county, N. M. Range, Animas ranch, Sierra county. Ear marks, under half crop each ear. Horse brand, same as cattle but on left shoulder.



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



John McLeod.

P. O.: Rincon, Dona Ana county. Range, twelve miles north of Rincon on each side of Rio Grande, and in the Caballo mountains in southeastern portion of erra county. Horse brand, **OM** on the left shoulder.

GRANT COUNTY.



Buckeye Land & Live Stock Company.

S. A. BAXTER, Financial Manager, Lima, Ohio. **M. CHAPMAN, Range Manager, Deming, N. M.** P. O. box 101, Deming, N. M. Range, Cedar Grove ranch, 20 miles south of Deming. Horse brand, same, on left hip. Brand on left side. Marked, sharpen both ears.



Missouri-Florida Cattle Co.

JOHN J. YEATER, Pres., Sedalia, Mo. JOHN M. WEIDEMER, Sec. and Treas., Clinton, Mo. **JOHN T. SHY, Superintendent, Deming, N. M.** P. O.: Deming, N. M. Range, east side Florida mountains. Horse brand, same as cattle on left hip.

SAN MIGUEL COUNTY.

DIVISION OF CATTLE.

ROBERT MINGUS AND C. A. RATHBUN.

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

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

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

Horse brand, on left shoulder or hip.

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

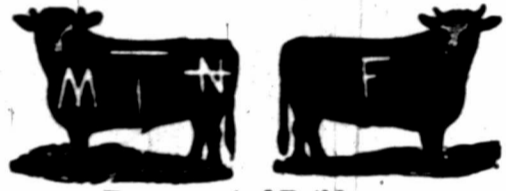
M T N I +

remain the undivided property of the old firm. Calves following cows in either of these brands are to be branded M T N as heretofore.

The cattle so far divided have been branded



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

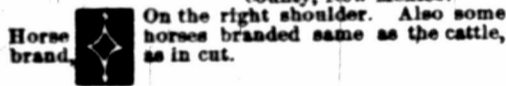


For account of Rathbun. The is on the left hip and generally through the N. The have been divided the same way. on left hip and F on right side. The increase to be branded E I as in cut.

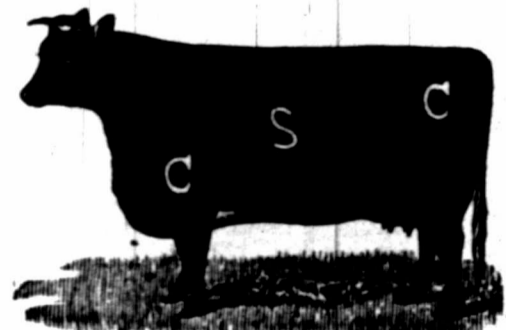
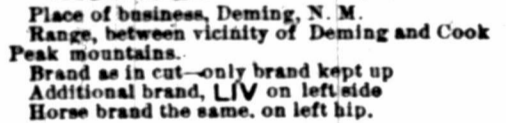
ROBT. MINGUS. C. A. RATHBUN.

GRANT COUNTY.

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



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



Carpenter-Stanley Cattle Co. P. O.: Fort Cummings. Range, east side of Cook's Peak, Grant county. Other brands: CC left side. JJ CC TS Horse brand: = on left hip.

Also, two underbits in each ear; crop left underbit right; underbit left crop right.

GRANT COUNTY.

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

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

MORA COUNTY.

J. F. LaTourrette, President. W. H. Wilcox, Sec'y and Treas.

BRANDS OF THE WAGON MOUND Local Stock Growers' Associat'n Range, Wagon Mound. P. O.: Wagon Mound, N. M.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

J. F. LaTourrette—Cattle branded SU left side. L left shoulder. A left side.

Horses branded SU on left shoulder.

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

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

T. C. Garlington—Cattle branded on right side. X44 Horse brand on right hip X4

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

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

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

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

W. H. Wilcox—Cattle branded on left side. WW Horses branded same on left rump.

Robison & Clark Cattle Company. Cattle branded 66 on left side and hip. 16, T1, HH. Horse brand, T on right shoulder.

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

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

MORA COUNTY.

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



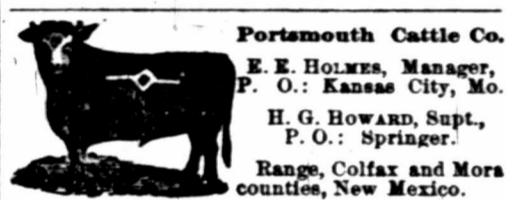
The Wendling Cattle and Land Co. OF COLORADO AND NEW MEXICO.

New Mexico Division. Range, on OK ranches, Mora county, and on Glen Mora ranch in Mora and San Miguel counties. HENRY WENDLING, Manager. A. L. CALVIN, Range foreman. P. O.: Wagon Mound, N. M. Brands: JOU, FL, JL, RL, OK, T Office: 1734 Curtis street, DENVER, Colo.

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

The Riverside Cattle Company. W. B. BRUNTON, Manager. P. O.: Shoemaker, Mora county, N. M. Range, Cherry valley, Pinos Altos and vicinity, Mora county, N. M. Other brands: N I X on right side, kept up. C left side, kept up. Horse brand, 2 on right shoulder.

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

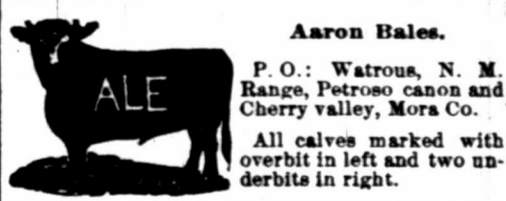


Farr Bros. P. O.: Watrous, N. M. Range, Red River and Alamocitos. Horse brand, on left shoulder. Other cattle brand, on left side.

H. D. Reinken. P. O.: Watrous, N. M. Range: Cherry Valley and vicinity, Mora county. Horse brand same on shoulder. Ear mark: Crop in left and two splits in right. Also m left side. Some cattle are branded with a flying V on side without slash.



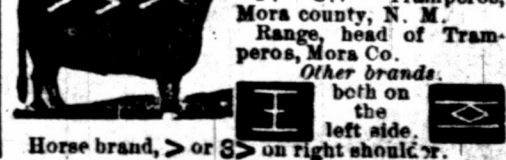
Aaron Bales. P. O.: Watrous, N. M. Range, Petroso canon and Cherry valley, Mora Co. All calves marked with overbit in left and two underbits in right.



T. E. MITCHELL, Range Manager, P. O.: Tequesquite, N. M. Dubuque Cattle Co. General Management, Dubuque, Iowa. Range, Tequesquite, Ute creek and Tremperos, Colfax, Mora and San Miguel counties. Horse brands, X for MX or T left hip or shoulder.

Other Brands: OO HD BU E All calves branded and marked as in cut, except thoroughbred calves in the OO brand, which is kept up.

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



MORA COUNTY.

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

Shepard & Hall. P. O.: Tequesquite, N. M. Range, Alamocitas. Ear marks, crop and underhalf crop right; crop and underbit left. Other brands: right shoulder, side and hip.

this brand kept p. AVA Horse brands: Y left hip; also on right hip.

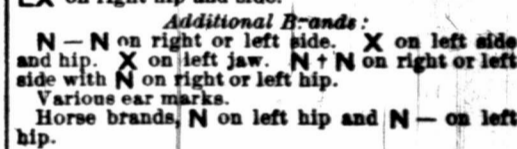
COLFAX COUNTY.

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

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

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

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



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



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

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



CS left hip or side. LRB on left side

COLFAX COUNTY.



S. A. Kall.

P. O. Wagon Mound. Range, Vermejo and Teta Vegne. Cattle have various ear marks. All increase marked as in cut.

Horse brands: Same as cattle on right hip



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.



Eagle Tail Cattle Co.

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



William McCartney.

P. O.: Los Angeles, Cal. Ranch foreman, B. T. Lucecock. Ranch P. O.: Watrous, N. M. Range, between head of canon Largo and Mora river. Ear marks, crop right, underbit left.

Also owns cattle branded VH on left side. All increase branded JS. Horse brand, JS on left shoulder.



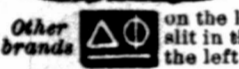
Range, Rincon and Arroyo de Los Alamocitas. Ear marks, crop right, underslope left. Horse brand, same as cattle, on left shoulder.



H. S. Gratz.

P. O.: Capulin, N. M. Range, Dry Cimarron, Colfax county. Marks, slit in right ear.

Horse brand, same as cut on the left shoulder.



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.

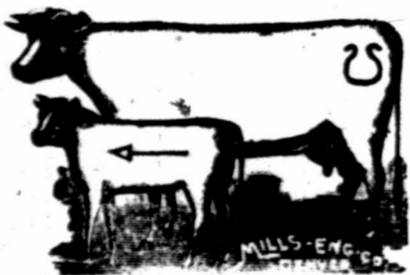
Other prominent brands:



VI, III, XI, MK, A+, X- all on the right side, and VI right or left on the left shoulder or thigh. 101 W on the 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.

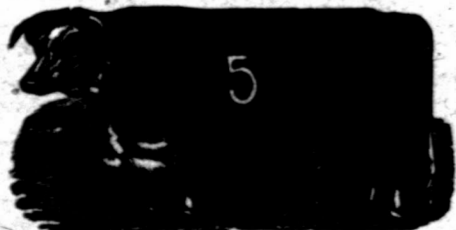
Other brands and various other brands. Brand all calves with dart.

Range, Ocate mesa and canon, Sweetwater and Cimarron river.

Urraca Hereford Ranch.

FRANCIS CLUTTON.

Postoffice, Cimarron, Colfax County N. M.



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

DONA ANA COUNTY.



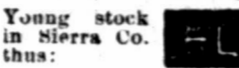
Mariano Barcala.

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



Lynch Bros.

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



All horses are branded LB on the left side.



Sacramento Cattle Co.

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

Also cattle branded left side of neck.

Also horses branded HS or H on left shoulder.

Ear marks, crop right, swallowfork left.

Old stock has H on left shoulder.

Horses branded H on left thigh.

San Andreas Ranch.

J. H. WILDY.



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

Additional Brands:

L on left shoulder, side and thigh and J on right hip.

F on left shoulder, side and thigh and J on right hip.

Ear marks, figure 7 underbit in each ear.

Underslope and upperbit in each ear.

Crop the left.

Only figure 7 underbit mark and brand as in cut kept up.

BERNALILLO COUNTY.



Mariano Perea.

P. O. Bernalillo, N. M.

Range, La Jara.

Ear marks, swallow-fork left.



Jacobo Yrisarri.

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

SAN MIGUEL COUNTY.



Trujillo Ranch Company.

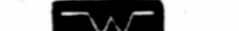
OF LAS VEGAS.

Office of Browns & Manzanaras.

C. W. BROWN, Manager.

P. O.: Endee, San Miguel county, N. M. Range, on Trujillo creek, in Oldham county, Texas; and San Miguel county, New Mexico.

Additional Brands:



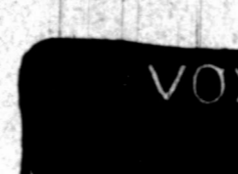
All increase branded as in above cut. Horse brand, same as cut on the left shoulder. Some horses have Star C on the left hip.



C. T. Degraftenreid.

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

SAN MIGUEL COUNTY.



Fort Sumner Land and Cattle Co.

DAN. L. TAYLOR, President and Manager, Fort Sumner, New Mexico.

Range, Fort Sumner, N. M. P. O.: Fort Sumner.

Ear marks, crop the left.

Additional brands—All kept up.

NO right side, V right hip, X right hip or hip.

VO on right side or hip.

W on right hip. T on right side.

Some horses are branded VO.



Barash & Bloch.

P. O.: Las Vegas, N. M.

Range, Los Conchas.

Cattle branded either side.

Horse brand, same as cut, on left shoulder.

Ear marks, swallow fork each ear.

Additional brand on left side.

All increase branded as in cut.



Waddingham Bell Ranch.

MICHAEL SLATTERY, Mgr

P. O.: La Cinta, county of San Miguel, New Mexico.

The range, Montoya Grant. All the horses on the ranch have the same bell brand on left shoulder.

Additional Brands:



J. N. Degraftenreid & Sons.

P. O.: Fort Sumner, N. M.

Range, Alamo Gordo. Saddle horses branded SIX.

Stock horses are branded O-O.



J. & E. Rosenwald.

P. O.: Las Vegas, N. M.

Range, Charco, San Miguel county.

Marked, crop the right.

Also own cattle branded RC.



Chas. S. Cowan.

P. O. Glorieta, N. M.

Ranges, Rincon de las Trozas, Red River, and Cow Creek, Upper Pecos.

Horse brand 7 on left shoulder.

Ear mark, crop the left, and upper half crop right.

Some cattle branded TA on left side.

All increase branded as in cut.



Pete Maxwell.

P. O.: Fort Sumner, N. M.

Range, Pecos river, near Fort Sumner.

Ear marks: Right ear cropped and split, and left ear cropped.

Also claims



Millhiser Bros.

P. MILLHISER, Manager.

P. O. East Las Vegas.

Range, Las Vegas grant.

Ear marks vary in old cattle.

Ear mark on increase, overslope each ear.

Horse brand M on right hip or thigh.



D. A. IRWIN. D. RUBIDGE.

Irwin & Rubidge.

P. O.: Denver, Colorado.

Range, Trujillo, N. M.

DAY BROTHERS, Managers

P. O.: Liberty, New Mexico.



Ilfeld & Letcher.

Postoffice, Las Vegas, N. M.

Range, Alamoas.

Also Chas. Ilfeld, I F E

Horse brand, same as cattle.

SAN MIGUEL COUNTY.



Myers Bros. & Livenessey.

Postoffice, Liberty, New Mexico.

Horse brands, TTT on the left hip.

Range, head of Arroyo Plaza Largo, and foot of Staked Plains, San Miguel county, New Mexico.



Quincey & 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.



Carl Roberts.

CARL ROBERTS, Foreman.

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

Additional Brands:

Cattle in DG brand have also following brands: Some D on left hip and left jaw; a few branded D on left hip, side and jaw.

Cattle in VQ brand have also following brands: Some L right loin; some T right loin; some F right side. None of these brands are kept up. All increase is branded and marked as in cut.

All horses branded DG on right thigh.



Governor C. H. Moore.

P. O.: Puerto de Luna.

Range, Upper Yeco.

Various ear marks. Horses branded same on shoulder.



R. G. & J. W. Carlisle.

P. O.: Puerto de Luna, N. M., and Crested Butte, Colo.

Range, Alamo Gordo and Juan de Dios.

Horse brand, on left thigh, high up.

Various ear marks for these brands.



Calkins Cattle Company.

O. L. Houghton, Manager, Las Vegas.

E. J. Wilcox, Range Supt., Fort Sumner.

Range, Pecos river, near Fort Sumner.

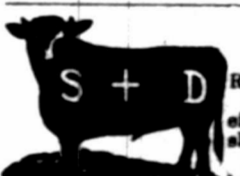
Ear marks on increase, crop off left.

Other brands:

OLH on the left shoulder, side and hip.

T on the left side. C on side, IL on hip.

Horse brand, IXI on the left hip.



Silva & Dodge.

P. O.: Puerto de Luna.

Range, Alamo Gordo.

Horse brand, on either side, on the shoulder.

Ear marks, jinglebob in left upper half crop right.

All calves branded as above. Also own



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.



Fond du Lac & Las Vegas Cattle Co.

JAS. GAYNOR, President and Manager.

P. O.: Fougoulac, Wis. Range Liberty Ranch

SAN MIGUEL COUNTY.



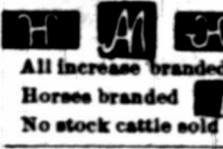
D. G. Fritslem. P. O.: Liberty, San Miguel Co., N. M. Range, Tierra Blanca. Ear marks, crop and slit twice the left ear. Horse brand, 77 on right hip.



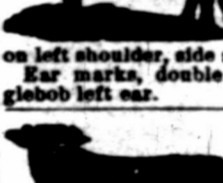
Frank Carpenter. P. O.: Liberty, N. M. Range, Red River, twelve miles above Fort Bascom. Ear marks, crop the left and sharpen the right ear.



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



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



A. Strauss, 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: on left shoulder, side and hip. Ear marks, double fin-glob left ear.



R. & L. Davidson. P. O.: Liberty, N. M. Range, Tierra Blanca, San Miguel county. Ear marks, overslope left. Horse brand, on the left shoulder thus: Other brands: 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. Beuther. P. O.: El Cuervo, N. M. An over half crop in each ear. Increase branded as in cut.



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



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



M. S. Brazil. Mrs. Lue B. Maxwell. Brazil & Maxwell. P. O.: Fort Sumner, N. M. Range, P. O.: Fort Sumner, Range, Talvan ranch, east of Fort Sumner. Horse brand, on left shoulder.



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



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



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

SAN MIGUEL COUNTY.



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



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



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



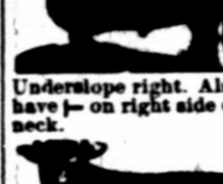
Montesuma Cattle Co. J. I. Mosier, Manager. P. O.: Eden, N. M. Range, Los Tanos and on Pecos river. Horses branded same as cattle on the left shoulder or hip. Brand any place on animal.



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



Las Conchas Cattle Company. A. S. Hall, Manager. Both sides. Young stock, crop right, old stock, grub right.



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



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



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



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



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



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

SAN MIGUEL COUNTY.



IRAD COCHRAN. J. S. Emery. Cochran & Emery. P. O.: East Las Vegas, N. M. Range, on Beck grant, San Miguel county, N. M. On increase, Ear marks, grub left ear. Horse brand, C on left hip.



New England Live Stock Company. P. O.: Greeley, Colorado. Ranch P. O.: Fort Sumner, N. M. Range, the Pecos, at Fort Sumner. Additional brands, Horses branded same as cattle on left side. Ear mark, crop and two splits in right ear. Cattle in brand of above cut branded both sides.



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



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



Heckle & McDowell. P. O.: Las Vegas, N. M. Range, Sabino and Largoitjos 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: left side and thigh. All increase branded as in cut.



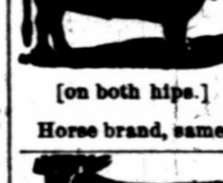
W. H. McBroom. P. O.: Fort Sumner, N. M. Range, Canaditas. Ranch Foreman, Brown Harris. Additional brands X on left hip. Various ear marks for these various brands. Horse brand, same as cut.



Circle Cattle Co. A. Morrox, Manager. Postoffice, Tequesquite. Horse brand, O left hip. Other Brands: 188, P, S, left side.



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



P. O.: En Cierra, N. M. Range, Canon Bonito and Montoya Mesa. Both brands kept up.



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



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



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



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

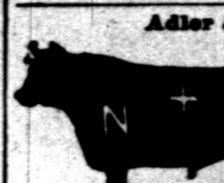


Las Carretas Cattle Co. A. S. VAN ANGLE, Sec., Marshall, Mo. P. O.: Fort Sumner, N. M. Range, Las Carretas and Pecos river. Also claim cattle branded thus left hip or flank, not kept up. Ear marks, crop and underbit in left ear. Cattle branded on both sides. Horses branded with star on left hip.

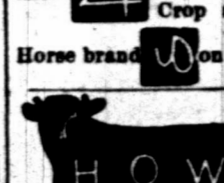


Las Carretas Cattle Co. A. S. VAN ANGLE, Sec., Marshall, Mo. P. O.: Fort Sumner, N. M. Range, Las Carretas and Pecos river. Also claim cattle branded thus left hip or flank, not kept up. Ear marks, crop and underbit in left ear. Cattle branded on both sides. Horses branded with star on left hip.

SAN MIGUEL COUNTY.



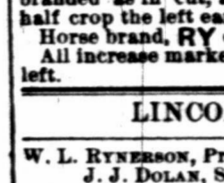
Adler & McRitchie. All increase branded as in cut. P. O.: Anton Chico, San Miguel County, N. M. Range, Pintado. On left side, Swallowfork each ear.



Howry Cattle Co. S. K. STILES, 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 branded as in cut, and marked crop and under half crop the left ear. Horse brand, RY on the left hip. All increase marked crop and under half crop left.



Lincoln County. W. L. RYNERSON, Pres. J. A. LARUE, Vice Pres. J. J. DOLAN, Sec. and Gen'l Manager. N. 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 on cattle. EF DD on horses.



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



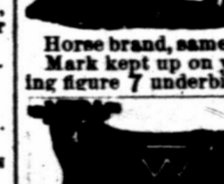
Carrizozo Cattle Ranch Co. (Limited). JAMES A. ALCOCK, Manager. P. O.: White Oaks, N. M. Range, Carrizozo. Horse brand, C with dot in center placed on left shoulder.



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



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



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



L. M. Long. P. O.: Roswell, N. M. Range, Rio Hondo. Other brands: Both on left side. Horse brands, same as cattle on right shoulder. Also run cattle in this brand, which is kept up. Ear marks, under half crop left ear.



L. M. Long. P. O.: Roswell, N. M. Range, Rio Hondo. Other brands: Both on left side. Horse brands, same as cattle on right shoulder. Also run cattle in this brand, which is kept up. Ear marks, under half crop left ear.



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L. M. Long. P. O.: Roswell, N. M. Range, Rio Hondo. Other brands: Both on left side. Horse brands, same as cattle on right shoulder. Also run cattle in this brand, which is kept up. Ear marks, under half crop left ear.



L. M. Long. P. O.: Roswell, N. M. Range, Rio Hondo. Other brands: Both on left side. Horse brands, same as cattle on right shoulder. Also run cattle in this brand, which is kept up. Ear marks, under half crop left ear.

LINCOLN COUNTY.



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

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



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



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

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



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



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

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



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



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



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



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

LINCOLN COUNTY.

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



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

VALENCIA COUNTY.



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

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



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

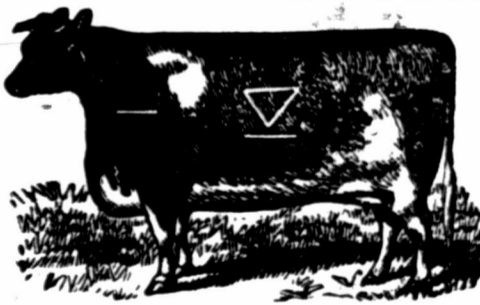


L. P. BRADLEY, Prest. T. S. MUMFORD, Secy. Cebolla Cattle Co. P. O.: Santa Fe, N. M.; box 218. Range, Valencia county, near Fort Wingate. Horse brand, the same.

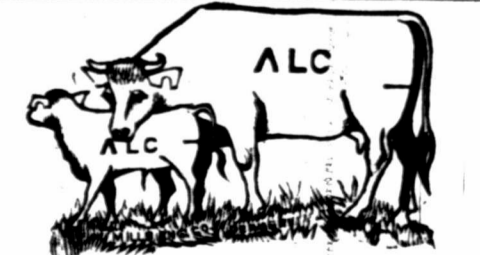
W. P. METCALF, Superintendent. JAS. A. STINSON, Ranch Manager. New Mexico Cattle Breeding Company.



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



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



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

SOCORRO COUNTY.



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

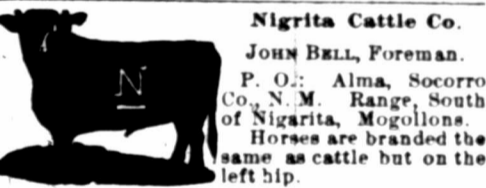


WS Ranch. P. O.: Alma, Socorro county, New Mexico. Range, San Francisco river, Socorro Co. Horse brand, same as cattle, on left shoulder or thigh.



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: COO left side, right loin. E left side. ER left hip saddle horses. Horse brand H rt. sh'lder stock horses.



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.



Western Union Cattle, Land and Irrigation Company. A. P. BLAKE, President. JOHN B. ALLEY, Vice-President. G. L. BROOKS, Secretary. T. J. WRIGHT, Manager. P. O.: Fairview, N. M. Range, Ojo Caliente, Socorro county.

Horse Brands: A V shoulder hip Other Brands: shoulder hip A V shoulder side hip

SOCORRO COUNTY.



Illinois Cattle Company. S. P. JOHNS, Manager. JULIUS M. ESTES, 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.



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



Hurst, Black, Kiehne & Wiley. Postoffice, Frisco, Socorro county, New Mexico. Range, San Augustine plains, and Nigrita river, Socorro county, N. M. Ear marks, swallow fork the left, crop the right. Above brand and ear mark kept up. Horse brand Y on left hip. Additional Brands, not kept up. COO 711 COO F H YEE LANE 3778 TIE



Curwen & Norris. P. O.: Magdalena, Socorro Co., N. M. Range, north slope of San Mateo mountains and adjoining San Augustine plains. Additional Brands: AD AD HD HD 40 40 and HE on right side, and 7HL on left side.

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

NORTHWEST TEXAS.



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



Lee-Scott Cattle Co. P. O.: Tascosa, Texas. Range, Oldham and Hartley counties, Texas. Horse brand LS, S or T on the left hip. Additional Brands: LS both sides; marked, crop and split both ears. left side; over both sides; crop and half crop, under bit left. split right and split the left. both sides; split each Also, V H H all on the left side. GM left side; marked, underslope each ear, all steers.

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



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

SOCORRO COUNTY.


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

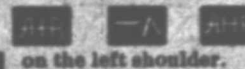



JOHN R. HOWELL.
 P. O.: San Marcial, N. M.
 Range, Rio Grande
 river, San Juan springs,
 Cedar springs and Nogal
 creek, Socorro county and
 Rio Grande river and Pa-
 sado springs, Sierra coun-
 ty, N. M.



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



Deer Park Cattle Company.
FRANK H. WINSTON, Manager.
 P. O.: Fairview, N. M. Ranches, at Elk moun-
 tain, Socorro county.
 Also own the following
 brands: 
 Horse brand,  on the left shoulder.

SOCORRO COUNTY.

C. S. Roberts.
 P. O.: San Marcial, N. M.
 Range, Los Barrros, 90
 miles west of San Mar-
 cial, Socorro county.
 Ear marks, crop right and
 small crop and half circle
 above and below in left;
 also, skin cut on nose.
 Horse brand, same as cut on left hip.
 Cattle branded either side and hip.



**Black Range Land and
 Cattle Co.**
J. B. FRAZAR, Manager.
 P. O.: Fairview, N. M.
 Range, on head of Gila,
 Socorro county, N. M.
DD left side.
 Ear mark, crop the right.
 Horses branded **D** on left hip.





Iowa and New Mexico Ranch Company.
JUNIOR CLARK, President, Red Oak, Iowa.
BENZ. B. CLARK, Vice Pres., 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.

DETROIT AND RIO GRANDE LIVE STOCK CO.

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

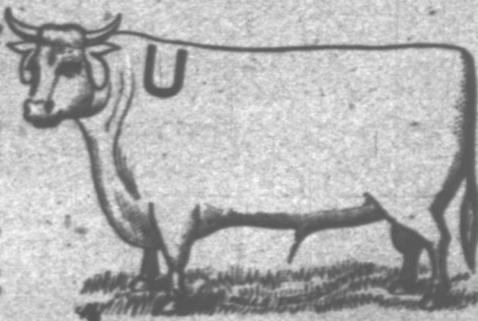


LINCOLN COUNTY.

WM. ROBERT.

Postoffice,
 Roswell, Lincoln county,
 New Mexico.

Ranges,
 Breeding range, on the
 Pecos river, New Mexico.
 Steer range, on the San
 Pedro river, in Cochise
 county, Arizona.















Horse Brand,

U on the left shoulder.

Ear Marks,

Jinglebob in both ears

Same brand and marks
 kept up on both the steer
 and breeding ranges.
 All increase of follow-
 ing brands, which I own,
 marked and branded as in
 main cut.

			
Underslope each ear.	Overslope each ear.	Crop left, under half crop right.	Crop and underbit left some same mark right
			
Crop and under half crop each ear.	Crop right and under- slope left.	Swallow fork in either ear.	Crop the left and half crop right.
			
Crop left, underslope right.	Crop the right.		

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.

UPCHER, STEVENS & BURR.



R. A. JONES, Range Superintendent.

Postoffice, Frisco, Socorro county, New Mexico.

Range, Tularosa 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. **Λ** on side. **OWO** on side.
ALA on side, **⊙** on hip. **U** on side. **Q** on side,  on side. **MON** on side, **S** on hip.
 on side, **S** on hip. **A** on both sides. **All brands on left side.**
 Other horse brands, **US** and **JON** **S** on left hip.

**The Armijo House,
 ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.**

NEWLY FURNISHED THROUGHOUT.

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

CHAS. E. BONSALL, Manager.

W. E. TALBOTT, Proprietor.

THE ANGUS V V RANCH.

KIRBY & CREEK.






Postoffice, Fort Stanton, Lincoln county,
 New Mexico.

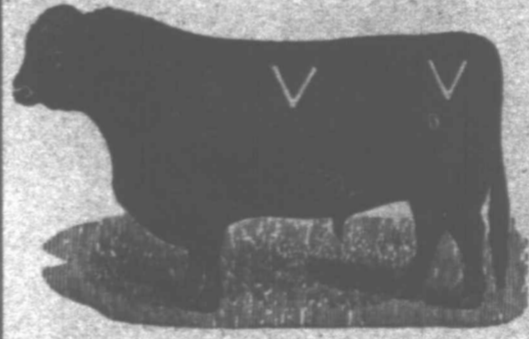
Range, Rio Salado, Rio Bonito, Little
 creek, Eagle creek, and Rio Ruidosa.

Ear marks, underbit in each ear.

Horse brand, **V** on the left shoulder.

Additional Brands:

 on right side, un-
 derbit both ears.  on left
 side, or either side.
 on either hip.  on the left side.
 on left shoulder, side and hip. Mar-
 ked, crop right and underslope left.








COLORADO AND NEW MEXICO.

THE BLOOM CATTLE CO.

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

Also own the following brands:

   Half undercrop left,
 crop right.
 Swallowfork left, split right.
 Swallowfork left, crop and underbit right.











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.**

Breeding ranch  cattle. **JAS. X. Y. SUTHERLAND, Foreman.**

P. O.: Roswell, Lincoln county, N. M. Range, Rio Hondo, Lincoln county, west of Roswell

Additional Brands:

 on left side and
 upper half crop.  on left hip. Ear mark
 underbit left, crop right.
 on left side,
 same as boot.  on left hip. Ear mark,
 bar cattle.
 on left side and hip. Ear mark, crop and
 split in left and underbit in right.
 on left side,  on left hip. Ear mark, up-
 per half crop left, under half crop right.
 on left side. Various ear marks.



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

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

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

The First National Bank

The First National Bank

The First National Bank

LAS VEGAS, N. M.

ALBUQUERRUE, N. M.

EL PASO, TEXAS.

CAPITAL STOCK, \$100,000

CAPITAL STOCK, \$100,000

CAPITAL STOCK, \$100,000

SURPLUS FUND, \$40,000.

SURPLUS FUND, \$15,000.

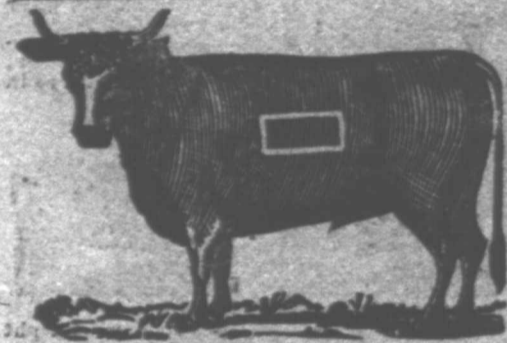
SURPLUS FUND, \$20,000.

Depository of Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad.

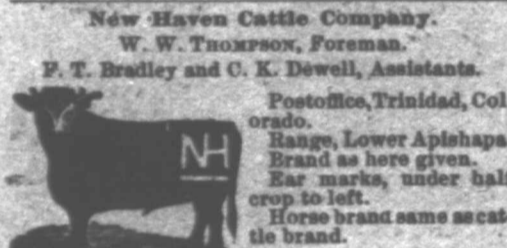
Designated U. S. Depository. Depository of A. & P. R. R. and A., T. & S. F. R. R.

Depository of Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. and Mexican Central R. R.

SOUTHERN COLORADO.



George W. Thompson.
 P. O. Address: Trinidad, Colorado.
 Range 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: WI HH TI Various ear marks.
 Horses also branded same as on above cut, but smaller, on the left shoulder or left thigh.



New Haven Cattle Company.
 W. W. THOMPSON, Foreman.
 P. T. Bradley and C. K. Dewell, Assistants.
 Postoffice, Trinidad, Colorado.
 Range, Lower Aplshapa.
 Brand as here given.
 Ear marks, under half crop to left.
 Horse brand same as cattle brand.



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. V left loin. V right side.
 P. left side. FS left side. 22 left side.
 Horse brand, HL (connected) on left shoulder.

ARIZONA.



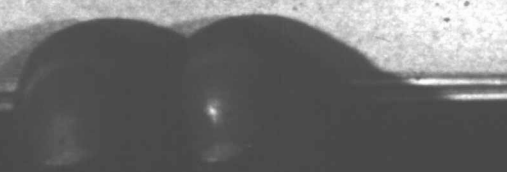
Santa Rita Cattle Co.
 ISAAC N. TOWNS, Superintendent.
 Postoffice, Calabasas, Pima county, Arizona.
 Range, Santa Cruz river, Pima county, Arizona.
 Calves of 1888 and imported bulls are branded same as cut on left hip.



A. L. Morrison & Son.
 P. O.: Springville, Arizona. Home ranch, Mambocreek, near Escudilla Mts.
 Ear marks, underslope right, crop left.
 Horse brand, same as cattle, on right hip.



C. H. Ward.
 GEORGE FUSK, 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.



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

ARIZONA.

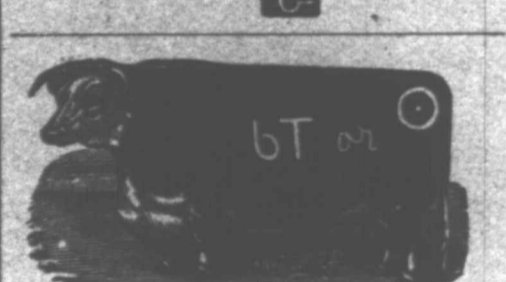
\$1,000 REWARD: I desire to call attention to my marks and brands for cattle, as shown in cut. I sell no stock cattle, and will pay \$1,000 reward for the arrest and conviction of any person or persons unlawfully handling cattle in the following brand and marks.



J. H. Hampson.
 P. O.: 431 Nelson building, Kansas City, Mo.
 Ranch P. O.: Camp Thomas, Arizona.
 Range, on Eagle creek, Graham county, Arizona. WILLIAM CURRICH, Foreman.
 Ear marks, crop and split left, crop right.
 Horse brand, L on the left shoulder.



Gardiner, Gillies & Wilmerding.
 P. O.: Navajo Springs, Apache county, Arizona.
 Range, Deer and Cedro Springs, Apache county.
 Ear marks, right ear is grubbed.
 All cattle in addition to above brand, have an X on the left jaw.
 Horses are all branded C on right shoulder.



Cameron Bros.
 Postoffice, Lochiel, Pima county, Arizona.
 Range, on the San Rafael de la Zanja Grant.
 Ear marks, right cropped, left slit.
 All cattle in the quarter-circle U brand are marked underslope the right, swallowfork in left.
 Horse brand, like cut.
 Also own the following brands, kept up:



Smith, Carson & Co.
 P. O.: Springville, Apache county, Arizona
 Telegraph and express office, Navajo Springs
 Atlantic and Pacific railroad.
 Ear marks: Crop off the left. Horses branded: M

R. G. McDONALD,
 WHOLESALE
 Liquor Dealer
 GIVENS' BLOCK, BRIDGE ST.,
 LAS VEGAS, NEW MEXICO.

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

LANDS—MINES



ANSWER TO INQUIRIES, \$1.00
 REPORT ON ENTRIES, CONTESTS, Etc., \$3.00
 Procuring Land Patents, Filing Arguments, and Conducting Contests, on Moderate Terms. Send for circular to
 HENRY N. COPP, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
 WASHINGTON, D. C.
 Every Settler should have Copp's Settler's Guide. 24 pages; price only 25 cents (postage stamps).



Well Drills
 FOR EVERY PURPOSE
 SOLD ON TRIAL
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