

STOCK AND FEED STORES

COLORADO TEXAS

ARIZONA MEXICO NEW MEXICO

Live Stock, Feed Farming and Commerce.

Fifth Year, No. 36.

LAS VEGAS, NEW MEXICO, NOVEMBER 17, 1888.

Weekly, \$3 a Year

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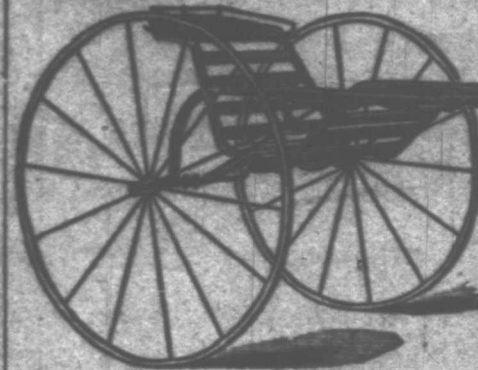
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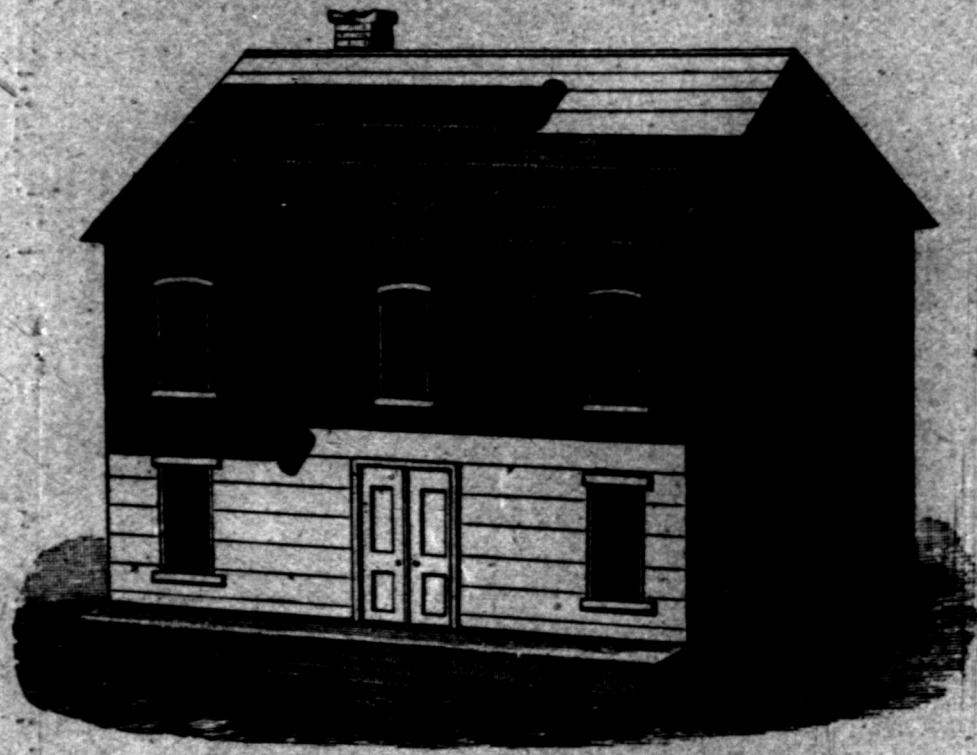
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Grub the left.



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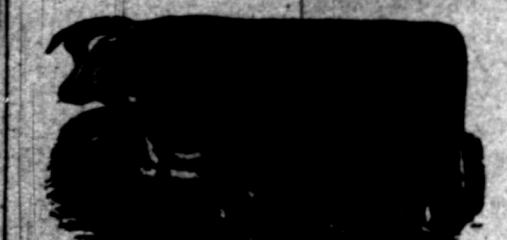
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Fifth Year

Editorial No
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A Matter of
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The meeting at St. Louis next week will not be large in numbers but will include some active workers.

The number of cows slaughtered this year by packers exceeds all records kept at the markets. This is cutting down production with a vengeance.

W. J. TOD, manager of the Prairie Cattle company, has resigned and J. S. Holland has received the appointment to succeed him. Mr. Holland is a cattle manager of experience and has long resided in New Mexico. He is fully capable for the position.

The range cattlemen of New Mexico must change the present method of disposition of their steer product or they will find themselves driven to the wall. The ranges of this territory are stocked heavily and the absence of rich virgin grazing precludes the possibility of fat steers being shipped to the markets. Now it is plain to see that with cattle values at the present low scale of prices you must get for your steers all that there is in them. You cannot do this by sending in to market a lot of thin, soft-fleshed animals which sell at the bottom prices. Cattlemen you must get out of the slough of despond and the only salvation is to get better prices for what you have to sell. Arrangements could be made for the maturing of New Mexico's steers in Montana and that is what the STOCK GROWER would like to see the stockmen doing. The larger outfits can afford to lease, buy or otherwise secure permanent range for steers and the smaller owners can pool their issues. Or, if the expense of buying a range makes that out of the question, then a yearly rental could be arranged with those controlling the northern pastures. We all know that the stockmen of Montana and the other steer maturing districts are the only people who have made money out of range cattle in the last two years so let us of New Mexico be up and doing and see what profit there is in the cattle business anyway.

WHAT GOV. ROSS SAYS ABOUT THE STOCK INDUSTRY.

[From the Governor's Report 1888.]

The cattle industry has not been as prosperous during the past year as the reports of the previous years would naturally lead to expect. Though in better general condition than in the more northerly of the western territories, the losses not having been so great from the inclemencies of the seasons, it has been of necessity affected by the declension in prices that has been general in the west. To that degree has New Mexico cattle stock been affected by that condition, that the appraisalment for taxation was reduced, at the request of cattle owners, from twelve to ten dollars per head, so that, though the assessment for 1888 shows an increase of 135,000 head over the rolls of 1887, the assessments show a diminution of \$1,200,000 in value.

The assessment rolls of the sheep stock of the territory show 1,750,000 for 1887, and 1,500,000 for 1888, a deduction of 250,000, with a corresponding reduction on the tax rolls, they being uniformly assessed for taxation at one dollar a head for each year.

Cattle and sheep comprise practically the live stock interest of the territory, 2,700,000 in round numbers, consisting of fifty thousand horses and about seventy thousand other animals.

Though in some portions of the territory the grass and water supply has been scant, the country generally has been fairly supplied with rains, and the grazing correspondingly fair. While in general, cattle will go into winter in condition to go through without serious loss, in some localities the condition of the cattle is such that the losses threaten to be severe.

The quality of the cattle, as well, generally, of all live stock, has been materially improved. The cattle owners of the territory intelligently and fully appreciate the necessity and the value of improving the grades of their stock. A large number of thoroughbred breeding animals are brought into the territory every year, and the result is that New Mexico cattle stock now stand practically in the lead of all the territories, in the quality of live stock.

No disease has existed among the live stock of the territory during the year. So far as prevalent diseases are concerned, the live stock of New Mexico is in an exceptionally healthy condition. The rigid quarantine regulations established by the legislature two years ago, though working perhaps unnecessary hardships in individual cases, and somewhat to the detriment of immigration, is in a measure vindicated by entire freedom for all animal diseases.

It is gratifying to note that numbers of the leading cattle owners of the territory

have resorted to the cultivation of grasses, generally alfalfa, for winter feed, and as a resort against dry seasons. When this practice shall come to general prevalence, as it will, the cattle industry will have been thoroughly revolutionized and placed upon a safe business basis. Those who have tried it are positive in their assurances that, financially, the experiment has been a success, both in the avoidance of losses and in the additional weight of beef secured, while to the beef-consuming public, the gain will be quite as great in the quality and added healthfulness of their meat food.

In another respect the gain will also be very great to the people of the territory. The superior quality of alfalfa fed-beef is so apparent, that instead of continuing the present absurd practice of shipping cattle on foot to the east to be there slaughtered and sent back to us in tin cans, New Mexico beef will be sold fresh on the butcher's block, and we will know that we are eating sound, wholesome, home-grown beef, which the mysteries of the canning establishment forbid that we should know now.

A MATTER OF PUBLIC INTEREST.

Too much importance cannot be attached to the convention of cattle raisers and butchers that convenes in St. Louis the 20th instant. The convention will be a representative body of the cattle breeders, cattle feeders and cattle slaughterers of the United States, and will go into grand committee with a committee of the United States senate created for the purpose of investigating the beef supply. The real object of the convention will be to re-establish competition in the purchase and sale of beef cattle in the markets of the United States, thus procuring to both producers and consumers prices based on the laws of supply and demand; and to recommend such sanitary measures in the handling of the beef supply as will raise that important product above all suspicion of disease.

The occasion for this meeting proceeds from the almost undisputed fact that the Chicago dressed beef syndicates are using diseased and unwholesome meats in their trade, are injuring the public health and depressing prices of cattle to such an extent as to render cattle raising unprofitable, without cheapening meat products to the consumer. Cattle are shipped from producing fields hundreds and even thousands of miles to be slaughtered, and their meat returned for consumption to the very people who had sent them to market. The cost of double freights necessitated by this process is certainly against public interest, and could not be maintained were it not that the people are ignorant of the extortion and unaware of

the unwholesome character of the meat thus proffered for food. It is a well known fact that the tenderloins which are largely shipped from these Chicago packeries to hotels and restaurants are taken from old animals the meat of which people would not knowingly eat.

These cattle, which are often diseased and are always the scum of the markets, are slaughtered by the thousands, and the tenderloins stripped out, stacked in immense piles with layers of ice, which prevents the animal heat from passing off in a natural way, thus retaining to a great extent the worn-out tissues of the animal, which hasten decomposition and renders the meat unfit for human food.

The immense power and wealth of the Chicago beef syndicate enables them to obtain cut freight rates from railroads running east from Chicago, by which means they have been enabled for some years back to crush out all opposition and defy the demands of consumers for a reduction in price.

It is time that this thing was stopped, or at least that something should be done to prevent Armour & Co., from cornering the meat supply of the people of the United States. The present unnatural state of affairs, if not checked, will drive the butchers out of business, and place the entire meat industry of the United States under the complete control of men who have notoriously acquired their millions by selling adulterated lard and establishing corners in food.

It has been established by examinations recently made by Meat Inspector McCutcheon, of Pittsburg and Meat Inspector Brokate, of St. Louis, that animals are being killed and their meat offered for human food by Chicago packers which are affected by cancerous sores and other diseases which are transmissible to the human family.

The whole question is one of vast importance to the public, and it is to be hoped that the great meat producing region of the west will be fully and ably represented. The sanitary feature of the deliberations will be interesting, and recommendations on that point should be the result of careful forethought. Regulations looking to the public health are very necessary, but regulations offering inducements to blackmail should be avoided. A free, open and indiscriminate market is the first essential to cheap meat, and a public meat inspector with duties well defined is essential to public health, but he should be so regulated that he could not become either a public or private blackmailer.—St. Louis Republic.

RIDE the ranges this winter and keep the water holes open.

THE CATTLEMEN'S CONFERENCE**First Organized Movement Against the Dressed-Beef Monopoly.**

The joint meeting of the Butchers' National Protective association and the International Range association, which will be held in St. Louis, November 20-24, inclusive, will be the first representative gathering ever held in the United States to inaugurate offensive and defensive with reference to the so-called dressed beef monopoly or trust. The nominal object of the convention is to hold a conference with the United States senate committee appointed to investigate alleged violations of the interstate commerce law in the shipment of cattle and beef; but the chief work of the convention will be the adoption of a draft of a live stock inspection measure, to be submitted to the state legislatures, and the encouragement, by all practical means, of the re-establishment of competitive cattle markets.

The basis of representation in the convention will be one delegate to every twenty members of each local association of butchers and cattle raisers. Twenty-seven butchers' associations will be represented, namely, those in St. Louis, Chicago, Rock Island, Ill.; Toledo, O.; Pittsburgh, Nashville, Burlington, Io.; Fort Wayne, Milwaukee, Leavenworth, Kan.; Cleveland, St. Paul, Baltimore, Davenport Io.; St. Joseph, Mo.; Louisville, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Memphis, Akron, O.; Dubuque, Io.; Quincy, Ill.; New York City, Detroit, Bridgeport, Conn.; Albany, N. Y. Not less than 800 and probably 1000 delegates will participate in the proceedings. The boards of health of Pittsburgh, Detroit and Fort Wayne will send representatives. Secretary Christopher Brokate, of St. Louis, of the Butchers' National Protective association, is also acting secretary of the International Range association, and, on behalf of both bodies, he has prepared an invitation to be sent to the session of the National Grange association, which meets November 14 at Toledo, O., asking the Grange association to send a representative to the St. Louis convention.

One of the most interesting features of the convention will be a report by Dr. L. Bremer, of St. Louis, as the representative of the St. Louis Medical society, on "Cancer of the jaw," known to cattlemen as "big jaw" in beef cattle. Dr. Bremer will show the result of a microscopical examination of the meat of an animal so afflicted, and will undertake to prove that of all the diseases of cattle capable of being transmitted to the human species "cancer jaw" is the most dangerous. In conversation upon this subject Mr. Chris. Brokate stated that twenty-three cattle suffering with the "big jaw" were received at the national stock yards in East St. Louis during the past week, that seven of them were shipped to Cleveland, O., and the other sixteen were probably killed on the Illinois side, and brought over to be sold in St. Louis. Mr. Brokate quoted the opinion of Dr. Bremer to the effect that while "big jaw" is so dangerous a disease, no ordinary meat inspection will detect it after the beef is killed and dressed. This subject will be presented to the convention in its most striking aspects, and the freest discussion will be encouraged.

On Saturday, November 17, and on Monday, November 19, the senate investigating committee will be in session, and the convention will be called on Tuesday morning. Senator Vest, of Missouri, chairman of the committee, has promised a thorough investigation of all the evils growing out of the operations of the dressed beef monopoly. The Akron, O., Butchers' association will recite the history of its dealings with the beef packing trust, showing how the latter forced its meat upon the Akron market, to the utter annihilation of the local slaughtering interest, and other instances of its disturbing operations will be given. Papers bearing on all phases of the subject will be read by prominent scientific and practical men, including Hon. D. A. Salmon, chief of the national bureau of animal in-

dustry; A. Hibbard, vice president of the International Range association; C. N. Ousley, Dr. Paul Paquin, Missouri state veterinarian; F. W. Sarauw, of Albany, N. R.; Hon. Brewster Cameron, of Lochiel, Arizona; Dr. W. Smoot, Dallas, Texas; Thomas Walters, Philadelphia, W. W. Kimball, Boston, and others.

Conspiracy Against Arizona Beef.

LOCHIEL, ARIZONA, Nov. 10, 1888.

To the Stock Grower:

I note with pleasure your editorial in the issue of November 3rd on the quarantine declared against all cattle coming out of the state of Sonora, Mexico, because I think that you have gone to the very first cause, and assigned the true reason that brought about the stoppage of Sonora cattle.

I see it stated, and not denied, that the agent of the dressed beef combine in Washington City sent out, or caused to be sent out, the dispatch of the 26th ult. declaring in absolute terms that large numbers of cattle in Arizona had died from splenic fever, which dispatch was preceded by a sensational report of Mr. Mercer, of California, to the bureau of animal industry, declaring that he personally knew of this disease killing lots of cattle in Arizona and Sonora, as well as by the report of the territorial veterinarian of Arizona, who proclaimed his diagnosis of the cause of the death of certain animals upon information received from miners and stockmen who had heard of cattle having died in Sonora.

There can be only one conclusion arrived at, and that is, that somebody had an individual object and interest at stake to cause this concerted action to be taken in order to make it possible to assert publicly that Arizona rangers are overrun with cattle diseased of splenic fever.

The first part of the programme was to induce some reputable body like the Arizona sanitary board to make a public declaration that the cattle of Arizona were exposed to contagion, which being accomplished, based upon the report of the veterinary surgeon of the territory, it follows easily for the interested party to declare that they are not only exposed, but actually diseased; and it will just as surely follow that once the quarantine is in operation against Sonora, and cattle being imported into the United States are subjected to inspection, that Arizona beef will be quarantined from the California markets, and then the object of the conspirators who want the California beef market will be accomplished.

Sonora is an open range country the same as Arizona and New Mexico, consequently it is an impossibility to establish a quarantine on an imaginary line, as anyone acquainted with the habits of range cattle knows this; for instance, stray cattle of Maisch and Driscoll, ranchmen of Tpcson 100 miles north of here, were found in this year's rodeo at San Pedro 30 miles south of here; cattle of the Babacomari company, 20 miles north of here, were found at Ojo de Augua, 40 miles south of here, our own cattle stray north to Pantano, 60 miles and south to Imuria, 40 miles. The mere statement of the fact that cattle on the open range stray from 40 to 150 miles shows the utter absurdity of establishing a quarantine on any imaginary line.

It is the universal belief among the cattlemen (Americans and Mexicans) south of the line that Messrs. Town and Bruce caused this quarantine to be declared in order to shut out Sonora cattle from competition with Arizona cattle in the California market. At first view this might seem plausible, but a second thought will convince any one that gentlemen of their intelligence, both owning herds that stray

more or less into Sonora, dare not say that the cattle of Sonora are diseased without at once confessing that their own herds are infected.

You must look deeper and farther for the source of this outrageous order. The cattlemen of Sonora are generally very friendly and courteous to the ranchmen of Arizona, and none are more beholden to them than Mr. Town whose ranch lying on the line for several miles always has large numbers of cattle in Sonora, and Mr. Bruce as well as myself owe the foundation of our herds to the Spanish cow bought in Sonora. I know from a personal experience reaching from 1882 to the present time and extending all over Sonora, that there is not a sick or diseased cow in the state, and not an infected district in the state, and I believe that the present quarantine is not only useless, but an outrage on the personal rights of the cattle breeders of Sonora, brought about to gratify and benefit the greed of the oppressor of the cattle grower.

I cannot attribute it to the malevolence or the ignorance of the people of our own territory, for we are of one interest with the cattle growers of Sonora, and the health and longevity of the Sonora cow is proverbial. In land and cattle regulations to the injury of the western pioneer this administration stands out boldly and alone.

Respectfully yours,

COLIN CAMERON.

If people, troubled with colds, will take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral before going to church, they will avoid coughing. The Pectoral soothes and heals the irritated tissues, and controls all disposition to cough.

Texas Farmers' Alliance Against The Big Four.

DALLAS, TEXAS, November 15, 1888.

Special to The Stock Grower.

In view of the increasing growth of trusts and combines in all lines of commerce and the constant aggression of confederated capital for the destruction of competitive markets, we, the president, vice president and executive committee of the farmers' state alliance of Texas, feel called upon to express our sympathy in the approaching meeting of cattlemen and butchers at St. Louis, November 20, whose object for the destruction of the Chicago dressed beef monopoly comes in exact parallel with the purposes of the state alliance.

The cattle industry of the west is wholly at the mercy of four or five firms in Chicago, who control the prices alike of cattle and of beef for consumption, causing almost universal bankruptcy among cattle growers and butchers. This is a matter in which every farmer who raises a cow or a pig is directly interested, and in which every right thinking citizen should be concerned, for it promises to be a vigorous and successful attempt to restore the law of supply and demand, which, under present circumstances, is almost entirely suspended.

We call upon alliance men everywhere to lend their influence to the movement and we herewith convey to the convention our hearty and earnest sympathy in the struggle between the people and organized monopoly for unrestricted commerce and a pure and wholesome food supply, and we pledge our assistance in any legitimate means of reform.

EVANS JONES, President.

T. M. SMITH, Vice President.

B. J. KENDRICK,

D. M. CUNNINGHAM,

B. F. ROGERS.

Executive Committee Farmers' State Alliance of Texas.

Groundless Fears About California Cattle.

There seems now to be no doubt that the general alarm that nearly all the cattle in the state, especially in the southern counties were either infested by or exposed to contagion from epidemic diseases hitherto hardly known among us, was unfounded. The loss of a few hundred head on one or two ranches having a strong alkali soil started the report, but inquiry shows that the trouble to date is local.

The consuming public have been unnecessarily scared and many of the timid ones have either avoided beef altogether or ate it sparingly with fear and trembling.

We are not making an argument against inspection. Indeed, all the respectable butchers, wholesale and retail, favor inspection if it is thorough. Inspection that would prevent the sale of the meat of the sick or worn out cows brought in from the dairies, or immature calves being consumed for human food. The wholesale butchers of this city when they go into the stock counties examine the herd and if they can, make a bargain for so many head, to be selected by themselves. Now, these men who have followed the business from youth know healthy from unhealthy cattle at a glance and would not pay out good money for animals that their customers would refuse to buy if the market inspectors did not condemn. Then again all the leading retail butchers are experienced men, most of them having been employed cutting up meat all their lives and would not buy meat that they could not with confidence offer to a customer, as many are who are good judges.

That there is meat utterly unfit for food in Chinatown, is true, and if white people are foolish enough to go there to buy food they must expect to suffer. The people who deal with respectable tradesmen have nothing to fear, and we can hardly understand how this city with a notoriously defective sewerage system could show an annual death rate below the average of deaths in cities half its size, if all our butchers were selling bad meat. Climate and summer winds are important factors in maintaining a low death rate, but we do not see how they could operate as preventives against diseases and fatalities resulting from habitually eating diseased meat. Still as a stitch in time may, according to the proverb, save nine, let us have strict inspection on foot and dressed, if it is only to restore public confidence in the wholesome quality of our beef.—San Francisco Butchers Gazette

The Meat We Eat.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 10.—The senate committee for the investigation of live stock and dressed meat, which was expected to arrive to-day decided to visit St. Louis first. The committee consists of Senators Vest, Plumb, Manderson, Cullom and Coke, Mr. Vest being chairman. They were appointed to investigate all matters touching upon the food and meat products of the country, especially as to the transportation of cattle to the different large cities and stock yards, the method of slaughter, disposition of meat, and the extent to which the flesh of diseased animals is put upon the market. On behalf of the Butchers' association of the United States, the president and secretary of which reside at St. Louis, an effort will be made to show the committee that the results of the work of the Chicago combination, which is said to consist of Armour & Co., Morris & Co., Swift & Co. and Hammond & Co., has been the destruction of the small dealers in fresh meats and the smaller butchers in every important city of the country, except St. Louis. It is also claimed that diseased animals of all kinds are brought to Chicago, which they say is the recognized market for that class of stock. They claim that they have evidence that train loads of diseased cattle, suffering from Texas fever, have been brought to Chicago in a dying condition. After the investigation at St. Louis the committee will go to Kansas City and then come back to Chicago.

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LIVE STOCK LAW.

Judge Long's Opinion of Interest to Cattle Raisers.

In the district court for the county of Colfax, Territory of New Mexico, fourth judicial district, No. 1127, William Ring vs. Charles Wheeler, chancery.

The questions for determination arise upon an application by William Ring against the defendant, to enjoin the latter from collecting on the range certain cattle branded X L on the left side and to enjoin also the sale of said cattle.

April 29th, 1886, Elijah Johnson executed a chattel mortgage to Frederick Roth, to secure the payment of \$10,000.00 with interest thereon. The property mortgaged was described as "All that certain brand of cattle branded X L on left side and hip, ear marked, underbit on left ear, containing 3500 head of cattle more or less, and ranging on the Una de Gato, Colfax county, New Mexico." The mortgage was duly recorded August 7th, 1886. On the 5th day of January, A. D. 1887, said Elijah Johnson executed to Charles Wheeler also a mortgage on the same described property with the following further words of description therein:

"There is also covered by this mortgage all the increase of said herd between this date and the maturity of the last note secured hereby." This mortgage was given to secure \$50,000.00. Reference is made in terms in the body of the second mortgage to the first mortgage, thereby bringing to the second mortgagee Wheeler actual notice of the first mortgage and its contents. The debt secured by the first mortgage became due and remaining in force and unpaid, Roth, the mortgagee, sold the property under the terms of the mortgage and the complainant bought it paying a valuable consideration therefor. After the purchase by Ring the defendant Wheeler began to round up the increase of the animals claiming them under his mortgage and intending thereunder to take possession of them. This proceeding is brought to enjoin Wheeler from taking such possession; under the evidence, but two questions arise and but two are discussed by the solicitors, W. D. Lee for complainant and Sidney French for defendant.

First, does the first mortgage given to Roth cover the increase of the cattle then in existence and then branded X L, and if so did the sale under the mortgage pass to the complainant, title and the right to possession?

The first of these questions must be settled in the affirmative. There is not a mortgage of certain specified animals, but of an entire brand of cattle. The language of the mortgage implies that for it says: "All that certain brand of cattle." What follows is as I think a more specific description of the brand. This mortgage was in April and it could scarcely have been the intention of the parties that the calves then in existence but not yet calved should be excluded from the mortgage. This view is strengthened by a further provision of the mortgage extending to the mortgagee the right to sell off beef steers. If the herd was to be depleted by a sale of steers ready for market, it would be but reasonable to conclude the parties intended the mortgage to cover the increase, so that the value of the security might not be impaired. It is a general rule of personal property that the owner of the mother of an animal thereby is also the owner of the offspring. "Of tame and domestic animals it is to be observed that the brood belongs to the dam or mother." Schuler on personal property sec. 51.

The author adds, "Hence the owner of the cow is the owner of the calf." This rule is well settled. In view of the principle it will be well to inquire who owned the cows on the 5th day of January A. D. 1887, described in the mortgage to Roth. Johnson could not mortgage to Wheeler so as to give him a first lien over Roth, what Roth then owned. It is true he could give to Wheeler a second lien on the mortgaged property, but not the first. He could also convey to Wheeler the title to the property absolute-

ly subject to the prior right of Roth. Mr. Jones in his work on chattel mortgages sec. 426, gives this rule: "The mortgage vests the title to the chattel in the mortgagee, not an absolute title, indeed, but a present title, defeasible upon a condition subsequent."

"The right of possession follows as an incident to the right of property, unless the mortgage expressly or impliedly provides that the possession shall remain with the mortgagor until a breach of condition."

It is true that this rule is in many states changed by statute. No statute of this territory has been cited and none has been found changing the rule cited as to title.

In *Tannahill vs. Tuttle*, 3 Mich. 110 this principle is fully and ably discussed. It is there held, "By a mortgage of chattels, the whole legal title of the property passes to the mortgagees conditionally, and to defeat such title, the mortgagor, or those claiming under him, must show a performance of the condition upon its breach the title is absolute in the mortgagee, as the general owner and cannot be questioned in a court of law."

The following authorities are there cited in support of the doctrine stated: *Story on Bailments*, sec. 287; *2nd Hill on mortgages*, 315 and 344; *Butler vs. Miller*, 1 Denio, 407; *Sumner vs. Batchelder*, 30 Mo. 39; *Thornhill vs. Gilmar*, 4 Sm. and M. 153; *Brown vs. Bennett*, 8 J. R. 98; *L. Barb 548*; *9 Wend. 83* and *84*; *7 Cowen 292*; *Wood vs. Dudley*, 8 Vt. 435; *Gifford vs. Ford*, 5 Vt. 532, and a long list of additional cases. Now if the title to the cow, as the authorities establish, was in Roth, then as stated by Schuler, "The owner of the cow is the owner of the calf." The principle is especially applicable here, when there could be no question of identity and when Wheeler could not be an innocent purchaser, as he bought with actual notice of the mortgage to Roth, and in the mortgage received by Wheeler, refers to the Roth mortgage. The question between these parties does not stand at all as it might, if calves of the mothers mortgaged not being branded, were bought by one in ignorance of the mortgage, in good faith for a valuable consideration. While in the Wheeler mortgage, the draughtsman was more careful and accurate, and mentioned in express terms the increase, yet it would seem the parties to that mortgage understood it to include the identical property described in the first one; because the second describes the property all as being already mortgaged. It is not treated as property free from incumbrances, but as subject to a prior lien. The second mortgage contains the following recital: "That at the date hereof the said party of the first part is lawfully possessed of the said property, goods and chattels, and every part thereof are free and clear from an incumbrance, save and except one mortgage thoreon to one Frederick Roth." If it were uncertain how to interpret the first mortgage, it would be within a sound rule to follow the interpretation given by the defendant, when in his own mortgage he refers to that held by Roth, with respect to the property within the record as "one mortgage thereon." Mortgage on what? Clearly on the property embraced in the second mortgage, the parties treating both mortgages as in legal effect covering the same property. It seems to me it is the better way to follow the interpretation of the first mortgage given by the defendant in accepting the second one, especially when the other reasons before stated are considered.

It is also argued by the defendant that the sale by Roth under his mortgage is void for the reason that at the time and place of sale the chattel property was not present. It is admitted that the sale in all other particulars was formal and legal and that proper notice was given.

This was a mortgage of a brand of cattle ranging at large, as herds do in this country. To hold, under such circumstances, that to the original debt secured by the mortgage there must be added the cost of a round-up, would in many cases defeat the security, and in many others greatly impair the lien. Even if the sale of the mortgaged property was for that reason irregular, it would at least as the purchase money was fully paid, operate in equity to transfer to the purchaser the mortgage held by Roth and give him the lien created by the mortgage, which would be sufficient to authorize the interference of a court of equity, by injunction to pre-

serve the property mortgaged from sale. Equity would hold the mortgage in force, under such circumstances, for the protection of the purchaser.

"An irregular foreclosure sale operates as an assignment of the mortgage." Jones on Chattel Mortgages, section 811.

Here there was at least an honest attempt to make such a sale as would pass the legal title in the property to the purchaser. It was a sale on notice and the purchase money paid, and as far as possible the purchaser entered of record his consent to turn over all his right in the property to Wheeler, the second mortgagee, if he will, within ninety days, pay off the first mortgage debt. Under such circumstances it seems that the duty to maintain the temporary injunction is clear and accordingly an order will be entered continuing the same in force during the litigation, and until the cause is finally determined.

ELISHA V. LONG,
Chief Justice, &c.

November 2, A. D. 1888.

10,000 NEW MEXICO RAISED one and two-year-old steers for sale in bunches to suit purchaser at low prices. Address, G. L. Brooks, manager, Albuquerque, N. M.

Profit in Feeding Cattle.

LANCASTER, Wis., Oct. 25, 1888.—Editor *Drovers Journal*, Chicago, Ill.—Dear Sir: In looking over the *Drovers Journal* of Oct. 22nd under the heading of "Good Times," I noticed this paragraph: "So that farmers and stock raisers have no just reason for complaint against the markets for any kind of live stock." And it set me to thinking and I couldn't see it that way, and so I started to figure it out, and came to about this conclusion, that nine out of ten states cattle are sold what I call cheap (less than the cost of production). Taking the *Drovers Journal's* representative sales of that date there are 838 under the heading of dressed beef, shipping and export. Without going to too much trouble I estimated the average price of these cattle to be \$4.30; average weight 1325 and average age 42 months. Such being the case they would bring in Chicago \$56.97 or say \$57 per head. Now let us see what it cost to keep one of those steers the last twelve months only. In doing this we have to take an average of the cost of feed where the cattle came from. I can answer for it that it is not too much for this locality, say, commence with Nov. 7, 1887, and my figures would look something like this: One month keep, running through stalks, etc., 75 cts.; for the next five months I would say that steer would spoil two-and-a-half tons hay worth \$8 per ton—\$20 (you couldn't any more than look at it here last winter at that price); six months' pasture at \$1 per month, \$6; and in that time not less than thirty-five bushels grain at 35 cents per bushel—\$12.25; interest on him for one year, say \$2; add those together and we have \$41. Estimate the average cost of getting to market, freight, yardage and commission, to be \$3.40, and we have \$44.50 as expense on him the last twelve months, but say that in feeding grain, the droppings from him were worth \$10 in the shape of pork; leaves \$34.50 from \$57 or \$22.50, all a man has for raising him the first thirty-two months, and if there is profit in that I don't want it. In those figures I have not made an allowance on risks; a pimple might come on his jaw and he be condemned as diseased (not good for Pittsburg). I don't know much about running a newspaper, but if the cattle market don't get out of where it is soon, will swap what is left of me for one, and no questions asked.

Last year, on Oct. 27, I had sold on the Chicago market steers averaging 1364 lbs, at \$4.50. This year, on Oct. 18, I had 37 averaging 1321 lbs at \$4.30. They were fully as fat as last and as good quality, but not quite as heavy. Last year on the same day, the 27th of October, we had cattle averaging something like 1050 lbs. sell at \$3.25. This year the same man's cattle, off the same pasture, averaging 1065 lbs. on the 18th of October sold at \$3.25 for feeders. Last year they sold readily for beef but this year they had to be sold for

feeders. They were not good enough for beef. So I can not see that the market for the average cattle is any better than it was a year ago. Western cattle are selling higher, but I think it is the difference in the quality not the market. With due regard for others' opinions and hoping that you can figure it out so that a fellow could think he was getting something besides the manure for his time and trouble, I remain Yours truly, O. CLUBE.

[The *Drovers Journal* is always glad to be laid under just and fair criticism for any of its utterances that may require that kind of treatment. As to the stricture laid upon us in the foregoing letter we must have our say in reply. The following is the entire paragraph from which the closing passage was taken by the writer of the letter above:

"In the agricultural and stock-raising branch of trade there has been a decidedly better outlook for the future than we have seen for three or four years previous to the middle of the present year. About the 1st of June good beef cattle made an important advance in price, and the market for this kind of cattle has gone up no doubt to stay. The market for hogs has been kept at a high range of prices until within a few days a downward turn in prices has set in for the purpose of adjusting them to the change from the summer to the winter packing season. So far as indications go it now seems to be probable that hogs in a general way will be packed during the winter season at about \$5.50 per 100 pounds, which is a good price for that kind of stock. Mutton sheep have been bringing good fair prices all through the year and horses have sold well, having brought good sound prices. So that farmers and stock-raisers have no just reason for complaint against the markets for any kind of live stock."

We referred to good beef cattle, not to stock cattle nor to half fat beef cattle, and as our correspondent has indulged in figures pretty freely we give the following figures as made up by the late John D. Gillett, which we take as perfectly reliable: Value of calf at birth, \$3.00; expenses of dam chargeable to calf for one year, 8 per cent. interest on value of cow, \$4; feed of cow twelve months, \$12.25; insurance, \$1; death, etc., \$1.00; no corn fed up to twelve months; value of pasture \$6.00; making \$29. Weight of calf at twelve months, 700 lbs; value of calf, \$35; profit at 12 months of age, \$6.

From 12th to 24th month, value of steer at 12 months	\$ 35 00
Value of shock corn, 110 bu. at 35c	38 50
Pasture	3 00
Interest and risk	2 50
Less 500 lbs of pork made in droppings of steer	\$ 79 50
Net cost second year	\$ 54 00
Weight of steer at 24 months, 1600 lbs, value at 6½c per lb	104 00
Profit at 24 months of age	49 70

Six and a half is just the price such cattle as the above have been bringing since June 1, and certainly \$50 a head clear profit ought to be enough to satisfy any reasonable producer. Any average farmer can easily, if he will set about it, make just such a result as J. D. Gillett has figured out. Just about the time we received our correspondent's letter a good sized lot of cattle were sold here at \$6.50 per 100 lbs, and at the same time another lot of about the same number were sold at \$1.12½ per 100 lbs, and in neither case did the producers of these cattle have any just reason for complaint against the market for cattle.—*Drovers Journal*.

Sixty Per Cent. Reduction In Range Cattle.

A gentleman who possesses unusual facilities for acquiring accurate information touching the range cattle interest remarked a few days ago that from the best data he had been able to gather he was satisfied that the production of cattle on the range—that is, the actual raising of calves—had fallen off at least 50 per cent. within the past three years. He remarked in this connection that the reason why this great reduction in the product of the range country had not already seriously affected the market for beef was found in the fact that the supply of 3-year-old steers had not been very greatly lessened; it was when the range product—the calves of this and the preceding two years—began to come into market that the reduced supply would be felt.—*Dallas News*.

FROM ALL POINTS.

Live Stock Notes Carefully Collected from Every Source.

Belgium imported 5,734 tons of meat in the first half of this year, 78 per cent. of which was furnished by the United States.

The contract for 120,000 pounds of No. 1 fresh beef, and for the same quantity of No. 1 mutton, to be delivered at the state asylum at Napa during the next six months has been let to Mark Strouse of San Francisco at \$9.48 and \$8.98 per 100 pounds, respectively.

The Detroit Butchers' association has started a movement which every association in the country could follow with profit. They propose to expel all members who purchase from the dressed beef companies. That is right, an enemy in the camp is the worse kind of a foe.—Butchers' Advocate.

A Missouri man says he can invest \$1,000 in sheep and burn every pound of wool produced for five years and make more clear money than can be made on cattle, horses or hogs. This seems like pretty strong talk, but it is very evident that our western sheep raisers do not generally appreciate the profit that is possible to be made from the mutton and lamb products of their flocks.

Of all the questionable commodities which people eat in these days canned corned beef takes the lead, rivaling hog butter successfullf. If those who eat it could see the kind of cattle which are killed for the purpose, only the pangs of hunger would make them continue its use. Old bulls and old cows, many of them diseased, are said to form a large part of this product. This may account for the frequent cases of sickness which follow its use.—Orange County Farmer.

The British live stock trade has improved materially, and our cables today were decidedly better. Prices were higher owing to the smaller supplies and a steady demand, the advance cabled being one cent. Receipts of cattle from Canada and the United States were light, while the supplies from other quarters were fair. Demand was steady at the advance. At Liverpool prime Canadian steers were at 12c, good to choice at 11½c, poor to medium at 10½c, and inferior and bulls at 8@9½c.—Chicago Market Review, Nov. 9th.

There is a big change for higher prices on Nevada beef this winter, says the Reno Stockman. Anthrax, or black leg has broken out in California, and the city of San Francisco is wild over the fact that diseased meat has been shipped there. No one dares to risk southern California meat and they must turn to Nevada for an untainted supply. This will send Nevada beef up and give cattlemen a chance to realize good prices. Nevada beef has always ranked higher in the market than southern California beef, and will be much sought after this season.

Touching Cherokee grazing lands west of the 96th meridian, known as the "Cherokee Strip," Chief Mays informs the national council that he has vetoed, or will veto, the bill passed at the late called session in favor of the C. S. L. S. association for \$175,000 per annum, on the ground that he is assured that \$200,000 per annum can be readily had if an opportunity is afforded others to bid. In this connection the chief criticises the recent action of the treasurer of the nation, Hon. R. B. Ross, in collecting from the association referred to \$43,750 as rental for the months of October, November and December, 1888, and granting that association license to graze cattle on that country for that time. The treasurer believes that he has law for his action. The national council will decide who is right in this matter.

A St. Louis gentleman has thrown down the gauntlet to those who believe that breeding for sex is an impossibility. He has for some time past been in correspondence with gentlemen of national reputation with whom he has agreed to send them a sow that shall produce a litter of pigs such as they call for; that is to say, they shall be males or females. Dr. Salmon, chief of the bureau of animal industry, has chosen males; Col. F. D. Curtis, of New York, males; President Chamberlain, of the Iowa agricultural college, females; Prof. Morrow, of the Illinois industrial university, males, and Prof. Shelton, of the Kansas agricultural college fe-

males. The understanding is that the sows are to be bred to orner and when known to be in pig to be shipped to the gentlemen named. If the test is a success it will go so far to prove that the St. Louis man has hit the mark and if so can breed all kinds of stock as he wishes, males or females.—Rural World.

The Sausalito News of the 18th editorially called upon the supervisors of Marin county to institute a strict quarantine against beef or dairy live stock being brought into Marin from other counties until the diseases said to be prevalent in some parts of the state are exterminated. A San Rafael butcher tells us that several of the dairy ranches of Marin have had one or more cases of big-jaw for years. He said he had several times been offered beef cattle afflicted with big-jaw but would not buy or sell beef that he would not eat himself. If this be so, while the supervisors are acting they might as well consider whether it would not be well to appoint a veterinary surgeon to examine and report upon the condition of the cattle in that country.—San Francisco Butchers' Gazette.

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.

THE COWBOY'S DUEL.

One of The Sports of The Range in New Mexico.

Among the cowboys of the western cattle ranchos, riding, shooting and casting the lariat are feats of skill on which all pride themselves, and in which it is an especial honor to excel. A cowboy's reputation, in fact, among his fellows, depends very largely on his adroitness in these essentials to his business. Hence there is often a warm rivalry, and many disputes take place among them as to their relative personal skill in these arts.

We found the little party of cowboys, near which we had our camp at the Sierra La Sal, no exception to the rule. Between two of them—"Broncho Bob" and "Charley," as they were familiarly called,—there had long been both rivalry and jealousy as to which was the better rider. True, Bob had for years worn with pride the nickname "Broncho," bestowed on account of a grand exploit in breaking a wild horse, but Charley was a great horse-tamer, too, and contemptuously disputed Bob's claim to the camp's championship. One day, when we were all riding together, the two fell to bantering each other, as usual, on this old question of skill. The herd boss, after listening to them a while, broke in with:

"Why don't you fellers settle this thing some way or 'nuther, 'n' quit this everlastin' jaw? Fact is, they can't neither of you ride wuth shucks, fur all you make sech a blow about it."

This tirade turned the wrath of both of them upon him, and after they had abused him for a few minutes, he said, winking aside to the others, "Well, never mind me; I know I can't ride 'ith you fellers, but I've got an idee!"

"Kuow an idee when you see it?"

"Hold tight to it, for fear you'll never git another," they chaffed him.

"Well, I was always too ginerous for my own good, an' I'm goin' to split this idee up, an' divide it among you fellers, so 's to let you see fur wunst in your lives, w'at kind of a lookin' thing an idee is."

"All right; trok'er out!"

"Better rope it, so 's 'twon't git away from ye!"

"Handle it keerful! it might kick!"

"No danger; 'tain't big enough!"

"Don't fotch'er out too sudden; might skeer the hosses!"

"That idee must be mighty lonely, rattlin' aroun' there in your skull all by itself!"

"Well," said Little, when this storm of rude wit had died away, "my idee is, fur you fellers to ride a doel."

"Ride a doel? W'at d' ye mean?"

"Why, let each of you ketch the wild-est, fieriest steer he kin git his lass' on to-morrer, 'n' then nex' day let Bob take the one Charley ketches, 'n' Charley take Bob's 'n' ride 'em, 'n' whichever sticks on

longest, he's the champion, 'n' 'tother un keeps his lip buttoned for the rest o' the season. What d'ye say?"

"Bueno! "Good enough!" cried both, in a breath.

"Ye kin each choose a ref'ree, 'n' them two kin choose a jedge."

"All right!" cried Charley. "I'll take the parson for my referee."

"Little Billie," referring to me, a nickname of Little's—"s good enough for me!" chanted Bob.

So the match was made to be ridden the next day but one, and Little and I were to arrange all details.

"But," I objected, "I don't know anything about the duties of a referee. What am I supposed to do?"

"Why, ef we git inter a row, you're to decide in favor of your man, 'n' I'm to decide in favor o' mine, an' then the jedge, he's to settle it," Little explained.

"Why not let the jedge settle it at once, then?"

"Wall, it don't look ez ef there was much use for ref'rees, but that's the way they do at the races at Santa Fee, so I reckon it's all right. Who'll we have fer jedge?"

"Don't care; name him yourself."

"How'll the cap'n,"—meaning my brother John,—do?"

"He'll suit me well enough. Is the match to be ridden under saddle or bare-back?"

"Saddle, I' reckon; aint no man livin' cud sit a steer two minutes bareback; skin 's too loose."

"Bridles?"

"We-e-h'll, no; more fun 'ithout, I reckon. Might tie a piece of rope to the horns to hold on by."

"Spurs?"

"Of course; want the thing lively you know."

So the arrangements were made and on the appointed morning we all gathered to see the "doel."

Charley had caught a "line-back,"—dark red with a streak of white down the back bone,—and Bob, a "magpie," or black and white spotted.

Both were as wild as deer, and fierce as hawks. By the use of lariats the steers were "stretched," and the saddles, each provided with an extra cinche, or broad horse-hair girth, were put on; one cinche passing around the chest, and the other around the body just behind the fore-legs. Both cinches were drawn as tight as possible, and both animals were blindfolded, and led out on the plain where a fair start might be had.

The riders took their places by the sides of their respective steeds, waiting for the word to mount and ride.

"Are you ready?"

"Yes."

"Then go!"

In the same breath the lariats were freed from the horns, the blindfolds were snatched off, and the riders vaulted into their saddles, Bob on the line-back, and Charley on the magpie.

For a minute, both the animals seemed dazed at the sudden change from darkness to light, till the riders touched them with the spurs, and shrieked "Hoop-la-a! vaca-a!" Then they both started, the line-back horizontally, striking down the valley at the top of his speed, and the magpie vertically, doing some straight up-and-down jumping and plunging, that would have done credit to the most vicious bucking broncho.

As I was Charley's referee, I stayed to watch the antics of the magpie, while Little set off at full speed to turn the line-back, that we might not lose that part of the sport. It was a hot chase, but Little finally overtook him, and headed him back in our direction. Meanwhile, each rider was yelling at the top of his voice, and touching up his vicious and already maddened animal.

As the line-back came racing down on us, the magpie caught sight of him, and, ceasing his bucking, dropped head, and, with a bellow of rage, rushed straight for the incomer, who, nothing loath, accepted the challenge; and, with an answering bellow of defiance lowered his horns, and put on an additional burst of speed. In vain the riders tugged and hauled at the rope-bridles,—they might as well have tried to hold a "rogue elephant" with a strand of sewing-silk! In vain the rest of us,—judge, referees and spectators dashed forward to prevent the collision,—we were too late. The shock was terrific. The two riders were hurled into each other's arms, as if launched from a catapult, with

a "thud!" that followed the crash of their colliding steeds as the "spat!" of a ball against the target follows the report of the gun.

As Charley was the heavier weight, his momentum overcame that of Bob, and clasped affectionately in each other's arms, they shot backward over line-back's tail, and rolled over and over in the dust, an involved tangle of waving legs and arms!

We rushed to pick them up, while the two chargers, their pugnacity completely knocked out of them by the resounding impact, drew apart, gazed stupidly at each other for a moment, and then with a frightened low, lumbered away across the valley. When the two "jockeys" had been picked up and dusted off, we were able to ascertain the extent of their injuries.

One of Bob's front teeth was gone and his nose was bleeding. Charley had several square inches of skin rasped off his forehead, and a tremendous lump over one eye. Each had the breath pretty well knocked out of him.

Leaving them in my hands for surgical aid, the rest of the boys set off hastily after the fugitive steeds.

Brought back panting and sullen, the rivals pluckily insisted on riding out the match; but John, as judge, decided that inasmuch as the steeds were evidently unfit for further duty that day, it should be decided a drawn game; and that the two contestants should each be given a medal of sole-leather, and be hereafter known as The Twin Champion and Binomial Roughriders of the Sierra La Sal.

—H. P. Ufford.

Texas Horse Industry.

From the examination of exports of horse stock of San Antonio, says the San Antonio correspondent of the Texas Live Stock Journal, one must conclude that good stock is about "played out." To some extent this is a fact. The demand for all kinds of horse stock for the past few years has taken at least the surplus scrubs and all. There are very few, if any more, herds of wild horses to be found in Texas. The fencing of pastures puts the ranch horses under much closer control and they are now as regularly rounded up, branded and cut out as cattle. The great majority of ranchmen have sold out all scrubs, off colors, etc., while there was a demand for them, and now even the native horses for breeding are of a much better class than formerly, while many have added imported stallions. While very few of the results of these improvements are yet on the market, in a couple of years the type of the native Texas horses for sale here will be of a very different character to what they are now generally known. The day of \$10 and \$15 Texas ponies are about passed, and even from Mexico that class will soon become scarce. Then the shipments will probably become somewhat lighter from here, but there will be more money in it than there is now, especially to the raiser of the stock.

ROYAL
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 only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

THE STOCK GROWER. LAS VEGAS, NEW MEXICO.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1888.

PERSONAL.

Items of Interest Relating to Stock Growing People.

Hugo Zuber, of Puerto de Luna, is foreman of the United States jury and Robt. Minguos of the same place is foreman of the grand jury.

Wm. Tell DeBann, for the past three years editor and proprietor of the Socorro Daily Chief, died at Socorro on the 12th instant.

S. A. Ryans, a well liked cowboy, residing at Roswell, was brutally murdered by J. A. Chambers, a gambler, in a saloon at Roswell last week.

There is no truth in the report that Bob Ingersoll, in company with P. R. Smith, is to take a trip through New Mexico in the interests of a range cattle enterprise.

C. B. Eddy, the Pecos river cattleman, went north this week to Salida, Colorado, where he will meet Mr. Bissell, the president of the Eddy-Bissell Cattle company, who is now visiting Colorado points.

R. P. Walker, a man of odorous reputation in connection with New Mexico land affairs, is fitting about the United States court now being held in Las Vegas and preparing trouble for the settlers and entrymen.

It seems to be a settled fact that the government land tramp who has made himself so conspicuous in cussedness as well as utterly detestable to all classes of our people, will, in the near future, have to earn a living, if he chooses to live in some other occupation.

Ed. Hewins, president of the Cherokee Strip association, and Andy Snyder, cattleman, dropped \$10,000 and \$25,000 respectively on Mr. Harrison's election, while S. W. Dorsey is in New York nursing a case of sickness and \$12,000 which he won on the late election.

William Mallard, of Santa Fe county, is an old friend and reader of the Stock Grower. His many friends will be sorry to learn that Mr. Mallard's health has been poor for the past few months, lung trouble being the cause. But with his good constitution Bill should pull through all right.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 15.—John B. Bowman of Las Cruces, N. M., returned yesterday from New York, where he has been during the campaign, and to day he left on a short business trip for his home. He will return here and spend the winter in the promotion of the New Mexico Jornada irrigation enterprise.

J. A. Alcock returned Monday to his ranch from his Indian Territory pasture where he will feed under the best natural conditions of grazing, water and shelter 1500 two-year-old steers. Mr. Alcock is highly pleased with the opportunities given New Mexico cattlemen to mature their stock in the Cherokee outlet, and intends to graze a large number of steers in that locality another year.

Major W. H. H. Llewellyn, live-stock agent for the Santa Fe road, has recently been through Colorado and New Mexico and secured an immense amount of cattle shipments for his company. From Lamar alone, during October, 600 carloads of cattle were shipped. He is one of the most energetic and successful freight agents in the country and always gets to the joint says the Field and Farm.

Dr. G. W. Johnson, of Adairville, Ky., is in the city. He is just back from a tour of the west, including a portion of Mexico and New Mexico, and he is delighted with the country. He was for several days a guest of George Slaughter, at the Long S ranch, and while there traded George a lot of jersey cattle for Texas horses. He will ship the horses to Kentucky for breeding purposes.—Dallas News.

Some years ago one of our worthy New Mexico ranchmen thought he would purchase a good dog east for the better protection of his sheep. He accordingly went east and returned with a dog which was highly recommended and cost him quite a handsome sum of money as well as considerable trouble to get to his ranch. He told his friends of his valuable purchase and gloried in his possession and in the fact that his sheep would be disturbed no more. He went out one day among the foot hills with the dog. The latter soon scampered off on some scent or other and his master followed as well as he could. He saw in the distance two objects running, one after the other, in mad chase. The dog was doing nobly. Following on he came to an acquaintance.

"Say, Jack, did you see my dog and a coyote go by here?"

"Yes, about ten minutes ago."

"Well, how was it?"

"Your dog was a little ahead."

The dog has not yet returned to the ranch.

When Senator Quay was elected to and accepted the position of chairman of the national republican committee he saved the life of his son Dick. That this is true there is no manner of doubt. Tonight Senator Quay received a letter from a friend in Arizona to the effect that John E. McCartney has been murdered on a ranch in the state of Sonora, Mex., on the night of October 8th. McCartney was a young Pennsylvanian and a native of Lancaster county. Some time ago Richard P. Quay and three other gentlemen, one of whom was Senator Cameron, purchased a ranch in Sonora. It was the intention of young Quay to leave for Mexico in September with McCartney, who had been engaged to look after the property. The election of the senator put an end for the time being to his son's intention to go to Mexico instead of McCartney. A round-up and transfer of cattle was to have taken place on the 11th inst., but on the 8th McCartney was murdered at Santa Ana station. Had Dick Quay been with him, as originally intended, he too, doubtless would have been killed. No facts as to the crime are given in the letter of to-day.—Press Telegram.

The following tribute to Senator Plumb, of Kansas, who has large cattle interests in New Mexico is taken from the Abilene, (Kan.) Reflector: The United States senate has no member

who can return to his constituents with a clearer sense of duty well performed than Senator Plumb, of Kansas. Those who have watched the progress of the upper house of congress can not have failed to note that wherever the slightest interest of the people of Kansas was concerned he was foremost in the debate, eloquently pleading for his state and denouncing those who would put upon her wrong. Among the many meritorious acts of his congressional career we may mention his opposition to the live stock monopolies of Chicago which were working against the Kansas farmer, his honest endeavor to snatch the neutral strip, known as No Man's Land, from the domination of outlaws and place it under the control of Kansas courts, his noble defense of the boys in blue who were assailed by the self same enemies who met them on the field of battle and his gallant words in favor of American industries when they were attacked by British sympathizers. All in all, Senator Plumb has been a servant in whom Kansas is well pleased, and it is with unalloyed pleasure that Abilene welcomes him and listens to his broad, forcible arguments.

Feeding Corn and Cob Meal.

Professor Shelton, of the Kansas Agricultural college says experiments made to test the value of corn and cob meal, with ten steers in the winter of 1883-84, and with ten other steers and ten pigs in the winter of 1884-85, taken in connection with a very considerable general experience in feeding corn and cob meal, has seemed to us conclusive upon the value of this feed. Our cattle always consume corn and cob meal greedily, and even when the grinding is moderately well done, consume it to the last particle given them; and when changing them from corn meal to corn and cob meal we have never found it necessary to increase the grain ration, although eighteen per cent. of corn and cob meal is cob. In other words, a pound of corn and cob meal goes just as far as a pound of ground corn.

A Precocious Heifer.

Subscriber, Decatur, Ill.: I just had a heifer about 16 months old bring forth a live and full-born calf. What I want to know is, if such a thing as this was ever heard of before. I just think this "takes the cake." The heifer was born in the first week of July, 1887.

You can't have that cake. It was all taken by the owner of that heifer which in 1836 brought forth a live and full-born calf when she was only nine months old. It so happened that she, when only two months old, kept company with another precocious young thing, a bull calf of less than three months of age. There are many cases on record of heifers calving at from 13 to 16 months of age, fillies foaling at from 18 months to two years old, pigs taking the boar in their second month of age, and lambs taking the buck before they were half a year old.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla acts directly and promptly, purifying and enriching the blood, improving the appetite, strengthening the nerves, and invigorating the system. It is, in the truest sense, an alterative medicine. Every invalid should give it a trial.

Liverpool Cattle Prices.

Following were the prices of prime Canadian steers in Liverpool on the dates mentioned:

Table with columns for years (1885-1888) and months (Nov, Oct, Sept, Aug, July) showing prices in cents.

The Measurement of Hay.

The rule by which a stack of hay should be measured is as follows: To find the number of tons in a square or long stack, multiply the length of the base in yards in the width in yards, and that by half the height in yards, and divide by fifteen. To find the number of tons in a load of hay, multiply together the length, width and height in yards, and divide the product by twenty.

The Chicago Market.

[Breeder's Gazette, Nov. 7.]

A total of 20,278 cars of stock arrived at the Union Stock Yards last month, while the shipments aggregated only 7446 cars.

During the first ten months of this year Chicago received 248,880 head of live stock in excess of the number received for the same time in 1887.

For the week ended Saturday last the shipments of cattle and sheep both exceed the shipments of hogs—something never before known in this market.

During the summer packing season, which closed on Wednesday last, the total packing was something like 500,000 hogs less than for the season of 1887.

There were received of calves during last month 9,781 head. For October last year the receipts were 8,533 head. Since Jan. 1 we have received 83,225 head, against 55,303 head to same date last year.

Stockmen recently returned from Iowa say there are more cattle feeding in that state than at this time last year. The same report is brought from Missouri and Nebraska. This does not look as though there would be a dearth of cattle yet awhile.

The October receipts of cattle and sheep were the largest ever recorded, the receipts of the former being 30,431 head, and the latter 33,892 head greater than for any previous month. The total number of the former was 281,156, and of the latter 187,450.

The Texas cattle quarantine having expired Nov. 1 by limitation, Texas cattle are again treated as are other cattle from other states, and are scattered about in the different divisions of the yards. The plan of confining them to one division has worked satisfactorily.

The total receipts of hogs Monday at the six principal packing points outside of Chicago were 10,200 head. The receipts at Chicago for that day were 10,654. The aggregate receipts at all points, including Chicago, are less than the number frequently received here in one day in past seasons.

Notable sales made during the last week were a bull weighing 2,510 lbs. at \$3.50, a sixteen-month steer weighing 1,220 lbs. at \$6.50, and an 1,820-lb. cow at \$5.50. These fine specimens were the property of the South Bend, (Ind.) Hereford and Jersey Cattle company. These are remarkable prices in comparison with those current for the ordinary run of stock. Blood not only tells, but it pays.

FOR TRADE A FINE FIVE-YEAR-OLD STALLION, flowing mane and tail, dark brown, weighs 1300 lbs., a beauty. Will exchange for ponies. Address, Robert Ritchie, Peabody, Marwin County, Kansas.

October Live Stock Movement.

Shipments of live stock in cars from East St. Louis, Venice and National Stock Yards for October, 1888, by the principal lines were as follows:

Table showing live stock movement in cars from various locations to Chicago & Alton.

LAS VEGAS STEAM DYE WORKS.

CLOTHING OF ALL KINDS CLEANED AND DYED Ladies' and Gentlemen's CLOTHING A SPECIALTY. ADAMS & FALKSON, Center St., East Las Vegas.

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.

DRS. BETTS & BETTS

Corner Champa and Seventeenth Streets, DENVER, COLO.



NERVOUS Debility, Spermatorrhoea, Semina Losses, Night Emissions, Loss of Vital Powers, Sleeplessness, Despondency, 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 weakness, destroying both mind and body, with all its dreadful ills, permanently cured.

URETHRAL STRICTURE Permanently cured! Removal complete: neither knife, caustic or dilation: without pain or injury. Proof indisputable.

DRS. BETTS Addresses those who have impaired themselves by improper indulgence 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. 2714

Advertisement for Champion Mfg. Co. featuring a steam-powered tractor and agricultural machinery. Includes text: 'CHAMPION CONTINUOUS TRAVEL', 'Easy to climb', 'Feed', 'Address FAMOUS MFG. CO., Quincy, Ill.'

Texas Fever.

Says the Kansas City *Live Stock Indicator*: Slowly, though we have reason to hope surely, veterinary science is advancing stage by stage in grasping with scourges that yearly ravage our herds and ruin our stockmen. It was with pleasure we learned of and announced the success of Dr. Paul Paquin in winning the prize awarded by the *American Veterinary Review*. Since we made that announcement we learn that Dr. Paquin is and has been engaged, for a considerable time in his own quiet way, in making what is likely to turn out a most important investigation of Texas fever.

The points and questions to be studied experimentally by the state of Missouri and the state of Texas jointly, under the auspices of their respective agricultural experiment stations, as per agreement entered into by Dr. Paquin, state veterinarian of Missouri, on behalf of the Missouri station, at Columbia, and the officers of the Texas station in Brazos county, Texas, are as follows:

1. Determine the places in the soils, waters, grasses, etc., of Texas in which Texas fever virus exists.
2. Determine the part or parts in the southern cattle, or their products, where Texas fever virus may be found (and transferred.)
3. Determine the accessory sources (of transmission of virus) such as hay, ticks, hoofs and foods.
4. Determine the period of inoculation of the disease in northern cattle.
5. Determine the duration of infection in southern stock (i. e., how long they are able to give Texas fever).
6. Determine the best and cheapest modes of disinfection of cars, yards, etc.
7. Determine whether horses or other animals ever take truly or bring us Texas fever as seems to have occurred.
8. Determine how long in the north the Texas fever germs exist in dangerous nature.
9. Determine if under any condition northern cattle can cause infection of other northern stock.
10. Determine whether calves born south become proof against Texas fever by natural inoculation from the mother before birth, or afterwards on the soil, or if both processes.
11. Test means to disinfect southern cattle alive and render them harmless before shipping north.
12. Experiment with a view to cause immunity in northern cattle against Texas fever before shipping them north—that is to make them proof against Texas fever by vaccination or otherwise.

A Good Way to Keep Wolves out of Lamb's Neckwear.

Hon. L. S. Coffin, Fort Dodge, Iowa, contributes the following valuable bit of experience to the *O. J. Farmer*: Strange as it may seem, we are troubled more today with wolves than thirty years ago when there were but few settlers here. For twelve years prior to 1870, I made a specialty of wool growing—keeping from 300 to 1000 sheep, and during all that time I am not aware of losing a single sheep or lamb by wolves. The dogs killed fifty for me one night, and at another time thirty. For the last six years I have kept a small flock—say about 100—of mutton sheep, and the wolves have been very destructive. Last year out of fifty lambs the wolves took forty. They got in their work day times in the sheep pastures. Thus far, we have been unable to either shoot, poison or trap them. The work is done, it is thought, by a particular wolf—a large grey fellow—and he is often seen. This spring he began again on my lambs. He seldom does more than just cut their throat, always biting them in the throat. Failing to get a shot at him or trap him, I took another plan. I bought as many small sheep bells as I had lambs, and got the harness maker to make some cheap straps. After putting the bell on the strap clear up to the buckle end I then drove long carpet tacks through the strap

in such a manner so they would all point outward when the strap was buckled on the lamb's neck. I have not lost a lamb since—my neighbors have seen the wolf drive the sheep up in a corner of the fence and hold them there for hours, but he does not fancy cutting the jugular of a lamb when it has to be done by biting on sharp tacks. One or two yearlings which had no bells on have been bitten. The bell and strap together, cost about seventeen cents. They will last for years. The bells are also a pretty sure guard against a genuine sheep-killing dog. The noise, he seems to think, will betray him. If other sheep raisers are troubled as I have been, perhaps my experience may be of help.

L. S. COFFIN.

Exporting Ranch Cattle.

Among the animals handled at Liverpool and Glasgow, says the London *Canadian Gazette*, were a number of ranch cattle. As regards quality and prices realized, they average, off and on, pretty much the same as those ex-Canopus, although having been landed in better shape, they ought to have made a little more. If our information is to be relied upon, sales were made on a basis of 5d per lb, and in some cases 4½d, which, compared with values current on open market, indicates a fractional improvement on previous transactions. On the Siberia are nearly 400 western cattle, fully one-half of which are direct from Alberta, the remainder having been bought on speculations by a well-known Montreal exporter. The excellent passage made by the Allan liner enabled the cattle to be discharged in very good order, and after a day or two's rest they will be in first class condition.

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.

Dressed Meat in New York City.

It is a notorious fact that there is any quantity of diseased meat wholly for human consumption sold in this city. There are a number of unscrupulous butchers recently settled in Harlem who make it a practice to deal in this unwholesome stuff. We ourselves are cognizant of the fact that one of these people bought car-loads of this meat—meat wholly unfit for a human being to eat—and took it to their shops to sell at any price it would bring. In these dealings only the poor and the ignorant suffer; those who, allured by the appearance of the meat and its low price, think that they are obtaining good meat at low prices.

Those who engage in this questionable course are not butchers, but men who, tempted by this offer of the producers of this diseased meat to make a fortune speedily, rush into the business with no care for the disease and death they spread about them so long as they make money out of the business.

In asking who is to blame for such a state of affairs in this leading and, claimed to be, best governed city in the country, one naturally thinks at first of the board of health. It is, no doubt, that they should inspect all meat which comes to the city, and then visit regularly all the shops and markets in which meat is sold in order to see that as soon as the meat becomes unfit for human food it is put out of the way. But this they do not do. Any of these unscrupulous dealers from all over the country knowing this, and knowing also that there is such a demand here for meat that almost anything will find a sale if not prevented by the authorities, flood this market with all the old diseased stuff they cannot sell anywhere else.

The board of health are fully aware of this state of affairs, but say they are powerless to remedy it for want of sufficient numbers of men to enforce the law. More inspectors are needed, therefore, and the authorities should appoint them forthwith.

—Butchers' Advocate.

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.

A Common Cold

Is often the beginning of serious affections of the Throat, Bronchial Tubes, and Lungs. Therefore, the importance of early and effective treatment cannot be overestimated. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral may always be relied upon for the speedy cure of a Cold or Cough.

Last January I was attacked with a severe Cold, which, by neglect and frequent exposures, became worse, finally settling on my lungs. A terrible cough soon followed, accompanied by pains in the chest, from which I suffered intensely. After trying various remedies, without obtaining relief, I commenced taking Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and was

Speedily Cured.

I am satisfied that this remedy saved my life. — Jno. Webster, Pawtucket, R. I.

I contracted a severe cold, which suddenly developed into Pneumonia, presenting dangerous and obstinate symptoms. My physician ordered the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. His instructions were followed, and the result was a rapid and permanent cure. — H. E. Stimpson, Rogers Prairie, Tex.

Two years ago I suffered from a severe Cold, which settled on my Lungs. I consulted various physicians, and took the medicines they prescribed, but received only temporary relief. A friend induced me to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. After taking two bottles of this medicine I was cured. Since then I have given the Pectoral to my children, and consider it

The Best Remedy

for Colds, Coughs, and all Throat and Lung diseases, ever used in my family. — Robert Vanderpool, Meadville, Pa.

Some time ago I took a slight Cold, which, being neglected, grew worse, and settled on my Lungs. I had a hacking cough, and was very weak. Those who knew me best considered my life to be in great danger. I continued to suffer until I commenced using Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Less than one bottle of this valuable medicine cured me, and I feel that I owe the preservation of my life to its curative powers. — Mrs. Ann Lockwood, Akron, New York.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is considered, here, the one great remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs, and is more in demand than any other medicine of its class. — J. F. Roberts, Magnolia, Ark. ††

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

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

15,000 3½ pound sheep, 90c. head.
12,000 5 pound sheep, \$1.25 per head.
10,000 6½ 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.

A Hot Race With The Big Four.

The big four catch it in all directions, and I suppose they need currying, but did you ever think of another more powerful enemy nearer home than the big four, one who has kept the price of beef down at bed rock prices. His name is twelve per cent. interest. I know a cowman who lives not a thousand miles from here who got an introduction to Mr. twelve per cent. several years ago and they are still in business. Some time in July last Mr. cowman was notified of the fact that the interest was due again and must be settled or business must be changed. This necessitated a shipment to Chicago consisting of two hundred cows and bulls. In due time the account sales were received in Victoria. Now comes the rub. The train of two hundred head netted clean cash, after paying exchange and other trimmings, eighteen dollars, which Mr. twelve per cent. got. In all honesty how can a cattleman prosper and pay this interest. I suppose in a few years more there will be nothing left but a few old superannuated cows and bob-tailed stags nipping the daisies by the roadside.

Some are crying out for one thing and some for another. My honest opinion is that we want less shyllocks and cheaper money. So mote it be.—Observer, in *Texas Stockman*.

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

A Giant Undertaking.

A remarkable measure for the promotion of American agriculture has taken root. Congress has appropriated one hundred thousand dollars for an inquiry into the feasibility of building reservoirs at the headquarters of streams west of the one-hundredth meridian, so that their waters may be reserved for irrigating the vast arid plains below. This preliminary work is to be done by the United States Geological survey, and its inception is mainly due to the foresight of Director Powell. He believes that a system of storage reservoirs and irrigating canals may be perfected that will water at a profit fully ninety-six million acres of now barren land. At thirty dollars per acre, this reclaimed region would represent \$2,280,000,000 of added wealth to the nation. Discount this liberally as a roseate estimate, and it is still true that the project is one that should pay well for the millions of money required to carry it out. It is, moreover, a work that no single state can do, because of its far-reaching and expensive character.

Not alone for its direct benefit in reclaiming arid wastes, conserving forests and developing rainfall, is the proposed scheme to be indorsed. Every gallon of water thus spread over the desert region means an equal quantity reserved from the floods of the Missouri and Mississippi rivers. The effect would be to reduce the overflow and the sediment of these rivers, giving their natural flow a greater current with which to keep open channels for commerce and free exit for superficial freshets. Under this completed system we may hope to see a vast diminution in the flooded area and of the enormous damage caused thereby almost annually in the two great valleys of the continent. The Geological Survey estimates that for every acre reclaimed in the arid region another acre will be reclaimed or secured against overflow along the lower Mississippi.

The undertaking proposed is one of the most stupendous projects ever conceived in behalf of a nation's agriculture. It aims to improve and ameliorate the agriculture of a quarter of a continent. The storage works in the mountains of the far northwest are designed to benefit the cotton and rice planter over two thousand miles to the south. It is true statesmanship that recognizes the magnificent possibilities of this bold idea. It is wise conservatism that carefully investigates before embarking millions in such an enterprise.

Though bold, the conception appears practicable when we consider the limitless power, enterprise resources and scientific abilities of the American people. Obstacles that seem insurmountable will disappear before American brains and capital. If the preliminary inquiry gives satisfactory evidence of the practicability of the work, the young farmer who reads these words may live to see the culmination of the grandest feat in agricultural engineering known to the civilized world. But let us make sure of our ground before we start.—*American Agriculturist*.

1,700 GRADED ANGORA GOATS and 50 thoroughbred Angora bucks for sale at reasonable prices and in lots to suit purchaser. Send for descriptive circular. G. L. Brooks, manager, Albuquerque, N. M.

Capt. I. G. Heaps and other good authorities say that lump-jaw in cattle can be cured with the knife, that it is a very simple thing and easily handled if taken early. A correspondent of the *Drovers Journal* says that one of his most valuable breeding cows was affected with lumps on both jaws. He cut them out and now declares that no one could go into his herd and pick out the cow that was afflicted. If this is correct it is a valuable suggestion. There are many animals now coming to Chicago which might be saved from the rendering tanks by a little care.—*Drovers Journal*.

Yes, if the report of those who have inspected the Chicago yards can be relied on, and we have no doubt of their truthfulness, the diseased animals there are all saved from the rendering tank, for their carcasses usually go in another direction—into the refrigerators of the dressed beef houses.

Scale of Points For Milking Cows.

The following from the *London Farmer*, of August 3d, will be of interest to many of our readers who desire to know how good milkers are judged:

"I cannot forbear to notice the exceedingly ingenious system which was adopted in the recent milking trials in the Edinburgh show by Mr. James McQueen, the judge, in order to ascertain which of the animals were entitled to the prizes. To some extent the scale of points was based upon the system adopted by the British Farmers' association, but there is an additional value attaching to it by the ingenious method of totaling the points. It will be remembered that that prize for the best milking cow is not given to the animal giving the largest quantity of milk nor to the one giving milk of the best quality, but that, in London, the two milkings are weighed and the quantity of milk set down, a certain number of points being allowed. The total solids are then ascertained, and two points for every one per cent. allowed. The time since calving in days is then given, for which one-tenth per cent. is allowed. These points are then totaled, and if the fat has then failed to reach a certain standard, a deduction is made which tells against the cow. Thus, for example, taking one of the prize cows, at the London dairy show, giving 40 pounds 6 ounces of milk, or about sixteen quarts, she is allowed one per cent., thus giving her 40.44 pints. Her solids weigh 12.41, and for these she got 24.62 points. She had calved 70 days, and was allowed 7 points, or in all 72.06. Now if we take a case showing the system adopted in Edinburgh, the first prize cow received 80.55 points as follows:

Weight of milk in twenty-four hours	32.00	32.00
Total solids	13.78	13.78
Butter fat	5.25	5.25
Three per cent. of the fat is standard.		
Add or deduct 10 per cent. for every 1 per cent. above or below—consequently add		22.50
Time since calving 125 days. Add one point for every ten days	12.30	
Total		80.56

I have carefully looked through the scales of points as applied to every individual cow of which particulars published, and it appears to me that the system adopted is as near perfect as possible. The big milker does not gain in consequence of having recently calved, unless she is an equally good butter-maker, and an example may be given of a cow which yielded 47.25 pounds of milk. She had calved only twenty-eight days, and her milk was very poor; consequently her great excess of milk was of no avail against the rich quality of the first cow. One of the most important features in this, as in English trials—and it is one that Americans ought to notice—is that the cows in every individual case fell so far below the standard of American big milkers as to give one the impression either that English cattle, or at all events those which are exhibited, are of little value at all for the dairy, or else that the American yields are vastly over-estimated. Mr. Simpson, who is one of the best authorities upon the Jersey in Great Britain, and who has probably had more good cows pass through his hands than any one in the country, declared, the other day, at a meeting of the Jersey society, that he did not believe a word with regard to the American trials; and in spite of the fact that American stock breeders are exceedingly clever, and that they pay a vast sight more attention to results than we do in England, I am afraid I shall not credit the big things which American Jerseys have done until I am able to see these trials conducted with my own eyes."

3468 **Notice for Publication.**
[Desert Land Entry No 119.]
LAND OFFICE AT SANTA FE, N. M.:
November 2, 1898.

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 December 20, 1898, viz: Jose S. Esquivel, for section 9, township 11, north, range 34 east.
He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land, viz: Pablo Anaya, of Las Vegas, N. M.; Santiago Esquivel, of Las Vegas, N. M.; Senario Baldonado, of Las Conchas, N. M.; and Vidal Madrid, of Las Vegas, N. M.
JAMES H. WALKER, Register.

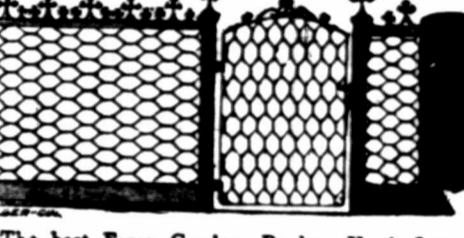
"What is worth doing is worth doing well."
W. H. SEEWALD,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER.

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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 headquarter camp Willow Bar, on Cimarron river, Neutral Strip.
All increase branded as in cut.
Additional brands:

Horses branded on the left hip.

MEXICO.

Beresford & Corbet,
Postoffice address, Ojitos, Yanoa, 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: and

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.
DENWENT H. SMITH, Manager.
Postoffice, box 132, Santa Fe, N. M.
Range, Canon le Chama grant.
Horse brand, same as cattle only smaller.
Ear marks: Hole with point of triangle 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.
Horse brand: V T
Other brands: 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 on left hip or thigh.

C. Hearn.
P. O.: Fairview, N. M. Range, Panvrecita creek and vicinity of Fairview.
Ear marks, figure 7 underbit in each ear.
Additional brand, G L on left hip.
Horse brand, same as cattle on left thigh

Armstrong Bros.
P. O.: Engle, N. M. Range, east slope Caballo mountains on Jornada Del Muerta.
Ear mark, underbit each ear.
Horse brands, 8 left hip. Cattle branded on left side

A. HANNAWALE. C. MITFORD. G. BRERLEY
Hardcastle, Mitford & Co.
ADORE 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 Sierra 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, Prest., Sedalia, Mo.
JOHN M. WEIDENYER, 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

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

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

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

ROBT. MINGUS. C. A. RATHBUN.

GRANT COUNTY.

Old and New Mexico Ranch and Cattle Co. Lou H. Baow, Supt. P. O.: Hatchita, Grant county, N. M. Range, Alamo Hueco 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, LIV 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: left side. Horse brand: on left hip. Also, two underbits in each ear; crop left underbit right; underbit left crop right.

Other brands: left side. 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 Cienega, 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. Elze—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. Kail—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. Horse brand same left shoulder. Ear marks.

T. C. Garrington—Cattle branded on right hip. Horse brand X4 on right hip.

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

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

H. C. Reed—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 E on right hip.

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

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, underhalf crop left, over half crop right. Also have some cattle branded All increase branded as in cut. on right side.

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: IOU, 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 brand, on right shoulder, side and hi 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: NIX 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

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

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

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

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, SX or MX or T left hip or shoulder. Other Brands: OO HD OD ED

All calves marked 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 3> 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. T-K

Shepard & Hall. P. O.: Tequesquite, N. M. Range, Alamacitos. Ear marks, crop and underhalf crop right; crop and underbit left. Other brands. this brand kept p. right shoulder, side and hip. 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 thus IL 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. CABOOK, Foreman. P. O.: Cimarron Range, Cerososo Canon, Colfax county. Other 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 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 left. Horse brand, same as cattle, on left thigh. Also left side, slash on left shoulder, own left hip. T 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. IX on right side. CS left hip: r side. LRB on left side.

COLFAX COUNTY.



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



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. Luccock. Ranch P. O.: Watrous, N. M. Range, between head of canon Largo and Mora river. Ear marks, crop right, underbit left.

Also owns cattle branded 'VH' on left side. All increase branded 'J S'. Horse brand, 'J S' on left shoulder.



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



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



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



Western Land and Cattle Company. (Limited.) JAS. A. FORBES, Gen. Mgr. 13 Delaware block, cor. of Seventh and Delaware Sta. Kansas City, Mo. Range, Cimarron river. P. O.: Madison, Colfax county, New Mexico.

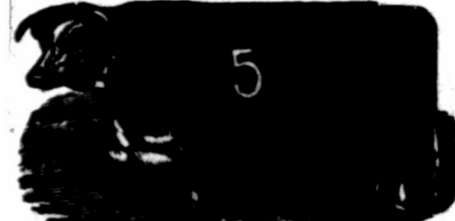
Ear marks, grub the right ear. Other prominent brands: VI, DC, 9, XI, MK, A+, X, WCC, III, T, T, all on the right side, and VI, right hip. Horse brands: right hip VI, right or left VI on the left shoulder thigh. W, W on the right hip.

The Akron Live Stock Company, Akron, Ohio. AUGUSTUS CURTIS, 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: M, T, 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, 5 left side. Ear mark, underbit right and left. Horse brand, 5 on the left shoulder.

DONA ANA COUNTY.



Mariano Barela. 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 Sauce Springs, Dona Ana Co. Additional brands: Young stock in Dona Ana Co., thus: []

Young stock in Sierra Co. All horses are branded 'L B' 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 'Q' left side of neck. Also horses branded 'H S' or 'H' on left shoulder. Ear marks, crop right, swallowfork left. Old stock has 'H' on left shoulder. Horses branded 'H' on left thigh.

San Andreas Ranch. J. H. WILDY. P. O.: Las Cruces, N. M. Range, east side San Andreas mountains from Ash to Membrillo canons, inclusive.



Horse brand, same on right shoulder. Additional Brands: L on left shoulder, side and thigh and J on right hip. F on left shoulder, side and thigh and J on right hip. Ear marks, figure 7 underbit in each ear. Underslope and upperbit in each ear. Crop the left. Only figure 7 underbit mark and brand as in cut kept up.

BERNALILLO COUNTY.

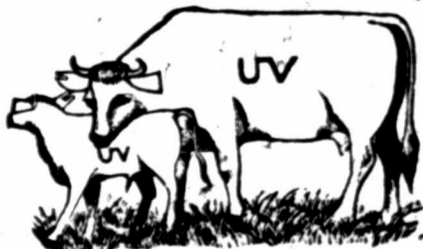


Mariano Perea. P. O. Bernalillo, N. M. Range, La Jara. Ear marks, swallow-fork left.



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

SAN MIGUEL COUNTY.



Trujillo Ranch Company. OF LAS VEGAS. Office of Browne & Manzaneros. C. W. Browne, Manager. P. O.: Endee, San Miguel county, N. M. Range, on Trujillo creek, in Oldham county, Texas; and San Miguel county, New Mexico.

Additional Brands: [] All Increase brand-d 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. P. O.: Fort Sumner, N. M. Range, Fort Sumner, N. M. Ear marks, crop the left. Additional brands—All kept up. [] right side, [] right hip, [] right hip or hip. [] on right side or hip. W on right hip. Some horses are branded 'V O'.



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 'S I X'. 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 'R C O'.



Chas. S. Cowan. P. O. Glorieta, N. M. Range, 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 'T A' 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.



Helfeld & Letcher. Postoffice, Las Vegas, N. M. Range, Alamosas. Also Chas. Helfeld, F E [] and 1 5 0. Horse brand, same as cattle.

SAN MIGUEL COUNTY.



Myers Bros. & Livesey. 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.



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



Sam Dosa.

CARL ROBERTS, Foreman. Ranch P. O.: Fort Sumner. Address, 506 East 9th st., Kansas City, and Trinidad, Colo. Range, Pecos river, at Fort Sumner.

Additional Brands: Cattle in 'D O' 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 'V O' brand have also following brands: Some 'L' right loin; some '7' right on loin; some 'F' right side. None of these 'A' left brands are kept up. All increase is 'A' side branded and marked as in cut. All horses branded 'D O' on right thigh.



Governor C. H. Moore. P. O.: Puerto de Luna. Range, Upper Yeso. 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: 'Q L H' on the left shoulder, side and hip, on the left side. 'C' on side, 'L' on hip. Horse brand, 'I X I' 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, 'I X I' on the left shoulder.



Pond du Lac & Las Vegas Cattle Co. JAS. GAYSON, President and Manager. P. O.: Pond du Lac, Wis. Range Liberty Ranch


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 left side. Marked crop right, underbit left.
Q 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:
L on left shoulder and **A** on left thigh. Part branded only on left shoulder thus: 


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




George G. Gans.
P. O.: South Fork, Lincoln county, N. M. Range, Pleasant valley, 9 miles north of Upper Penaeco. 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. MALAND, 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 **C** on the left hip. **H** on the left hip, with ear mark crop and under back left and jinglebob right.
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.: Chilili, N. M. Range, Buffalo Springs
Horse brand, same as cattle on left hip




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

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

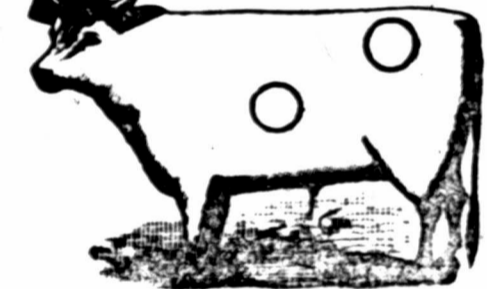


L. P. BRADLEY, Pres't. T. S. MUMFORD, Sec'y
Cebolla Cattle Co.
P. O.: Santa Fe, N. M.; box 218.
Range, Valencia county, near Fort Wingate.
Horse brand, the same.

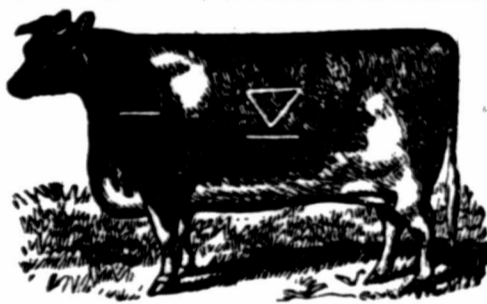


W. P. METCALF, Superintendent. JAS. A. STINSON, Ranch Manager.

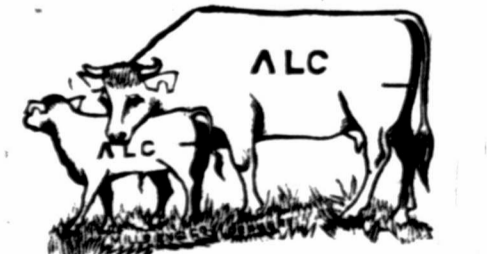
New Mexico Cattle Breeding Company.



P. O.: Chilili. 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 **X** 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-Pres't and Mgr., Grants, N. M. Range, the Acoma Grant, and territory adjoining west and north.
Horse brand, **A L C** on the left hip.

SOCORRO COUNTY.



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



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

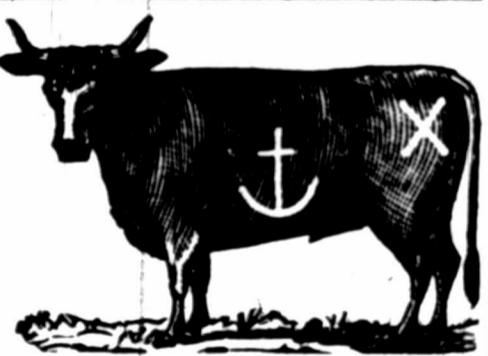


JAMES D. REED, Pres't. G. L. BROOKS, Sec'y. SAM N. DEDRICK, Manager.

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

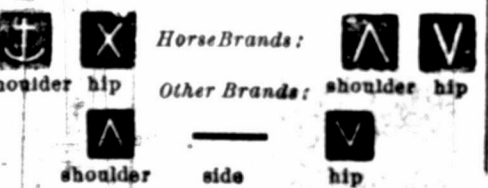
Other brands:
COB left side, right loin
F left side
ER left hip saddle horses
H right shoulder stock horses.

Nigrata Cattle Co.
JOHN BELL, Foreman.
P. O.: Alma, Socorro Co., N. M. Range, South of Nigrata, 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: 

SOCORRO COUNTY.

Illinois Cattle Company.
S. P. JOHNS, Manager. JULIU 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.



HORSE BRAND.
AC on the left side and left hip. Ear marks, crop the right and underslope the left.

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 Nigrata 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.



OC **ZH** **COB** **F**
H **YEE** **LANE** **B77B** **TIE**

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



Additional Brands:
AD **AD** **HD** **HD** **4C** **4O**
HL **HL** **HL**
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. BISOP, Manager, Big Springs, Texas.



44 **44**
A **44**

This brand kept up. Ranch: Dawson county, Texas.

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



Horse brand: **J** on the left hip
LS, **S** or **J**

Additional Brands:
LS both sides; marked, crop and split both ears.
HL left side; over half crop, under bit left.
HL both sides; crop and split right and split the left.
HL both sides; **HL** 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.

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



SOCORRO COUNTY.



Bell & Taylor.

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

JOHN R. HOWELL.



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

HENRY B. READ.
Howell & Read.

P. O.: San Marcial, N. M. Range, Rio Grande river, San Juan springs, Cedar springs and Nogal creek, Socorro county and Rio Grande river and Penasco springs, Sierra county, N. M.

SOCORRO COUNTY.

C. S. Roberts.



P. O.: San Marcial, N. M. Ranges, Los Burros, 20 miles west of San Marcial, Socorro county. Ear marks, crop right and small crop and half circle above and below in left; also, skin cut on nose.

Horse brand, same as cut on left hip. Cattle branded either side and hip.



Horses branded **D** on left hip.

Black Range Land and Cattle Co.

J. B. PERKINS, Manager. P. O.: Fairview, N. M. Range, on head of Gila, Socorro county, N. M. **DD** left side.

Ear mark, crop the right.

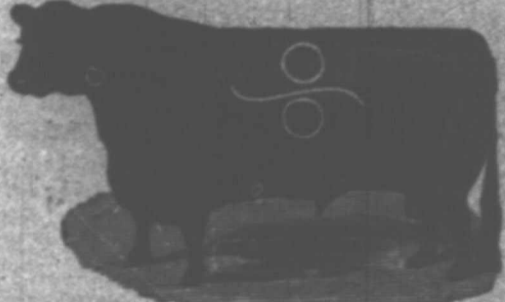
Iowa and New Mexico Ranch Company.

JUNIOR CLARK, President, Red Oak, Iowa. BENA B. CLARK, Vice Pres., Red Oak, Iowa. PAUL F. CLARK, Sec. and Treas., Red Oak, Iowa.



P. O. Magdalena, New Mexico.

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



Deer Park Cattle Company.

FRANK H. WINSTON, Manager.

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

Also own the following brands: on the left shoulder.

DETROIT AND RIO GRANDE LIVE STOCK CO.

PHILLIP MOTHERSILL, General Manager.



P. O.: Engle, 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.

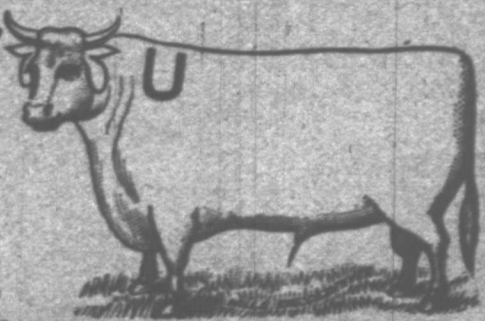
WM. ROBERT.

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 following 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

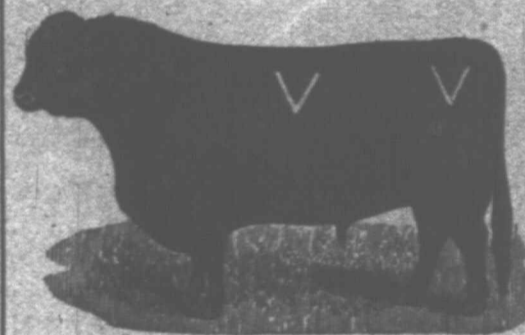
SAN MARCIAL,

SOCORRO COUNTY, NEW MEXICO.

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

THE ANGUS V V RANOH.

KIRBY & CREE.



Postoffice, Fort Stanton, Lincoln county, New Mexico.

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

Ear marks, underbit in each ear.

Horse brand, V on the left shoulder.

Additional Brands:

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

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**. 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. on side. **UW** on side.

ALA on side, **S** on hip. **U** on side. on side. **MON** on side, **S** on hip.

on side, **S** on hip. **A** on both sides. Other horse brands, **US** and **JON S** on left hip. All brands on left side.

The Armijo House,

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.

NEWLY FURNISHED THROUGHOUT.

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

CHAS. E. BONSALE, Manager.

W. E. TALBOT, Proprietor.

COLORADO AND NEW MEXICO.

THE BLOOM CATTLE CO.

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

Also own the following brands:



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



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

Horse and Steer ranges, Apishapa Temp creek, Bent and Lockwood canons, Colorado. W. F. BLOOM, Foreman, Postoffice, Thatcher, Colorado.

Breeding ranch, Rio Hondo, Lincoln county, New Mexico. JOHN BURNS, Foreman, Postoffice, Lincoln, New Mexico. ear 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, upper half crop. on left hip. Ear mark, upper 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. FLOURNOY, 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.

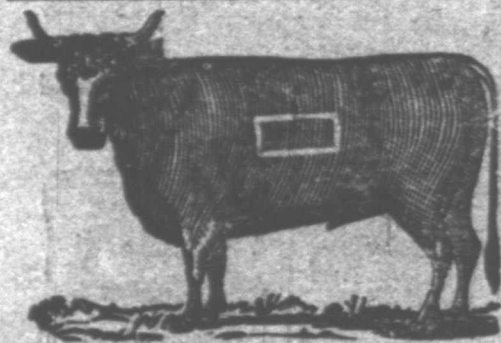
SURPLUS FUND, \$20,000.

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.
 Ranges in western portion of Las Animas county, Colorado, and eastern portion of Colfax county, N. M.
 Some branded same as above on right side.
 Some cattle in the following brands on either side or hip: **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.
 F. T. Bradley and C. K. Dewell, Assistants.



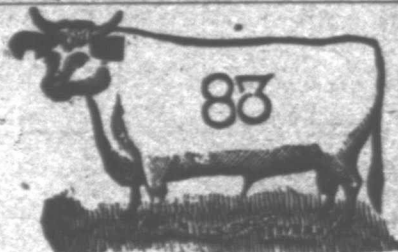
Postoffice, Trinidad, Colorado.
 Range, Lower Apishapa.
 Brand as here given.
 Ear marks, under half crop to left.
 Horse brand same as cattle brand.



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



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



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



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.

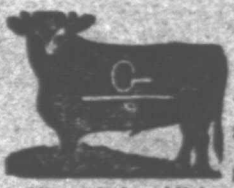
\$1,000

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.

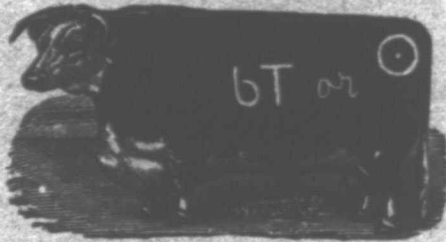
P. O.: 481 Nelson building, Kansas City, Mo.
 Ranch P. O.: Camp Thomas, Arizona.
 Range, on Eagle creek, Graham county, Arizona. WILLIAM CREECH, Foreman.
 Ear marks, crop and split left, crop right.
 Horse brand, **H** on the left shoulder.



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.



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:

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.

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ANSWER TO INQUIRIES, \$1.00

REPORT ON ENTRIES, CONTESTS, &c., \$3.00

Procuring Land Patents, Filing Arguments, and Conducting Contests, on Moderate Terms. Send for circular to

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Every Settler should have Copp's Settler's Guide, 326 pages; price only 25 cents (postage stamps).



\$250 Reward.

OFFICE OF THE A. & P. CATTLE ASSO., GRANTS, New Mexico.

A reward of \$250 will be paid for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of any person unlawfully handling stock belonging to any member of this association, and \$100 for each additional person implicated in the same offense. Also a reward of \$100 for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons for killing cattle and not preserving the hides for inspection.

G. H. PRADY, President.
 J. E. SAINT, Secretary.

COOLEY & HUNTER,

Proprietors Livery, Feed and Sale

Stables,

CLOSED CARRIAGES, MOUNTAIN WAGONS,
 OPEN CARRIAGES, AND SADDLE HORSES.

CHARGES REASONABLE.

Horses and wagons bought, sold or exchanged. All orders by telegraph promptly answered. We take great care to please owners who board their horses at our stables. Constantly on hand a number of well-broke cow ponies in good condition, and ready for use. They are offered for sale at reasonable prices.

S. L. LEON,

THE LEADING

Grocer, Baker,

OF LAS VEGAS.

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

Dealer in Queensware and Glassware.

Ranch Trade Solicited and Prompt Attention given all Mail Orders.

NORTHWEST CORNER OF PLAZA.

C. A. RATHBUN

—Dealer in—

Boots, Shoes,

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

Boots and Shoes to Order.

SOLE AGENT FOR M. D. WELLS & CO.

Stock Grower's Trade Solicited.

Bridge Street, West Las Vegas.

TALLY : BOOKS.

We have on hand, left from last season, a few copies of our well known Tally books,

BOUND IN LEATHER.

100 PAGES,

Flap Cover and Pencil Holder,

POCKET SIZE.

Reduced to 50cts.

By mail, postpaid.

THE STOCK GROWER CO.,

LAS VEGAS, N. M.