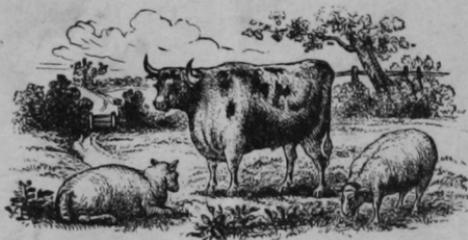


↔PROSPECTUS↔

— OF THE —

SANTA CATALINA



STOCK RAISING CO.

Incorporated under the Laws of Arizona, Aug. 18, 1883.

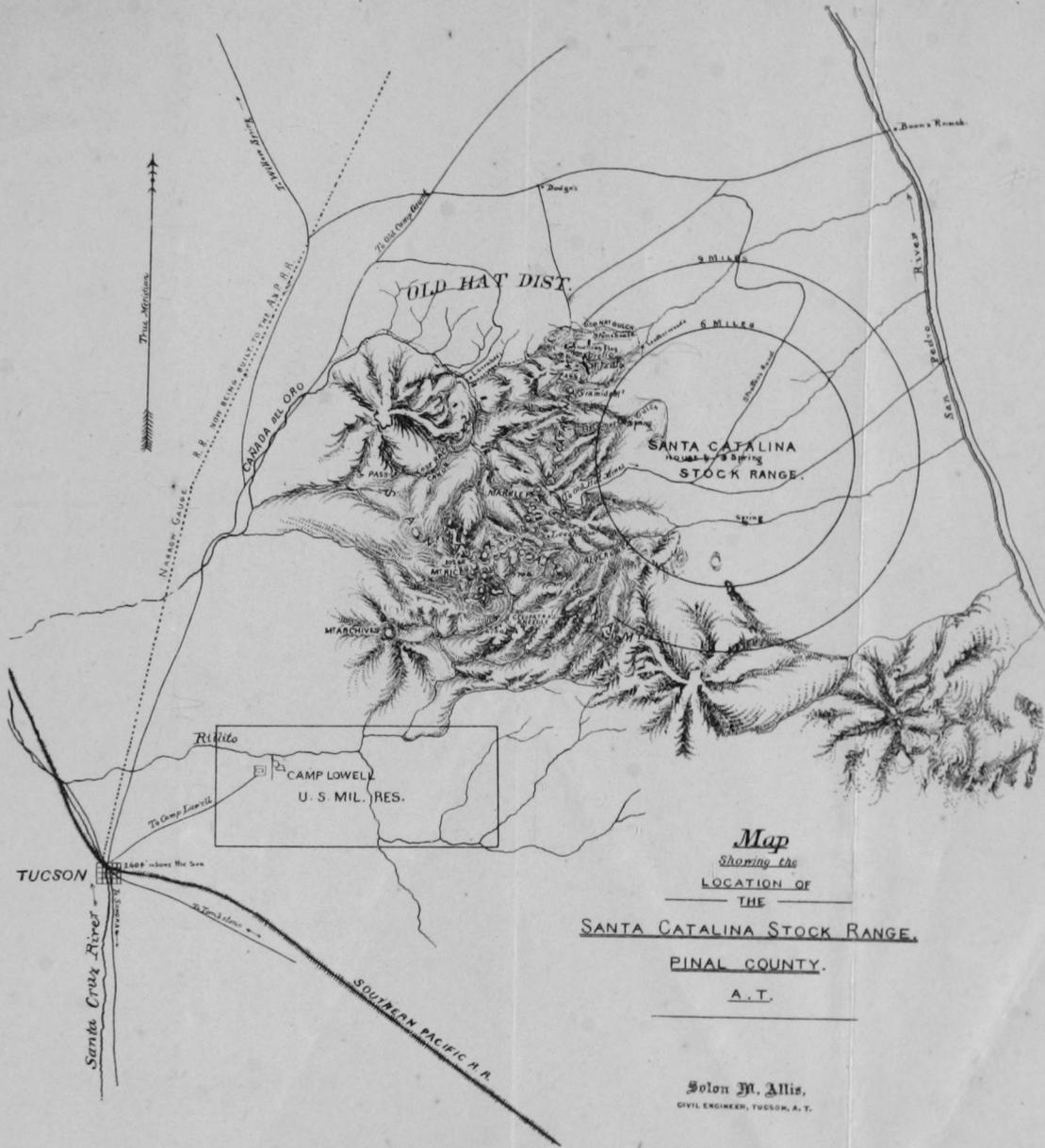
OFFICE, 224 PENNINGTON ST., TUCSON, A. T.



TUCSON, A. T.

DAILY STAR JOB PRINTING HOUSE.

1883.



Map
 Showing the
 LOCATION OF
 THE
SANTA CATALINA STOCK RANGE,
PINAL COUNTY,
A. T.

Solon M. Allis,
 CIVIL ENGINEER, TUCSON, A. T.

SANTA CATALINA

Stock Raising Co.

OFFICERS:

T. L. STILES,.....PRESIDENT.
S. M. ALLIS,.....VICE-PRESIDENT.
D. H. ARMSTRONG,.....SECRETARY.
F. W. GREGG,.....TREASURER.

DIRECTORS:

T. L. STILES, S. M. ALLIS, D. H. ARMSTRONG,
F. W. GREGG, D. McDONALD.

CAPITAL STOCK, - - \$200,000.

40,000 Shares, - \$5.00 Par Value.

FULL PAID AND UNASSESSABLE.

INTRODUCTORY.

In presenting our friends with this little prospectus it has not been our desire to offer anything now. We wish simply to give a few plain statements regarding the advantage this section possess over any other for cattle raising.

As there may be many who are unacquainted with the members of this association, we respectfully refer, by permission, to Hon. F. A. Tritle, Governor of Arizona, Hudson & Co., bankers, Tucson, First National Bank, Tucson, Hon. C. M. Strauss, Mayor of Tucson, Hon. W. B. Horton, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Hon. John Wasson, Oakland, Cal., formerly U. S. Surveyor General of Arizona, or any old established business house in the city.

Extra copies of this prospectus may be had upon receipt of application.

Any communication will receive prompt attention by addressing

D. H. ARMSTRONG, Secretary,

Tucson, Arizona.

A FEW FACTS RELATIVE TO CATTLE RAISING IN ARIZONA TERRITORY.



IN the public mind of to-day there is no longer any doubt but what Arizona opens the most promising field in the west or southwest for the stock raising industry.

Here there is no winter to necessitate giving extra care or attention to stock, while every advantage is offered to make it a desirable and paying investment.

The expense of keeping a herd of cattle in this section of the country is so light, the increase is so great, and the loss so small, that after a long and careful investigation it is claimed that the cost of putting a three-year-old steer on the market is less than \$2.50. Computation of the receipts from such an investment may be made by any one interested in the result as follows: 80 per cent increase is considered a fair average in this section. About one-half of the number of calves are heifers, and begin to breed when two years old. The steers sell at three years, of age and cows at ten, and average about \$27 per head.

There is no reason to believe the price of beef will fall during the next decade.

For the ten years ending with 1882 the increase in population in the Western States was 100 per cent., yet cattle increased in number only 33 per cent.

Therefore commencing one year with 2,000 cows, and computing the increase as above, selling only three year old steers, at present prices the profits for ten years would be, and the increase in valuation and number, as shown by the following table:

TABLE OF INCREASE AND VALUATION.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------|---------|---------|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|
| Year..... | 1884 | 1885 | 1886 | 1887 | 1888 | 1889 | 1890 | 1891 | 1892 | 1893 |
| Number of cows.... | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,800 | 3,600 | 4,720 | 6,160 | 8,048 | 10,512 | 13,730 | 17,934 |
| Number of calves... | 1,600 | 1,600 | 2,240 | 2,880 | 3,776 | 4,928 | 6,438 | 8,408 | 10,984 | 14,346 |
| Number of heifers.. | 800 | 800 | 1,120 | 1,440 | 1,888 | 2,464 | 3,219 | 4,204 | 5,492 | 7,173 |
| Number of steers... | 800 | 800 | 1,120 | 1,440 | 1,888 | 2,464 | 3,219 | 4,204 | 5,492 | 7,173 |
| Steers 1 year old.... | | 800 | 800 | 1,120 | 1,440 | 1,888 | 2,464 | 3,219 | 4,204 | 5,492 |
| Heifers 1 year old.. | | 800 | 800 | 1,120 | 1,440 | 1,888 | 2,464 | 3,219 | 4,204 | 5,492 |
| Two year old heifers included as cows. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Steers 2 years old... | | | 800 | 800 | 1,120 | 1,440 | 1,888 | 2,464 | 3,219 | 4,204 |
| Steers 3 years old... | | | | 800 | 800 | 1,120 | 1,440 | 1,888 | 2,464 | 3,219 |
| Sale of 3 years old steers at \$27 per hd | | | | \$21,600 | 21,600 | 30,240 | 38,880 | 50,976 | 66,528 | 86,913 |
| Total number of cattle in the herd. | 3,600 | 5,200 | 7,340 | 10,200 | 13,276 | 17,424 | 22,742 | 29,710 | 38,805 | 50,677 |
| Valuation of herd at \$20 per head..... | \$72,000 | 104,000 | 146,800 | 204,000 | 265,520 | 348,480 | 454,840 | 594,200 | 776,100 | 1,013,540 |
| Annual estimated expense of range and cattle..... | \$2,500 | 3,500 | 6,000 | 9,000 | 11,000 | 15,000 | 20,000 | 26,000 | 34,000 | 45,000 |

The above is a plain statement of the main facts in regard to stock raising in this section, without any attempt at embellishment.

The general advantage possessed by ranchmen of Arizona over those of the north in regard to climate, a never failing supply of food, and the healthy condition of stock is too well known to require comment.

There is another advantage this country possesses for cattle raising, and it is probably the greatest of all. The rainfall here is light, except in July and August, and there is a comparative scarcity of springs and running water. Consequently the great mesas can never be utilized for agricultural purposes, and the stockmen can never be driven out by farmers, nor compelled to fence their ranges.

Water rights control ranges, thereby saving a large sum annually in taxation.

In looking at the above table we must see that the valuation of the herd more than doubles every third year. Therefore, from the showing, (which we assert with confidence to be correct) we submit the following question: Where can any man with the same degree of certainty and the same amount of money, realize the same returns as in the cattle business?

The great demand for cattle ranges in this section during the past year fully demonstrates how anxious men of limited means are to interest themselves in a sure and profitable business.

No industry has taken such strides in Arizona during the past year as that of stock raising. There has been a veritable boom in the sale of ranches, a large number having recently changed hands, and many more are now under contract for sale. Last year it was estimated that Arizona had 350,000 head of cattle. It is now estimated that this number has been increased to almost half a million, as a great many herds have been driven in from New Mexico, Texas and Chihuahua. There is no doubt but what Arizona has the most desirable climate in the United States for

stock raising, for cattle men from Texas and Colorado who have been here examining the country intimate their intention of locating here permanently as soon as they can secure suitable ranges for their large herds.

The business of stock raising in Arizona is this year receiving many valuable acquisitions in the opening of new sources of water supply and the consequent enlargement of that industry. The grass, nutritious and plentiful, exists over mesa and valley in almost any and every direction in great abundance, and the only obstacle in the way of the whole country becoming one vast stock range is the scarcity of water. Heretofore the stock ranges have been selected solely in reference to the convenience to water, and no thought was given to the fact that the earth below is but a vast reservoir of the coveted liquid. Cienegas, or natural springs were first located, and the cattle have roamed over the adjacent public lands in all directions, to return at night for the water they cannot do without.

Near a mountain range a good head of water can always be found, and although the cost of development of water may be beyond the individual means of many persons who desire to embark in the cattle business, a combination or partnership could be formed that would result in great gain to the parties and the acquisition of property that would prove far more remunerative than the best mines in the Territory.

With this object in view THE SANTA CATALINA STOCK RAISING COMPANY has been formed and fully organized, under the laws of Arizona Territory, and an office established at the city of Tucson, for the transaction of business.

The present Board of Directors have been very fortunate in securing one of the finest ranges in the country. Situated as it is at the very foot of the Santa Catalina mountains, among the foothills of the northeast slope, and entirely away from any danger of losses by Indians or cattle thieves, and so naturally adapted to

the wants of either cattle or sheep, it is pronounced by cattlemen to be one of the finest ranges in the country.

The title is perfect, and covers all the available water rights within a radius of more than ten miles.

Abundance of good water is furnished by four living springs, and no other location can be made nearer than the San Pedro Valley, a distance of twelve miles to the northeast.

The property consists of a fine range of about eighteen miles square, of the best kind of grazing land.

The valleys and foothills, as well as the mesas, which comprise the range, are covered with a luxuriant growth of grasses of several varieties. Among them may be found the black and white gramma, mesquite, sweet bunch, sacchaton and water grass, which with the bean of the mesquite tree, keep the cattle fat the year round.

There are plenty of oak and mesquite trees in the valleys and foothills, furnishing abundant shade during the summer months.

The Santa Catalina Range, from its abundant and scattered springs of water, and from its large extent, will easily furnish sufficient food and water for 15,000 head of cattle.

So it will be unnecessary for this company to sell other than three-year-old steers, or to purchase additional ranges for the next five years.

Among the improvements on this range may be mentioned a large frame dwelling house, smaller buildings for the accommodation of vaqueros, and the usual number of corrals, stable, etc. Good wagon roads connect the range with Tucson, 60 miles away, and with Benson via San Pedro river, 40 miles distant.

Arrangements are being made to put 2,000 head of cattle on the range, and as soon as practicable it is the intention of the company to add a band of 500 or 1,000 sheep.

In this country the main point to be investigated in selecting a desirable cattle range is the water supply. The Santa Catalina

Stock Raising Company has been very fortunate in securing a range with an abundance of good water, and as it is almost impossible to find water by sinking wells, there is little danger of any annoyance by unwelcome neighbors, such as is getting to be customary on lands where water can be had near the surface.

On this range there is also found considerable "Alfilarea," a grass which is increasing in quantity very rapidly, and is considered to be the most valuable grass for grazing either cattle or sheep. It is found only in small patches in a few places on or near this range, but the growth is rapid, and there is good reason to believe there will soon be large tracts of this excellent grass covering this range.

The altitude of this range is such that the extreme heat of the valley of the San Pedro is avoided, and the foothills present the appearance of a New England landscape:

Pine timber is found in abundance in the mountains, and lumber is much cheaper than at Tucson.

The proximity of this range to the city of Tucson, Florence and the flourishing mining town of Tombstone, together with the demand for fat cattle at the Indian Agency of San Carlos, secures ready and convenient markets.

It may be said also that Los Angeles, California, is becoming quite a market for Arizona cattle, to which point they are shipped by rail.

By referring to the map on a previous page it will be seen that the railway now being built from Tucson northward to connect with the Rio Grande system will run not far from the Santa Catalina range. This road is now being graded, and it is thought will be in operation connecting us by rail with the Northern country within a year. This will give a convenient outlet for shipping cattle either north or south.

The grazing is always sufficient for the requirements, and never yet have we heard of stock dying on account of scarcity of food. In every month of the year upon the many cattle farms

fine beef steers can be found, and in fact at mid-winter we have seen beef upon the block at Tucson, brought from the hills, equal to any stall-fed meat found in the large cities of the East.

The grazing lands of Arizona are estimated to embrace an area of 55,000,000 acres, but there being a scarcity of water in many localities we will reduce this amount one-fourth, or say 40,000,000 acres of grazing lands which can be utilized. It has been estimated that twenty acres per head would be a liberal allowance, in Arizona, where we have two rainy seasons and the grass is more or less green the year around. At this rate Arizona is capable of supporting 2,000,000 head of cattle. The annual increase from this number of cattle would not be less than 80 per cent, or 1,600,000 head of cattle annually. The present price of cattle it is not likely will be maintained; but it is believed stock cattle will never fall below \$20 per head for any great length of time. But calculating on that price as an average for the future, and the annual value of cattle produced in Arizona, when fully stocked would be \$32,000,000; but at present the prices would be not less than \$48,000,000.

All things considered, our Territory presents a bright outlook as a stock raising country, in the fact that its sustaining resources are ample, and from the further fact that cattle thrive better and multiply faster in this than in more northern climates.

ESTIMATED EXPENSE.

In commencing on a new range with a large band of strange cattle it will require double the usual number of herders for the first two months. When the cattle become wonted to the range, three men are all that are required to care for 2,000 head of cattle. Mexican vaqueros can be employed for \$30 per month, which includes rations.

Commencing with 2,000 head of cattle it will require for the first two months six men, at an expense of \$500.

The expense for the balance of the year will not amount to \$200 per month, which amounts to about one dollar per head for grown cattle.

A close estimate having been made it is found that the expense of running the range would not exceed \$12,000 for the first three years, and the receipts from sales of three year old steers would amount to nearly \$24,000 at the end of that time.

By referring to the table on a previous page it can be easily seen how rapidly the valuation of the herd increases—after the third year—and what the annual income will be from the sale of three year old steers.

The expense of caring for a large herd of cattle is never but little more than for a few hundred head, while the increase and gain in valuation is as compound interest.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

The question of meat supply and beef culture is at present attracting considerable attention in the United States. Not only do the eastern states draw lavishly upon the products of the western prairies, but the shipment of beef to Europe, canned and by refrigerators, lessens the supply to such an extent as to cause grave apprehensions for the future, and to occasion the most marked advance in the price of beef.

Certainly the West must be the supply point of our country in the future, as it has been in the past, for the meats that are consumed. The present price of beef and other live stock is such as to encourage their propagation, and the fact is already established that these prices must steadily advance rather than diminish. This is one of the branches of industry that cannot be overdone in the United States. The meats of the country, in the greater measure, must come also from the southwest. The vast and well provided ranges of the Northern Pacific climates while

affording sufficient nourishment for live stock at certain seasons of the year are subject to severe winters, in which as high as sixty per cent of the cattle have been known to perish by exposure, and sufficient protection cannot be provided without great cost.

However, in Arizona, there are no such obstacles to be encountered, the climate being most favorable.

Nowhere in the United States is stock raising carried on with more satisfactory results than in this Territory.

At no time during the entire year is the weather such that care or feeding of cattle, sheep or horses becomes necessary, consequently the only expense attached to this important industry is the expense of attending to stock and seeing that they do not wander too far from their range.

The per cent of increase in calves, according to the closest and best authority, is placed at 85. The loss, upon the other hand, is not above five, which leaves the investor or person carrying on the stock business 80 per cent net increase.

A prominent stock man from Texas, who recently visited Arizona and thoroughly examined the grazing lands in the southern and northeastern part of the Territory, made the statement that "Within ten years Arizona would produce more cattle than the State of Texas." He said that the farmers were gradually but surely advancing upon the grazing lands of Texas, and that they would continue to do so as long as there were any farming lands worth settling upon. This he considered a great mistake, as he thought the land more valuable for grazing, but it was a fact, nevertheless, and there was no help for it. "Why," said he, "your Territory is nearly half as large as Texas. Your climate is superior and your country possesses many advantages over ours. You Arizonans do not appreciate what you have, but the time is near at hand when all the available grazing lands in Arizona will be taken up. The scarcity of water would be temporary drawback, but that could be overcome. There is no trouble about getting water in quantity in any of the foothills. Capital is all

that is necessary to overcome this difficulty, and it will be forthcoming sooner than you expect." Such expressions from Texas cattle men, who are among the best informed men in the country upon that question, should encourage those who contemplate embarking in the business, and inspire life in every branch of trade and industry throughout the Territory.



B Y - L A W S

—OF THE—

SANTA CATALINA STOCK RAISING CO.


ARTICLE I.

CORPORATE POWERS.

The corporate powers of this Corporation shall be vested in a Board of Five Directors, who shall be stockholders, holding one or more shares of stock in their own names on the books of the corporation, and three shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE II.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

The Directors shall be elected by ballot, at the annual meeting of the stockholders, to serve for one year, and until their successors are elected. Their term of office shall begin immediately after election.

ARTICLE III.

VACANCIES.

Vacancies in the Board of Directors shall be filled by the other Directors in office, and such person shall hold office until the first meeting of the stockholders thereafter.

ARTICLE IV.

POWER OF DIRECTORS.

The Directors shall have power:

1st.—To call special meetings of stockholders when they deem it necessary. And they shall call a meeting at any time, upon the written request of stockholders holding two-thirds of all the capital stock.

2d.—To appoint and remove at pleasure, all officers, agents, employes of the corporation, prescribe their duties, fix their compensation, and require from them security for faithful service.

3d.—To conduct, manage, and control the affairs and business of the corporation, and to make rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the laws of the Territory of Arizona, or the By-Laws of the Corporation, for the guidance of the officers and management of the affairs of the corporation.

4th.—To incur indebtedness. The terms and amount of indebtedness shall be entered upon the minutes of the Board, and the note or obligation given for the same, signed officially by the President and Secretary, shall be binding on the corporation.

ARTICLE V.

DUTIES OF DIRECTORS.

It shall be the duty of the Directors:

1st.—To cause to be kept a complete record of all their minutes and acts, and of the proceedings of the stockholders, and present a full statement at the regular annual meeting of the stockholders, showing in detail the assets and liabilities of the corporation, and generally the condition of its affairs. A similar statement shall be presented at any other meeting of the stockholders, when thereto required by persons holding at least one-half of the capital stock of the corporation.

2d.—To declare dividends out of the surplus profits, when said profits shall, in the opinion of the Directors, warrant the same.

3d.—To supervise all officers, agents, and employes, and see that their duties are propely performed. To cause to be issued to the stockholders in proportion to their several interests, certificates of stock, not to exceed in the aggregate \$200,000.

4th.—The Board of Directors shall meet regularly at the office of the Company, on the last Tuesday of every month for the transaction of the business of the Company.

ARTICLE VI.

OFFICERS.

The officers shall be a President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer, elected by, and to hold office at the pleasure of the Board of Directors. The compensation and tenure of office of all the officers of the corporation (other than Directors) shall be fixed and determined by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE VII.

PRESIDENT.

The Board of Directors shall, at their first regular meeting, elect one of their number to act as President; and if at any time the President shall be unable to act, the Vice-President shall take his place and perform his duties; and if the Vice-President, from any cause shall be unable to act, they shall appoint some other member of the Board to do so, in whom shall be vested, for the time being, all the duties and functions of his office. The President, or in his absence the Director, appointed as above provided:

1st.—Shall preside over all meetings of the Stockholder and Directors, and shall have the casting vote.

2d.—He shall sign, as President, all certificate of stock, and all contracts and other instuments of writing which have been first approved by the Board of Directors.

3d.—He shall call the Directors together whenever he deems it necessary, and shall have, subject to the advice of the Directors, direction of affairs of the Corporation, and generally shall dis-

charge such other duties as may be required of him by the By-Laws of the Corporation.

The President, or two of the Directors, may call special meetings of the Directors at any time, and notice shall be given of such called meeting by leaving a written or printed notice at the last-known place of business or residence of each Director. Such service of notice shall be entered on the minutes of the Corporation, and the said minutes, upon being read and approved at a subsequent meeting of the Board, shall be conclusive upon the question of service.

ARTICLE VIII.

SECRETARY.

The Board of Directors shall elect a Secretary.

1st.—It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep a record of the proceedings of the Board of Directors and of the Stockholders.

2d.—He shall keep the corporate seal of the Corporation and the book of blank certificates of stock, fill up and countersign all certificates issued, and make the corresponding entries in the margin of such book on such issuance.

3d.—He shall keep a proper Transfer Book, and a Stock Ledger in debit and credit form, showing the number of shares issued to and transferred by any Stockholder, and the dates of such issuance and transfer.

4th.—He shall keep proper account books, and discharge such other duties as pertain to his office, and as are prescribed by the Board of Directors.

5th.—The Secretary shall serve all notices required either by law or by the By-Laws of the Company; and in case of his absence inability, refusal or neglect so to do, then such notices may be served by any person thereunto directed by the President or Vice-President of the Company.

ARTICLE IX.

TREASURER.

The Board of Directors shall elect a Treasurer.

The Treasurer shall keep proper account books and discharge such other duties as pertain to the office, and as may be prescribed by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE X.

BOOKS AND PAPERS.

The books, and such papers as may be placed on file by vote of the stockholders or directors, shall at all times, in business hours, be subject to the inspection of the board of directors and of any stockholder.

ARTICLE XI.

CERTIFICATE OF STOCK.

Certificates of stock shall be of such form and device as the Board of Directors may direct, and each certificate shall be signed by the President and countersigned by the Secretary, and express on its face its number, date of issuance, the number of shares for which, and the person to whom, it is issued.

The certificate book shall contain a margin, on which shall be entered the number, date, number of shares, and name of the person expressed in the corresponding certificate.

ARTICLE XII.

TRANSFER OF STOCK.

Shares in the Corporation may be transferred at any time by the holders thereof, or by an attorney legally constituted, or by their legal representatives, by endorsement on the certificate of stock. But no transfer shall be valid until the surrender of the certificate, and the acknowledgment of such transfer on the books of the Company.

No surrendered certificate shall be canceled by the Secretary before a new one is issued in lieu thereof, and the Secretary shall preserve the certificate so cancelled as a voucher. If, however, a certificate shall be lost or destroyed, the Board of Directors may order a new certificate issued upon such guarantees by the parties claiming the same as they may deem satisfactory.

ARTICLE XIII.

MEETINGS.

The annual meeting of the stockholders shall be held at Tucson, Arizona, on the last Tuesday of September in each year, and shall be called by a notice printed in one or more newspapers, published in the city of Tucson, as the Directors may direct, for at least ten days last preceding the day of meeting, or by a notice in writing by the President, delivered to each stockholder personally.

No meeting of stockholders shall be competent to transact business, unless a majority of stock is represented, except to adjourn from day to day, or until such time as may be deemed proper.

At such annual meeting of the stockholders, Directors for the ensuing year shall be elected, by ballot, to serve for one year, and until their successors are elected. If, however, for want of a quorum, or other cause, a stockholders' meeting shall not be held on the day above named, or should the stockholders fail to complete their elections, or such other business as may be presented for their consideration, those present may adjourn from day to day, until the same shall be accomplished.

ARTICLE XIV.

VOTING.

At all corporate meetings each stockholder, either in person or by proxy, shall be entitled to as many votes as he owns shares of stock. Such proxy shall be in writing and filed with the Secretary.

ARTICLE XV.

AMENDMENTS.

The By-Laws may be altered or amended at any meeting of the stockholders, by a majority of the stock represented at such meeting, or by a two-thirds vote of the whole number of the Board of Directors, to be ratified by the first meeting of the stockholders thereafter.