

## GREAT K. C. LIVE STOCK MARKET

Facts Concerning the Big Trading Center at Western Metropolis that Will Interest Stockmen

### SHOWS A HEALTHY CONDITION

In 1871 it became apparent to the men who were managing the live stock feeding station at Kansas City that it was necessary to have a regular stock yard organization and commission firms, to properly handle the increasing receipts of live stock at that point. Accordingly the Kansas City Stock Yards Company was organized, and half a dozen commission firms opened offices in the one-story frame building available as an Exchange Building then.

The big husky market at the mouth of the Kaw now bears little resemblance to the infant of 44 years ago. It was early discovered by the men who were conducting the Kansas City Stock Yards that a most necessary requirement of a live stock market was to have a demand at hand approximating the volume of the supply of live stock. If the demand could be built up a little above the supply, so much the better for the market, as an attraction to shippers.

With this view in mind, packers were induced to build great packing plants at Kansas City. At the present time not only are there more packing houses located at Kansas City than anywhere else in the world except Chicago, but these packing houses have greater capacity than any other packing houses, except two or three of the parent plants in Chicago. In fact the capacity of the plants at Kansas City has never been fully tested, so great was the allowance made for expansion in the growth of the market. Particularly is there room for more hogs at Kansas City, and indications at this time in hog producing circles favor much larger receipts in the near future.

The big packers were more easily induced to locate at Kansas City, because they recognized the superiority of its railroad connections, in and out. They were assured that there would always be a plentiful supply of live stock offered on the market as compared with other live stock markets in the West, because of the ease with which shippers could reach Kansas City. Railroads centering at Kansas City have grasped this point, and have always been willing to comply with suggestions as to how they could better serve their patrons in reaching the Kansas City market. New schedules are installed from time to time on all the lines, in answer to new requirements growing out of the development of new sections of the country. A remarkable feature since the first of this year has been the large number of long-distance shipments, from each of the Pacific coast states, and from all the intermediate states, of cattle and sheep. Only a week ago the hog trade of the country was electrified by the arrival at Kansas City of 60 car loads of hogs direct from Idaho. Railroad service on all these shipments from a long distance has been almost equal to passenger train service. The hogs mentioned arrived from Idaho without a dead or cripple. Nearby shippers to Kansas City have, of course, an immense advantage in the matter of reaching the market, over these shippers who overcame many obstacles in order to reach the Kansas City market, in preference to other live stock mar-

kets, perhaps more convenient for them.

The packers not only figured that they could get more ample supplies of live stock than elsewhere, but also that they could ship their product to consuming centers more advantageously from Kansas City, because of the fine railroad service on the main lines centering at Kansas City, than from any other place. Accordingly, their plants were built with a view of concentrating their business largely at Kansas City.

But the projectors of the Kansas City market did not depend entirely on the big packers to make up the buying side of the market. Hundreds of smaller packers are located all over the eastern states, most of them in regions where it is impossible for them to get a sufficient amount of live stock near at hand to supply their needs. These killing concerns must buy a large share of their live stock at the western markets, and ship it on the hoof to their plants, for slaughter. The superior railroad connections out of Kansas City at once put the Kansas City market in the lead as a bidder for this trade, and placed it almost on a parity with markets farther east, in point of railroad service to the eastern slaughtering concerns. So far as the supply of live stock goes, Kansas City offers these eastern killers every possible variety of cattle, and the class of hogs received at Kansas City is especially adapted to the needs of these smaller killers, who cater mainly to the fresh pork and smoked meat trades. At the present time 15 per cent of the cattle, and 25 per cent of the hogs that arrive at Kansas City are sold to be shipped on the hoof to eastern killers, besides large numbers of fed lambs during the winter season.

In another article in this paper will be found some facts relating to the immense trade in stock cattle and feeders, and in feeding lambs and breeding sheep at the Kansas City Stock Yards. The stocker and feeder cattle trade consumes 40 per cent of the total cattle receipts at Kansas City, and half a million sheep and lambs were shipped out of Kansas City to country points this year.

Below are a few facts concerning the receipts at the yards, capacity, and points on the physical make-up of this young giant.

Daily Capacity of the Stock Yards: Cattle, 50,000; hogs, 40,000; sheep, 45,000; horses and mules, 5,000.

Yard area, 207 acres. Yard area paved, 150 acres. Yard area under cover, 59 acres. Number of cattle pens, 3000. Number of hog pens, 600. Number of sheep pens, 500. Number of brick barns, 20. Area of brick barns, 17 acres. Capacity of hay barns, 5000 tons. Number of scales for weighing stock, 20. Daily capacity of pumps, 6,000,000 gallons. Number of incandescent lights, 3500. Length of water pipes, 16 miles. Number of fire hydrants, 77. Number of water hydrants, 2920. Capacity of dipping plant for cattle, 2000 each day. Capacity of dipping plant for sheep, 10000 each day. Total receipt of live stock in 1914, 5,310,653 head. Average number of animals received per day in 1914, 17,289 head. Average number of cars of stock received each day in 1914, 300. Number of men employed at stock yards and allied industries, about 20,000.

All scales are of the latest pattern, and equipped with automatic weight recording device, which reduces to a minimum chance of mistakes. The New Live Stock Exchange Building is the largest building used for this purpose in the world. It contains 475 office rooms, in which are located all of the live stock commission firms, the offices of the Stock Yards Company, various packing companies, railroad offices, government inspection service, postoffice, bank, telegraph companies, restaurant, barber shop, Hoof and Horn Club, and the headquarters of the Live Stock Exchange.

The following large packing plants are located here, besides many smaller ones: Armour Packing Company, Cudahy Packing Company, Fowler Packing Company, Cochrane Packing Company, Morris Packing Company, Sulzberger & Sons Company, Swift & Company. These seven big plants, together with the smaller ones, have a daily slaughtering capacity of 17,600 cattle and calves, 39,000 hogs and 17,000 sheep.

Receipts for year 1914: Cattle, 1,827,246; calves, 129,405; hogs, 2,264,895; sheep, 2,902,042; horses and mules, 87,155; cars, 108,279. Largest receipts in one day: Cattle, 37,549; calves, 5,560; hogs, 35,349; sheep, 33,344; horses and mules, 1,473; cars, 1,595.

As will be noted in the advertisement, the farmers in the surrounding territory have an abundance of corn and alfalfa and prairie hay which can be obtained at moderate prices. The town is located on the main line of the Union Pacific, giving quick access to the big markets. The roads are in excellent condition, making the hauling of the feed an easy proposition.

Interested parties should write to the secretary of the club, or go there and look over the ground personally.

### THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION

President Wilson has issued a proclamation designating Thursday, November 25th, as Thanksgiving day, calling attention to the fact that the United States has been at peace, while most of Europe has been at war.

The text follows: "It has long been the honored custom of our people to turn in the fruitful autumn of the year in praise and thanksgiving to Almighty God for His many blessings and mercies to us as a nation. The year that is now drawing to a close since we last observed our day of national thanksgiving has been, while a year of discipline because of the mighty forces of war and of changes which have disturbed the world, also a year of special blessing for us.

"Another year of peace has been vouchsafed us; another year in which not only to take thought of our duty to ourselves and to mankind, but also to adjust ourselves to the many responsibilities thrust upon us by a war which involved almost the whole of Europe. We have been able to assert our rights and the rights of mankind without breach of friendship with the great nations with whom we have had to deal, and while we have asserted rights, we have been able also to perform duties and exercise privileges of suzerain and helpfulness which should serve to demonstrate our desire to make the office of friendship the means of truly disinterested and unselfish service.

"Our ability to serve all who could avail themselves of our services in the midst of crises, has been increased by a gracious Providence, by more and more abundant crops; our ample financial resources have enabled us to steady the markets of the world and facilitate necessary movement of commerce which the war might otherwise have rendered impossible; and our people have come more and more to a sober realization of the part they have been called upon to play in a time when all the world is shaken by unparalleled distresses and disasters.

"The extraordinary circumstances of such a time have done much to quicken our national consciousness and deepen and confirm our confidence in the principles of peace and freedom by which we have always sought to be guided. Out of darkness and perplexities have come firmer counsels of policy and clearer perceptions of the essential welfare of the nation. We have prospered while other people were at war, but our prosperity has been vouchsafed us, we believe, only that we might the better perform the functions which war rendered it impossible for them to perform.

"Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, president of the United States of America, do hereby designate Thursday, the twenty-fifth of November, next, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer, and invite the people throughout the land to cease from their wonted occupations and in their several homes and places of worship render thanks to Almighty God.

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the city of Washington this twentieth day of October, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and of the Independence of the United States of America one hundred and fortieth.

"By the president: ROBERT LANSING, Secretary of State. WOODROW WILSON."

Building is the largest building used for this purpose in the world. It contains 475 office rooms, in which are located all of the live stock commission firms, the offices of the Stock Yards Company, various packing companies, railroad offices, government inspection service, postoffice, bank, telegraph companies, restaurant, barber shop, Hoof and Horn Club, and the headquarters of the Live Stock Exchange.

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### IDEAL FEEDING GROUNDS

Lexington Commercial Club Calls Attention to Excellent Feeding Facilities for Cattle and Sheep

The Lexington Commercial Club, Lexington, Nebraska, of which F. B. Gilmore is secretary, in a timely advertisement published in The Herald this week, calls the attention of cattle and sheep feeders to the advantages of Lexington and surrounding country as a place to feed this winter.

As will be noted in the advertisement, the farmers in the surrounding territory have an abundance of corn and alfalfa and prairie hay which can be obtained at moderate prices. The town is located on the main line of the Union Pacific, giving quick access to the big markets. The roads are in excellent condition, making the hauling of the feed an easy proposition.

Interested parties should write to the secretary of the club, or go there and look over the ground personally.

### ATTENTION, READERS!

Readers of this paper are urged to remember that there is more than one section and to look for each section when reading the paper. You will miss important news articles and advertisements if you do not read each section.

That he has succeeded is best shown by the 65,000 guaranteed circulation and by the high esteem the paper is held by its readers. The farmers and stockmen are unanimous in their praise of its merits and say that it is not only the "first read" of their publications received, but "best read". It contains news and reading matter about things in which they are the most vitally interested. The Nugget's list is composed of the stockmen and ranchers, the most influential citizens of the Southwest.

With the Nugget is associated I. M. Fisher, fieldman and business manager, who is one of the best known white hog men and one of the best posted men on stock breeding, in the country. He published the Chester Swine Journal and was the head of the National O. I. C. Chester White Record Association for several years.

### Patronize Our Advertisers

The attention of Herald readers is respectfully called to the many special advertisements in this issue of The Herald. It will pay you well to give special attention to the advertisements, for we endeavor to see that no one advertises who does not fulfill his promises. If you do not receive fair treatment from any advertiser, advise us and we will endeavor to assist you in seeing that the matter is made right.

### DAILY DROVERS TELEGRAM

A Great Daily Market Paper, with Splendid Building and Well Equipped Plant

The above cut represents the publishing plant of the Daily Drovers Telegram of Kansas City. It is one of the few absolutely fire proof publishing houses in the West. The building alone represents \$50,000.00, having been constructed solely for the use of this publication. The only wood used in the entire structure is a hand rail on an iron stair case.

The Telegram represents the great live stock industries of the Southwest, and by progressive methods, a great news service and up-to-date methods of doing business, it has easily eclipsed all papers of its class printed in the world.

The circulation runs right close to 50,000 copies per day, every paper of which is paid for in advance.

The president of the Drovers Telegram Co., Jay H. Neff, recently died in Cody, Wyo., on a summer vacation. His death, however, does not effect the financial business standing of the Telegram as it has been conducted for a good many years by three brothers, all of whom were practical newspaper men, and have been more closely identified with the business than Mr. Neff himself for the past ten years. Geo. N. Neff is business manager, and Walter P. Neff is managing editor. They employ a force of fifty people in its publication.

## BIG STOCKER & FEEDER MARKET

Immense Outlet for Young Cattle and Feeders, Stock Hogs, Feeding Lambs and Breeding Sheep

### KANSAS CITY IN THE LEAD

Three-fourths of a million cattle are bought as stockers and feeders at Kansas City each year. That is, that has been the average number for several years past, but in 1913 the number of young cattle bought at Kansas City and shipped to country points exceeded 900,000 head. That was the drouth year, and Kansas had to sell out to a very great extent. At the same time Iowa, Illinois and other states east as far as Maryland and New York stood ready to buy, and the exchange was made at Kansas City.

Stockmen from every section of the Union where live stock is handled are familiar with the high breeding and good growing and feeding quality of the cattle received at the Kansas City Stock Yards. It is well known that breeders on the western ranges, as a class, are more progressive in getting pure bred blood into their cattle herds than are the small breeders in the farming sections. Accordingly, feeders and stockmen who want to either graze cattle for a season, or to start a breeding herd, know they can get the best bred cattle at Kansas City. Of course, all grades of young cattle are available, from the best to the cheapest, and buyers know that they can supply their needs on short notice at Kansas City, whether they want a car load or a train load.

The big feeding steers grown in the sand hill country in Nebraska are strongly favored by certain Missouri feeders. It is unfortunate that few of these big feeders find their way to the Kansas City market. More of them could be used there to very good advantage to sellers. Clinton and Clay counties, in Missouri, produce the bulk of the heavy beef steers sold at Kansas City in June and July each year. These feeders make regular annual visits to the western Nebraska ranches to buy feeders. If the cattlemen in that section would send their cattle to Kansas City in the fall, they would not only get competition from these Missouri buyers, but would also have the very great advantage of having a chance to sell to Illinois and other buyers who favor big steers.

As is well known, Chicago is completely out of the business of handling stock and feeding cattle or sheep this year. Feeder demand is concentrated this year at the western markets to a very great extent. Kansas City has handled an immense increase in lambs and sheep to the country this fall, but stocker and feeder trade here has been held down by limited receipts. The Panhandle country is developing into a feeding country, and is shipping fewer young cattle to market this year than ever before since that region became prominent in cattle raising. Accordingly, the stock and feeding cattle market at Kansas City has some-

(Concluded on page 4)

### THE STOCK YARDS NUGGET

A Combination of Market and Farm and Live Stock Paper Published at the Stock Yards

The Kansas City market has a unique and a very able exponent and booster in the Stock Yards Nugget, a weekly market and farm and live stock paper. The editor and general manager, E. Martindale, one of



E. MARTINDALE

the best known country newspaper men of Kansas and Missouri, conceived the idea that an up-to-the-minute market paper would be well supported by the Stock Yards inter-

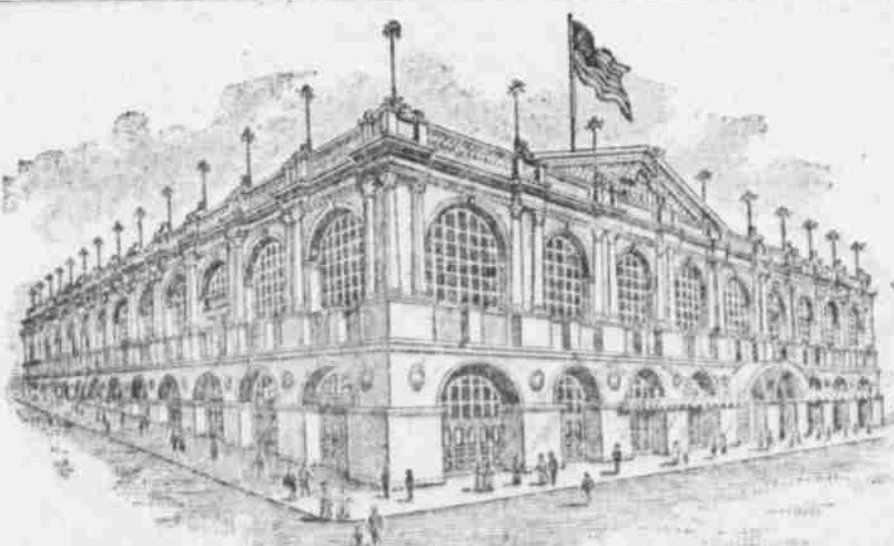


J. M. FISHER

ests, and that by adding the popular features of a farm and live stock paper, his paper would be a success.



DROVERS TELEGRAM BUILDING



KANSAS CITY AUDITORIUM