

THE S I S  
L I V E S T O C K M A R K E T S

by

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K A N S A S S T A T E A G R I C U L T U R A L C O L L E G E

Class of 1907.



## LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

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The Department of Agriculture estimated that in 1905 the aggregate number of cattle, hogs and sheep in the United States amounted to 170,000,000, and in 1906 the total value of all live stock to be about four billion dollars.

In order to facilitate the handling and marketing of the enormous productions of live stock the large stock yards of the West are a necessity. They are the channels through which flow, practically the entire live stock output of the country, and the amount of business transacted at one of these great markets reaches into the millions of dollars every year. Not only does the meat supply of our own country pass through these centers, but foreign nations depend upon us to such an extent that in 1905 they imported 224 million dollars worth of meats, both dressed and hoof. The rapid development of the packing and their great establishments in certain cities makes sure their importance as stock markets for years to come.

The year 1906 was greater both in receipts and valuations than was ever known before. Prices for the year ruled firm and steady, while in some cases the demand for stock could not be supplied. It is with a view of investigating and comparing the growth and importance of our largest live stock markets that the following facts have been brought together.



<u>Class.</u>	<u>Grade.</u>
Beel cattle-----	(Prime steers (Choice steers (Good steers (Medium steers (Common rough steers.
Butcher stock-----	(Prime heifers (Choice " (Good " (Medium " (Prime Cows (Choice " (Good " (Medium " (Common rough steers (Choice bulls (Good bulls (Medium "
Cutters and Canners---	(Good cutters (Medium " (Common " and good cannerners (Medium cannerners (Inferior " (Bologna bulls
Stockers and Feeders--	(Fancy selected feeders (Choice feeders (Good " (Medium " (Common " (Inferior " (Feeder bulls (Fancy selected yearling stockers (Choice " " (Good " " (Medium " " (Common " " (Inferior " " (Good stock heifers (Medium " " (Common " "
Veal Calves-----	(Choice (Good (Medium (Common.
Subclasses-----	(Texas and Western range cattle (Distillers.



Miscellaneous Classes-----  
 (Baby beef  
 (Export beef  
 (Shipping steers  
 (Dressed beef cattle  
 (Stags  
 (Milkers and springers.

The foregoing is the classification made of cattle on the Chicago market. The "class" indicates the use to be made of cattle such as Beef, Butcher, stock, Cutters and Canners, etc., while the "grade" refers to quality, condition and conformations such as prime, choice, inferior, etc. The top prices are always paid for the best grade of the different classes. In order to understand price quotations, and be better able to fit cattle for market, a knowledge of this grading is necessary.

#### Butcher Stock.

This class includes the better grade of heifers, cows, rough steers, and bulls. It is made up largely of short-fed cattle, or those that have not fattened readily. There is no sharp distinction between the best butcher stock and the poor beef cattle, however, but few steers are ever classed under this head.

#### Cut Beef Cattle..

This class includes export, shipping, and dressed beef steers, also also before they are well ripe and well fattened. Quality, condition, and fitness for slaughter and not weight or sex determine this class. A large percentage of the beef cattle are either exported or sent to



Eastern markets to supply a fancy trade.

#### Cutters and Cannerys. ooo

Under this head comes all that is thin and rough, such as thin steers, cows, heifers, and bulls. For these the price is always low and they are used mostly for canned meat, dried beef, bologna, and a few of the best are put on the block.

#### Stockers and Feeders. ooo

This includes calves, yearlings, two-year olds, and older cattle, either steers, heifers or bulls. Most of them return to the country to be pastured over or fattened.

#### Distillers. ooo

These are cattle that have been fattened on the by-products of distilleries. Usually they are sold in the beef class for export or dressed beef.

#### Veal Calves. !!!!

This class includes all grades of calves six to eight weeks old.

#### Texas and Western Range Cattle. ooo

This is a sub-class of beef cattle, and are used for the same purpose as other cattle. They are usually discriminated because of ranginess, lack of finish, and branded hides. The distinction is less now than formerly.



Those from South of the quarantine line are sold and marketed separately in the quarantine division.

#### Baby Beef.

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These are steers between one and two years old, weighing 800 to 1000 pounds; that sell well on account of blocky conformations and high degree of finish.

#### Milkers and Springers.

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Under this class is included milk cows, and those advanced in pregnancy. They are not intended for slaughter, but often find their way to the butcher or cutter and canner class.

#### Grades.

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Prine steers are beef cattle that grade highest; they are animals faultless in conformations, quality, and finish. Choice, good, medium, common, and inferior, are terms that refer to animals that lack weight, form, ripeness, etc., and get farther away from the ideal. There is no sharp line between these grades, and they depend largely upon the offerings to be had. For instance a load might be graded choice one day, when the next day it would be prime for want of anything better.



## HOGS.

Classes	Subclasses	Grades.
Prime, heavy hogs, 350 to 500 pounds		Prime
Butcher hogs 180 to 350 pounds.-----	(Heavy butchers, 280 to 350 pounds-----	(Prime (Good
	(Medium butchers, 220 to 280 pounds-----	(Prime (Good (Common
Packing hogs, 200 to 500 pounds.-----	(Heavy packing, 300 to 500 pounds.-----	(Good & Common
	(Medium packing, 250 to 300 pounds-----	(Common &
	(Mixed packing, 200 to 280 pounds-----	(Inferior
Light hogs, 125 to 220 pounds.-----	(Eng. 160 to 220 lbs-----	(Choice (Light (Fat.
	(Bacon-----	
	(U.S. 150 to 195 lbs-----	(Choice (Good (Common
	(Light mixed, 150:220 lb-----	(Good (Common (Inferior
	(Light, 125 to 150 lbs-----	(Good (Common (Inferior.
Pigs, 60 to 125 lbs.-----		(Choice (Good (Common
Rough		
Stags		
Boars		
Miscellaneous.		
Roasting pigs 15 to 30 lbs.	Governments.	
Feeders	Penholders	



Prime heavy hogs are mature hogs of the extreme lard type. They have been loosing in popularity the past few years and but few are marketed now.

The butcher class is made mostly of barrows from six to twelve months old, although sows in the proper condition will sell as well. These hogs are used to supply fresh meat trade.

Packing hogs are a poorer grade, and includes everything but roughs, stags, and boars. They are more mature and lack the high degree of finish of butcher stock. They go largely to furnish the cured port trade.

Light hogs range from five to eight months old and are used for bacon. They must be in good condition, but not fat, with the lean meat will distributed. The English type differs enough from our common type as to make a subclass.

Pigs are graded as cul when three to six months old, and being too young to cure, are used for cheap cuts of fresh meat.

Roughs are hogs too course and inferior for packing; stags are castrated boars and always sell with a dockage. Boars comprise a separate class, sell for less, and with the roughs and stags, furnish most of the sausage.

Roasting pigs will sell well at holdiday seasons, but are always scarce; feeders are shipped to the country for fattening, while Governmaents are a mixed class that have been thrown out by inspectors, and if not badly diseased are allowed to be slaughtered by local firms that retail cheap meat. Pen-



holders are a type of poor, long legged, valueless animals that are used by Commission firms to hold possession of desirable pens.

### Sheep.

#### I. Short Stock:

Weathers-----	(Choice (Good (Fair
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Yearlings-----	(Choice (Good (Fair
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Ewes-----	(Choice (Good (Fair (Culls
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Lambs-----	(Choice (Good (Fair
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Feeding Lambs---	(Choice (Good (Fair (Culls
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Bucks

Mixed lots

Common Culls.

#### II. Woolled Stock: (Practically the same as above.)

There is usually some distinction made between native and range sheep. This classification explains itself, and is the one used at the Chicago yards.

Horses.



## HORSES.

Class:	Grade.			
	Poor to fair		Good to choice.	
Drafters				
Chunks	"	"	"	"
Busses and Trammers	"	"	"	"
Carriage Pairs	"	"	"	"
Drivers	"	"	"	"
Actors and coachers	"	"	"	"
Saddlers	"	"	"	"
Rangers	"	"	"	"
Plugs	"	"	"	"

Drafters must weigh at least 1600 lbs. and be of the low, blocky draft type, with plenty of finish and in good condition.

Chunks are horses of more or less draft type, but are under weight or lack quality.

Busses and Trammers are more active and rangy, weighing from 1200 to 1550 pounds, and used largely for express wagons, etc.

Carriage horses are light horses, roadster type, and go on the market as mated pairs. Horses of this class with good speedy action command high prices.

Single drivers and roadsters of good form, finish, speed, and action, are always in brisk demand.

Actors and Coachers are smooth, compact horses, having lots of style and action. The Hackness and Coach breeds,



with a few Standard bred animals comprise this class.

Saddlers include saddle horses, hunters, the Thoroughbred, Polo, Ponies, and Cavalry horses.

Plugs are aged, blemished, or unsound horses and sell for a little. Rangers comprise the small, western, branded type of horse.

Mules are not classified except as to age and weight, and sell according to current prices and individual merit.

#### Chicago Union Stock Yards.

This is the greatest live stock market in the world and has been ever since its establishment forty-one years ago. Situated at the center of the grain feeding belt, and being the first western city with railroad terminals and packing plants, it was only natural that the market grew. But in recent years the younger and smaller markets have been drawing more and more trade from Chicago, until last year there was a loss in total receipts of about three per cent. One of the strangest features of this market is the demand for export cattle and fancy steers for Eastern trade. These buyers from Europe select the better grade of beef cattle and ship on hoof, while the eastern buyers bid for the same grades to be slaughtered at small plants scattered throughout the east, supplying a fancy trade. This gives Chicago a lead over other markets by having such a brisk demand for the best grade of stock. The greatest hog-fattening area in the world is in the states just adjacent to Chicago, which states will easily keep the lead in this line. Her horse market is a



strong one; it is sustained by Eastern buyers, and a strong local demand for city work.

The Inter-National Live Stock Exposition held here each December is a strong advertising feature and greatly assists in keeping stock centered at this market.

Interesting facts about the yards:

Established in 1865, area 500 acres. Brick paved 450 acres, 300 miles of railroad, 25 miles of streets, 13,000 pens, 8,500 covered pens, 725 chutes, 2,500 gates, 450 commission offices, 25 miles of water troughs, daily pumping capacity, eight million gallon, and 350 arc and 10,000 incandescent lamps in service.

#### Kansas City Stock Yards.

Kansas City ranks second as a cattle and hog market, third in sheep, horses and mules. It has enjoyed the greatest relative growth and has the brightest prospects of any market in the west. It is in the center of the corn belt and nearest to the cattle producing territory. Its railroad service to and from all parts of the country is unequalled. Outside of Chicago, it is the largest packing center in the west, having increased its capacity 25 per cent in the last two years. It leads all others in the demand for stockers and feeder cattle. Packers and feeders have built up a sheep market here that is destined to take first place, while hogs are always in demand, sometimes exceeding supply.



In recent years a good trade has been commenced with exporters and Eastern butchers, so it is only a question of time until Chicago has a worthy rival for this trade. It will result in the fancy grade of beef being marketed here instead of being sent on to Chicago.

The horse and mule market at Kansas City has kept pace with the other departments in growth. Native horses, and chunks for Southern trade have the greatest demand, while drafters find ready sale. Mules are coming in greater numbers and never lacks for buyers.

This is the market that Kansas is most interested in; is the one that has grown with our states live stock production, and in time is certain to rank second to none. The Royal Stock Show inaugurated here several seasons ago will do wonders in advertising this market to the world.

#### Facts about the Kansas City Yards:

Established in 1871, area 207 acres, paved 92 acres; four miles of railroad tracks, 13 miles of alleys, 6.5 miles of overhead driveways, 30 miles hay racks, 2,118 cattle pens, 555 hog pens, 377 sheep pens, 464 chutes, 2,000 water troughs, 36 arc lights, 4,000 incandescent lights, new exchange building covering 2 acres, containing 350 offices, and a daily pumping capacity of nine million gallons.



Comparative Figures. Chicago and Kansas City.  
Daily Capacity.

	Chicago	Kansas City.
Cattle	75,000	50,000
Hogs	300,000	35,000
Sheep	125,000	23,000
Horses and mules.	6,000	5,000

Largest Receipts in one Day.

	Chicago	Kansas City.
Cattle	44,445 - 9-28, 1903.	29,216 - 9-16, 1902.
Calves	9,284 - 5-1, 1906.	5,053 - 9-19, 1905.
Hogs	74,551,- 2-11, 1895.	31,449 - 7-16, 1901.
Sheep	59,362 - 9-29, 1902.	23,239 - 11-9 1903.
Horses & Mules	2,177 - 3-6, 1905.	1,473 - 9-11, 1900.
Cars	3,228 - 1-11, 1904.	1,277 - 9-16, 1902.

Largest Receipts in one Year.

	Chicago	Kansas City.
Cattle	3,571,796, 1892.	2,295,979, 1906.
Calves	413,269, 1906.	259,815, 1906.
Hogs	8,817,114, 1898.	3,716,404, 1901.
Sheep	4,805,449, 1906.	1,616,788, 1906.
Horses & mules.	127,250, 1905.	103, 308, 1900.
Cars.	311,557, 1890	138,769, 1906.



## Receipts of Stock for past Ten Years Compared.

	Cattle		Hogs.	
	Chicago	K. C.	Chicago	Kansas City.
1897	2,554,924.	1,817,526.	8,353,724.	3,350,796.
1898	2,480,875.	1,757,964.	8,817,114.	3,672,909.
1899	2,514,446.	1,912,019.	8,177,870.	2,959,073.
1900	2,729,046.	1,969,718.	8,109,064.	3,094,139.
1901	3,031,396.	2,000,165.	8,290,494.	3,716,404.
1902	2,941,559.	2,082,541.	7,895,238.	2,279,337.
1903	3,432,486.	1,935,371.	7,325,923.	1,969,381.
1904	3,259,185.	1,996,610.	7,238,746.	2,227,170.
1905	3,410,469.	2,180,491.	7,725,738.	2,507,548.
1906	3,329,250.	2,295,979.	7,275,063.	2,675,601.

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	Calves.		Sheep	
	Chicago	Kansas City.	Chicago	Kansas City.
1897	122,976.	104,436.	3,606,640.	1,134,236.
1898	132,733.	88,269.	3,589,439.	980,303.
1899	136,676.	105,465.	3,682,832.	953,241.
1900	136,310.	113,077.	3,548,885.	860,449.
1901	181,824.	126,410.	4,044,095.	980,078.
1902	251,747.	196,625.	4,515,716.	1,154,084.
1903	271,743.	183,741.	4,582,760.	1,151,730.
1904	267,499.	166,861.	4,504,630.	1,004,099.
1905	380,835.	242,091.	4,736,558.	1,318,968.
1906.	413,269.	295,815.	4,805,449.	1,616,788.



## Receipts of stock for past ten years compared.

## Horses &amp; Mules.

Date	Chicago	Kansas City.
1897	111,601.	37,006.
1898	118,754.	17,483.
1899	111,611.	33,775.
1900	99,010.	103,308.
1901	109,353.	96,657.
1902	102,100.	76,844.
1903	100,603.	67,274.
1904	105,949.	67,562.
1905	127,250.	65,582.
1906	126,979.	69,629.

## Total receipts.

1906.

Chicago 15,950,010, value \$317,467,535.00.

Kansas City 6,917,812, value 133,409,496.00.

## Shipment for 1906 in percentage of receipts.

	Chicago	Kansas City.
Cattle	1,302,998 or 40.6 %	948,637, or 72 %
Calves	23,325, or 5.6%	99,577, or 30 %
Hogs		
Hogs	1,742,606, or 24 %	92,181, or 3 %
Sheep	1,341,273, or 28 %	473,282, or 29 %
Horses & mules.	106,604, or 84 %	65,714, or 94 %.



Stock slaughtered at Kansas City for five years.

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Hogs</u>	<u>Sheep</u>
1902	1,205,549.	2,246,303.	724,773.
1903	1,126,468.	1,891,708.	775,989.
1904	1,111,284.	2,083,020.	731,259.
1905.	1,385,264.	2,451,901.	1,942,752.
1906.	1,497,543.	2,571,244.	1,125,913.

Average weight of stock at Chicago.

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Hogs</u>	<u>Sheep.</u>
1900	1,078 lbs.	233 lbs.	85 lbs.
1901	1,035 "	226 "	84 "
1902	982 "	220 "	84 "
1903	1,039 "	226 "	82 "
1904	1,035. "	221 "	84 "
1905	1,018 "	225 "	83 "
1906.	1,112* "	232 "	81 "

\*Eliminating calves.

The average weight of hogs at Kansas City for 1906 was 211 pounds.



## Chicago

Range of prices for five years.

## Cattle.

	Native steers, 1500--1800	Native steers 1200 - 1500.	Cows and heifers.
1902	4.25 @ 14.50	3.60 @ 9.00	3.35 @ 8.25.
1903	4.10 @ 7.55	3.35 @ 8.35	2.50 @ 5.50
1904	4.35 @ 10.50	3.35 @ 12.25	2.00 @ 7.50
1905	4.40 @ 8.65	3.00 @ 8.45	2.25 @ 6.80
1906	4.75 @ 10.50	3.90 @ 17.00	2.40 @ 6.60
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	Stockers and feeders	Texas & Western steers.	
1902	1.90 @ 6.00	2.55 @ 7.65	
1903	1.50 @ 5.20	2.55 @ 5.10	
1904	1.50 @ 5.50	2.40 @ 5.65	
1905	1.50 @ 5.45	2.60 @ 5.20	
1906.	1.75 @ 5.10	2.80 @ 6.35	

## Hogs.

	Heavy packing 250 - 500 lbs.	Mixed packing, 200 - 250.	Light bacon, 150 - 200 lbs.
1902	5.70 @ 8.25	5.65. @ 8.20	5.40 @ 7.95
1903	3.85 @ 7.87	3.90 @ 7.80	7.90 @ 7.70
1904	4.10 @ 6.30	4.15 @ 6.37.	4.00 @ 6.30
1905	4.35 @ 6.40	4.25 @ 6.42.	4.10 @ 6.45
1906.	5.00 @ 7.00	4.95. @ 7.10	4.90 @ 7.00

## Sheep.

Native sheep



Sheep.

	Native sheep, 60 @ 140 lbs.	Native yearlings & Lambs.	Western sheep, 70 @ 140 lbs.	Western & Mexican lambs.
1902	1.25 @ 6.50	2.00 @ 7.25	1.25 @ 6.30	2.50 @ 7.60
1903	1.25 @ 7.00	2.50 @ 8.00	2.00 @ 7.00	2.50 @ 7.90
1904	1.50 @ 6.00.	2.50 @ 7.75	2.00 @ 5.80	3.00 @ 7.50
1905	2.75 @ 6.35	4.00 @ 8.25	3.15 @ 6.35	4.50 @ 8.20
1906.	3.00 @ 6.50	5.00 @ 8.50	3.00 @ 7.00	4.75 @ 11.25

International "show" lambs sold for \$11.25 at auction Dec. 6, 1906. International champion load of steers, 1906, sold for \$17.00. The prices were far above the open market.

Average price for horses.

	Drafters	Carriage Pairs	Drivers	General use.
1902	\$166.00	\$450	\$145	\$117
1903	171.00	455	150	122
1904	177.00	475	150	140
1905	186.00	486	156	132
1906.	188.00	486	158	154

	Bussers and trammers	Saddlers	Southern Chunks.
1902	\$135.	\$151.	\$57.
1903	140.	156.	62.
1904	140.	160.	64.
1905	145.	172.	70.
1906.	147.	174	72.50.



## Range of Prices at Kansas City for two years.

## Cattle, Native.

	Export & Ship- ping steers.	Dressed Beef and butcher steers.	Cows and heifers.	Stockers & Feeders.	Calves.
1905.	4.20 @ 7.05	3.50 @ 7.00	1.25 @ 6.	2.25 @ 5.55	2.00 @ 7.25
1906.	3.75 @ 8.00	3.35 @ 7.50	1.40 @ 6.	2.00 @ 5.20	1.50 @ 8.00

## Cattle, Western.

	Fed steers	Grass steers.	Cows & heifers.	Stockers & feeders.	Calves.
1905	3.25 @ 6.40	2.50 @ 5.60	1.25 @ 5.65	2.25 @ 5.00	2.00 @ 6.50
1906	3.35 @ 6.15	2.60 @ 5.50	1.50 @ 5.00	2.25 @ 5.00	1.75 @ 7.25

## Cattle, Southern.

	Fed steers	Grass steers	Cows & heifers	Calves.
1905	3.25 @ 5.50	2.00 @ 4.40	1.50 @ 4.85	2.00 @ 6.50
1906	2.35 @ 5.50	2.00 @ 4.10	1.50 @ 4.50	1.80 @ 6.75

## Hogs.

	Heavy packing, 250# and up.	Mixed packing 200 to 250 each.	Light, under 200 pounds.
1905	4.50 @ 6.20	4.35 @ 6.22 1-2.	3.70 @ 6.25
1906.	4.50 @ 6.87 1-2.	4.25 @ 6.82 1-2.	3.00 @ 6.82

## Sheep.

	Native Sheep and yearlings.	Native lambs.	Western Sheep and yearlings.	Western lambs.
1905	2.00 @ 6.50	3.00 @ 10.00	2.00 @ 6.90	3.25 @ 8.00
1906.	2.50 @ 7.20	3.50 @ 12.00	2.50 @ 6.75	3.50 @ 7.85



## Chicago.

## Yards and Commission Charges.

## Yardage:

Cattle and horses 25¢, calves 15¢, hogs 8¢, and sheep 5¢ per head.

## Feed:

Corn 75¢ per bu., timothy \$25.00 per ton, Prairie hay \$20.00 per ton.

## Commissions:

Cattle 50¢ per head, not less than \$10 or more than \$12 per car. Calves 25¢ per head, Max. & Min. charges \$10-12 per car, double decked cars, \$18. Cows with calves, 75¢ per head. Hogs, single deck, containing 80 or more, \$8 per car, double deck \$12.00. Sheep same price; less than 30 head of hogs or sheep in single deck car, 15¢ per head.

Mixed carlots are charged: cattle 50¢, calves 25¢, hogs and sheep 15¢ per head, but not exceed maximum charges given above for any part of a carload. Stock driven in is charged the above price per head.

Commissions for purchasing: Stocks and feeder cattle including calves not to exceed \$10 per carload, feeding sheep and lambs, single deck cars not to exceed \$6.00, double deck not to exceed \$10.00.

Public inspection of hogs, 10¢ per car containing over twenty animals; cars under twenty, free.

## Omaha Union Stock Yards.

South Omaha is one of the comparative young markets



that has built up a good business in the past few years. In sheep receipts she ranks next to Chicago and closely follows Kansas City in Cattle and Hogs. Packing interests are strongly represented here using all the fat stuff sent in. The strong feature of this market is the large run of Western feeders, especially sheep, although thousands of range cattle from Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, and the Dakotas are received. A large dipping plant completed several years ago increased the sheep traffic 300 per cent. The horse and mule department is rapidly forging to the front, commodious barns recently being built. Shippers to the market are not charged, except on stock sold when sold when there is a weighing charge of, cattle 25¢, calves 10¢, sheep 5¢, and hogs 8¢ per head, no matter what length of time kept in yards. Heef charges are; hay \$1.00 per cwt, corn and oats \$1.00 per bushel.

Established in 1884, having ample accommodations, and with a rich territory to draw from, there is every opportunity for this market to develop further.

#### National Stock Yards, East St. Louis.

Established in 1874 this market has built up the largest horse and mule trade in the country and ranks third in cattle, fourth in hogs, and sixth in sheep. All classes of horses from heavy drafters to western rangers are in demand here at the highest prices. Mule buyers from all over the world come here for the bulk of their supply. A large per cent of the cattle receipts are from below the quarantine



The run of hogs and sheep, while larger than ever before, did not supply the demand of local packers.

#### St. Joseph Stock Yards.

This market has had a remarkably steady growth since its establishment, until now it ranks about fifth in annual receipts. It is the stock center of a very rich surrounding territory, also a good deal of range stock finds an outlet here. In late years it has begun to grow as a market for western sheep. The packers here demand a good supply of hogs, keeping its price strong.

The horse and mule department is a very strong feature, and is outgrowing the others. St. Joseph will never become one of the largest markets, because it is situated between Omaha and Kansas City, lacks the railroad facilities of these places, and its packing capacity is limited.

#### St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

Since the establishment of this market in 1807, the live stock receipts have grown each year, the territory contributing outside of range cattle and sheep, going farther north and west each season. A large per cent of the cattle and sheep receipts come from the ranges of Montana, the Dakotas, and Canada. The largest number of hogs come from Minnesota, Wisconsin, and the Dakotas furnishing some. The horse and mule market here is of small importance. The St. Paul market is young, but it has too many advantages of location, and with the development of that northern country, is bound to come to the front rank.



Area of stock yards, 140 acres, including packing plants of Swift, McCormick, and Bronson, 18 miles of railroad tracks, 96 chutes, 1108 pens, exclusive of sheep and feeding pens, and daily capacity of wells one million gallons.

#### Sioux City Stock Yards.

This market was established in 1887. The yards are small, and its packing capacity limited, yet it has had a steady growth the past twenty years, at present ranking about seventh in importance. Its strongest features are, as a distributing point for feeding cattle and a market for hogs. Another very strong feature is the great number of stocker hogs that go through here for distribution in the Dakotas and northwest.

#### Denver Union Stock Yards.

Denver is the most important live stock center west of the Mississippi river. Practically all the stock handled comes from the ranges and rich feeding valleys of Colorado and neighboring states. Its strongest feature is as a feeder market. Local packing is very limited, but Eastern packers are represented by buyers at all times.

Receipts show that it is a growing market, the gain for 1906 being 125,288 head. Every effort is being made to boom it as a market for the hogs that Colorado is beginning to produce in great numbers. Chunks and rangers form the bulk of the supply in the horse and mule market.

Recent improvements in the yards are: Greater capacity,



ity, brick pavement over whole area of cattle pens, new drainage system, new horse barns, hog sheds, ware houses, and electric lighting system. At the present rate of growth, and with the establishment of packing plants, Denver is sure to develop into a good market.

#### Fort Worth Stock Yards.

This is the largest market south of the quarantine line, and having only been started in 1902, has made a most remarkable growth. It is said to have the most modern equipped yards in the country. Fort Worth practically controls the cattle market of the south and great south west, and at present is beginning to work up an European export trade by way of the Texas ports. If this effort is successful the future of importance of this market is assured.

#### Cincinnati and Indianapolis Stock Yards.

These are two old markets, established in 1874 and 1877 respectively. They can show no phenomenal growth, but have had a steady increase in business, now ranking within the twelve largest markets of the country. Both markets are strongest in their hog departments, practically all their stock coming from the surrounding territory, and is handled by local packing plants.

The following figures, taken from the annual reports of the stock yards, already described, have been arranged as nearly as possible in comparative form:



## Daily Capacity.

	Omaha	St Paul.	Sioux City	Denver.
Cattle	30,000	15,000	12,000	30,000
hogs	40,000	12,000	15,000	20,000
Sheep	50,000	35,000	10,000	30,000
Horses & mules.	5,000	2,000	3,500	2,000

## Cattle receipts for ten years, (include calves)

	Omaha	St Louis	St Joe	St. Paul	Sioux City.
1897	810,949	787,678	232,074	198,691.	294,161
1898	812,244	683,707	298,250	215,993	300,937
1899	837,563	683,998	390,361	221,367	348,109
1900	828,204	698,370	438,267	220,621	300,437
1901	818,003	892,270	494,016	190,290	307,529
1902	1,010,815	1,112,942	579,933	306,066	404,835
1903	1,071,177	1,139,749	587,851	303,289	379,446
1904	944,192	1,074,126	547,445	389,300	331,293
1905	1,026,392	1,124,003	607,027	488,565	402,955
1906	1,079,373	1,121,380		486,664	385,355

1903 | This column of figures should be dropped one year.

	Denver	Ft. Worth	Cincinnati	Indianapolis.
1897	248,888	-----	218,536	147,740
1898	287,678	-----	199,507	134,786
1899	282,928	-----	204,288	136,579
1900	239,606	-----	210,631	139,722
1901	277,325	-----	222,738	211,053
1902	324,154	-----	239,679	213,179



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1903	286,271	-----	245,716	249,931
1904	265,462	-----	252,807	274,710
1905	294,044	824,910	298,893	299,784
1906	328,751	860,388	313,256	350,016

Hog Receipts for ten years.

	Omaha	St. Louis	St. Joseph	St. Paul	Sioux City.
1897	1,610,981	1,603,773	-----	243,074	353,290
1898	2,101,387	1,728,320	-----	338,405	474,238
1899	2,216,482	1,800,942	-----	369,243	568,306
1900	2,200,926	1,791,986	1,678,520	500,415	833,141
1901	2,414,052	1,924,206	2,105,291	616,796	959,964
1902	2,247,428	1,329,819	1,697,731	667,526	1,007,762
1903	2,231,067	1,568,038	1,700,564	759,542	1,007,900
1904	2,299,627	1,954,902	1,655,396	881,635	1,113,177
1905	2,293,956	2,026,403	1,900,491	855,237	1,298,685
1906	2,393,551	1,923,209	1,908,246	860,810	1, 157,947.
	<u>Denver</u>	<u>Ft. Worth</u>	<u>Cincinnati</u>	<u>Indianapolis.</u>	
1897	75,065	-----	881,382	1,252,761	
1898	81,645	4444----	887,524	1,681,362	
1899	120,096	-----	809,327	1,545,181	
1900	115,986	-----	782,742	1,323,018	
1901	109,360	-----	742,701	1,486,519	
1902	86,685	-----	664,734	1,251,351	
1903	146,580	-----	736,770	1,530,888	
1904	161,954	-----	870,128	1,668,771	
1905	190,525	493,335	948,093	1,975,816	
1906	192,720	534,430	859,334	1,869,353	



## Sheep receipts for ten years.

	Omaha	St. Louis	St. Joseph	St. Paul	Sioux City.
1897	627,160	604,281	-----	315,210	9,699
1898	1,085,136	435,893	-----	430,194	20,861
1899	1,086,319	408,984	-----	383,598	36,081
1900	1,76,775	416,146	390,308	489,574	61,342
1901	1,314,841	520,303	525,933	332,367	66,930
1902	1,742,539	523,201	560,653	602,340	61,275
1903	1,863,763	527,989	599,189	875,640	41,774
1904	1,854,365	687,896	804,008	772,766	28,464
1905	1,970,502	645,104	981,167	818,437	56,582
1906	2,165,116	578,652	826,783	735,259	64,167

	Denver	Ft. Worth	Cincinnati	Indianapolis.
1897	308,661	-----	430,858	97,369
1898	284,305	-----	389,649	84,665
1899	221,142	-----	280,097	65,106
1900	305,828	-----	330,743	67,005
1901	225,555	-----	353,922	125,614
1902	316,594	-----	410,248	102,580
1903	464,896	-----	394,108	101,084
1904	519,190	-----	370,475	89,945
1905	737,905	122,947	322,654	61,561
1906	825,766	98,571	313,885	76,570



## Horses &amp; Mules, receipts for 10 yrs.

	Omaha	St. Louis	St. Joseph	St. Paul	Sioux City
1897	6,572			254	201
1898	10,392			1,431	1,079
1899	34,255			5,745	8,109
1900	59,645			26,778	30,668
1901	36,391			15,123	18,364
1902	42,079			8,162	19,151
1903	52,829			7,823	12,044
1904	46,845			6,438	4,185
1905	45,422	178,257	31,820	5,561	14,983
1906	42,269	166,393	28,352.	9,299	18,833
-----					
	Denver	Ft Worth	Cincinnati	Indianapolis	
1897	2,246		2,188	29,247	
1898	4,831		4,034	29,337	
1899	10,286		8,637	28,455	
1900	22,691		5,903	32,973	
1901	16,545		4,823	33,255	
1902	24,428		8,699	35,779	
1903	19,040		17,910	34,886	
1904	13,437		20,457	30,728	
1905	16,046	19,827	26,116	35,970	
1906	16,571	21,778	25,916	30,101	



## Largest Receipts for one day.

	Cattle	Hogs.
Omaha	13,228 9-29, 1902	21,501, 6-20, 1906.
St. Paul	12,525 9-18, 1905	9,390 1-5, 1904.
Sioux City	8,885 10-23, 1899.	13,140 6-25, 1905.
Denver	8,797 6-6, 1902.	4,866 2-21, 1905.
Indianapolis.	3,074, 7-17, 1906.	20,133, 12-6, 1904.

	Sheep	Horses & Mules
Omaha	38,137 9-26, 1904.	2,407 9-12, 1904.
St. Paul	28,872 10-16, 1903.	1,564, 9-18, 1900.
Sioux City	6,542, 10-1, 1900.	3,569 6-26, 1900.
Denver	21,558, 10-23, 1905.	1,274 7-6, 1900.
Indianapolis.	4,965, 9-3, 1881	1,340 8-1, 1905.

## Largest Receipts for one year.

	Cattle	Hogs.
Omaha	1,079,373-- 1906.	2,414,052 - 1901
St Paul	435,028 - 1905.	881,635 - 1904.
Sioux City	399,128 - 1902.	1,298,685 - 1905.
Denver	329,751 - 1906.	192,720 - 1906.
Indianapolis	350,016, - 1906.	1,975,816 - 1905.

	Sheep	Horses & Mules.
Omaha	2,165,116 - 1906.	59,645, - 1900.
St Paul	875,640- 1903.	26,778 - 1900.
Sioux City	66,930 - 1901.	30,668 - 1900.
Denver	825,766- 1906.	24,428 -1902.
Indianapolis	288,698 -1882.	35,970 - 1905.



Shipment in per cent of receipt for 1906.

	Cattle %	Hogs %	Sheep %	Horses & mules. %
Omaha	27	7.1	54	94
St. Louis	33	30.3	18	91.9
St. Joe	16	.7	10.6	99
St. Paul	72	2.3	78	94
Sioux City	54	12.	41	81.3
Denver	78	3.9	86	99
Ft. Worth	23	6.	35	92
Cincinnati	26	43	73	39
Indianapolis.	43	31	65.8	87

Clarence A. Lambert.