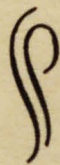


Presentation
by the
City of Fort Worth
to
The Centennial Advisory Board
of Texas Historians
for An Appropriation
for
Centennial Observance



Fortieth Annual
**SOUTHWESTERN
 EXPOSITION AND
 FAT STOCK SHOW**



JOHN B. DAVIS
Soc'y-Manager

Fort Worth, Texas

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 Mr. J. Frank Dobie,*

**THE CENTENNIAL ADVISORY BOARD
 OF TEXAS HISTORIANS**

Gentlemen:

In presenting this brief in behalf of Fort Worth's application for an appropriation of \$300,000 for centennial observance, it is our purpose to establish three things:

1. The justification for appropriate recognition of the livestock industry from the standpoint of historical and commercial importance and as a factor in the hundred years of Texas' progress;
2. The selection of Fort Worth as the logical site for the livestock feature of the exposition;
3. What Fort Worth proposes to do in the event such appropriation is voted.

We appreciate that you gentlemen are concerned only with the historical aspect of the livestock industry, and you will find attached to and made a part of this brief its history, from the day of the missions down to the present, with statements and figures to prove the claim that the livestock industry had its birth in the initial efforts to civilize the Indians; that it was the first of Texas industries and the foundation upon which has been erected the hundred years of progress we are to celebrate and the present greatness of our State.

Also attached to and made a part of the brief is an outline of Fort Worth's plans with respect to a centennial livestock exposition and a detailed and itemized statement of its expenditures. We appreciate the latter is not the immediate concern of you gentlemen, but we have made it a part of the historical brief

**OPENS 8 P. M. MARCH 13, 1936--SPECIAL INAUGURAL PROGRAM
 CLOSES MIDNIGHT MARCH 22, 1936 --- CHAMPIONSHIP NIGHT**

we are submitting in order that you may be assured, if you decide the livestock industry worthy of an adequate and separate celebration by reason of its historical importance, that Fort Worth will stage an exposition adequate in all respects and worthy of this great industry.

We feel that no centennial celebration of Texas' history and progress will be complete without an adequate livestock representation. It is of such importance that it deserves separate treatment and separate observance. Merely to have a livestock display or a livestock section in connection with the main or any other centennial celebration will be to deny to this great industry its rightful place in the history and progress of Texas and to the visitors from out of the State a feature that, if properly handled, will take first rank in attractiveness with them.

Texas is primarily a cattle State. It ranks first in cattle and none has made equal progress in the past twenty-five years in the development of purebred cattle. Despite its growth, the breaking up of the great ranches, the development of agriculture, the modern cities and towns, and its great progress in all other respects, the people of other states regard Texas as primarily a cattle region. They still look upon it as a land of vast ranches, enormous herds of cattle, and picturesque cowboys. There is no more romantic story than that of the sturdy pioneers who developed the cattle industry. The transformation of the West is a saga that has been told and retold, but has lost none of its glamor in the retelling. People still like to read of the matchless courage, the daring exploits, the fortitude displayed by these hardy pioneers, and the picturesque characters of those days. No feature the centennial could offer would be more attractive to out of state visitors than one which would picture the story of the livestock industry and its people from its inception to the present. We believe the visitors from out of the state will expect to find such a celebration and that if they do not find one that will adequately picture the historical importance, commercial value and the glamor of livestock and ranch life they will go away disappointed and the

centennial, in their eyes, will not have been the success claimed for it.

There have been many expositions in the past, but none of these, with all their outstanding features, had the opportunity afforded by Texas' background, the story of its cattle industry and the great appeal it contains, or the enjoyment it can afford. These expositions have been commercial in nature, each exhibit setting forth scientific, manufacturing or commercial progress. They have been important; they have been valuable, and they have been interesting. But none has had what may be described, for the want of a better term, human nature appeal.

We dare say, confident that results will prove our claims, that an adequate, separate livestock show, picturing the history of the cattle industry, the struggles of the early pioneers, development from the picturesque Longhorn to the sturdy White Face, together with a program of ranch sports, feats of horsemanship, cowboy life, etc., would rival in interest and attendance any other centennial exposition in Texas, and the main centennial itself. Thousands of persons would come to see an attraction of this kind that would not be interested in one largely made up of exhibits showing scientific, industrial and commercial progress.

Fort Worth is the logical site for such a show. Its history and the development of the livestock industry in Texas have so been intertwined there can be no separation. The livestock industry is the foundation upon which present day Fort Worth rests, and today it is the leading livestock market of the Southwest, one of the four major markets of the United States, and Fort Worth's place as a livestock center dates back from the days before the railroads, when it was the place from which supplies were shipped to the ranches and to which the cattlemen drove their herds for sale. The great packing houses of Armour and Swift recognized this fact more than 30 years ago when they located here their great plants and developed the present great market facilities.

It was in Fort Worth, too, that was born the first livestock show in the Southwest. The Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show will hold its fortieth annual show in 1936, and for more than a generation it has ranked as the leading livestock

show in Texas and in recent years one of the principal shows of the nation. For the past ten years it has had an average of approximately 5,000 head on exhibition each year, and in attendance it ranks not only with any other Texas exhibition of any character but among the foremost livestock shows in the nation. Total attendance last year was more than 250,000, and had the show the facilities then enabling it to care for such numbers attendance could easily have been 50 per cent greater. It has a plant representing a substantial investment, with facilities available which any other city would have to build, such as loading pens, barns, etc., the total value of which would enable Fort Worth, without additional expenditure, to match the amount sought from the State on the same basis as that offered by other cities for their centennial appropriations.

But it is not Fort Worth's purpose merely to do this. It is not seeking the appropriation on the basis of what it has done, nor on the facilities it has available to offer. It will be our purpose, should you gentlemen recommend that the historical importance of the livestock industry deserves an appropriation, to make additional investments that will total approximately five times the amount sought, leaving as an additional share of our contribution all present facilities.

Fort Worth proposes to purchase a tract of approximately 140 acres located near the center of the city on the Bankhead Highway, the most traveled in Texas, and there erect an entirely new livestock exhibition plant and to stage in the Fall of 1936 a livestock exposition and rodeo that will give adequate recognition to the livestock industry, the development of West Texas from a cattle to an agricultural empire, and prove one of the most appealing attractions, from the standpoint of the visitor, of the entire centennial celebration. This plant will involve an outlay of approximately \$1,500,000, will require a coliseum seating approximately 6500 persons, the necessary livestock buildings, barns, pens, and exhibit space. In connection with the livestock show and the rodeo, there would also be staged a horse show that would be in keeping in every respect with its other features. Options on the land have already been obtained and negotiations have been undertaken for the city of Fort Worth to obtain a PWA loan of \$1,200,000 for this purpose.

Fort Worth is basing its appeal upon proper recognition of the livestock industry. In doing so, it feels that adequate recognition can only be afforded by a separate celebration, one that is not a part of any other celebration; and it feels that the historical importance and attractiveness of the industry and the exposition are such as to warrant fully all it is seeking, and more. As the established livestock center of the Southwest and as a city that has conducted a livestock show for a longer period and more successfully than any other, it feels itself entitled to selection as the site for such separate exposition and to the amount sought.

It is no simple task to stage a successful and adequate livestock show. To stage such an exposition and show fully in keeping with the historical importance of this industry and the opportunities it affords will require facilities far greater than at present and an exposition and show far greater in scope than any heretofore held. It will require time, untiring effort, knowledge of the livestock industry and experience in the handling of such shows. Fort Worth is willing to give the time and the effort and to put up the money, and it feels that in addition to the advantages it enjoys, by reason of being the livestock center, its strategic importance from the standpoint of rail and highway transportation, it has something that no other city in Texas can offer—40 years of successful experience in the handling of such attractions.

We trust, gentlemen, that you will agree with us that the history of this great industry deserves a separate and adequate exposition, and the one and only place to hold such is Fort Worth.

Respectfully submitted,

*SOUTHWESTERN EXPOSITION
and
FAT STOCK SHOW,*

By.....
President.

.....
Vice-President.

.....
Secretary-Manager.

FORT WORTH - - Livestock Metropolis of the Southwest

The early history of Texas and the development of the livestock industry, particularly cattle, are so closely interwoven that one has an appreciable influence on the other. A review of the growth and development of one forms a parallel for the other.

The initial efforts to civilize the Indians and establish settlements in Texas marks the birth of the livestock industry in the state. The hardships, privations and handicaps these courageous, early-day settlers had to overcome would have been multiplied many times without cattle. Unquestionably livestock growing was the first of the major industries for these pioneers. The history, romance and glamour of the Missions in Texas, and the part they played in civilizing this empire, has no counterpart in the annals of time. Cattle were a part of the necessities for these shrines of liberty. Some watched the herds while others went about other duties. At night the cattle were penned in stockades near the missions.

Oxen were depended upon for freighting and hauling. Oxen pulled most of the plows when agriculture was introduced. Oxen supplied the motive power for hauling logs to build the first homes.

Hides from cattle were tanned and used liberally during the period when luxuries were unknown and ingenuity had to supply many of the necessities. Meat from these cattle nourished and fed a race of people that was virile and progressive. It was the pioneer and his livestock that made our present day achievements possible.

One of the first commercial industries reported in the early history of Texas was the shipping of tallow and hides by boat from the Texas Coast to cities in the North. Refrigeration was unthought of at that time. Shipping meat was impossible. Despite the wastefulness of the entire process, an appreciable business was developed, and boat load after boat load of tallow and hides went North. The cattle were driven to the coast where they were slaughtered near the boat landing points.

During the period when Sam Houston and his little band of patriots were so zealously overthrowing the tyranny of Santa Anna and his Mexican army, cattle were depended upon as a major food supply. His-

tory records that herds were maintained or scouts sent out to round up cattle for slaughter to feed the soldiers.

During the war between the United States and Mexico in 1845, after Texas had ceased to be a Republic and had joined the Union, beef from Texas herds fed the soldiers and much of the freighting of other supplies was done by oxen-drawn wagons.

The frontier army posts throughout Texas depended upon cattle for food. Here again oxen supplied the motive power for freighting supplies.

About the close of the Civil War, Texans found themselves with a big cattle surplus, and a scarcity or an utter lack of money or other commercial commodities with which to purchase goods from other states or nations. This resulted in one of the most picturesque chapters in the history of Texas and the cattle industry—the movement of millions of cattle by trail herds.

The late George W. Saunders gathered a mass of information about the early history of Texas and recorded it in his book, "The Trail Drivers of Texas." Practically all of it has a cattle background. He states that the trailing of cattle from Texas to points in the North began about 1867 and closed about 1895, but most of the movement occurred in a 20-year period—1870 to 1890. Millions of cattle went from Texas during this time.

These cattle brought a sum of money to Texas that was exceedingly large at that time. The state was sparsely settled and it was this money that was used as a foundation fund to develop the other resources of the state. This huge movement of cattle turned the spotlight of attention on Texas. The railroads were looking for new fields to serve. It was evident that there were hundreds of train loads of freight ready to move. Unquestionably, the obvious necessity of freight facilities for the movement of cattle was the deciding factor that caused many of the railroads to enter Texas.

It was at this time that Fort Worth definitely became associated with the cattle industry—an association that dominated the early development of this frontier army post and struggling village and continues to contribute to its growth and development. An association that earned for it the honor of being known as "Cowtown," the capital of the livestock industry for the Southwest. Fort Worth was on one of the recognized trails—it was an outfitting point for the trail herds. Here supplies

were purchased before the drive across the Indian Territory—now Oklahoma—was started.

Natural advantages for the growing and fattening of cattle gave Fort Worth a prestige in cattle circles years ago. There is a strip of country immediately west of Fort Worth that is covered with grass that has feeding values comparable with grain. When cattle are fed grain or cottonseed cake on this grass, they make excellent gains and the beef is of splendid quality. No less an authority than Tim Ingwersen, head cattle buyer for Swift & Company at Chicago, made the statement while in Fort Worth a few years ago judging the beef cattle classes at the Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show; that the best load of cattle he ever saw from Texas on the Chicago market, and ranking along with some of the best loads of commercial cattle produced in the North, came from a pasture west of Fort Worth.

Fort Worth's future as the center of the livestock industry in the Southwest was established when Armour and Company and Swift & Company selected it as the location for major plants in their chain of plants. It was then that the attention of ranchmen in an area unsurpassed for the production of livestock was centered on Fort Worth. Not only ranchmen, but all other related industries turned their attention to Fort Worth.

Loan companies and banking facilities were necessary to further the cattle business. What was more natural than for the ranchmen to look to Fort Worth where they marketed their livestock. Feed was necessary—especially during dry years—and supplies were purchased for shipment to the ranch. Windmills, pumps, pipe, wire, all classes of ranch supplies and equipment, building material, household necessities and luxuries, food and clothing, were part of their purchases when marketing their livestock. It was a meeting place for social activities—a place of recreation. Hotels, restaurants and shows shared his cattle money.

The following figures are the official receipts at the Fort Worth Stockyards from 1902 to 1934 inclusive: 26,388,873 cattle; 8,275,986 calves; 15,366,804 hogs; 12,426,291 sheep, and 1,229,239 horses and mules.

Translate these figures into their equivalent in dollars and you have a sum that is so huge that it is startling. Certainly more than \$1,600,000,000. This sum represents the livestock at Fort Worth. Every section of the state is benefited by sales at Fort Worth during the year. New

Mexico, Oklahoma, Louisiana and Arkansas are contributors to the Fort Worth market.

Collectively, the feed consumed by these animals would amount to many train loads.

The fact that the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association, the largest organization of its kind in the United States, has maintained headquarters at Fort Worth over a long period of years, is further proof that cattlemen look to Fort Worth as the logical center for their operations.

During 1934 the Fort Worth Stockyards received 1,137,636 cattle and calves. This is approximately one-fifth of the cattle population in Texas. The receipts last year were not a record. During 1917 almost 2,000,000 cattle and calves were shipped to Fort Worth. The following year the total was more than 1,600,000. Five different years the Fort Worth market has had more than a million cattle, not counting calves.

Sheep receipts at Fort Worth for the year 1934 were 596,616, or approximately one out of every 12 sheep in the state. The receipts at Fort Worth were more than a million sheep for each of the years 1931 and 1932.

As a hog market, Fort Worth is much less impressive than for cattle and sheep. The hog industry has not enjoyed the development that has been shown cattle and sheep. It is due for a rapid upward swing in production. A show devoted to the exhibition of breeding classes would do much to promote and educate Texans in the growing of hogs. However, figured on a percentage basis, the Fort Worth market makes a very creditable showing. During 1934 a total of 403,716 hogs were received at the Fort Worth Stockyards. According to the estimate of the United States Department of Agriculture, the swine population for Texas on January 1, 1935, was only 1,226,000.

While these figures show that Fort Worth handles a big proportion of the livestock in Texas, they will become more impressive when it is remembered how Texas ranks in comparison with all other states in the Union.

According to the estimate of the United States Department of Agriculture, the cattle production of the United States on January 1, 1935, was 60,667,000 and had a value of \$1,278,327,000. Texas was credited with 5,392,000, or approximately one-eleventh of the cattle in

the United States. Texas is recognized as the breeding grounds for the beef cattle industry. Each year thousands of feeders and stocker calves and yearlings are shipped North. Feeders who are partial to the better grades of cattle are very desirous of Texas-bred cattle.

On January 1, 1935, the sheep population of the United States was estimated at 49,766,000. Of this number Texas alone supplied 7,152,000, or about one-seventh of the entire total for the United States. Each year a great many feeder lambs are sent to the other states for fattening. In 1933 Texas had a larger percentage of the sheep in the United States than in 1934.

The Government estimate credited Texas with almost one-fifth of the mules in the United States on January 1, 1935—931,000 out of a total of 4,975,000, that had a value of \$470,900,000. The horse percentage was not so large, but Texas did supply 712,000 out of the 11,827,000 in the United States. The horse population was valued at \$901,038,000.

That there is room for developing the hog industry is suggested by the figures that shows Texas had 1,226,000 out of the 37,007,000 total in the United States on January 1, 1935.

Facts and Figures on Livestock in the United States and Texas

Livestock is recognized as one of the major industries in the United States. According to the figures of the United States Department of Agriculture, the total value of horses, mules, cattle, sheep and swine in the United States on January 1, 1935, was \$3,102,136,000. Cattle represented more than one-third of this amount, or \$1,278,327,000.

It must be remembered that livestock prices have been abnormally low. Cattle were figured on an average of \$21.07. Since January 1, some classes of cattle have more than doubled in price. Some steers recently sold at Fort Worth at \$10 a cwt. that only cost \$4 a cwt. last winter.

Texas had on January 1, according to the Government figures, 5,392,000 cattle, or one-eleventh of the total supply in the entire United States.

On January 1, 1935, Texas ranchmen had a total of 7,152,000 sheep, or one-seventh of the sheep in the United States.

Due to drouth conditions and the Government's cattle and sheep buying programs, the cattle population in Texas on January 1, 1935, was approximately 1,500,000 less than it was on January 1, 1934, and the sheep total had been reduced 1,000,000 head during this same period.

Based on figures developed during the cattle buying program, it is thought that the cattle population in Texas is about 10 per cent larger than shown by the Government figures.

*Facts and Figures on Livestock Receipts
at Fort Worth*

During 1934 the Fort Worth Stockyards Company received 1,137,636 cattle and calves. This is approximately one-fifth of the estimated cattle population in Texas, and more than one-fifty-fifth of the cattle population in the United States. Figured on an average price of only \$30 each, this would mean the huge sum of \$34,129,080 for cattle passing through the Fort Worth market.

During the year 1934 the Fort Worth market received 596,616 sheep, or approximately one-twelfth of the sheep in Texas, or one out of each 84 in the United States. Figures on an average price of only \$5, this would be approximately \$3,000,000 for sheep handled at Fort Worth.

Cattle and sheep receipts at Fort Worth during 1934 were far below record years. During 1917 almost 2,000,000 cattle and calves came to the Fort Worth market and the next year the total was more than 1,600,000. Five different years the Fort Worth market has had more than a million cattle, not counting calves. During the years 1931 and 1932 more than a million sheep were marketed at Fort Worth each year.

From 1902 to 1934, inclusive, the Fort Worth Stockyards has received the following supplies of livestock:

Cattle—26,388,873. Figured at an average price of \$40 per head, this would mean.....	\$1,055,554,920.
Calves—8,275,986. Figured at an average price of \$15 per head, this would amount to.....	124,139,790.
Hogs—15,366,804. At an average price of \$20 per head this total would be.....	307,336,080.
Sheep—12,426,291. At an average price of \$7 per head, this would total	86,984,037.
Horses—1,229,239. At an average of \$70 per head, this would total	86,046,730.
A grand total for the five species of livestock.....	
	\$1,680,061.557.

*Estimates On Proposed Buildings
Necessary for Staging Historical Pageant Depicting
the Growth and Development of the Live Stock
Industry in the State of Texas*

Coliseum and Auditorium	\$500,000.00
Livestock Building	300,000.00
Exhibition Building	300,000.00
Barn for Saddle Horses—Horse Show.....	40,000.00
Barn for Draft Horses—Livestock Show.....	30,000.00
Pens for Carload Sheep and Swine.....	20,000.00
Pens for Carload Exhibition Fat Cattle, Sales Bulls and Feeder Cattle	50,000.00
Horse Barn—For Rodeo Horses	30,000.00
Covered Pens for Rodeo Livestock.....	30,000.00
Building for Auction Sales, with Arena.....	50,000.00
Land	150,000.00
TOTAL	
	\$1,500,000.00

The purpose of the Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show, as stated in its charter under the laws of the State of Texas, is to encourage the production of better livestock through improvement of herds and flocks with purebred breeding stock, and economical production along the lines of the most modern improved methods. Any and all profits of this Exposition must be used to further its purpose or for improvement of the plant. No stockholder can realize any dividends or interest on his stock.

To show the magnitude of this institution, which will hold its fortieth annual show in 1936, the past ten years there has been an average of approximately 5000 head of livestock on exhibition here each year. The Exposition has endeavored to encourage all of the improved types and breeds of livestock for their specific purposes, keeping in mind constantly the current market demands of livestock products and the anticipation of future demands.

Without a doubt, Texas is the greatest livestock producing state in the Union and this Show has paid special attention to the breeding of livestock in this section. Some of the other large expositions and shows in the United States have paid more attention to the fattening of livestock for slaughter. This Show has encouraged that phase of the industry also, but with principal stress upon the production of the animals to be fed.

Fort Worth is the leading livestock market of the Southwest and one of the four major markets of the United States. It is ideally located from a standpoint of rail facilities, highways, etc., for such a central market. The livestock people of the Southwest think of Fort Worth as their market and keep in touch with it for reports of the market values of their products. It is a general livestock market for cattle, sheep, swine, horses and mules, and for the grains used in producing and feeding livestock.

This Exposition has grown to such a point and it attracts so many exhibits of livestock each year, that the present facilities are wholly inadequate to take care of the present demands, in fact, some phases of the industry have received very little cooperation from the Show because of lack of facilities.

In order to continue its growth and educational work for the livestock industries of the Southwest, the Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show must have greater facilities and in order to accomplish this,

it must be placed in a new location with room to expand and an entirely new plant constructed, and each unit built with consideration for a reasonable inevitable future expansion.

Following is a brief detail concerning each unit necessary and the inadequate facilities of the present plant.

COLISEUM

The arena of the present coliseum is approximately 90 x 150' and is very crowded during the livestock judging in the mornings; at times with as many as 100 head of cattle in one class appearing before the judges. Because of the crowded condition of this arena for judging purposes where the public may witness this educational work without extra charge, we have had to judge practically all Sheep and Swine classes in the alleys adjoining the Sheep and Swine sheds. Besides being very inconvenient to exhibitors, such an arrangement does not afford the proper space for the public to witness the judges' decisions concerning the better animals exhibited in the various breeds.

Each afternoon and night we conduct a Horse Show and Rodeo, charging admission to this as an entertainment feature. The Rodeo is strictly to afford a source of revenue with which to further the purposes of the Exposition and pay the livestock premiums.

The Horse Show classes are worked in with the Rodeo as a place to exhibit fine saddle and harness horses; further promoting that phase of the livestock industry. The present arena is not large enough for the proper exhibition of our large Horse Show classes.

Our present coliseum has a seating capacity of 3875 and on account of this small seating capacity, we turn away at practically every performance a number of spectators who would buy tickets to this entertainment and increase our revenues. Present demands for increasing livestock premiums and offering premiums on some classes which we do not have facilities to exhibit would certainly be a useful place for the increased revenues we might expect from a larger seating capacity in our coliseum.

Our present demands would necessitate the construction of a coliseum with arena 125 x 250', with seating capacity for approximately 6000. Such a building would have to be approximately 250 x 300' outside dimensions, and can be constructed with masonry walls, steel and timber roof for \$500,000.00.

LIVESTOCK BUILDINGS

The beef cattle departments of this Exposition have been the backbone of the institution and the principal purpose for which it was founded. In the beef cattle departments we have classifications for the three major beef breeds, namely Herefords, Shorthorns and Aberdeen-Angus, both for single fat steers and single breeding cattle. In these classes we have averaged over the past several years approximately 1000 head on exhibition. These entries are tied in separate stalls under the sheds and although our shed space has taken care of the entries, for several years we have been crowded. With adequate space and a little more attractive premium list, we might well expect an increase in this number.

The Dairy Cattle exhibits, which have totaled around 300 head, might also be expected to increase with their new encouragement of County Herds and Groups, developing the improvement of Jersey and Holstein breeds by counties. Consequently, in time to come we will need greater facilities for cattle exhibits.

Because of inadequate space for exhibiting Swine, we have been limited to strictly a Barrow Show, whereas, we should have classifications for breeding swine. This phase of the industry needs particular encouragement in the Southwest, inasmuch as Swine fit very economically into any livestock program, especially where feed is produced. Because of the undeveloped condition of the Swine industry in the Southwest, the State of Texas imports annually hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of Swine for slaughter at Texas markets. We should have facilities for 700 head of Swine to take care of the Barrow Show and the breeding classes.

Texas and the Southwest lead the nation in Sheep and wool production. Our Sheep Division has been very crowded, with an average of approximately 1000 head on exhibition. This includes classifications for wool producing breeds and also mutton breeds. There are several of the Fine Wool breeds and some classes of the Mutton breeds which were eliminated several years ago from our Show because of our crowded condition. The Southwest produces a majority of the wool of the United States and a large per cent of the lambs which are fed for slaughter.

Texas now has approximately 85% of the mohair producing goats in the United States and produces that percentage of the nation's mohair. Because of inadequate facilities, we had to discontinue our Angora Goat classifications. Such a classification would attract approximately 300 head of Angora Goats.

There has also been a request each year for the past several years for a classification encouraging the Milk Goat industry and we should have additional facilities to take care of 200 head of milk goats.

An adequate Livestock Building, one story, would have to be 250 x 600', and would cost approximately \$300,000.00 if built on a shed type, with masonry outer walls, steel and timber roof and timber partitions, with concrete floor for the Swine Department and concrete aisles.

EXHIBITION BUILDING

Realizing the value of their contacts with the livestock population of the Southwest at this Exposition, the merchants and manufacturers have taken every foot of available space for their exhibits for the past several years and there is a demand for more space.

The space necessary for our commercial exhibits would require a one story building, 250 x 600' and if constructed of masonry walls, steel and timber roof, would cost approximately \$300,000.00.

This building could also be used to house a Hay and Grain Show, for which there has been quite a demand. This was discontinued several years ago because of lack of space. It could also be used for our Poultry, Pigeon and Rabbit Departments. These departments create a great deal of interest in this section of the country, as Texas leads all states in the production of poultry and turkeys.

SADDLE HORSE BARN

In the Horse Department we are compelled to rent space from the Fort Worth Stockyards Company, which is arranged for from the horse and mule dealers operating on this market. The increased trade in horses and mules at Fort Worth has materially limited available space and we are put to the expense each year of constructing stalls in the horse and mule barns and then removing them after each Show, so that the barns can be turned back into pens for handling the shipments to dealers here. The space available has barely taken care of, in a very crowded condition, the light horses on exhibition here in our Horse Show, saddle and harness classes.

This phase of the industry is increasing rapidly in the Southwest as more people are using saddle horses and light harness horses for pleasure. In such a livestock and ranching section as the Southwest, saddle horses are used in every day work, conducting the business of the producers and feeders. If interest in light horses increases, as we expect it to, as rapidly

as it has in the past few years, we will not be able to take care of the entries with our present facilities and will necessarily have to restrict entries, to the disappointment of many interested parties.

When building a new Saddle Horse Barn, stalls should be provided for at least 300 head. Our entries now average between 200 and 250 head and we can certainly anticipate filling a barn equipped to take care of 300.

Such a Saddle Horse Barn, one story, 132 x 250', construction of masonry walls, steel and timber roof, and no floors, can be constructed for \$40,000.00.

DRAFT HORSE BARN

Facilities for draft horses are even more inadequate than for light horses. Our present space will accommodate only about thirty-five head of draft horses and with no classification for mules at all. There has been a universal trend of farmers going back to the use of horses and mules for farm power; raising the feed for their farm power on land that is not utilized because of sould adjustment programs, and by using pasture land which is only good for pasture, thus having the additional expense of maintaining mechanical power and purchasing fuel for same. If our facilities would permit and a proper premium classification offered, we might well expect 150 head of draft horses on exhibition here each year.

A one story draft horse barn with stalls to take care of 150 head would require a building 88 x 250' and can be constructed for \$30,000.00, with masonry walls, steel and timber roof, no floors.

CARLOAD PENS FOR SHEEP AND SWINE

For several years we have been encouraging the feeding for market of sheep and swine in carload quantities and for these exhibits pens must be provided with shed roof. Anticipating a reasonable increase in the number of entries in these classes, we would need pens and alleys which would cover an area of 100 x 250', with shed roof over this group of pens. Such a structure of timber would cost \$20,000.00.

CARLOAD PENS FOR FEEDER CATTLE, FAT STEERS AND BULLS

In the carload division, we have been averaging approximately twenty carloads of fat cattle, which may be expected to increase each

year, inasmuch as the Southwest is producing more feed crops for feeding livestock, as may also be expected of carload sheep and swine. The carload feeder cattle division in 1934, its first year, had only ten carloads, while in 1935 we had sixteen loads and this department might be expected to develop into approximately 100 carloads entered for exhibition and passing through our regular feeder cattle auction sale here, especially as this is the greatest section for the production of feeder cattle.

The carload bull division is second to none in the United States, having from 750 to 1000 bulls here for exhibition and sale purposes each year. They are purchased by ranchmen in single lots or in straight carloads to improve their range cattle. Our present facilities are adequate for present exhibits in our Carload Division but with the expected growth of the Feeder Cattle Show and all carloads of fat cattle, sheep and swine, such facilities will not be adequate.

If an entire new plant were erected, of course, the carload pens would have to be constructed adjoining the other livestock exhibits. In considering present demands and a reasonable increase over the next few years, a section of 214 carload pens for fat steers, feeder cattle and carload bulls with pens approximately 35 x 40' each, with 14' alleys between, would cost \$50,000.00.

RODEO HORSE BARN

The Rodeo is the principal entertainment feature, providing income with which the Exposition pays its livestock premiums. In conducting this Rodeo we must have facilities to take care of from 100 to 150 saddle horses. This includes horses used for roping, bulldogging and handling the rodeo livestock, etc. Most of these horses belong to those taking part in the Rodeo.

Our demands for stalls for rodeo horses would require a building one story, 88 x 250', constructed the same as the Draft Horse Barn, and would cost \$30,000.00.

RODEO STOCK PENS WITH SHEDS OVER SAME

The saddle and bucking horses used in producing this rodeo must be kept in pens adjacent to the coliseum and there must be separate pens, alleys and chutes with which to handle this stock, without any possible danger to patrons of the Show. This rodeo livestock must be handled quickly during the performances and so a shed roof should be placed

over these pens so that the weather will not retard the handling of them and will protect the animals as well.

The necessary pens for this rodeo stock would cover an area of 150 x 250' and with shed roof constructed over same would cost \$30,000.00; these pens not being paved.

AUCTION SALES ARENA

Our Livestock Show has for many years been the outstanding Show of the United States in the way of sales of bulls for range breeding purposes; sales by breed associations of breeding animals, such as Herefords, Shorthorns and Angus—beef breeds; sales of Dairy Cattle, as well as sales of fat cattle for slaughter. This Sales Arena is essentially necessary for the proper conduct of our Show and is used every day throughout Show period. The proper type of building, with necessary seating capacity, would cost \$50,000.00.

LAND

The acquisition of sufficient amount of acreage, adjacent to the business district of the city, supplying ample parking space, would cost \$150,000.00.

There are other interests kindred to livestock production which should receive recognition at this Exposition but which have been curtailed or discontinued because of lack of facilities for them.

The two factors that are retarding our progress in this educational and promotional work for the livestock industry of the Southwest are (1) Inadequate Facilities, (2) Insufficient Premiums.

This Exposition has a great future for many years to come for we are stressing the encouragement of the young boys in 4-H Club and Vocational Agriculture work in their livestock projects. At the 1935 Show there were approximately 10,000 4-H Club members and Vocational Agriculture students admitted on their special days to this Show.