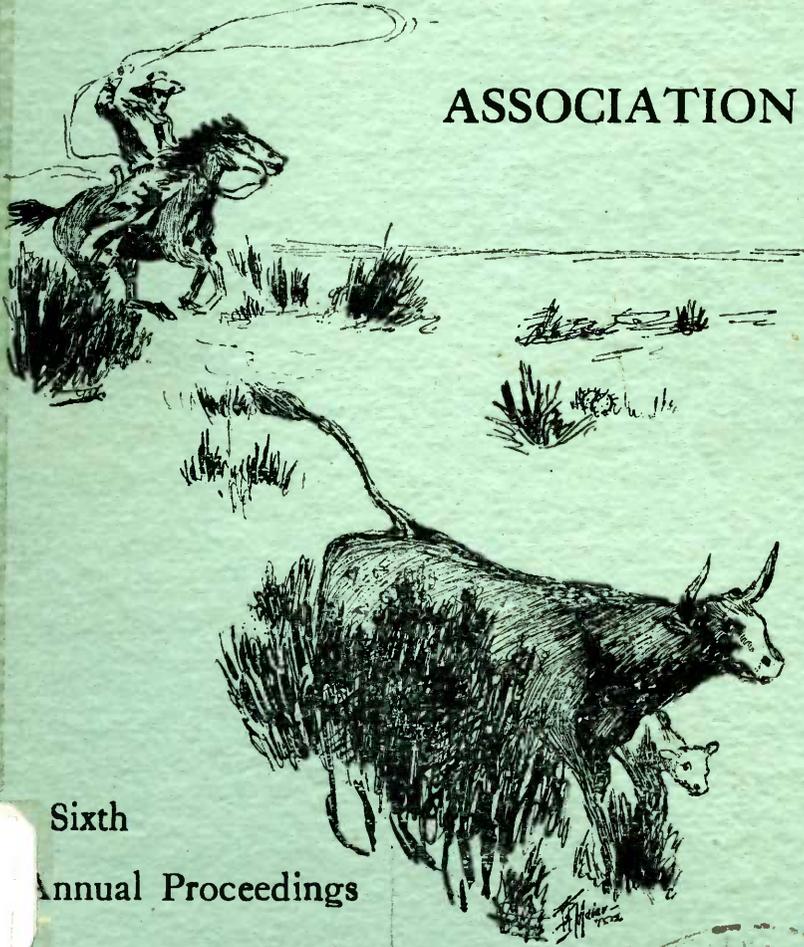


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ARIZONA CATTLE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION



Sixth
Annual Proceedings

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1911



PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE
ARIZONA
CATTLE GROWERS,
ASSOCIATION



HELD AT
PHOENIX, ARIZONA
NOVEMBER 8, 9 AND 10,
1911



**OFFICERS OF THE ARIZONA CATTLE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION
FOR THE YEAR 1911**

President—W. W. COOK, Phoenix, Arizona
First Vice-President—W. M. RIGGS, Dos Cabezas, Arizona
Second Vice-President—FRED T. COLTER, Springerville, Arizona
Treasurer—O. H. CHRISTY, Phoenix, Arizona
Secretary—FREDERICK W. WILSON, Phoenix, Arizona

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Gustav Becker, Springerville
Fred T. Colter, Springerville

Mohave County

Geo. Boneeli, Kingman
Wm. Cornwall, Owens
D. T. Nelson, Seligman

Cochise County

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Oscar Roberts, San Simon

Navajo County

Chas. Cooley, Pine Top
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Barney Stiles, Winslow

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Geo. Olney, Safford
James Parks, Duncan
J. A. Terrell, Clifton

Santa Cruz County

G. W. Atkinson, Calabasas
F. L. Proctor, Lochial
O. F. Ashburn, Patagonia

Maricopa County

D. B. Heard, Phoenix
C. P. Mullen, Tempe
John R. Norton, Phoenix

Yavapai County

W. R. Johnstone, Williams
John Duke, Prescott
J. W. Sullivan, Seligman

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IN MEMORIAM

COLIN CAMERON, SR. TUCSON
DIED IN 1911

P. J. DELEHANTY BENSON
DIED IN 1904

J. J. RIGGS DOS CABEZAS
DIED IN 1911

J. A. VAIL FLAGSTAFF
DIED IN 1905

WALTER VAIL TUCSON
DIED IN 1907



LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To the Members of the Arizona Cattle Growers' Association,

GREETING: At the Last Annual Meeting I was directed by the Association to prepare the Report of the Proceedings of the meeting and mail a copy of this report to each member as well as to every man in the business in Arizona. Kindly aid me by sending the names of men who are not members of our Association. We need an increased membership in each and every section of Arizona. Many of our members have gone out of the business and we need new members to keep the organization in a prosperous condition. A number of names are carried on our books who do not respond to letters mailed by the Secretary, and each year I find a few errors in addresses, also changes of address. If you note any errors in the list, or know of members who have gone out of business, I will be glad to receive corrections.

I wish to call your attention to Amendment I of Article X relative to dues.

In submitting this report to you I wish to urge upon each and every member the necessity for increased activity in the interests of the Association.

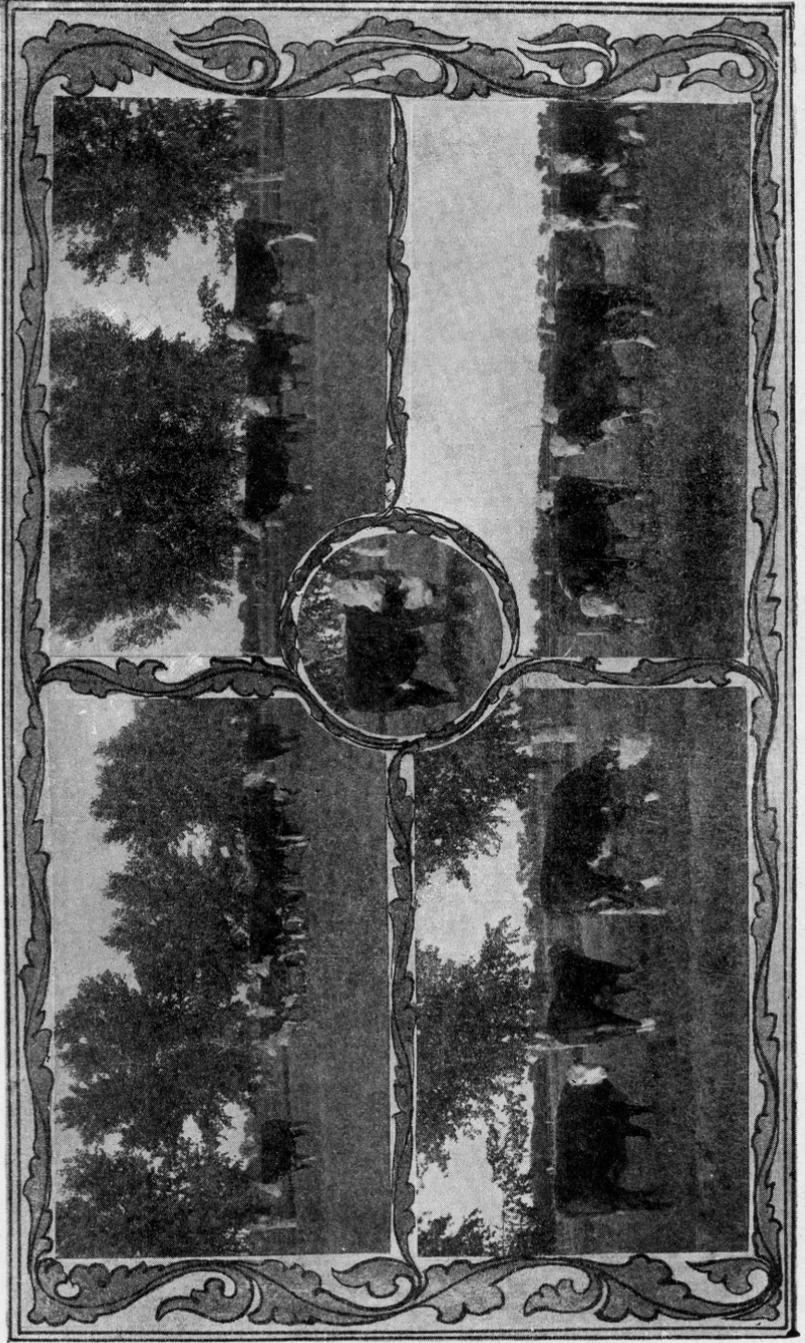
Respectfully submitted,

FREDERICK W. WILSON,

Secretary

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Hereford Steers from Sierra Bonita Ranch fattened in Salt River Valley

SIXTH ANNUAL PROCEEDINGS

MINUTES SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING

The Sixth Annual Meeting was held in O'Neil Hall on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings and Thursday morning, November 8, 9, and 10, 1910. Counter attractions in the way of various meetings and amusements of all sorts cut down the attendance materially, but the few members who attended were deeply interested in the Association. The meetings on Tuesday and Thursday were very informal and matters of interest were taken up and fully discussed. The report of the Committee on Resolutions was presented at Thursday morning's session and was read and adopted by sections. Dr. J. C. Norton addressed the meeting at this time and talked on the sanitary conditions of the Territory, which showed a very fine condition of the general health of the cattle in the Territory, due to the vigilant efforts of the Live Stock Sanitary Board.

Thursday night former President Dwight B. Heard acted as host to a theatre party at the Colliseum. President Cook assisted materially in furnishing cigars for the party, while after the show the members enjoyed a mixture of good speeches and cigars. During the show several "hits" were scored for the benefit of the visiting "cow men," which were royally received.

After the show President Cook called the meeting to order and introduced the speakers in a few well chosen remarks. Secretary T. W. Tomlinson spoke on The Relation of the National Live Stock Association to Live Stock Conditions, who was followed by Hon. Will C. Barnes of the Forest Service, who spoke on The Relation of the Forest Service to the Cattle Men. Professor J. J. Thornber, Botanist of the Arizona Agricultural Experiment Station, spoke on The Restoration of Some Arid Grazing Ranges in Arizona.

Following these speeches, the former officers were re-elected for the ensuing year by acclamation.

The meeting then adjourned.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

By W. W. COOK

President Arizona Cattle Growers' Association, Phoenix

I can report the addition of fourteen new members during the past year, which indicates a steady growth in membership and a general appreciation of the worth of the Association to the cattle interests of this Territory.

As in previous years, the Association has requested that the proceedings of the Annual Meeting be printed and mailed to each member. This has been prepared by the Secretary, Mr. F. W. Wilson, and mailed to each member of the Association and to many other cattlemen who might be interested in our work.

The annual meeting of the National Live Stock Association was held in Denver, Colorado, January 11, 12, and 13, 1910. Questions of interest to Arizona cattlemen were discussed, and among those I might mention were:

Federal control of the unappropriated public domain,
Conservation of the national forests and forest ranges,
Equitable freight rates and better shipping service,
Laws compelling railroads to furnish cars upon reasonable
notice,

More competition at the markets,
Removal of restrictions on meat products by foreign coun-
tries,

For a tariff on hides, live stock, and meat products,
For a non-partisan tariff commission,
Opposition to the prohibitive tax on oleomargerine.

Arizona was represented by a representative bunch of cow-
men, who took an active part in the meeting.

The next annual meeting of the National Association will be held in Byers Opera House, Fort Worth, Texas, January 10, 11, and 12, 1911. I should like to see a large delegation from Arizona at this meeting.

At our last meeting the committee on resolutions took up the Curtis-Scott Bill, which should be given further attention by our Association, as it is of interest to our cattle growers.

The Arizona Railway Commission has been of benefit to cattle interests, and an endorsement of their work should be given as well as our hearty support.

As soon as Arizona becomes a state, which it undoubtedly will in a short time, each member of this Association should take it upon himself to see that each member of the Legislature be asked to support a law similar to the Texas railroad law relative to better railroad rates, better service, and shipping facilities, and a penalty for failure in providing stock cars on reasonable notice.

The drift fences maintained along the southern border of the Territory have been of direct benefit to the Sanitary Board in holding Texas fever in check, and I urge upon you the importance of these drift fences in holding back this disease.

Cattle stealing is becoming more prevalent in the southern counties of the Territory and measures should be discussed towards a means of discouraging this criminal practice.

I believe the cattle show held each year by the Territorial Fair should be encouraged by every possible means, as it is a great demonstration to our cattlemen, giving an incentive to the improvement of the range stock.

The present boundaries of the Prescott National Forest remain the same as during the preceding year, and have proved of eminent benefit to the cattle growers in that district.

For the balance of the evening and tomorrow night and Thursday night I can promise you interesting talks that will be of benefit to you. I have a letter from each of the following:

From J. J. Thornber, Botanist of the University of Arizona Experiment Station:

Tucson, Arizona, Sept. 2, 1910.

*Arizona Cattle Growers' Association,
Phoenix, Arizona.*

GENTLEMEN: Replying to yours of August 25, I will say that I shall be pleased to give an address before the Arizona

Cattle Growers' Association at the annual meeting of the Association during Fair Week.

Thanking you for your kind invitation, I am,

Very truly Yours,

(Signed) J. J. THORNER,

Botanist.

From T. W. Tomlinson, Secretary American National Live Stock Association, Denver, Colorado:

Denver, Colo., Oct. 27, 1910.

Mr. Frederick W. Wilson,

Sec. Arizona Cattle Growers' Ass'n.,

Phoenix, Arizona.

DEAR SIR: I expect to be in Phoenix at your annual meeting, and will arrive there some time on the 8th, probably in the morning or afternoon. My impression is that the Adams Hotel was burned down, and I have forgotten the names of the other hotels. Wish you would kindly reserve me a room at one of the hotels and leave word at Mr. Heard's office where you made the reservation. As that will be Fair Week, I suppose rooms are in considerable demand, but get me the best accommodations you can.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) T. W. TOMLINSON,

Secretary.

From Will C. Barnes, Acting Assistant Forester, Washington, D. C.:

Hon. W. W. Cook, President,

Phoenix, Arizona.

DEAR MR. COOK: Yours of August 25, received. I expect to be in Arizona in November, and am planning to be in Phoenix during Fair Week, or at least part of the time at

any rate. I shall be very glad to accept your invitation to meet with the Association, and shall look forward with much pleasure to meeting all my old friends.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) WILL C. BARNES,

Acting Asst. Forester.

From Mr. A. F. Potter, Associate Forester, Washington, D. C., under date of August 31:

DEAR MR. COOK: I regret very much that, owing to investigations which I have promised to make in California and Nevada during the months of October and November, it will not be possible for me to accept your kind invitation to attend the meeting of the Arizona Cattle Growers' Association at Phoenix, during the week of November 7 to 12, 1910. Nothing would afford me greater pleasure than to be with you during the Territorial Fair and to meet my many old Arizona friends who are members of your Association. But unfortunately, arrangements have already been made which can not be changed, that make it impossible for me to be with you. Mr. Will C. Barnes informs me that you have also kindly extended an invitation to him to attend the meeting, and I shall be very glad to have him accept this invitation and attend the convention of your Association as a representative of the Forest Service.

With best wishes for the success of your meeting and with kindest personal regards, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) A. F. POTTER.

In another letter bearing the same date, Mr. Potter says:

DEAR SIR: Your letter of August 25 to Mr. Graves is received in his absence. Mr. Graves will greatly appreciate the invitation of the Arizona Cattle Growers' Association to attend its annual meeting in Phoenix during the week of November 7-12, and to address the Association. I regret to inform you, however, that owing to Mr. Graves' present plans, it will probably be impossible for him to attend your annual meeting and deliver the address requested. Should a change in his plans

make it possible for him to be in Phoenix during the week of November 7, he will notify you to that effect.

Again thanking you on Mr. Graves' behalf for your kind invitation, I am,

Very truly yours,
(Signed) A. F. POTTER.

On retiring as president, I wish to thank the officers and members of the Arizona Cattle Growers' Association for their hearty cooperation during my connection with the Association as your president. Any mistakes or grave errors I may have made have been those of the "head and not of the heart," I can assure you.

The Relation of the Forest Service to the Cattlemen

BY WILL C. BARNES

Acting Assistant Forester, U. S. D. A.

The grazing season which is now drawing to a close has been one of the most unsatisfactory ones the Western range stockmen have had in the last twenty years. From the Canadian to the Mexican line the range conditions have been bad. No state west of the Missouri River has been free from the disastrous drouth which has swept across the ranges like a prairie fire. Added to this the terrible forest fires which covered thousands of acres of the mountain ranges driving out the sheep and cattle before the end of the grazing season, we have a condition which probably has never been equalled before in the history of the live stock business in the United States. Taking the Western range states as a whole, the two territories down here in the Southwest, Arizona and New Mexico, have fared far better than any of the other sections. It is true that in some portions of both territories range conditions are far from being first-class, yet as everything in this world goes by comparison, you stockmen here in Arizona have little of which to complain.

In the northern section of Arizona I have found the general range conditions excellent. The summer rains came late, but when they did come the weather was more than propitious for grass growing, and the first frosts found a very good crop of forage with which to carry the stock through the winter. Water is scarce in some parts of the northern ranges, but with early rains and snows this will not make much trouble. In the southern part of the Territory there are some sections where little or no rain has fallen all summer and the cattle men have had a hard time to save their herds. In the Tonto National Forest the lower half of the basin is in bad shape and the losses have been heavy; probably twenty-five percent will cover it. The owners are already shipping out their stuff, most of it going into Salt River Valley where they will be held on the alfalfa fields till the range is better.

Generally speaking, with the exception of the Tonto National Forest mentioned, those stockmen who are using ranges on the various national forests in Arizona have had a good season. From Flagstaff and other northern points they have been shipping fat beef to the markets, taking them direct from the forest ranges. Prices have ranged from four to four and one-half cents on foot at loading point, which is indeed a most satisfactory figure. Moreover the weights of these steers are getting back once more to the old time ones, and steers weighing eleven and even twelve hundred are now common where ten years ago they could not be found. The sheep men, too, have had a good season, and as far as their range conditions go have nothing of which to complain. This of course applies to the forest ranges and is not meant to cover the losses of those who took their sheep to the desert last fall and, due to lack of rains, had to ship them back or lose them all.

During the past year we have made many eliminations of those areas included within the national forest lines some years ago which on closer investigation have not been deemed true forest lands. It was, of course, frankly admitted that there were undoubtedly some areas included within the boundaries which could be eliminated. Most of these reserves were made within a short time and in a big hurry. It was impossible to make a close and accurate inspection of each area and therefore in the rush of getting them shaped up it was necessary to include these areas with a view to the future closer scanning of the entire forest and then make such eliminations as were found advisable. This work was inaugurated by Mr. Pinchot early in the spring of 1909 and has been almost completed during the present summer. Taking the entire amount eliminated, our men have found, in round numbers, some six million acres which could not properly come in under the head of forested areas or necessary to protect some water-shed. At the same time they also found somewhere around four million acres of forest lands which could very properly be added to the national forests, by which means the net result of the eliminations have been close to two million acres, or but two percent of the total area. This work has been done

carefully and conscientiously with a view to making it final when finished. I feel we can safely invite criticism from the most determined opponent of the forest service and ask him to point out any area of land included within the forest lines which is not either forest land, land which needs protection as a water-shed proposition, like the Tonto for instance, or is needed to make a safe and clear boundary line. Of course here and there one will still find within some of the forests small areas which are bare of timber but which would be extremely objectionable if eliminated, owing to their small size and the closeness of the forest boundaries. I know, of course, that most of you before me have had no hand in the cry for these eliminations. In fact the most of you here tonight have been our good friends and well wishers and have petitioned against the most if not all of these eliminations. It has been a hard thing for us to go against our friends in this matter, but the Secretary in taking up the work was anxious to do it so as to make it absolutely clear to every one that we were sincere in our statements that we did not desire to hold a single acre in the forest which was not needed as a forest proposition.

In the Tonto region no sheep have been grazed during the past year, excepting a few small bunches whose owners found themselves hemmed in by a barren desert and were in bad straits and liable to lose their entire herd. To save this loss they were allowed to utilize a small area along the lower Salt River until lambing was over when they were worked northward onto their northern ranges. I know that some of you here feel that we might have been more liberal toward you and stricter towards the sheep men in handling the grazing on parts of the Prescott Forest. I feel very certain that you will admit we have faithfully kept the promises made by Mr. Potter when he met with your officers and other interested persons and laid down a plan of procedure for handling sheep grazing on the upper end of the forest. I am sure again that the refusal to allow you cow-men to increase your herds owing to better range conditions was well founded and based upon strict justice to all concerned. Certainly it would not have been a defensible act had we allowed

the cattle men to increase their numbers while at the same time we were cutting down the sheepmen each year so as to decrease the question of overstocking which has made such inroads upon that range.

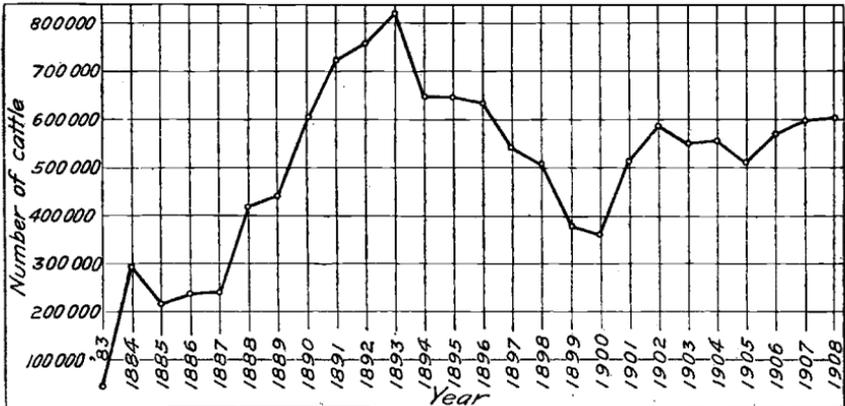
In these matters we are trying to stand on wholly neutral grounds. I know, of course, that some of you have suspicions that we are all for the sheep men and unfortunately I know just as certainly that many of the sheep men feel sure that we see only the cow man's point of view. Now if there is any class of stockmen in all the West that should be willing to leave their fate in our hands it is you men of Arizona. I should feel mighty sorry indeed if, after all the years both myself and Mr. Potter have spent among you as fellow stockmen, knowing most of you personally for almost thirty years past, that you could feel your suspicions in this regard were well founded. I don't believe it, nor does Mr. Potter, and when these suspicions are brought before us we know that deep down in your hearts you don't really believe a word of it. Whatever steps may be taken or changes ordered in the future, I can assure you that no order will be issued until it has been most carefully considered from every point of view.

Some one here has asked me to say a word as to the fees we are now charging for grazing on the Arizona forests. In reply I will state that the fees charged for the Arizona forests are the lowest charged on any national forests. Not only that, but the maximum and the protective limits are higher here than anywhere else. This is due to the belief that the ranges here are not of as good a grade as in other forests; but after having visited forests in many of the western states and seeing the ranges for myself, I am of the opinion that, taking everything into consideration, the Arizona stockmen have much the best of any other section with which I am conversant. The grass conditions here may not seem to be as good as in some of the more northern states, like Colorado and Wyoming, but taking it all in the mild winters, the value of the range for breeding purposes, your nearness to markets in Southern California, and the vastness of your available winter ranges, you Arizona stockmen

have no kick coming. In the Northwest every cattleman who has his stock on the open ranges must nowadays have on hand at least a ton of hay to the cow against an emergency. How many of you men here put up hay enough to winter your saddle horses upon? Moreover, most of you utilize the forest ranges the entire season; in fact the percentage of stock wintering on the Arizona forests is, I feel sure, far ahead of all other states, thus giving you a very decided advantage over those men who must move their herds every fall onto some distant winter range and take them back again in the spring.

As for the future of the cattle business I can see nothing but good fortune ahead for many years to come. That is as far as prices go. Taking the whole United States together we are very short of beef and meat supplies. The number of animals in the United States on Jan. 1, 1910, was 70,000,000, while it is confidently expected that the census when finished will show that we have over ninety million people. These people are meat eaters. They want the best and will have it. A few years ago we were worrying about the export trade. Today we need worry only about how we are going to take care of the home trade. I do not ever expect to see the day of the big herds return. Their ranges are gone but in their place will come the small cattle owner, the man with his four or five hundred head. They will be well bred animals, and with a prudent and judicious use of the range will be well fed as well. In 1892, '93 and '94 we sold our two-year-old steers at Holbrook for twelve dollars per head and felt ourselves lucky to get them off at that price. They went to the cars, walking skeletons, and if we branded five hundred calves two years before we were lucky to gather a hundred and fifty two-year-old steers. Today you are getting twice that for your two's and the winter losses are far less than in those days. I well remember selling yearlings in the spring of 1894 for nine dollars and feeling that I had swindled the poor man who took them at that figure. This spring your yearlings, those of you who sold any at all, brought from seventeen to twenty-one dollars. So there's no use in being discouraged, because we wont let you increase your numbers and again get

the range overstocked and court a "die off" year. Rather should you be alive to your own interests and grade up your herds until they are of the best. Mind you, we don't charge any



Annual variation in the number of cattle in the Territory during the period 1883 to 1908 inclusive.

more for grazing your pure bred than we do for the scrub, nor does the pure bred eat a bit more grass than his lower caste relative. Better far a hundred first-class steers fat and fine, and grass left on the range in the fall than a bunch of "dogies" and a range as bare of feed as a race track.

The Restoration of Some Arid Grazing Ranges in Arizona

BY J. J. THORNER

Botanist Arizona Experiment Station, Tucson

Mr. President, and members of the Arizona Stockmen's Association: I deem it no small pleasure to speak to you on the subject of the future of our grazing industry, and of our depleted ranges. In times past the grazing industry was the most important one in the Territory, and today there is no more important or vital question before the people of Arizona. Nearly all of our agricultural land in Arizona today, which is devoted principally to the growing of alfalfa forage, is bordered on all sides with land that is of value at this time chiefly for grazing purposes. And this is going to continue for many years to come. The rehabilitation of these grazing ranges means that more alfalfa can be grown, and used up in our country, and the price will continue good. With our ranges well stocked with cattle, we can never produce too much feed, and this will rebound to the benefit of both stockman and farmer. I am going to confine my remarks tonight to what the Arizona Experiment Station has found out by actual experiments extending over a period of ten years. For ten long years we have been engaged with this problem and now we have some important results to give out to the public; these are now in the hands of the printer and will appear as a bulletin from the Arizona Experiment Station in the near future. These years during which we have been experimenting have been good, bad, and indifferent; some wet and some dry; some favorable to the ranges and some very unfavorable. They represent just such conditions as we might expect extending over a long range of time.

Now, I should like to say to you practical stockmen, that when this publication comes to your hands I trust you will feel free to write us and criticize it in every way that you see fit; express your opinions to us concerning our statement of the range problem, because we are desirous of keeping in touch with

those engaged in practical stock ranching, and because it is only by such honest and open criticism as this that we can hope to make future progress.

Of the numerous lines of range work we have been pursuing, we have secured, through cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture, the reservation and fencing of two areas of range land representing, for the most part, two different types of grazing lands. We have also made careful study of other fenced ranges from year to year, lying in different parts of the Territory and subject, of course, to different seasonal conditions, and I shall direct attention tonight to the matter of these areas of range lands under protection.

The first one, for want of a better name, may be designated The Small Range Enclosure, the second one The Large Range Enclosure; also the San Rafael Land Grant, and an enclosed section of land belonging to the Empire Land & Cattle Company. The two latter, you will understand, we have no control over, and have simply made a study of them from season to season. They have been grazed more or less every year, and today are in fine shape, considering the past year.

The small range reserve includes 336 acres of typical creosote bush, cactus, and scrub mesquite land lying at an altitude of about 2,500 feet. It is typical of large areas of similar lower mesa land throughout our Territory, and this is partly why it was chosen for study. We could have picked out for experimentation much better land if we had desired, but we wanted to get a piece of average mesa land. There were practically no perennial grasses growing on it, or at least very few bunches, but during favorable winter and summer seasons there are fair growths, sometimes heavy growths, of the winter and summer annual plants. You will recall that during the late winter and early spring seasons with moderate rainfall there is a heavy growth of annual plants over the mesas, which disappear with the hot dry spring days. Now these are called winter annual plants, Indian wheat and alfilaria, or as you call it for short, "filaree", are good examples of these plants. The summer annual plants are those which grow only during the summer and

fall seasons with the summer rainfall and then die out completely. These plants come from seed every year. This small range reserve has been under fence for ten years, and during this time no stock of any kind have grazed upon it, so that these annual plants have grown from year to year, whenever there was sufficient rainfall, dropped their seed to come up the following favorable season. These are all the classes of plants that grow upon this land. There are no perennial or root grasses of note, but a large number of summer and winter annual species, besides shrubs of creosotes bush, cacti, and scrub mesquite. Now, after ten years of rest, we find that one short-lived perennial grama grass has increased considerably over the more favorable parts of this area, and that is all that can be said for the native perennial grasses. The black grama which formerly grew so abundantly among the shrubs, and which the early settlers spoke so well of, has increased very little, and there are a few more bunches of galleta or cracker grass now than formerly. The species of cacti known as chollas, *i. e.*, the tree-like cacti, have much larger loads of fruit now than similar plants which are growing just outside of the fence where the range cattle can get at them. In a few instances some of the cacti have multiplied notably in numbers. The mesquite is about the same as on the outside of the fence. The winter and the summer annual plants are no more abundant now inside the fence after ten years protection than they are on the outside of the fence under open range conditions. Of course, if you should walk over this range, you would find more dead matter on the protected area than on the open range; as a matter of fact the open range is destitute of any plant covering, but at the close of a growing season there is about as much annual growth on the outside of the fence as within.

Clearly the carrying capacity of this range has not materially increased with ten years rest, and it would not pay to fence such a range as this under any conditions. And I believe this is true in general for all ranges of this class. Such land as this requires about seventy-five acres for each head of cattle. I should have told you that the average rainfall for this range is

about twelve inches, divided equally between the winter and summer seasons; and this is a good rainfall for the lower mesas. We have found that six inches of summer rainfall is not enough under seasonal conditions on the lower mesas to support a growth of perennial or bunch grasses, except, of course, over the lower parts where more or less storm water collects from the higher ridges during the torrential summer showers. This is the reason why the short-lived perennial grass which I spoke of some minutes ago increased over the more favorable parts of this enclosure. My conclusions for handling this class of range country are the same as those of practical stockmen of years' experience, only I had to learn from experiments, and they found out by practical experience with grazing animals. They are simply this, to graze this land as closely as possible each year, after the seed crop has matured, but not before. These annual plants can be eradicated wholly by continuous close grazing from the time the seedlings begin growth in the fall or winter season.

But there is one thing which I must tell you about this class of range, and I consider it very good news. We have experimented with over 300 species of grasses and other forage plants, both native and introduced, trying to grow them on this land on the natural rainfall, and we have found that one species succeeds on these arid mesas, and when once it is established, no matter how dry it gets, it has never been killed out. It will not grow during the winter season, nor during a drouthy summer season, but thus far it has never been killed out. This is a tall native grass which ranchers call silver top blue stem; over in Texas they call it feather blue stem, so that I have called it silver top or feather blue stem. We have had this grass under observation for ten years and have never found a single plant of it dying out for want of moisture when it was once well established, or for any other cause. As soon as there is a good summer rain it begins a rapid growth and in the course of a month it is a foot or more high. This past summer, two months after the summer rains set in, it stood three to three and one-half feet tall, and a beautiful sight indeed it was on the mesas. We have

several small areas of this grass on the small range enclosure, each of which range from one-half to three-fourths of an acre in extent, and these are growing larger by the plants spreading. This year it yielded at the rate of one and one-fourth tons of hay per acre, and last year it did even better. Remember this is on mesa land of very little value, without irrigation and without cultivation, and each year we are reasonably certain of a crop. I confess that, as compared with alfalfa hay it ranks low in nutritive value, but it is *filling* for range cattle, sustains life, and carries them through trying periods. This grass is spreading over the better land of the small range enclosure now, and I feel sure that in the course of a few years it will occupy considerable areas. People who have seen this land and the crop of grass growing on it say that we certainly must have watered it, but we have not—couldn't if we wanted to. Now, I am certain that the better class of lower mesa country can be sown to this grass and fenced, after which it will yield annually easily at the rate of a ton of hay per acre. Under our present conditions this land is worth nothing at all, or almost nothing, though it could be made to grow a ton of hay per acre.

The next type of range country which I will speak of is the one making up a considerable portion of the better class of land within the large range reserve. This large range reserve includes fifty square miles of country of several kinds, and is also under the cooperation of the United States Department of Agriculture and the Arizona Agricultural Experiment Station and been under fence for seven years. The lower part lies at an altitude of 3,000 feet or thereabouts, and the upper part at altitudes ranging between 3,300 and 4,200 feet, the latter including some of the outlying foothills of the Santa Rita Mountains. The rainfall at the lower altitude is about thirteen inches and the growth is principally cacti, shrubs and desert trees, *i. e.*, palo verdes and scrubby mesquite. At the higher altitudes the rainfall ranges between seventeen and eighteen inches, and in both instances it is nearly equally divided between the winter and the summer seasons. I desire to speak especially of the upper half of this range. At this time it is typical bunch grass land, but

when it was fenced there was at best but a scattering of perennial grass plants over even the best of this land. In many instances the ground was as bare as this floor, and it seemed that nothing could ever come of it. Remember that previous to the time it was put under fence it had been over-grazed, in season and out, with large herds of cattle, sheep, and horses, and what one lot of grazing animals missed the next was sure to get. The horses fed on the grass, the sheep ate weeds, and the cattle ate everything. The only grass plants that escaped destruction were those among rocks, on steep slopes, in the bushes and cacti, or in other places which would not permit of their being grazed out.

Today, after seven years of protection by fencing, let us see what there is growing on this land. First of all, over much of this the hay yield ranges between 500 and 2,000 pounds per acre, and this is not in small isolated patches but for 40 and 80 acre tracts over which the Government and the Arizona Experiment Station have allowed nearby settlers to come in and cut for their own use. On the outside of the fence on this same class of land there isn't enough hay anywhere on the ground to cut with a machine or to begin raking up. And this increase has all come about in seven years' time. Why, bless you, I can stand at my third-story laboratory window and look 35 miles to the south and see the outlines of this grazing tract from the heavy growth of grass on the ground. There is no guess work about this. Here is a practical demonstration under our eyes. This land will carry more than double the number of stock than the same land on the open range, and it will not depreciate in its yield from season to season.

Now let us see what grasses are growing here, and what other plants. There are very few shrubs, at best only scattered ones, and these mostly along dry draws which run occasionally with storm water. There is very little annual growth. Annual grasses can not endure in the presence of a heavy stand of perennial grasses, because the latter are the more persistent. Only when the perennial grasses are killed out at these altitudes do the annual grasses and weeds come in. There is, on the other hand, everywhere a heavy growth of perennial grasses. The

most abundant of these perennial grasses is mesa or crowfoot grama (*Bouteloua Rothrockii*). It has spread remarkably over much of the area, and is now appearing over the lower parts, though, of course, slowly. Over much of the better country it is as thick on the ground as it can get with ordinarily favorable conditions, and I assure you there is as much feed on this restored area of grama grass now as grows on three or four times the same area under open range conditions; for the plants are larger and at least three times as thick on the ground.

Then there is black grama which always grows among shrubs. When this land was fenced you could only find an occasional spot of black grama; in fact an old time botanist would had to have hunted to get enough plants for herbarium specimens. Today it is growing in nearly every shrub, and occasionally out in the open areas. Not only that but it fills the shrubs full and grows in tangled masses over their tops. Black grama is one of the most nutritious grasses we have. Its many fine tangled stems remain green throughout the winter season, and that is why cattle and horses like it so well. It does not stand close grazing or tramping, which explains its rapid disappearance under grazing conditions, especially close grazing. The old settlers tell us this was formerly one of the most important grasses and that its growth filled the bushes everywhere, and I believe them, especially after seeing what it has done in the way of recovery after seven years' protection.

Another plant that has increased as much or more, is Texas poverty grass (*Aristida divergens*). This is one of the triple-awned grasses, and it isn't a very good grass, but it has some value. Where formerly there were scattered plants, now it is very abundant within the enclosure at these high altitudes, and at the close of a growing season its heads, which break loose from the plant like the old-fashioned tickle-grass heads, blow about and literally fill the shrubs and mesquite plants. Now old stockmen who have seen this tell me that this is exactly what was common everywhere in the early days of stock ranching. The shrubs were blown full of the heads of this plant.

I must not close without telling you about the splendid increase in the growth of spruce-top grama (*Bouteloua bromoides*). This is one of the fine-leaved grama grasses so abundant at altitudes of 4,000 to 6,000 feet throughout Arizona. Grama grass is one of our most abundant range grasses and one of the most nutritious grasses in the entire country. I do not think I am overstating when I say that there are as many species of grama grasses in Arizona as in all the remainder of the United States, Texas included. Stock like all grama grasses very much and this one is no exception, so that it is invariably over-grazed under open range conditions. In a small area including sixteen square feet of land I counted nine mature and 254 young plants of this grass. Of course all of these young plants can not continue to grow, even with favorable conditions; but as many will grow as there is moisture in the soil to support and this condition is never possible on the open range. The only plants that grow are those that happen to be there, regardless of the amount of moisture. There are a good many other perennial grasses that have increased accordingly, but I need not take each one up in detail. Silver top blue stem has multiplied, tangle head blue stem has increased, and so has southwestern buffalo grass, side oats grama, hairy grama, and a number of others.

Now, this range lying between the altitudes of 3,300 and 4,200 feet, covered with a continuous growth of perennial bunch or root grasses, and restored to several times its former grazing capacity under open range conditions, is typical of large areas of open range country in Arizona today, which are yielding but a fraction of the feed that they would do if they were but given a chance to recuperate. I believe without any doubt that every acre of perennial grass land which is now over-grazed on the open range could be made to carry twice or three times as many stock as it is now carrying if it were, first of all, put under fence for a time, and the number of grazing animals restricted until the grass should re-establish itself over the whole area. More than that, I believe that every acre of land that formerly grew a covering of perennial grasses can be made to do it again with protection

for a time. The climate has not changed, and neither has the land. The surface has simply been denuded of the last vestiges of plant growth to reproduce and seed itself, and hence the ungrazed weeds have possession. For these reasons I am in favor of fencing all the perennial or bunch grass lands in the Territory, and that as soon as possible, and I don't care whether the general government or the state does it, I want it done. The perennial grass land is our most valuable grazing land in Arizona and also elsewhere, and the perennial grass plants are by far the most nutritious of our forage plants.

For more than thirty years we have been grazing these lands under open range conditions, each man getting all he could and during this time they have gradually decreased in their carrying capacity from year to year. until today much of this once valuable grass land is denuded of vegetation and, what is more, it is often very badly eroded or cut up and gullied. Until we fence this class of grazing land we have no need to expect it to improve, and in fact it will only continue to grow worse. Of course it improves for a time during favorable seasons, which is all the more reason for fencing it so as to make it continue to improve, but it drops back again as soon as over-grazing sets in which always happens on the open range. With an increase of grass there is an increase of stock. I don't blame you stockmen for this. I would do the same thing myself on the open range. Under present grazing methods every man must strive to get all he can, for if he doesn't some one else will.

I should like to mention for a moment the case of the fenced section of land owned by the Empire Land & Cattle Company. This land is used mostly as a winter pasture for grazing animals. Practically no stock graze on it during the season when the seed is maturing, nor when the seedling plants are beginning growth during the early summer. But after the plants have come to maturity and the seeds have fallen, it is then grazed by stock in the late fall, winter and spring seasons. This section of land lies at an altitude of about 5,000 feet and ordinarily enjoys a good summer rainfall, that is eight to twelve inches or more, occasionally. Within this pasture the grass grows as heavily each year

as the amount of rainfall permits, since there is always an abundance of seed matured each year. On the range outside the growth of grass is certainly not more than one-half as heavy as within the fence, nevertheless the Empire Land & Cattle Company can not fence this because it is public land. They must continue to graze it as closely as possible with very small returns, and with no hopes of better yields.

I might also mention to you the San Rafael Land Grant, located in the extreme southern part of the Territory near the Huachuca Mountains. As a whole this has been fenced but nine years. The same grasses grow here as in the enclosed pasture of the Empire Land & Cattle Company. Fifteen acres of land is allowed to each grazing animal, and this does not count suckling calves, while on the same range on the outside of the fence at least thirty acres are required, and then the stock often have a starving time of it. The rainfall is the same in both instances. Both are equally good land. Less than one-half as many plants grow on the land under open range conditions as on the land under fence, and hence the greater yield. Besides this the plants are larger inside the fence. Give the plants a chance to double in number and you will have twice as much feed, provided there is enough moisture in the ground to support the growth, and this is the principle on which range protection is based.

You see in every instance I have mentioned, the perennial grass lands have increased their stock-carrying capacity after they were fenced, or when the number of grazing animals on them were restricted. You will agree with me, therefore, that it is a sensible and profitable thing to fence the ranges that are continually subject to over-grazing.

Gentlemen, I thank you for your attention, and I trust that we may be able to discuss this question more at a later time.

The Relation of the American National Live Stock Association to Live Stock Conditions.

BY T. W. TOMLINSON

Secretary American National Live Stock Association, Denver.

I am greatly pleased to be able to attend the Sixth Annual Convention of the Arizona Cattle Growers' Association, and in the limited time allotted me, to briefly sketch some of the work that the American National Live Stock Association has been trying to accomplish during the past year.

First, I wish to congratulate you upon the general prosperity of the live stock industry throughout the entire West, and to assure you that in my opinion this prosperity of the live stock man has come to stay. It is true that in some sections of the West, owing to the unusual drouth, range men have been compelled to clean up their herds much closer than ever in the history of the business, but this has been done at far better prices than prevailed several years ago. It is also a fact that range conditions are far from satisfactory. The promiscuous use and abuse of the open range, the overstocking and consequent overgrazing has brought those stockmen who attempt to graze the semi-arid unappropriated lands of the West face to face with a most serious problem. Indeed, the lessened carrying capacity of the open range is of as much importance to all the citizens of this nation as it is to the stockmen, for the decreased productivity of this semi-arid grazing country means that there will be in time a shortage in the cattle produced on the range, which will affect the total supply and have a potent influence on prices.

You are all aware of the clamor early this year about the high prices of meat. The daily press, magazines, and other periodicals were filled with theories on the causes for the so-called increase of living. Nearly all the American people seemed to have become members of one huge debating society or guessing symposium on this question, which is so closely related to our welfare. The alleged causes and remedies were as numerous as the different view points or environments of those assigning a reason and a cure. The manufacturer believed that the trade

union was the arch conspirator; the laboring man accused the trust; the trust blamed the farmer and stockman for unscientific methods; the farmer retaliated by saying that there were too many people living off the fruits of his labor; the minister pointed to wastefulness, extravagance and iniquitous speculation; the business man claimed it was due to industrial expansion and activity; the statistician said the increase in population explained it all; the politician pointed to the tariff as the cause; the economist contended that the increased production of gold was responsible; the wholesaler and the manufacturer on the one hand and the retailer on the other, each blamed the other. In fact every different class or industry tried to place the burden on some one else. About the only point on which the wise men and the common people agreed was that the cost of living had actually increased. This popular clamor finally crystallized into a resolution passed by the United States Senate, directing an investigation by a select committee of the Senate as to the cause of the alleged high prices on all commodities, including meat and food products. The select committee of the United States Senate subpoenaed the officers of the American National Live Stock Association to appear before them and to explain if possible the reasons for the advance in the price of meats and meat food products. In response to that subpoena Mr. Mackenzie, our First Vice-President, and Mr. Cowan, our Attorney, appeared before that committee and at great length and in elaborate detail related the conditions surrounding the raising of live stock in the trans-Missouri country and I think clearly proved that the many increasing expenses connected with the production of live stock in the West fully offset the increased prices that the range man was receiving for his stock on the hoof.

Among the many reasons they assigned were the unsatisfactory range conditions, of which you are familiar, and they urged as one of the remedies that the Federal Government should administer the grazing on the semi-arid lands of the West under a leasing or permit system, similar to that now in vogue on the forest reserves. The evidence submitted by our officers is contained in about fifty pages of closely printed matter, and was a

clear exposition of the general live stock conditions in the territory west of the Mississippi River; and I am glad to report that the select committee of the United States Senate practically concurred in the views expressed by our officers.

I refer to this in order that you may understand the importance of a National Association to represent you and to speak for your interests on all questions of general concern. Among the uninformed, there is unfortunately a general misconception of the expense and difficulty surrounding the production of live stock and an exaggerated notion of the profits arising therefrom, and it is one of the most important duties of the American National Live Stock Association to represent you in such matters, and to remove any false impressions by a clear presentation of facts.

Since 1900, there has been a gradual diminution of the volume of our exports of live stock and meat products and the decrease during the past two years has been most surprising. For the eleven months ending November 1 of this year, we exported only 93,000 head of cattle. In 1904 we exported about 600,000 head, and for the years 1904, 1905, and 1906 our annual exports average over 560,000 head. This year they will be not more than 100,000 head. For the eleven months ending November 1, 1910, we exported only about 50,000,000 pounds of fresh meat. For the ten years from 1898 to 1907, inclusive, our annual exports of fresh meat averaged 250,000,000 pounds. There has also been a shrinkage in the exports of other meat food products, although not in the same ratio as the products of cattle. Our exports of lard, bacon and hams, despite the high prices of hogs, are still of goodly proportions and constitute the bulk of our exports of meat products. Argentina has practically supplanted us in the fresh meat trade of the United Kingdom, and while in the years to come we probably will figure as an exporter of meat products and of cattle, I am certain that we will never again supply the world with the same volume of these meat products as in years past. At the present moment we are nearer the point of home consumption of our meat food products than ever in our history. I do not wish to be understood as saying that the limit of our production of meat animals has been reached; far from it.

I believe that with the development of the West, better agricultural methods and more satisfactory range conditions, our production of live stock can be increased fifty percent, and whenever the prices warrant, you will find that the production will enlarge.

To my mind the most important reason why there is less live stock in this country per capita than formerly is that the production of live stock on the farms and ranches has not proven to be as profitable as other branches of trade or agriculture. Whenever the returns are as much or greater than other industries then I am sure you will see an increased production.

Along with the clamor about high priced meat products, came the demand from the consuming East that meat food products and live stock should be admitted to this country free. The American National Live Stock Association has always stood for equality in the distribution of the favors or burdens of our present tariff system. We have contended that the laborer of the farm or ranch should in all fairness receive the same measure of protection as the laborer employed in the mills or factories. To a partial extent, this equality has been accorded to the farmers and ranchmen in the past, because it meant nothing. So long as we were an exporting nation of grains and meat food products, it did not mean one penny's worth of difference on our home prices, whether there was an import duty or not, because there was no importation of these products. The duties on these products have been paper duties, meant nothing, and I have always felt that when the time arrived when such duties might spell a substantial benefit to the farmer and stock raiser, then there would be an urgent demand on the part of the manufacturing East and consumers, for their removal. That is the situation confronting you now. There are several bills pending in Congress, placing live stock, meat and other food products on the free list. Already there is an insistent demand for the removal of the duty on Mexican cattle. Your land in Arizona is more valuable than that in Mexico. Your stockmen live better and are at greater expense in raising live stock, and to admit free Mexican cattle would place the Arizona ranchman in

competition with the ranchman from Mexico; and while it might not reduce the value of your cattle by an amount equivalent to the duty, it surely would result in some decrease in the value of your stock. You can rely on the American National Live Stock Association opposing the withdrawal of any import duties on live stock and meat food products, and I suggest that your organization take proper action as regards the admission free of Mexican cattle.

As I have stated, we have urged before Congress and before the select committee of the United States Senate that unsatisfactory range conditions are responsible for the shrinkage in the herds of the West, and it is passing strange that Congress should not appreciate the supreme importance of a speedy and equitable settlement of this range question, so that the production of live stock might be increased.

I believe you all know that in 1908 the American National Live Stock Association formulated a bill relative to the disposition of the unappropriated public lands of the United States. Mr. Heard and several other of your members were in attendance at our meeting at that time and took an active part in the preparation of that bill. It has been introduced in Congress at every session since then, and we have done all that could be done towards securing its passage. Conditions, however, have been against us. Many sheepmen opposed it for selfish reasons apparent to you all; some politicians condemned it on the theory that it would restrict settlement in the West, a most untrue statement; the Eastern legislators were wholly unfamiliar with the question and it was most difficult to impress upon them the importance of action. Therefore we have made no headway on this measure, except progress in an educational way. We have, however, been assisted by the logic of events. The necessity for such legislation is now more apparent than when we formulated our bill. The opposition of the sheep men is very much less, in fact many sheepmen now favor such a bill. Not long ago a prominent sheepman of Wyoming made the statement to me that he was satisfied if the matter was fairly presented to the sheepmen of Wyoming, the majority would favor some govern-

ment control of the open range. This was not the case five or even three years ago. Even the blindest man is commencing to realize that something must be done.

I have been very much interested in what Prof. Thornber has said regarding the rehabilitation of some of the arid ranges of Arizona. I hope when the result of his work is published that copies will be sent to all members of Congress. It is the best argument I have ever heard in favor of federal control of the open range.

The chairman of the public lands committee in the House of Representatives at Washington is opposed to this legislation, and so long as he remains in that position, probably that will be his attitude. I am therefore glad that the elections indicate some change in the complexion of the next Congress, and I am hopeful that we can secure better attention from the new committee to be appointed after March 4, 1911.

In this connection, I wish to say a few words regarding House Bill 12425, introduced by your Mr. Ralph Cameron, and referred to the public lands committee. This is the bill to encourage and promote the sinking of wells on the desert lands in the Territory of Arizona, and granting to parties the privilege of taking up 40 acres around such well. I regard this as a most meritorious and necessary measure. When I was last in Washington, I called upon the chairman of the public lands committee of the House relative to this bill, found that it had not been considered by the whole committee, and there was not any likelihood of having any hearings on it before the next session. I doubt the wisdom of having any hearings at the next session, but after the new Congress is organized I think that our Association as well as the Arizona Cattle Growers' Association should send committees to Washington to appear before the proper committees on this matter. I feel warranted in assuring you that you will find our organization ready and willing to assist in securing this legislation not only for Arizona, but for all other semi-arid states of the West.

At the annual meeting of the American National Association, held in Denver during January of this year, we passed some

very important resolutions regarding railway regulations, and I am glad to inform you that most of our recommendations were incorporated in the amendments to the interstate commerce laws enacted during the past summer. To be specific, I might say that in our resolutions we made eight different recommendations, and four of them were written into law and one partially adopted and enacted. This is a most gratifying recognition of the wisdom of our action. Among the most important of our recommendations which were adopted, was the granting to the Interstate Commerce Commission the power to prohibit advances in interstate rates or changes, pending investigation into their reasonableness. Had it not been for this law the live stock industry of the country would now be paying advanced rates on all live stock and meat products between the Mississippi River and the eastern seaboard, and between the Missouri and Mississippi rivers. The railroads proposed an advance between Chicago and New York of five cents on live stock, and between the Missouri and Mississippi rivers and advance of substantially as much more. This advance would have affected the price the grower got for his live stock, and would have been reflected, I feel certain, in the price that you in Arizona would receive for your stock. The American National Live Stock Association protested against these advances and the Interstate Commerce Commission suspended them pending investigation. Extended hearings were held and at all these hearings we were represented either by our attorney or some of the other officers of our Association. I was present in Kansas City at the hearing in the advance rate case between the Missouri and the Mississippi rivers. Of course no one can foresee the outcome of these cases, but it is my opinion that the Interstate Commerce Commission will decline to permit the advances to be made. It is much more satisfactory to fight advances in rates before they are made than after they have been made, because the prospect of securing back such part of the advanced rate as may be declared to be unreasonable is a most tedious proceeding and generally unsuccessful.

You may perhaps remember that for several years the American National Live Stock Association, in conjunction with the

Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, litigated the reasonableness of certain rates on live stock from the Southwest, including Arizona, to the Northwest and to markets. We won the case, twice before the Commission, and through all the courts, and in November, 1908, the reduced rates which the Commission declared were reasonable, were by order of the court, put into effect. Under the interstate commerce law any orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission regarding rates are legally in effect only for two years. Therefore, the order in this Texas rate case expires by limitation some time this month. Before I left Denver, I heard rumors that the railroads proposed to advance rates to the same old basis, which was condemned as unreasonable by the Commission. No doubt we will be successful in having the new rates suspended, but it will require continuous and laborious work to protect our rights.

The live stock men of Arizona have a most just grievance against your railroads for the exceedingly high rates on live stock both to the Pacific coast and to the Missouri River as well as to the ranges in the North and West. I have hurriedly examined the rates, but am satisfied that they are unreasonably high. I believe the question of these live stock rates from Arizona was presented to the Interstate Commerce Commission some time during 1909 by your Mr. Heard and your Traffic Bureau here in Phoenix, but I have never been advised what decisions, if any, were handed down. While I am here I will investigate the matter, and when I get back to Denver I will make a report of all these rates, and am willing now to promise you all the assistance I can render in endeavoring to secure more equitable charges on the live stock shipped from your Territory.

About two weeks ago I received, in Denver, several telegrams from live stock shippers in Arizona, two of them members of your Association, stating that they had ordered cars in proper time, had driven their cattle to the shipping point and were holding them there waiting for cars. They informed me that they could not get any satisfaction from the railroads as to when the cars would be furnished. The expense of close herding cattle at a railroad loading point and the consequent shrink means a

tremendous and serious loss to the shipper, and with only a scant prospect of adequate redress by law.

There is only one solution of this continual failure of the railroads to furnish cars upon reasonable notice, and that is the enactment of a law by the Federal Government, fixing adequate and increasing penalties for such failure on the part of the railroads. At our last convention in Denver we passed such a resolution. In fact we have been demanding it for three years, so far unsuccessfully. We will, however, continue our efforts for this much needed legislation, and I feel that we will eventually be successful. In some states laws have been passed compelling the railroads to furnish cars on state shipments on reasonable notice and fixing proper penalties. As a result of such legislation, the shippers have been able to get cars when ordered for state shipments. It has indirectly aided in the securing of cars for interstate shipments, and I suggest the wisdom of the passage of such a law in Arizona. I am sure it is worth some time and money for you to endeavor to secure it.

Our Association is still asking for the creation of a permanent non-partisan tariff commission. We believe that only through the medium of such a commission can we secure approximate justice for all concerned in the distribution of the favors and burdens of the tariff. We made a valiant fight for the retention of the duty on hides, but they out-voted us. Had it not been for President Taft's insistence that hides be placed on the free list, I believe we would have been successful. It costs more to produce hides in this country than in Mexico or Argentina, and if the cost of labor is an important factor in the fixing of duties, surely we should have been granted a much larger duty than fifteen percent on hides.

The American National Live Stock Association opposes the prohibitive tax on oleomargarine. We approve of Federal supervision of its manufacture and a tax sufficient to cover the cost of such supervision. We believe the present prohibitive tax means an average loss of seventy-five cents to one dollar on all the cattle in this country. Oleomargarine is a wholesome food product. It does not come into competition with first-

class dairy butter, but it does furnish a wholesome and desirable substitute for those who can not pay the high prices commanded by dairy butter.

For some years there has been a demand in certain sections of the West for a speed minimum on live stock trains. The American National Live Stock Association has always believed that it would be inexpedient if not impossible to fix by law a minimum speed limit on perishable freight, because such a speed minimum would have to be fixed to suit the conditions in all sections of the country. A reasonable speed minimum in the mountain country would be altogether too slow a speed minimum on the plains, and vice versa. We have therefore contended that the fixing of a speed minimum suitable to the various sections of the country should be placed in the hands of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and our Association has memorialized Congress to that effect. We believe such a law would be of great benefit and I hope your organization will endorse our attitude on this question.

There are many other problems which confront the American National Live Stock Association almost continually throughout the year, so much so that I am kept busy all the time from one annual meeting to another. We do not accomplish all that we desire, but we keep eternally at it, and believe that so long as our requests are right and just that we will finally be successful in the policies we stand for. The strength of our Association comes not from its officers or our name, but through the efforts of those public spirited stockmen who constitute the different local and state organizations throughout the West. Congressmen and senators may not have a just appreciation of the American National Live Stock Association as a national entity, but they do keenly recognize the different state organizations, made up of the people who are their constituents, and who mold the sentiment of the different states. It is because of the membership of these different state organizations affiliated in the American National Live Stock Association that our national body is able to secure some benefits for all of us. The Arizona Cattle Growers' Association could not by itself hope to exercise much

influence upon Congress, but when you call to your assistance all the other associations, members of our body, then you have a support able to command proper consideration.

I therefore urge upon you, as I do upon all other live stock organizations, the great importance of increasing your membership, and thereby strengthening your organization. The live stock industry of Arizona needs a strong forceful organization. You have done extremely well in the few years that you have been in existence, but there is plenty of room for increasing your membership and enlarging the scope of your influence. This can not be done by your president or your secretary. Each member should make it his personal business to see that you receive the support of all the stockmen in his community.

I thank you for this opportunity of talking to you, and hope I will be able to meet with you next year. Rest assured that the interests of Arizona cattlemen are identical with those of other sections of the West, and you can call upon your brother member for assistance at any and all times.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS

No. 1. We congratulate the members of the Arizona Cattle Growers' Association on the general prosperity of the live stock industry in Arizona, despite the unusual drouth during the past season. We are glad to report that our Association has met with the hearty endorsement of the stockmen of the Territory, and that our affairs are in first-class shape. Now, that statehood is practically assured, with increased duties and responsibilities upon the citizens of this Territory, we believe that a complete organization of our stock interests is necessary, and to that end we urge our local members to organize the live stock men in the different counties of the Territory so that they may more effectually handle local questions.

No. 2. It has been absolutely demonstrated by the work of the Experimental Station of the University of Arizona that an over-grazed and eaten-out range can be restored to its former condition, with abundant and nutritious grasses, by permitting the native grasses to re-seed themselves, and by careful and intelligent use instead of abuse of the open range. Such rehabilitation of the semi-arid grazing lands means a largely increased carrying capacity and a greater supply of live stock for Arizona and the whole United States, to the consequent benefit of the entire country. We firmly believe that under the present unrestricted grazing, over-stocking and misuse of the range, no improvement is possible, and that conditions can only be remedied by Federal control of the semi-arid, unappropriated grazing lands under a lease system, with fencing privileges.

This Association has, in past years, urged Congress to enact laws providing for such control under proper restrictions, protecting the agricultural homesteaders.

Now, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by the Arizona Cattle Growers' Association in convention assembled at Phoenix, Arizona, November 12, 1910, that we again urge Congress to provide for the classification of all the unoccupied lands of the West, and that such lands as are found most suitable for grazing purposes, be leased to the stockmen for grazing. We reaffirm our approval of the Curtis-Scott Bill, formulated by the American National Live Stock Association, and introduced in Congress at its last session, which provides for such leasing upon a fair and equitable basis to all concerned. We believe that the range grasses of the West constitute one of our great natural resources, and that as a matter of economic necessity to provide an adequate supply of meat food animals,

Congress should arrange for the proper preservation and intelligent use of the grazing lands of the arid West.

RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution and the bulletin issued by the Experiment Station of the University of Arizona on this subject, be sent to all members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

No. 3. The failure of the railroads to furnish live stock cars upon reasonable notice during the past year has caused immense losses to the stockmen of Arizona, and has again emphasized the importance of a railroad commission with full and complete authority not only to regulate and fix railroad rates, but to establish proper rules and regulations requiring the furnishing of cars upon reasonable notice, and penalties for failure to do so; and to provide for prompt movement to destination. This is equally important to the increasing volume of other perishable products of our Territory. The state of Texas and other western states have benefited greatly through the instrumentality of such a commission and we regard its creation, with adequate power, as one of the important present issues.

No. 4. We also urge upon Congress the enactment of similar laws compelling the railroads to furnish cars for the inter-state movement of perishable goods on reasonable notice, and to transport same with reasonable dispatch. We regard the fixing of a speed minimum of stock trains as most important, and we believe that such a speed minimum should not be less than sixteen miles an hour.

No. 5. We express our appreciation of the action of Congress in the enactment of many much needed amendments to the Interstate Commerce Law, especially as regards the suspension of any advance in interstate rates or fares, except upon the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission when such advances are contested. We believe that Congress should now arrange a basis of valuation of property of the common carriers of the country, in order that the Interstate Commerce Commission and State Railway Commissions may be able to intelligently pass upon many threatened advances in the railroad rates.

No. 6. We thoroughly approve of the action of Congress towards the creation of a non-partisan tariff commission, and we urge the enlargement of the powers and duties of that commission. We oppose any change in the present import duties on live stock and meat food products.

No. 7. We endorse the practical work of the employees of the Forest Service in our Territory. We urge upon our members the ap-

pointment of an advisory board to cooperate with the officers of the Forest Service of the different reserves in Arizona. In this way our members can personally aid in the settlement of many disputes between stockmen relative to their rights for prior recognition in the reserves.

No. 8. We approve the very capable and effective work of our Live Stock Sanitary Board and Territorial Veterinarian.

No. 9. We endorse House Resolution No. 12425, entitled "A bill to encourage and promote the sinking of wells on the desert lands in the Territory of Arizona," introduced by our delegate in Congress, Hon. Ralph H. Cameron, and respectfully urge an early and favorable consideration of the bill by the committee on public lands.

No. 10. **RESOLVED**, that the president of this Association be empowered to appoint a committee of twenty-five, at least, one from each county, members of this Association to be known as a Legislative Committee, whose especial duty shall be to keep close watch of all legislation affecting cattle interests of Arizona and to furnish the members of the legislature with full and practical information relative to the needs of the stockmen in order that the legislature may intelligently act upon all bills concerning live stock that may come up for consideration.

No. 11. We believe that the interests of the cattle growers of Arizona in the Territorial Fair should be more thoroughly recognized and encouraged by increasing the premiums on live stock and providing adequate quarters for the same.

No. 12. As the cattle interests of Arizona are continually and seriously threatened by Texas fever tick infection, and as the erection of drift fences makes it possible for the Territorial sanitary authorities to control and eradicate this disease, we therefore urge the building of such drift fences, and we recommend that the officers of this Association and the Live Stock Sanitary Board use their best influence to secure from the Secretary of the Interior permission to establish these drift fences, and thus prevent the spread of the infection.

No. 13. We endorse the action of the Live Stock Sanitary Board on insisting on a rigid inspection of dairy and breeding cattle entering the Territory. We favor the passage by the Legislature of a dairy inspection law to be placed in operation under the supervision of the Sanitary Board.

No. 14. We desire to express our thanks to the officers of this Association for their untiring work during the year, and we again urge upon

our members the necessity for more complete cooperation in the work of the Association to the end that the interests of the live stock industry may be more fully protected.

No. 15. We request the secretary of this Association to publish the proceedings of the annual meeting and to send a copy to every stockman in the Territory and to our representative in Congress.



REPORT OF THE TREASURER

Receipts

DATE	AMOUNT	DATE	AMOUNT
1909			
Nov. 18	Cash on hand.....122.12	July 1	C. H. Bayless..... 7.00
Nov. 18	F. W. Wilson, Sec..117.00	July 1	Fred H. Bixby..... 7.05
Nov. 29	R. G. Cartwright... 6.00	July 1	A. H. Pratt..... 13.20
Nov. 29	L. L. Harmon..... 17.50	July 1	Frank Fogal..... 8.00
Nov. 29	D. B. Heard..... 8.00	July 1	Geo. Cocke..... 5.00
Nov. 29	J. C. Krentz..... 4.00	July 1	J. G. Montgomery. 5.00
Nov. 29	R. A. Cauffman.... 22.50	July 1	Dolph Evans..... 4.00
Nov. 29	W. C. Greene..... 2.25	Mch. 4	Cherokee Cattle Co. 10.50
1910			
June 4	H. W. Etz..... 2.00	Mch. 4	R. G. Brady..... 11.00
June 4	J. W. Miller..... 16.00	Mch. 4	J. C. Norton..... 2.00
June 4	Geo. H. Barney... 2.00	Mch. 20	W. H. Cox..... 27.00
June 4	A. J. Howell..... 4.50	Mch. 20	W. S. Sturgess... 8.00
June 4	E. J. Gates..... 6.00	Mch. 28	J. A. Terrell..... 4.00
July 1	H. Martin..... 2.00	Mch. 28	W. H. McKittrick.. 6.00
July 1	Babbitt Bros..... 2.00	Mch. 28	T. R. Waters..... 4.00
July 1	Fred Colter..... 4.75	Mch. 28	R. M. Thompson.. 5.00
July 1	Geo. Bonelli..... 2.25	Mch. 28	J. M. Ormsby..... 10.00
July 1	W. R. Patterson.. 2.00	1911	
July 1	N. E. Hawke..... 2.00	Apr. 4	A. C. Webb..... 5.00
July 1	H. K. Street..... 20.50	Apr. 17	Double Circle Co... 37.00
July 1	M. Ohl..... 10.00	Apr. 30	H. J. McClung.... 2.00
July 1	Prine & Olney..... 12.00	July 1	W. W. Davis..... 7.00
July 1	J. E. Parks..... 5.50	July 19	Thos. Wills..... 10.50
July 1	A. J. Chandler.... 2.00	May 10	Frank Graff..... 2.00
July 1	A. W. Whitaker... 7.00	Aug. 10	Empire L. & C. Co. 36.39
July 1	Pusch & Zellweger 26.70	Oct. 15	Thos. Allaire..... 1.75
July 1	Laird & Cook..... 3.50		

Total Receipts.....\$697.46

ARIZONA CATTLE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

		Expenditures			
WARRANT NO.	NAME	AMT.	WARRANT NO.	NAME	AMT.
86	Southwestern Stockman	3.50	103	T. W. Tomlinson	50.00
87	F. W. Wilson	12.70	104	Southwestern Stockman	25.00
88	Arizona Publishing Co.	1.60	105	Porter McDonald	25.00
89	Melzer Bros.	7.50	106	F. W. Wilson	11.30
90	Phoenix Printing Co.	6.00	107	Southwestern Stockman	25.00
91	F. W. Wilson	42.74	108	F. W. Wilson	13.14
92	F. W. Wilson	19.40	111	F. W. Wilson	11.40
94	F. W. Wilson	17.50	112	F. W. Wilson	11.02
96	D. B. Heard	9.50	113	Southwestern Stockman	25.00
97	Southwestern Stockman	102.08	115	F. W. Wilson	11.90
98	W. S. Wright	50.00	116	F. W. Wilson	12.83
101	T. W. Tomlinson	50.00	117	Southwestern Stockman	25.00
102	F. W. Wilson	15.80			

Total Expenditures\$607.56

To Balance, Cash on hand..... 89.90

\$697.46

(Signed) O. H. CHRISTY,
Treasurer.

Phoenix, Ariz., Nov. 12, 1910.

We, your Auditing Committee, have examined the Treasurer's Statement and vouchers furnished and find them correct, showing a balance of \$89.90.

(Signed) J. C. NORTON,
C. S. STEWARD,
L. L. HARMON,
Committee.

Constitution and By-Laws

PREAMBLE

It being conceded by all the cattle growers present that the cattle interests of Arizona will be greatly promoted by an organization among the parties interested in the cattle business;

THEREFORE, We, whose names are attached to the following Constitution and By-laws, do hereby organize the ARIZONA CATTLE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION, by adopting the following Constitution and By-laws:

CONSTITUTION

Article I

NAME

SECTION 1. This organization shall be known as the Arizona Cattle Growers' Association.

Article II

OBJECT OF ORGANIZATION

SECTION 1. The object of the organization of this Association shall be to secure a better acquaintance, and to promote a more cordial friendship among the cattle growers of Arizona; to inculcate sound and correct principles of breeding and the growing of cattle;

To prevent the stealing and driving away of cattle and horses from the rightful owners thereof;

To assist and encourage the Arizona Live Stock and Sanitary Board in their efforts to promote and build up the cattle business; and the enforcement and execution of the Stock Laws of Arizona;

To aid, encourage and promote the enactment and passage of such stock laws as the present and future interest of the stock growers of Arizona demand and require.

Article III

OFFICERS

SECTION 1. The business of this Association shall be conducted and managed by a President, First Vice-President, Second Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer, a Board of Control composed of the officers hereinbefore named, and the Executive Committee composed of the officers of the Association hereinbefore named and three members of the Executive Committee from each county in the Territory, to wit: Apache,

Graham, Pinal, Cochise, Maricopa, Pima, Coconino, Mohave, Santa Cruz, Gila, Navajo, Yavapai, Yuma.

Article IV

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

SECTION 1. The officers of this Association, the Board of Control, and the Executive Committee shall be elected at the annual meeting of the Association in the order named and shall remain in office for the term of one year, or until their successors are elected and qualified.

Article V

VACANCY IN OFFICE

SECTION 1. The Board of Control is authorized to fill all vacancies that may occur by death or otherwise in any office of the Association or in the Executive Committee.

Article VI

MEMBERSHIP

SECTION 1. Any association of cattle growers in Arizona, or any firm, corporation or person engaged in the raising or growing of cattle in Arizona, or any other person who is interested in the raising or feeding of cattle or otherwise identified with the cattle industry in this Territory shall be eligible for membership in this Association.

Article VII

MEETINGS

The annual meeting of this Association shall be held at such time and place as shall be selected by the Association at their annual meeting.

BY-LAWS

Article I

PRESIDENT

SECTION 1. The President shall preside at all the meetings of the Association. He shall see that the Constitution and By-laws, and regulations thereof are faithfully executed, sign all warrants for the payment of money, and perform such other duties as may be required of him in these By-laws, as well as such other duties as may be necessary to secure the objects and best interests of this Association not herein otherwise provided for.

Article II

VICE-PRESIDENTS

SECTION 1. The First Vice-President, in the absence of the President, shall perform the duties of the latter, and if he shall be absent, the Second Vice-President shall act, and if both be absent at any meeting a President pro tem may be elected.

Article III**SECRETARY**

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep a record of all the proceedings of the Association, and receipt for all moneys that may come into his hands; to issue and sign all warrants for the payment of moneys; make a record of all the proceedings of the Executive Committee and the Board of Control; keep a list of the names and postoffice address of all members; collect the annual dues of members and pay the same over to the Treasurer, taking his receipt for same; and to perform all duties pertaining to the office of Secretary.

SEC. 2. The Secretary shall provide himself with all the books necessary for keeping the accounts, records, etc., of the Association; also have all printing and advertising done necessary to be done in the interest of the Association.

SEC. 3. In purchasing the books and such other stationery as the Association may require, and in having printing and advertising done, the Secretary may draw on the treasurer to pay for same. Vouchers must accompany his drafts for each purchase made.

Article IV**TREASURER**

SECTION 1. The Treasurer shall not pay out any money belonging to the Association except by order of the Association or by direction of the Executive Committee, on an order drawn and signed by the President and countersigned by the Secretary.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to give good and sufficient bond whenever required to do so by the Executive Committee, to be approved by the Committee, to receive all moneys collected by the Secretary belonging to the Association, pass his receipt therefor, keep correct account of the same, and report minutely the financial condition of the Association at each stated meeting; and to make disbursements of the funds of the Association as hereinafter provided.

Article V**EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**

SECTION 1. The duties of the Executive Committee shall include the entire control of all business of the Association not otherwise provided for, except the time when the Association is in session.

SEC. 2. Any seven members shall constitute a quorum, provided five counties be represented.

SEC. 3. The members of the Executive Committee from each county shall have general supervision of matters appertaining to this Association in said district; and shall be consulted by the Board of Control in all matters relating to or originating within said county represented by said member.

Article VI**BOARD OF CONTROL**

SECTION 1. The Board of Control, consisting of the Executive officers of this Association, shall have power to act for the whole Executive Committee in ordinary matters and may call a general meeting of the Committee when necessary. Said Board shall be responsible to the Executive Committee and shall report all of its acts to said Committee.

SEC. 2. The Board of Control shall possess all the powers relative to the government, management and affairs of this Association that have not been specifically designated to other officers, members or committees. The said Board shall fill all vacancies that may occur among officers, and such appointed officers shall continue in office until the regular election to be held at the next annual meeting of the Association.

Article VII**ELECTION OF OFFICERS**

SECTION 1. The President, First Vice-President, Second Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer, the Board of Control composed of said officers; the Executive Committee composed of said officers, and members from each county in the Territory, shall be elected at annual meetings of the Association in the order of the office herein mentioned and the votes cast for said candidates for office shall be by ballot.

Article VIII**MEMBERSHIP**

SECTION 1. All cattle growers who, at this meeting shall pay the initiation fee of five dollars and sign the Constitution and By-laws are declared members of the Arizona Cattle Growers' Association.

SEC. 2. Hereafter to become a member of this Association the applicant must be proposed or recommended by one or more members, and such application shall be accompanied by a fee of Five Dollars (\$5.00), together with a statement of the names of the individuals comprising his firm or names of all the officers, if a company, and the postoffice address of each, and his application shall be referred to the Board of Control, who shall examine into the standing and qualifications of said applicant, and if they deem the applicant eligible, the Secretary shall so notify him and place his name upon the list of members.

SEC. 3. All persons admitted as members bind themselves and their employes to the observance of all by-laws, resolutions and regulations of the Association that are now in force, or that may hereinafter be adopted, on a penalty of forfeiture of membership. Memberships must be personal.

Article IX**MEMBERSHIP FEE**

SECTION 1. Every application for membership shall be accompanied by an initiation fee of \$5.00.

Article X**ANNUAL DUES**

SECTION 1. The annual dues shall be One Dollar, payable at the annual meeting of each year, and no one shall remain a member without such payment. Any member failing to pay his dues on or before the next annual meeting, when the same shall become due, shall cease to be a member until such payment has been made.

Article XI**SESSIONS**

SECTION 1. Annual meetings of this Association shall be held at such time and place as shall be designated by the Association at their annual meeting, and in case of failure to be so designated then by the Board of Control.

SEC. 2. Special meetings may be called by the President upon the written request of any three members of the Executive Committee, and due notice shall be given to all members of the time and place of such meetings.

SEC. 3. NOTICE.—The Secretary shall give timely notice of all meetings, to each member, either through the public press or by letter through the mail.

Article XII**QUORUM**

SECTION 1. Five members shall constitute a quorum to transact business at any meeting of the Association, provided that five counties are represented.

Article XIII

SECTION 1. No officer shall hold the same office for a term longer than two consecutive years.

Article XIV**AUDITING COMMITTEE**

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the President at each annual convention to appoint a committee of three delegates from the convention to act as an auditing committee. Said committee shall audit the accounts of the Secretary and Treasurer and report upon the same to the convention.

Article XV**COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS**

SECTION 1. At each meeting of the Association it shall be the duty of the Chair to appoint a committee of three members, to whom all resolutions offered shall be referred without debate, except such as come from the Executive Committee or the Live Stock Sanitary Board, with their recommendations for adoption, which shall be put to vote without reference to the Committee on Resolutions.

Article XVI

COMPENSATION OF OFFICERS

SECTION 1. All officers of this Association shall contribute their time without compensation, but shall be allowed necessary expenses in the performance of their official duties when approved by the Board of Control.

Article XVII

AMENDMENTS

SECTION 1. The Association may amend this Constitution or the By-laws at any regular meeting by a two-thirds vote of the members present; provided, that such amendment or amendments shall not go into effect until after the adjournment of the meeting at which such amendments shall have been adopted, provided there is a quorum.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

- SECTION 1.
- 1 Calling Roll.
 - 2 Reading of Minutes.
 - 3 Reports of Officers.
 - 4 Report of Committees.
 - 5 Appointment of Committees.
 - 6 Unfinished Business.
 - 7 Election of Officers.
 - 8 Election of Executive Committee.
 - 9 General Business.
 - 10 Adjournment.

AMENDMENT I

Article X.—DUES

The By-laws of this Association are hereby amended and the dues of all members, from this date, are made as follows:

Two Dollars (\$2.00) per year for all members; and any member, in addition to above dues, who is assessed within the Territory for more than 200 head of cattle, shall pay an annual assessment into the Association of one-half cent per head on each head of cattle in excess of 200 head.

CHARTER MEMBERS

Atkinson, G. W. .Troy	McKittrick, W. H. Bakersfield
✓Babbitt, C. J. Flagstaff	McQueen, A. C. Mesa
Bark, J. E. Phoenix	Monk, E. R. Los Angeles
Bayless, C. H. Tucson	Moore, W. W. Phoenix
Brown, J. N. Mammoth	Mosen, F. B. Naco
Bernard, N. W. Tucson	Neel, W. H. McNeal
Black, G. W. Flagstaff	Nelson, D. E. Seligman
Black, M. A. Flagstaff	Norton, J. C. Phoenix
Brodie, Alex D. Washington, D.C.	Norton, J. R. Phoenix
Cameron, Colin . Tucson	Packard, B. A. Douglas
Coughran, W. W. Skull Valley	Perkins, M. A. Junction
Chandler, A. J. Mesa	Peter, J. D. Phoenix
Chilson, C. E. Cline	Porter, J. N. Globe
Christy, O. H. Phoenix	Procter, F. L. Lochial
✓Colcord, W. C. Payson	Punteney, Geo. Prescott
✓Cole, L. P. Tempe	Riggs, J. J. Dos Cabezas
Collins, T. A. Buckeye	Robbins, J. C. Tempe
Cook, W. W. Phoenix	Rodan, W. D. Flagstaff
Criswell, F. L. Phoenix	Samaniego, M. G. Tucson
Duke, Jno. Prescott	Sears, J. M. Phoenix
Fuller, J. H. Payson	Sears, Perry. Phoenix
Fernald, Chas. Douglas	Scherror, Jacob. Cline
Gibson, Jack. Phoenix	Sneed, Ben F. Naco
Greene, W. C. Naco	Speed, Wm. Willcox
Harmon, L. L. Tempe	Stiles, B. Winslow
✓Heard, D. B. Phoenix	Sturges, W. S. Buenos Ayres
Heffner, H. L. Bakersfield	Thompson, R. M. Naco
Holden, T. F. Williams	Tovera, E. A. Bisbee
Howell, A. J. Cline	Vail, E. L. Tucson
Hirst, C. T. Phoenix	Vosberg, J. J. Los Angeles
Hughes, J. T. Phoenix	Vail, Walter L. Tucson
Jacklin, E. J. Gleeson	Wilber, W. E. Mesa
Johnson, J. A. Williams	Wollpert, H. Phoenix
Maul, W. K. Phoenix	Young, S. W. Young
McDonald, P. Tombstone	

MEMBERS FOR 1911

- Adams, J. C. Phoenix
 Aguirre, Hginio . . . Tucson
 Allaire, Thos. Willcox
 Alexander, J. B. . . . Mayer
 Armer, J. B. Payson
 Armstrong, W. T. Troy
 Asbhurn, O. F. Patagonia
 Atkinson, G. W. Calabasas
 Babbitt, Wm. Flagstaff
 Babbitt, C. J. Flagstaff
 Bark, J. E. Phoenix
 Barney, G. H. Williams
 Bayless, C. H. Tucson
 Becker, Gus. Springerville
 Bernard, N. C. Tucson
 Bixby, Fred H. Long Beach, Cal.
 Black, M. A. Flagstaff
 Bogan, J. W. Tucson
 Boodey, E. D. Phoenix
 Bonelli, G. A. Kingman
 Boyce, C. E. Williams
 Bowne, Max C. Globe
 Brady, R. G. Tucson
 (Mammoth Land & Cattle Co.)
 Brena, Rosano. . . . Tucson
 Brookerson, H. Willcox
 Caveness, W. E. . . . Phoenix
 Caveness, H. C. . . . Phoenix
 Corillio, E. Tucson
 Cartwright, J. M. Phoenix
 Cartwright, R. J. Phoenix
 Kaufman, R. A. . . . Seligman
 Kaufman, Jacob. . . . Williams
 Chandler, A. J. Mesa
 Chilson, C. E. Cline
 Chilson, W. B. Payson
 Chilson, N. W. Payson
 Christy, G. D. Phoenix
 Christy, O. H. Phoenix
 Coberly, W. B. Arivaca
 Cocke, Geo. F. Arlington
 Coffe, G. L. Globe
 Colcord, W. C. Payson
 Cole, L. P. Tempe
 Colter, Fred T. Springerville
 Collins, J. W. Liberty
 Cook, W. W. Phoenix
 Cooley, Chas. P. . . . Pine Top
 Coughran, Skull Valley
 Cox, W. H. Jerome
 Crabb, D. D. Prescott
 Criswell, F. L. Phoenix
 Criswell, R. C. Winslow
 Criswell, Wm. J. Phoenix
 Davis, Wm. W. . . . Hillside
 Douglass, A. Turkey
 Day, Geo. Buckeye
 Dennis, J. H. Tempe
 Duke, Jno. Prescott
 Ellerbe, Chris P. . . . Dos Cabezas
 Emanuel, A. H. Tombstone
 Etz, Henry. Benson
 Estebrook, E. S. Cordes
 Evans, W. A. Phoenix
 (134 N. 10th Ave.)
 Evans, T. J. Ash Fork
 Fain, A. Flagstaff
 Ferguson, R. H. Simmonds
 Fieldman, Henry Mammoth
 Fogal, Frank. Tempe
 Frasier, J. J. Superior
 Fuller, J. H. Payson
 Gates, C. W. Los Angeles, Cal.
 (Pres. Empire L. & C. Co., 334
 Byrne Bldg.)
 Gibson, Jack. Phoenix
 Goddard, Mrs. C. E., Goddard Sta.
 Glenn, J. D. Junction
 Greene, Col. W. C. Naco
 Hampson, G. W. Kansas City, Mo.
 (615 New York Life Bldg.)
 Harrison, J. A. Nogales
 Harmon, L. L. Tempe
 Hawke, N. E. Richinbar
 Heard, D. B. Phoenix
 (Bartlett-Heard L. & C. Co.)
 Holden, T. F. Williams

- Hopen, H. W. . . . Pine Dale
 Hooker, C. H. . . . Mayer
 Howell, A. J. . . . Cline
 Hughes, J. T. . . . Phoenix
 Hurley, J. C. . . . Phoenix
 Jastro, J. A. . . . Bakersfield, Cal.
 Joeger, F. Turner
 Johnson, J. A. . . . Williams
 Johnston, W. R. . . . Junction
 (Johnston Cattle Co.)
 Kellog, A. B. . . . Phoenix
 Krentz, J. S. . . . Douglas
 King, M. J. Tucson
 King Bros. Simmonds
 Larson, H. A. . . . Young
 Lazer, J. Payson
 Loveitt, Frank . . Phoenix
 Martin, H. San Carlos
 (Chiricahua Cattle Co.)
 Maul, W. K. Phoenix
 McClung, H. J. . . Phoenix
 McDonald, Porter . . Tombstone
 McDermot, Dan. . . Phoenix
 McDonald, D. H. . . Mayer
 McKittrick, W. H. . . Bakersfield, Cal.
 McMurren, J. H. . . Globe
 McQuecn, A. C. . . Mesa
 Millett, D. A. . . . Gila Bend
 Miller, J. Phoenix
 Mauk, E. R. Los Angeles
 (355 S. Broadway)
 Montgomery, J. G., . . Arlington
 Moore, W. W. . . . Phoenix
 Monihon, Joe . . . Phoenix
 Mosen, F. B. . . . Naco
 Munds, J. L. . . . Seligman
 Mullen, C. P. . . . Tempe
 Neaglin, L. Young
 Neel, W. H. McNeal
 Nelson, D. E. . . . Seligman
 Norton, Dr. J. C. . . Phoenix
 Norton, J. R. . . . Phoenix
 Ohl, Michael. . . . Dos Cabezas
 Otero, S. Tucson
 Page, Judge J. C. . . Willcox
 Parks, J. B. Willcox
 Parks, J. W. Duncan
 Patterson, W. R. . . Los Angeles
 (2776 La Salle Ave.)
 Perkins, M. A. . . . Junction
 Porter, J. N. Globe
 Pratt, A. H. Springerville
 Procter, C. A. . . . Helvetia
 Procter, F. L. . . . Lochial
 Punteney, N. . . . Ash Fork
 Pusch, Geo. Tucson
 Pyatt, H. Ft. Huachuca
 Phippeny, O. L. . . Hill Side
 Prina & Olney . . . Safford
 Priestley, T. E. . . . Ash Fork
 Ramsey, F. T. . . . Douglas
 Reid, Evans & Co. . . Ash Fork
 (Cherokee Cattle Co.)
 Reed, E. D. Globe
 Reese, C. Junction
 Riggs, W. M. . . . Dos Cabezas
 Robbins, J. C. . . . Tempe
 Roberts, J. Buckeye
 Roberts, Oscar . . . San Simon
 Robles, B. Tucson
 Rodan, W. D. . . . Flagstaff
 Ruffner, G. C. . . . Prescott
 Sands, Lewis. . . . Glendale
 Samaniego, M. G. . . Tucson
 Samuls, R. H. . . . Young
 Sears, G. W. Phoenix
 Sears, Perry Phoenix
 (Sears-Kay & Co.)
 Schofield, G. P. . . Tucson
 Scow, J. Dos Cabezas
 Scherror, Jacob. . . Cline
 Sneed, Ben F. . . . Naco
 Speed, W. M. . . . Willcox
 Steward, C. S. . . . Mesa
 Styles, B. Winslow
 Street, H. J. Fairbank
 Sturgess, W. S. . . . Buenos Ayres .
 Sullivan, J. W. . . . Seligman
 Schweppe, R. J. . . Tempe
 Taylor, G. W. . . . Tempe
 Terrell, J. A. . . . Clifton
 Thompson, R. M. . . Naco
 Tinsley, W. A. . . . Camp Verde
 Tovera, E. A. . . . Bisbee

Wallace, Frank..	Holbrook	Wooten, J. F. . . .	Klondyke
Webb, M. C.....	Roosevelt	Wooten, W. E....	Globe
Webb, W. T.....	Pima	Woodruig, P.....	Phoenix
Wilber, W. E....	Mesa	Whittaker, A. W.	Jerome
Wills, Thos. N....	Mammoth	Wilson, F. W....	Phoenix
Williams, D. S....	Prescott	Young, L. W.....	Young
Wise, J. E.....	Calabasas	Young, Marshall	Phoenix
Woolpert, H.....	Phoenix	Zellweger, Jno....	Tucson

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