

purposes on farms and elsewhere, has a value of \$29,459,564.

Nebraska's dairy business is in its infancy. The farmers have not yet learned to care properly for their cows, or to breed up their herds that they may have better cows. The average cream production per cow in Nebraska is low. The number of milk cows is far below what it should be. On the first of January, 1913, there were 607,000 milk cows in the state with a value of \$30,107,000, a value of \$49.60 per head, and a gain during the year of \$9 per head, which shows that the demand for dairy cows is increasing. These are cows as a rule of interior quality and of inferior breeding.

When the dairy business begins to develop, there will be four times as many milk cows, and ten times as much dairy production. The Nebraska soil and the Nebraska climate, and the beautiful Nebraska valleys, well watered and deep with lush, nutritious and succulent grasses, will bring all this about. The constructive imagination can see it as clearly as the future as though it were actually present. The time is coming when the Nebraska cow will earn for herself a distinctive reputation throughout the entire world.

As a creamery butter producing state, Nebraska enjoys the reputation of being one of the largest. It has the largest creamery in the world, while, Omaha, its metropolis, occupies the enviable position of producing more creamery butter than any city in the world. Annually, 20,000,000 pounds, with a conservatively estimated value of \$6,000,000, are manufactured in Omaha and shipped to all parts of the world. Butter with the Nebraska and Omaha label is known in every civilized country.

WONDERFUL LIVE STOCK STATE.

The live stock industry of Nebraska demands special consideration. Livestock production is undergoing a change of method. Hitherto the production of beef has been largely confined to the range cattle of the west. The state is beginning to shift its beef production. It has been found that no one can afford to raise beef cattle according to the method on land whose acre valuation passes a certain point. There is very little land anywhere now in Nebraska on which anyone can afford to raise beef cattle according to the old method.

Another reason for the change is found in the fact that the ranges of the west have been over-pastured, and as a result, their productivity had decreased. The beef cattle of the future will largely be raised from the individual farms.

The immensity of the livestock industry of the state, while it may be expressed in figures, can hardly be realized without the aid of imagination. Let the figures be given and then let every reader try with the help of his imagination to realize the fact. The number of beef cattle of all ages on the farms of Nebraska on the first of January 1912, was 2,062,000. Of these the total number marketed from Nebraska farms during the year was \$15,485. Of this total number marketed, 653,189 were marketed at South Omaha. These had a value of \$39,192,340.

The total number of hogs of all ages on Nebraska farms the first of January, 1912, was 4,267,000. Of these, there were marketed 2,695,935. Of the total number marketed, there were marketed at South Omaha, 2,156,750, for which \$43,135,000 was paid.

The total number of sheep of all ages on Nebraska farms, January first, 1912, was 382,000. Nebraska does not raise all the sheep that it markets. Shepherds buy their flocks outside of the state, principally in Wyoming, Montana and Idaho. This accounts for the fact that while the number of sheep on the first of January, 1912 in Nebraska was less than 4,000,000, still there were marketed from Nebraska, including the flocks that had been imported, 895,477. Of these 716,382 were marketed at the South Omaha stock yards for which \$3,581,910 was paid.

PRODUCTION ONLY BEGUN.

Study these figures. Only a little more than one third of the total number of cattle in the state were marketed. Two thirds were left upon the farms. A little more than one half the hogs in the state were marketed. Almost half were left upon the farms. On the first of January, 1913, it is estimated there were the same number of sheep in the state as one year before. And yet there were marketed at South Omaha alone 716,382, for which \$3,581,910 was paid.

It is estimated that of the total amount of live stock marketed in the state, 80 per cent only is marketed at South Omaha. The total value of all the cattle, hogs and sheep marketed from Nebraska during the year 1912, amounts to the amazing sum of \$107,386,562. This takes no account of the 15,047 cattle, 114,653 hogs, 6,192 sheep that died of disease during the year. This proves the capacity of Nebraska soil to produce meat for the markets of the world.

In the last analysis, the source of the meat produced by the state must be traced back to the soil. An old breeder of international reputation says: "You must not give me too much credit for the quality of the live stock I produce. Nowhere else could I have produced such live stock. The quality of Nebraska soil is reflected in the grass and hay that it produces, and these are in their turn reflected in the quality of the live stock placed upon the market. It all goes back to the soil, and this matchless Nebraska

soil can do for live stock what no other soil on the face of the earth can do."

Nebraska has made South Omaha the second primary live stock market of the world. In 1912 nearly 7,000,000 head of live stock were received on the South Omaha market and four and one half millions were converted into meats. South Omaha moved into second place among the world's markets for total number of head of stock received, replacing Kansas City as the second string to Chicago.

The value of the packing output in South Omaha runs well above the \$100,000,000 mark annually. The South Omaha market also enjoys the distinction of being the greatest feeder sheep market in the world, as well as the greatest market for range horses. The South Omaha market furnishes employment to more than 7,000 people and pays out annually \$7,000,000 for their labors.

IDEAL HORSE RAISING STATE.

No territory is better adapted than Nebraska to the breeding and growing of fine horses. The state is awakening to a realization of the increased revenue that may be derived from this source. There is a great market demand for heavy draft horses, and better prices are now being paid for drafters of weight and quality.

Heretofore the state has been satisfied with breeding only a medium grade of horses. The light, native range mares have been used to a large extent, and for sires, attention has been turned to horses of the heavy draft breeds. This course could not possibly produce a horse of the weight required by the market. The drafters that command the highest price in the market weigh from 1,600 to 2,000 pounds.

Farmers are beginning to realize that it costs no more to raise a good horse than it does to raise a medium or a poor horse; that much more profitable work can be derived from a certain amount of feed by the use of a heavy animal than by the use of a light one of inferior breeding. They can keep their heavy draft mares, and work the heavy draft horses until they arrive at the age of maturity, and then place them on the market at an advance price.

In order to accomplish this end, two things are indispensable: First, there must be steady, persistent, intelligent application on the part of the farmers of the principles of right breeding.

It is not enough that a horse be bred well. He must be well fed in addition. Blood helps, but blood does not do everything. The man that would raise heavy drafters for the market must be a generous feeder, and he must intelligently select the kinds of feed that will produce the largest and the best growth. Nebraska furnishes the feed. Alfalfa, native wild grass and oats, when fed in the proper proportions and in the right amount, will produce the desired growth. And Nebraska furnishes these of superior quality in luxuriant abundance.

The time is coming when horses will be grown in Nebraska according to the plan known as "community breeding." According to this plan the horse breeders of a certain community, whether it be a township, a county or a still larger area, co-operate in breeding uniformly to horses of the same distinctive type. All that is needed to accomplish this end is for the farmers intelligently to co-operate for this purpose.

It should be borne in mind that in order to produce large, heavy, typical drafters, large, heavy, typical dams must be secured. By breeding up the native horses through pure bred sires, in time, such dams may be secured. Then with dams and sires of the right quality and type, and with a thorough knowledge instilled into the farmers as to how they may best grow their foals, Nebraska will be able to lead the world in the quality of horses that she will produce.

HENS ALWAYS WORKING.

The Nebraska hen is doing her full share in increasing the production of the state. The total poultry products for the last year, including both poultry and eggs, amount to more than \$40,000,000. The Nebraska hen is some producer.

In Omaha, alone, more than \$10,000,000 worth of poultry and eggs are handled annually, her shipments going to all parts of the east.

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COMPETENT COUNTY OFFICIAL.

Something About Mary E. Foster, County Superintendent of Schools and Hed Administration.

Mary E. Foster was born on a farm near Union, Neb., was educated in the rural schools of Cass county, Annunciation Academy at Nebraska City, the state normal school at Peru and the University of Nebraska.

Out of the 92 county superintendents in the state only 4 of that number are university graduates, and Miss Foster has the honor of being one among the four.

She is recognized throughout the state as one of the most competent county superintendents in Nebraska. She has been chosen by the state department of education to represent the First congressional district on a committee which is to revise the state course of study for rural schools. Having had the academic preparation and the practical experience gained in her work in the rural schools of the county, Miss Foster is doubtless very well qualified to serve on that committee.

Miss Foster has spared herself no personal expense in keeping in touch with the best things in her line of work. In addition to her excellent educational qualifications she has been tried out and has made good in her position. She is a woman who has been a great worker, a close student and has that strong sympathy for the young girls who go out to teach that only a woman can have.

Out of the 170 teachers in the school of Cass county, only 19 (and this includes city superintendents and high school principals) are men. Therefore, since the county superintendent has to work with so many lady teachers who can know them better or guide them better than a woman, with her years of experience in this line of work Miss Foster is without a doubt the person best qualified in Cass county to hold the position of county superintendent.

There is doubtless no one official in the county who comes in contact with the life in such community more than does the county superintendent. Therefore, one who has had the advantage of a long acquaintance with the county is better prepared to know the needs of each community than one who is taking up the work for the first time.

Miss Foster is the only candidate on the democratic ticket whose candidacy was solicited. Having been urged by a number of leading citizens from both parties to try for re-election, she has no hesitancy in announcing her candidacy for nomination on the democratic ticket. Although being affiliated with the democratic party, she is thoroughly non-partisan in the administration of school affairs. The renomination of Miss Foster by the democrats of Cass county is a foregone conclusion.

FRANK J. LIBERSHAL.

Mr. Libershal is the present clerk of Cass county and is a candidate for election to the same office at this fall's election. He was born in Cass county February 12, 1886, and was educated in the schools of Plattsmouth, graduating from the high school in 1903. He afterwards took a course at an Omaha business college and then entered the service of the Burlington railroad. He has served in the various departments of the shops here in a clerical capacity and his work has been highly satisfactory in every branch he has undertaken.

January 4, 1910, he was appointed chief deputy by County Clerk D. C. Morgan, and when that gentleman was appointed postmaster in January, 1911, Mr. Libershal was appointed county clerk in full of Mr. Morgan's unexpired term. Mr. Libershal has performed the duties of the office in an acceptable manner and has made many strong friends by his uniformly courteous and obliging manner to all. Persons best qualified to pass on such matters say that the primary election next August will undoubtedly result in giving Mr. Libershal the nomination, and that will be equivalent to an election. As the laborer is worthy of his hire, the faithful official is entitled to a renewal of his term for at least a decent period of time.

JUDGE ALLEN J. BEESON.

Judge Beeson was born at Red Oak, Iowa, March 26, 1872. His father, a prominent lawyer in

western Iowa, removed to Platts-mouth in 1878, and practiced his profession until shortly before his death. After attending school in Platts-mouth Judge Beeson entered his father's office and in due time was admitted to practice, entering into partnership with his father under the firm name of Beeson & Son.

Judge Beeson was admitted to the bar in 1895 and it was not long until he took a prominent position in the community, not only as a lawyer, but as a citizen. He served two terms as city attorney and filled that office to the satisfaction of all classes of citizens. Judge Beeson was first elected to his present position in 1908, and took his seat January 4, 1909. He has administered the duties of county judge in an admirable manner and there can be no just criticism to any action of his while in office.

He is a quiet, self contained man, capable of viewing matters brought to his attention judicially without the slightest bias or prejudice toward or against any party. Qualities of this sort are indispensable to a correct administration of probate and similar cases brought before a county court.

BERNARD G. WURL.

Mr. Wurl is a candidate for the office of county clerk of Cass county at the next November election. He has declared his candidacy and will stand for the nomination on the democratic ticket at the primary election to be held next August.

Mr. Wurl was born April 23, 1871, and came to Platts-mouth with his parents May 12, 1887. After attending the public schools in Platts-mouth, his first employment was with Joseph Fetzer, the shoe man. This employment covered a period of four years and three months, when he quit to take a better position as manager of the shoe department in William Berdell's store. After eight months in Berdell's establishment Mr. Wurl quit to go into his brother, Otto's, shoe factory in this city.

In 1902 he was admitted to a partnership with his brother under the name of Wurl Brothers. On March 2, 1907, Mr. Wurl became sole proprietor of the factory and has since continued so. Mr. Wurl was city clerk of Platts-mouth for three years and six months and performed the duties of that office in a highly efficient manner. He was first appointed September 30, 1910, to fill out an unexpired term. He was then elected for two years in April, 1911, and again in April, 1913, for one year, retiring on April 28th of the present year.

Mr. Wurl is an active business man and fully competent to fill any position to which he is called either by the vote of the people or at the instance of his friends. He has long since demonstrated his ability in any line of endeavor. He has many warm personal friends in every part of Cass county who will take the utmost pleasure in furthering his candidacy and election in every way possible for them to do.

H. C. McMACKEN & SON AND GUY D. McMACKEN.

The name of McMacken is one of the most favorably known in Platts-mouth and Cass county. The late H. C. McMacken was a pioneer of Nebraska and a friend of the leading people in the state. His personal and business career, which covered the most momentous part of Nebraska's history, was one of upright dealing and fairness. The business established by him is now conducted by his two sons, J. H. and Guy D.

Mr. J. H. McMacken is a general contractor and maintains the transfer, storage and ice business established by his father. He also packs furniture ready for shipment and covers all similar work. He maintains a large number of fine heavy teams and trucks capable of hauling any sort of tonnage. Guy D. McMacken now gives his attention to general concrete work of all kinds and is getting to be one of the leading contractors in this line in the state. He is prepared to undertake and carry out any work in which concrete enters, and do the best that can be done.

Each in their line of endeavor hold enviable positions in the business world, and are making names for themselves which will be honorable alike to themselves and to posterity.


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