

WHERE BROKERS' COMFORT IS SECURED—Scene in the handsome barber shop conducted in the Grain Exchange building.



### OLD KING CORN IS ON JOB IN OMAHA

Steady Stream of Golden Grain Pours Through City During the Entire Year.

#### ONE OF REAL WEALTH BRINGERS

Hats off to King Corn, undisputed cereal ruler of the Omaha Grain exchange and exceeding in production all other grains in the United States.

Thirty bushels of corn for every man, woman and child in this nation were produced in 1915 and the great bulk of this grew in the fertile soil, beneath the bright sunshine and the gentle rains of this great mid-west territory of Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Illinois and Indiana.

More than 3,000,000,000 bushels of King Corn poured in a golden stream of plenty that fairly clogged up the horn of plenty.

Less than one-third that many bushels of wheat were produced in this country. King Corn's allitative title is undisputed.

#### Steady Stream Through Omaha.

The Omaha Grain exchange received 25,330 bushels of corn in the Omaha market and shipped 25,341,100 bushels. There is a continual stream of corn in and out of Omaha practically the year round. It is chiefly of the white and yellow varieties and of numerous grades. Careful inspections of this great grain are made in the Omaha Grain exchange to find its percentage of moisture and other characteristics which give it its class. There is no inspection department in this line that stands higher than the one in connection with the grain exchange.

Corn Uses and History. Corn is generally thought to be a native of the United States and is called by some benighted people "maize" and Indian corn. But we know it as plain "corn" just as we know gold as "gold."

Some of these benighted people boast that they do not eat corn, but feed it to their stock. It is true that most of the European nations know not the delights of corn bread. But even they have learned something with the shipments of cornmeal to them during the war and King Corn's domain promises to be vastly extended with spreading knowledge as was the domain of the potato when people discovered its virtues. It was cultivated by the Indians and Columbus is said to have carried the first grains back to Europe. It has spread over Europe to some extent and even into Asia and Africa.

Made Into Meat. Most of the corn that comes through the Omaha market is used as a feed for live stock, thus being converted eventually into food for man. But there are many other uses to which the king lends himself in the advancement and comfort of man. For example, nearly all the starch used in this country is made from corn. So also is most of the glue case. You can even have your good old corn cob pipe as one of the by-products of this great cereal.

Great is King Corn.

#### PARSONS COMPANY OF OMAHA ONE OF PIONEERS

The Parsons Commission company of Omaha, pioneer hay commission firm, has enlarged to do a general grain business. Membership has been accepted in the Omaha Grain exchange and head-

### Wheat Known to Farthest Antiquity; Many Legends as to Its Origin

Wheat is the grain of civilization. Its cultivation is lost in the mists of time, as the history of man himself is lost.

It has supported man's life throughout all historic time.

In Europe, the lake dwellers of Switzerland, or what is now Switzerland, were growing wheat in the time of Homer. Remains of this grain have been found. In Lombardy a similar kind of wheat was found buried among prehistoric remains.

In the pyramids of Egypt and in the houses of Pompeii wheat kernels were found.

Where did wheat come from originally? That is a question on which archeologists differ.

Mesopotamia, the fertile valleys of the Tigris and Euphrates are mentioned as its possible first scene of cultivation.

In all the ancient languages the word for wheat is found—"mal" in Chinese, "sumana" in Sanscrit, "br" in Egyptian.

In one of those bricks forming the pyramid of Saqqara in Egypt a grain of wheat was found. This pyramid was built about 3,000 years before Christ, and the grain of wheat bore a strong resemblance to those found in the piles of the lake-dwellings of the aboriginal Swiss.

Can wheat grow wild? This is a question over which botanists have argued for years. There is slight reason to believe that wheat, as we understand the word, can grow and continue to grow without the benefits of cultivation.

Botanists are generally agreed that

though wheat may have been found growing apparently wild on land where cultivation was already known, such plants are only to be considered as re-lapses, just as men who have broken away from civilized society and returned voluntarily to savagery can be termed wild men in the true sense of the word. No instances of wheat or any other of our modern cereals growing wild have been reported from really primitive lands. Universal experience has shown that wheat needs the constant service of man to keep it flourishing and producing. It seems to have been put on earth for the precise purpose of sustaining man, and where there are no people to be sustained it does not grow. That the great staff of human life should have this peculiar characteristic is more than pastingly remarkable.

The earliest literature of the most ancient peoples contains legends of the origin of wheat. The ancient Egyptians spoke of Ostris, the Nile god, having taught the dwellers in the Nile valley the use of the plow. Greek and Roman mythology are full of tales of gods descending to earth to teach mortals the use of cereals.

The Chinese hold that wheat was a direct gift from heaven, and this ancient nation is known to have cultivated wheat as long ago as 2,700 years before Christ. One of the ancient Chinese customs which is observed to this day is the annual plowing of several furrows by the emperor in person and the sowing of a few grains of wheat and rice.

quarters opened in the new Grain Exchange building, room 204.

The Parsons Commission company has handled hay exclusively on the commission basis for twenty-three years. It is the oldest Omaha concern in this line and one of the most widely known in the state. The company will continue the hay business. N. Parsons, founder and manager, will be in charge of both the hay and grain departments.

#### Merriam & Millard Company Well Known

The Merriam & Millard company is engaged in the general merchandise of grain and handles all kinds and grades of grain raised in the territory tributary to the Omaha market. This firm is indirectly, successor to a business established in 1877, under the firm name of Himebaugh & Merriam.

This company also enjoys the distinction of owning and operating two terminal elevators at Omaha, one on the Nebraska side of the Missouri river and the other on the Iowa side. This arrangement greatly facilitates the speedy handling of grain, both in and outbound.

Nathan Merriam, president, needs no introduction to the grain men of the middle west. Engaged in the business since the early '70s he is today one of the most active men on the floor of the Omaha Grain exchange. As one of the members of the exchange said of him, "He is the youngest old man in Omaha."

Barton Millard, vice president, is one of the younger generation, having been connected with the grain trade eight or nine years. He is also vice president of the Omaha Grain exchange, and is one of the committee which had charge of the financing and erecting of the new exchange building. Mr. Millard has served as a director of the exchange for several years.

#### "Al" Kinsler Has Ware & Leland Wire Busy All Day Long

A. V. Kinsler, who has been in the wholesale lumber and grain business in Omaha since 1894, and is a member of the Chicago Board of Trade and the Omaha Grain exchange, has taken over the private wires of Ware & Leland, and is doing a commission business in grain, stocks, cotton and provisions at 77 1/2 to 78 1/2, in the new exchange building.

Ware & Leland is one of the largest and best known institutions in Chicago and New York, with private wires extending generally over the United States and into Canada. They are members of the New York Stock exchange and the principal grain exchanges of the country.

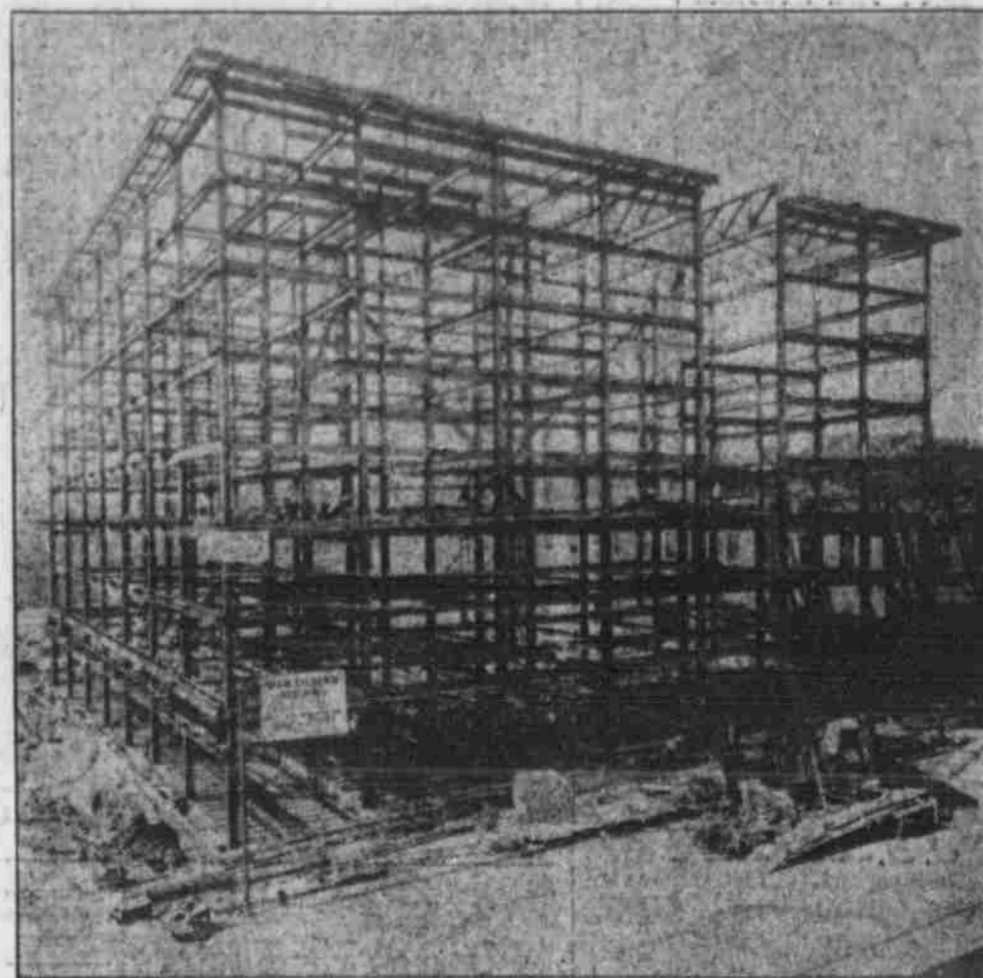
Mr. Kinsler's office at Omaha has an exclusive direct and private wire connecting it with Ware & Leland's Chicago and New York offices, and besides having instantaneous quotations on the Chicago and other grain markets, has complete New York stock and cotton quotations and direct private wire connections with Kansas City, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Duluth or Winnipeg.

Any information in regard to any market, whether grain, provisions, stocks or cotton, will be gladly furnished if you write, wire, telephone or call at Mr. Kinsler's offices.

#### BARBER SHOP UP TO DATE IN ALL ITS APPOINTMENTS

The barber shop in the Exchange building is owned and operated by L. C. Manning, who owns also the barber shop in the City National Bank building.

It is a large room facing on Nineteenth street and equipped with three chairs of the latest model. The ceiling is high and the room is light and airy. Finishing is in mahogany.



## THE OMAHA STRUCTURAL STEEL WORKS

signed a contract for the steel work on the Grain Exchange building on April 2, 1915. Between that date and July 5 we had the steel rolled in the Pittsburg district, shipped to Omaha, fabricated in our own shop, and erected it.

It is the best time record of any steel job in the city of Omaha, and is a splendid endorsement of our organization and our shop equipment.

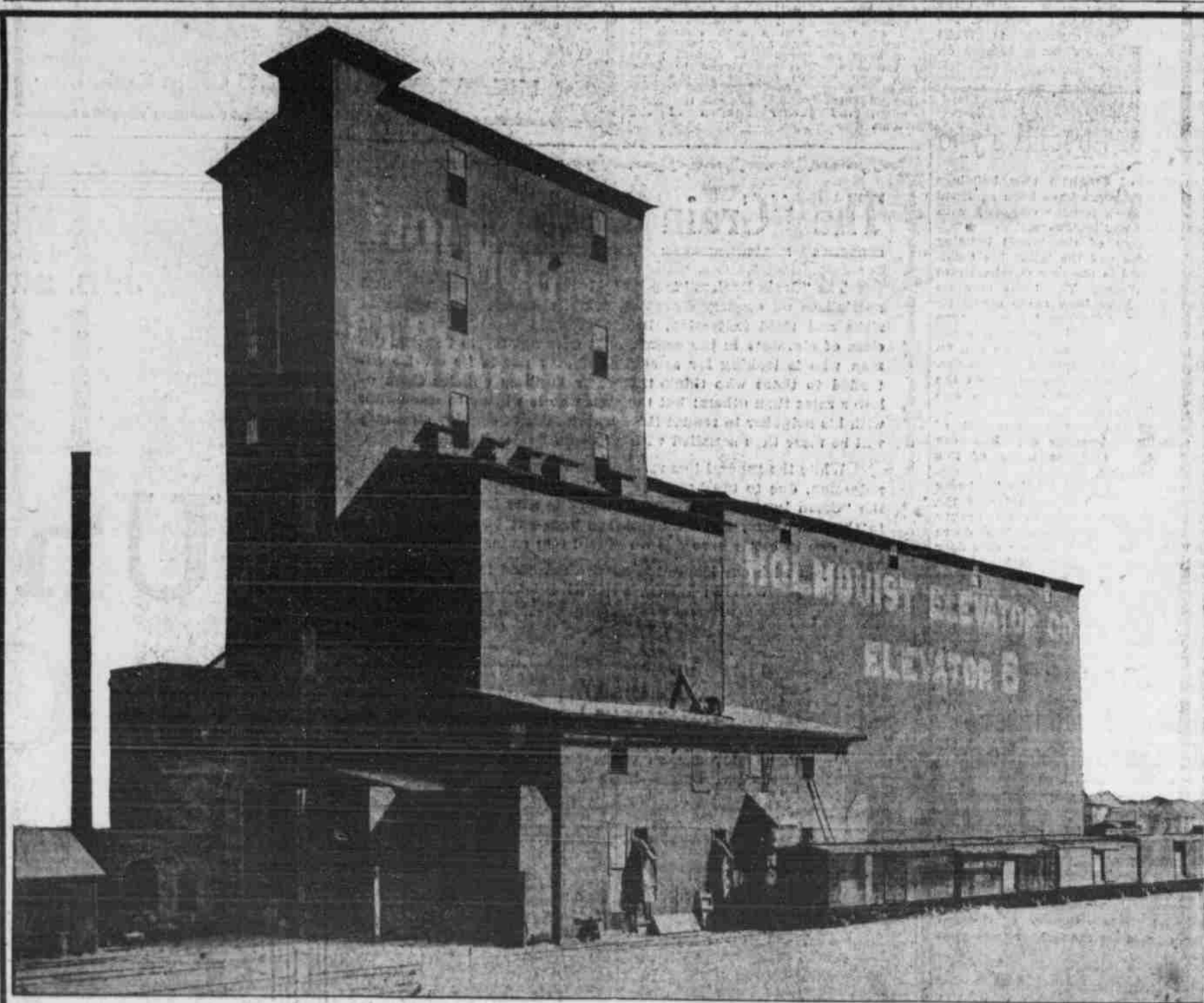
We can give you the same prompt, efficient service, and invite inquiries on any kind of

Structural Steel, Ornamental Iron, Bridges, Reinforcing Rods, Water Tanks and Towers, Storage Tanks, Sprinkler Tanks,

## Omaha Structural Steel Works

Forty-eighth and Leavenworth Streets.

Omaha, Nebraska



## Holmquist Elevator Company

Receivers and Shippers of Grain

428-33 Grain Exchange Building

# E. E. HUNTLEY

## Grain Commission and Cash Grain



OMAHA REPRESENTATIVE

### J. ROSENBAUM GRAIN CO.

CHICAGO

638 AND 639 OMAHA GRAIN EXCHANGE