

SOME ASTONISHING

BUTTER FIGURES

FOR CONSIDERATION

The dairy industry of Nebraska is in its infancy. A dozen years ago there were a few creameries scattered over the state. To these creameries the farmers hauled their milk, which was skimmed and then the farmers hauled the skimmed milk back to the farm. Today there are 40,000 hand separators in Nebraska, skimming the milk from 535,000 milch cows. This cream is hauled to the nearest assembling point and there shipped by rail to creameries.

The largest creamery company in the world has its headquarters in Lincoln, Nebraska, and the largest butter market in the world is Omaha, Nebraska. In 1910 30,000,000 pounds of butter were shipped from Nebraska railroad stations. The total butter production of the state during 1910 was over 37,000,000 pounds, worth upward of \$9,000,000.

If Nebraska's 1910 output of butter were packed in pound cartons, and these cartons stacked up end on end, it would make a column of butter 2,851 miles high. The possibilities of dairying in Nebraska are practically unlimited, and despite the seemingly immense proportions that the industry has already attained, the industry is yet in its infancy. The hand separator, the silo, scientific feeding and thorough knowledge of buttermaking are combining to make Nebraska the leading dairying state of the Union. The State Agricultural Schools at Lincoln maintains a dairying department that is teaching the farm boys and the farm girls of Nebraska how to produce the best butter, and as these graduates of the school go back to their farm homes they become centers from which radiate knowledge worth millions of dollars annually to Nebraska. The hand separator has not only lessened the work of dairying but has added immensely to its profits. Nebraska today offers more opportunities to the dairyman than any other state.

Merely as an indication of the immensity of the butter traffic in Nebraska, a few weeks ago the Beatrice Creamery Co., of Lincoln, contracted to supply a butter brokerage firm in the east with 5,000,000 pounds of butter, subject to call in daily shipments of from 10,000 to 50,000 pounds. And the creamery company booked the order merely as an incident of its daily business.

AN ALFALFA EXPERT.

Baron A. Rogdestvensky, a Russian expert on grasses and grains, does not believe that the western ranchman gets the best results out of feeding alfalfa, basing this belief on an extensive western tour of observation.

"The Western rancher feeds his alfalfa too soon after cutting," said the baron yes-

terday. "Alfalfa should be stacked and allowed to rest for nine months before it is fed as it takes that length of time for it to ferment. I am well aware the Colorado and Nebraska ranchman feeds his alfalfa when it is green, and rarely does he allow it to rest in the stack for a few months, and the result is that he does not secure the best results.

"Colorado has the most ideal climate in the world for growing mixed hay, which is a composite of timothy and gramma grass. This grass is now being raised in large quantities by Colonel Robert Oberfelder of Sidney, Nebraska, on his great ranch at Lodgepole, Neb., near the Colorado line. Colonel Oberfelder is raising this mixed hay after years of study and he has found in it more nutriment for horses than any, and I heartily indorse it.

"I am in the United States for the Russian government and am making a special study of grasses for feeding and fattening livestock. I have been through Kansas and Nebraska and have finished in Colorado and I am now on my way to Utah and the Northwest."



S. R. M'KELVIE.

Mr. McKelvie, ex-president of the Lincoln Ad Club and President of the Nebraska Publicity League, is also business manager of the Nebraska Farmer, one of the great farm publications of the world. He is a busy man, but never too busy to boost for Nebraska and the west. He was an influential member of the Nebraska legislature in 1911.

SOUTH OMAHA'S

UNION STOCKYARD

INDUSTRY IS IMMENSE

The Union Stock Yards of South Omaha, Nebraska, were opened for business in August, 1884. There was no So. Omaha then. The yards were established before there was any town, and the year before the site of the stock yards was a cornfield. Today South Omaha is the third largest live stock center in the United States, and her packing industry is the third largest in the world. It is impossible for the human mind to comprehend the total volume of business transacted on the South Omaha live stock market in the twenty-seven years that the Union Stock Yards Co. has been doing business. One may but gasp with astonishment as one reads the figures. In twenty-seven years the receipts of stock at South Omaha have been as follows:

Cattle, 20,022,926; hogs, 45,460,576; sheep, 26,225,189; horses and mules, 603,741. Total receipts, 92,312,432 head.

As before remarked, the human mind can not grasp such immense totals. Perhaps, however, some idea of what all this means may be grasped by reducing them to a common denominator—so to speak. Let us make up this total of live stock into trainloads. The average number of steers to the carload is 27. It would take 741,590 cars to carry to market the total cattle receipts of the Union Stock Yards at South Omaha. The average number of hogs to the car is 65. It would require 697,855 cars to transport the hogs, and 262,251 single deck cars to haul the sheep. It would require 29,251 cars to haul the horses and mules. The total receipts of the Union Stock Yards Co. at South Omaha during twenty-seven years filled 1,830,974 cars. This would make a train 13,871 miles long—long enough to reach more than one-half way around the globe.

The growth of the business of the Union Stock Yards Co. at South Omaha has been little short of phenomenal. The capacity of the yards may be realized from a knowledge of the fact that on October 10, 1910 there were received and cared for at the yards 63,714 head of sheep. On September 5, 1910, the yards received and cared for 15,663 head of cattle, and on June 20, 1906, the yards received and cared for 21,501 head of hogs. In one week the yards have handled 62,164 head of cattle, 119,518 head of hogs, 211,816 head of sheep. During the week ending August 31, 1910, 4,079 cars of live stock were handled.

The officers of the Union Stock Yards Co., limited, of Omaha, are: President, R. J. Dunham; vice-president, J. D. Creighton; secretary-treasurer, J. C. Sharp; manager, E. Buckingham.