

Omaha's Market First Eleven Months

For the first 11 months of 1924 there were 7,930,746 head of livestock shipped upon the South Omaha market. This was an increase of 126,000 head over 1923, of the total 5,225,004 head were consumed by the industries in South Omaha.

Where Town and Country Meet

EDITED BY C. H. BLAKELY.

A. J. Whitford Wins Watch in Contest

The gold watch given away for the best criticism of the Agricultural page of The Bee was awarded to Mr. A. J. Whitford, First and Bell street, Fremont, Nebraska.

Future Looks Good for the Farmer Who Is Ready to Go Ahead

Low Prices Encourage Buying Now

A Review of This Year's Markets Up to Date Shows New Outlook for Coming Trade. Production Unstable

"Never before in the history of American Agriculture were we facing a period of sound economic growth like now." This statement is being uttered by men of national reputation.

We Believe It, Too. We believe that now is the time for farmers to begin making preparations for this period of agricultural growth.

History teaches us that another fact is: Big business, the Wall street stock market, is gaining confidence in the future economic stability of America and its industries.

Production Needs Stability. Of course the markets for the last quarter of this year have shown some very unstable conditions.

James Howard, the former president of the American Farm Bureau, says: "I am not going to plant an acre of wheat next year."

Credit Getting Better. America's banking interests have done wonders in pulling American agriculture out of the hole that it crawled into in years past.

Youngsters Need Plenty of Milk. Dairy Products Essential to Health of Growing Children.

This clipping from the Breeder's Gazette is just what we would say if we were talking about it. We want you to know that others believe that children should have plenty of milk.

OMAHA MARKET HIGH AT \$18.85. The highest price ever paid for cattle at the South Omaha market was paid by Swift & Co., on August 13, 1916.

There were 15 head in the load of 4-year-old steers weighing a total of 22,870 pounds. These cattle were fed in a lot of 200 head, but Mr. Jiracek was unable to get cars to ship them all at once.

Hog Run for Eleven Months in 1924 High. The South Omaha market reports 2,541,824 head of hogs for the first 11 months in 1924.

During the first 11 months of 1924 the Omaha Horse and Mule market sold 11,602 head of animals, this was 4,135 less than a corresponding period in 1923.

Wayne Dinsmore, secretary of the Horse Association of America, says: "That was an excellent article on the horse and mule market which appeared in The Omaha Bee on the 14th. I hope it is but the forerunner of many more excellent articles dealing with the economic place of the horse and mule in farm production and city hauling."

"In congratulating you upon the manner in which these livestock articles are written, we want to say that nothing at this time can do the livestock industry so much good as just this kind of publicity."

"Per Sam H. Bell, Wooster, O."

First Load of Steers to Bring \$8.75 in Omaha



This load of steers was the first load to bring \$8.75 on the South Omaha market. The market was officially opened for business August 25, 1884. They hammered along until May 15, 1912, before they got cattle up to \$8.75. They were fed and marketed by Frank Gilster, Pender, Neb. They weighed 1,294 pounds.

Buckingham Heads Union Stockyards



Everett Buckingham, president of the Union Stockyards company, who has directed his business so thoroughly during the last few years that it has grown to be one of Nebraska's greatest industries.

Youngsters Need Plenty of Milk

Dairy Products Essential to Health of Growing Children

This clipping from the Breeder's Gazette is just what we would say if we were talking about it. We want you to know that others believe that children should have plenty of milk.

Growing children require an abundance of milk, butter and eggs, and some meat. It is poor thrift to send these commodities to market so closely as to skimp the youngsters of the family.

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The Omaha livestock market is a Nebraska institution. It means money to Nebraska farmers. Patronize your own market; it will pay you besides helping Nebraska to forge to first place.

I May Be Wrong, But, Well, I'm Sayin' It Anyhow

By C. H. B. There are those who still claim that we have an over production of beef cattle. Most of those fellows are the kind who sit down back of some fat city desk and study market reports.

Let's Look At This Run. During the first 11 months of 1924 the South Omaha market sold 1,631,927 head of grown cattle.

They were only lost 2,696 head of calves. This would be no more than one good old time rancher would raise. We are going to tell you what we think about the cattle runs this year.

Figures Plus. Figures will not lie, that's true, but figures without something back of them don't mean anything when it comes to being a prophet.

Seeing Is Believing. The runs this year have not surprised us. We went out to Missouri first. Then Iowa, Nebraska, South Dakota, the northwest, the southwest, Old Mexico. What did we learn about the cow business?

First we are convinced that cattle, good ones, are getting scarce. Cattle men upon small farms, cattlemen upon big ranches, all cattlemen have been liquidating. They are still in debt. They will be in debt for some time. They are selling calves, heifers, steers, dry cows, every hoof which looks half ready to go.

The Southwest Shipping. Out in Arizona, southern California, Nevada and New Mexico as well as western Texas we saw things that still make us think of boneyards, daisy fertilizer and broken bones.

You fellows who have been waiting for the critical time to get started with a herd of good cattle. We don't want to say, now. But we will say this much. Liquidation has been carried out to the ninth degree.

Farmers Lead in Milk Consumption

City Dwellers Also Fall Behind in Use of Butter, Report Shows

The country as a whole used only an average of 17 pounds of butter per capita, according to the United States Department of Agriculture reports upon the consumption of butter and other dairy products.

Speaking editorially of this, the Dairy Farmer says: "It is time to put the proposition up to our city friends—two-thirds of our population are living in towns."

The Dairy, published in England, says: "In America they consume three times as much milk as they do in this country. It should be easily possible to double our consumption with benefit to town and country dwellers, and what a benefit to agriculture it would be if a quart of fresh milk were consumed where only a pint is now used."

Over Ton of Honey Obtained From 20 Colonies of Bees. Bridgeport, Dec. 27.—That bees are a paying investment in the North Platte valley, when properly handled, is demonstrated by the experience of G. P. Callahan, Goshen county bee inspector, who has obtained an average of more than 200 pounds of honey from a colony.

If you are selling seed corn, pigs, dairy cows, in fact any kind of a commodity which other people can use, get your proposition upon this page. It is being read by the kind of farmers who buy, those progressive enough to read a daily paper.

University's Calf Wins High Praise

Kenyon the First Narrowly Misses Grand Championship at Chicago.

By H. J. GRAMLICH, Professor Animal Husbandry, University of Nebraska. Kenyon 1st, the senior calf that was made champion Aberdeen Angus steer at the International Stock show as well as the reserve champion calf of the show, was more or less a dark horse entrant, as he had not been shown previously, and had not been seen by many show followers who might compare him with steers that were winning at the leading state fairs during the fall.

At the Escher & Ryan sale in June, 1913, a smooth little Pride of Aberdeen cow was exposed at auction and knocked off to the bid of the University of Nebraska at \$510.

She had a very lively-looking, 4-month-old bull calf at foot, which later went to head a good herd of Angus cattle in western Nebraska at within \$10 of the cost price of the cow. Soon after arriving at the university, Pride the 43d, was mated to an Eston of Dennison bull named Perfection Lad E. To this mating was born a heifer calf on May 16, 1918. She was named Ophelia Pride 1918 and has been in the breeding herd at the college since.

Father Has Good Lines. In August, 1922, the bull, Kenyon 3d, was selected to head the university's Aberdeen Angus herd. He is a very high set, thick built, possibly a trifle high at the tall, but carrying a very straight set of lines, together with a good deal of smoothness.

Our small calves run in an open lot with access to a division in the barn where alfalfa hay and a mixture of oats, corn and bran are available at all times. No attempt is made here to separate the calves, but instead they are all permitted to help themselves when they wish, or at least when the opportunity affords itself.

For a number of years we have followed the plan of bunk-feeding our show steers at the University of Nebraska. When Kenyon 1st was mated to the steer barn, he was placed in a lot with some 20 other steers, ranging from senior yearlings down to junior calves. All of the feeding was done out of doors in bunks, although the calves that nursed went into the barn twice a day for milk.

Up until the time our cattle left for the International, Kenyon had not been in the barn except at nursing time. In other words, he was kept out with the other steers in an open lot, both night and day, and as a result, developed a nice coat of hair together with a vigor and appetite in proportion. He weighed 1,660 pounds at the time he was loaded for Chicago and weighed 1,825 officially at the International.

We are especially proud of the windings of this steer because of the fact that he was produced in our own herd. We are likewise proud because of the fact that the method of handling which was followed was very simple and practical, and involved a great deal less work than stall feeding which is usually resorted to in preparing animals for show.

Where the Livestock Went in 1924

During the first 11 months of 1924 the South Omaha market received 119,885 carloads of livestock—2,564 loads more than in 1923.

There were 954,447 head of cattle consumed in South Omaha during the first 11 months and 45,316 stockers and feeders went to the country this year, against 77,299 in 1923.

A total of 30,967 head of sheep went to the feeder and stocker against 49,443 in 1923 for the first 11 months. Only 451 hogs went out to the country in 1923, compared to 1,574 in 1924.

40 Years of Progress

OMAHA'S PROGRESS IN LIVESTOCK MARKETING. When Omaha was but a village, when the bulk of its business was done by individual merchants and traders, away back there when the livestock business was all production and very localized from the marketing end, there was built here in Omaha the foundations for one of the world's greatest markets.

Remove the livestock market, take away the gigantic business founded by our early pioneers in the livestock business and imagine what would happen to Omaha and Nebraska. Suppose, for an instant, that it was possible to obliterate every trace of the market. Abandon it and compel our livestock to be shipped somewhere else. Of course, this is impossible. But don't forget that every load of livestock which goes to some other market does a little, even if it ever so little toward tearing down the possibilities for Omaha's right to rank first place in the world's livestock marketing business.

HOGS REACH TOP IN JULY, 1919

The highest market day for hogs in the history of the market at South Omaha was reached July 24, 1919. Hogs sold that day for \$22.55 per hundred weight.

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Sheep Are Short for First Eleven Months

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Watch this page for a story about corn. We have one coming about a fellow who raised a hundred bushels per acre in 1924. He is not considered a wizard either.

Cheese Output of First Factory in State Increasing

60 Pounds Manufactured on Opening Day; 700 Seven Weeks Later; Will Open Another Plant.

The first cheese factory in the state began operations October 6. This factory is located six miles east of Scottsbluff, in what is rapidly becoming the foremost dairy section of the state.

The first day's run at the factory produced 60 pounds of cheese. The quantity produced has increased at the rate of about 100 pounds per week, until the daily output is now 700 pounds.

This is approximately the capacity of the present vat, and another of the same size is to be installed in the near future, as the quantity of milk is increasing so rapidly that it cannot be cared for with the present capacity.

The establishment of these factories brings into prominence an industry practically new to the North Platte valley. In the past two years, dairy farming has made rapid progress in this section, which has proven peculiarly adapted to this pursuit, by reason of the abundant alfalfa and sweet clover crops.

At present there are about 3,000 dairy cows in Scottsbluff county alone. The present estimate of butter fat delivered in the city of Scottsbluff for the year 1924 is 410,240 pounds, or over 200 tons.

It takes more than brains to farm; a "feller" has to work a little now and then.



Mr. Business Man You are reading this special feature page So Are Our Nebraska Farmers

The Omaha Bee's Agricultural Feature Page has been created for the express purpose of bringing to the farmer, the stockman and the dairyman a review of the best in new ideas and development of their industry; it is the "melting pot" where town and country meet.

"TIE UP WITH US"

If you are selling a product or service to farmers you will realize in this feature page the ideal medium to carry your message. It will link your product inseparably with the progress and development of the farming industry in Nebraska.

Phone AT lantic 1000 and our Agricultural Editor will tell what is coming in the big agricultural features for this page.

AT lantic 1000 Agricultural Department THE OMAHA BEE