

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.

We are conversant with the fact that prices have begun to swing back up the scale. A world shortage of wheat, a national shortage of pork, mutton selling high, other farm crops doing likewise, and even farm machinery beginning to pick up, all indications of prosperity.

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. The world market has been a puzzle. The cattle market with its continued run of poor unfinished cattle has kept the cattlemen at a general low ebb.

It is not mislead, according to Department of Agriculture reports upon next year's wheat, we could have another short year even with a large reserve. But it looks as though we are following the old rule of jumping right back into the fire from the skillet.

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

He knows that when wheat is high upon any given year, that the next year every farmer in the country jumps out and plants all the wheat that he can.

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.

American's banking interests have done wonders in pulling American agriculture out of the hole that it crawled into in years past. With a better appreciation from business men as to what farm credit means, with a period of rising prices to support buying and a fair understanding that production must be stabilized and costs kept down, now is the time to stick to the farming game.

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. The cattle were fed by Albert Jiracek of Verdigris, Neb.

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. They were mixed cattle, principally Herefords. They averaged 1,491 pounds each. Snyder-Malone-Coffman Commission company at the local market sold them.

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. Yet this market had more horses than any other market in the country. Looks like horses were getting scarce; we know the good ones are about gone.

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. This is an increase of 190,321 over last year for the same time.

The average weight for 1923 was 250 pounds. The average for 1924 was 232 pounds. In November there were 232,450 hogs upon the market, 20,912 head more than during the corresponding month in 1923. Hogs were the only kind of livestock to show an increase in November.

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. Many parents assert that their children do not like milk and refuse to drink it. I surmise that this distaste is in most cases chiefly in the mind, being due partly to hearing others declare a distaste for this, the best of all foods for the young.

Taken From the "Aggie" Mail Bag

Wayne Dinmore, 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."

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 tall city desk and study market reports, Federal reports of "intentions to raise" etc. Then there are those few fellows who say, "I don't know why but I believe there are less cattle in America than we have ever had."

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. That was 67,694 head more than they sold for the same time in 1923. Well, the desk reporter flares up and says, "Short on cattle!" for crying out loud, well just look at the market! We have more cattle than we have ever had.

They would explain the calf run of 97,550 head as being about steady. That is we 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. Too much stress is put upon statistics. We must tie up figures with the things back of production. We will say that from a casual glance we have plenty of cattle. Too many cattle and not enough beef. The good ones have been pouring into the market by the millions since 1920. They have been coming in for whatever the market offered, why? Because cattle men all over the cattle producing states have had to sell off the good ones. They have been so blooming hard up that they sold just as many and as good ones as they could get off. Most cattle men have ripped, slashed and gutted their foundation herds. They are still doing it in 1924. We are basing our judgment from actual observation.

Seeing Is Believing. The runs this year have not surprised us. We went out this summer for the express purpose of seeing. We went 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. Cattlemen 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. The extreme drought of the southwest along with price declines has shipwrecked the range business. Those fellows are going out of cattle and it will be many years before any outfits take up their ranges and restock them. We saw good cows, young ones, reeling like skeletons, and it was only October. The Indian department upon the Apache reservation was feeding their breeding bulls alfalfa and cotton seed cake which they had hauled over 100 miles from Phoenix. Our critic may say, "Why, they are taking the cattle down in the Salt River valley and running them upon irrigated pasture." That pasture rents for about \$8 per acre. Now, you cow men, how many months at six bucks per cow could you keep at the game with cows which are selling for \$10 with the calves thrown in?

Now the Time to Get In. 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. The United States government is making arrangements to finance the business in a sensible way. The agricultural commission appointed by President Coolidge will attack this problem of American agriculture first. They will stabilize credit. Then watch cattle come back. If you have the money to go, our advice is get going now. Before June we will see good fat cattle selling so high that they will take your breath.

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. The farmers consumed 38 pounds per capita. The average consumption of milk was 53 gallons per person for the entire country, while each farmer used 81 gallons.

During the last 10 years the farmers have increased the use of milk nine gallons per capita and the 10-year increase of butter has been two pounds.

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."

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. The average for one colony of bees, in eastern states is 50 pounds. Mr. Callahan has 20 colonies and has gathered more than a ton of honey.

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.

It took more than 25 years for the South Omaha market to establish a record price for fat cattle which reached \$8.75. That would seem slow work in these days of speedy marketing.

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. He filled Judge Biggar's eye so well that a rather detailed study was made between the Hereford calf, Deacon, that was made grand champion, and Kenyon, before the champion calf was placed. Later, Judge Biggar made some very complimentary statements regarding the Angus calf and seemed to feel that he would make a wonderful carcass. At our suggestion, I take pleasure in submitting the following regarding this calf and his history:

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, 1915. She was named Ophelia Pride 13th 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. On September 13, 1923, Ophelia Pride 2d gave birth to the first calf by Kenyon 3d and this calf was named Kenyon 1st. When 2 days old he was castrated and started on his career as an Aberdeen Angus steer. He was kept at the cow barn until 8 months old, and during this period was taught to take milk wherever he could get it. At no time did he have the equivalent of more than one good cow.

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 moved 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. During the summer and early fall, the feeding was done upon a twice-daily basis. After the weather became cooler in September, a noon feeding was started and the calves encouraged to eat all they would. The mixture from then on included cooked barley, ground ear-corn, oats, bean and chopped beets. No pasture was provided nor was silage fed to the steers. Prairie hay and alfalfa hay were alternated so that neither became tiresome.

Weighted 1,600 Pounds. 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 1,600 pounds at the time he was loaded for Chicago and weighed 1,625 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 we 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. Kenyon will be exhibited at the Denver show in January and will go to the hocks there. As he won sufficient cash premiums at Chicago to pay the cost of his ste, we already feel well satisfied with our investment in Kenyon 1st.

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 554,447 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 stockers against 49,443 in 1924 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. The Union Stockyards company and other concerns united to provide facilities for the handling of cattle when they were shipped to town. Stockyards were built, weighing pens established and other conveniences erected. This germ of service has grown from a mere enterprise of \$500,000 to a business concern of \$7,500,000. This growth has not been accidental. It has not been altogether the result of sequence of geographical location either. It has been the result of unified efforts to serve the greatest of Nebraska's industries, livestock farming. Nebraska, Omaha is our market! Forty years of progress in marketing of livestock right at our door deserves appreciation. We are only helping to make our own business greater by patronizing this great market.

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. Today we stand second. We could reach first place if every loyal booster of our territory would stand back of his home market. It will pay dividends, it will bring better service and greater development of other lines of industry to have Omaha rank high as a livestock market.

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. One of the loads sold that day was fed by L. C. Craig of Brady, Neb. The load of 55 head brought \$3,172.94. "Only a few loads reached this high mark," said John Ralston, the hog salesman, one of the lucky firms to get in on this high market.

Sheep Are Short for First Eleven Months

There were 2,773,311 head of sheep received at the South Omaha market during the first 11 months of 1923. In 1924, during the same period, there were but 2,648,733 head, a decrease of 124,578. Sheep are still holding favor upon the markets of the country. One buyer at the market predicted \$21 sheep by spring.

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.

This cheese is marketed under the trade name "Golden Pheasant" and until recently has all been disposed of in western Nebraska and eastern Wyoming. Within the past few weeks, however, orders have been received from various parts of the state. The success of this factory has been such that already \$3,000 worth of stock has been subscribed for the erection of another factory north and west of Scottsbluff.

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