18

THE BEE: OMAHA, SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1911.

DEVELOP SHOSHONE COUNTRY

ireat Reclamation Project Costs Government Seven Millions.

PROGRESSES RAPIDLY WORK First Unit Ready for Settlers in Four Years After Beginning of Operation-Settlers Are

Husy.

Since the reclamation act was passed in 1902, the United States government has expended nearly \$50,000,000 in building irrigation projects in various parts of the so-called "Arid West." This work is done under the supervision of -government engineers and is not commenced until they are satisfied that the soil is susceptible of producing satisfactory agricultural remits, and that the supply of water is ample and permanent. Among these projects, and one of the most extensive, is the Shoshone in northern Wyoming. project about eventy-five miles east of the Vellowstone National park. It covers approximately tio de acres of irrigable land, and will cost some \$6,750,000. The government desires no profit from the enterprise, and the land, with perpetual water rights, will be turned the improvements.

Any citizen who has not exercised his ject. homestead right is entitled to file on any unsecupied farm on the project. The settler is given six months from the time try raiser. Eggs and dressed fowis are alof making entry to establish residence, before the end of which time he must home market consumes all that can be proactually be living on the land. A citizen duced. may make a second homestead entry pro- The Big Horn basin will always be a vided he lost, forfeited or abandoned a livestock country because of the natural homestead entry prior to February 8, 1966, adaption of the climate and products of If such entry was not cancelled for fraud, the soil to the highest development on or relinquished for a consideration. He may animal life. The foothills and higher altialso make a second entry if he commuted

his former entry prior to June 5, 1900. Reclamation Work Rapid. Investigation of soil, water supply and forage crops which can be produced in the and was commenced by the reclamation valleys under irrigation will render the service in 1904 and as soon as these important points were satisfactorily estabirrigation works. Notwithstanding their of their construction, the first unit was at home.

ready for settlers in the spring of 1908. Since this time two more units have been added, making a total of about \$3,000 acres ready for settlement. The more important with a family on every forty or eighty features of the projects are now completed. These embrace the building of the highest dam in the world (328.4 feet highforty-two feet higher than the Fist Iron istence. building in New York) in the Shoshone million acre feet of water; the Corbett

diversion dam; Corbett tunnel, three and shone project. There are exceptional openone-third miles in length; Ralston reser- ings at this time for the establishment of voir; the main canal, forty feet wide on a creamery, a flour mill, a condensed milk the bottom; and the distributing system factory, a packing house, an ice factory, for the units now in operation. Practically brick yards, a steam laundry and sewer all structures, even down to the farm pipe and tile factories. turnouts, are built of reinforced concrete. The valley needs a nursery, good seed

spaned from time to time as settlement live near town will find profitable sources shall require, until the entire 150,000 acres of income in amail fruits, orchards, bees are under cultivation. Bettlers began to arrive in the spring of and eggs.

1908 and about 1,500 acres were irrigated There is an excellent opportunity for the first year. That acreage was increased profitable employment in raising well-bred until it reached 17,000 in 1910, of which 6,000 stock for range and dairy, to be sold to acres were planted to alfaifa alone. The the new settlers. The raising of a good irrigated portion of this land has been class of horses and mules will also prove changed from a typical desert to a densely remunerative. populated agricultural community, enjoying the advantages of excellent schools

and churches. Two lines of the Burling- artisans of all classes. ton vallroad pass through the project; telephone, telegraph and postoffice facilities strictly an irrigation proposition. are available. The towns are well provided with good stores of all kinds; each has a newspaper and bank, as well as other regions of the west is about double that

necessary branches of business, and the from lands in the humid zone. leading fraternal orders have lodges in The harvest is absolutely certa the various towns.



Luxuriant Field in Utah

with perpetual water rights, will be turned industry offers exceptional opportunities EMMER STANDS WINTER TEST results to the settler of the Shoshone pro-

> The open winters and bright days of early Prof. Buffum's New Grain Proves Hardy and Healthy Through Cold. spring are especially favorable to the poulways in demand at good prices, and the WILL HARVEST BIG SEED CROP

Breeder.

tudes of the mountain ranges afford cheap pasture for abcep, borses and cattle during the summer months and the abundant grain livestock business profitable for all time. The cultivation of aifaifa has brought the and found not a stalk had been hurt by Burlington, has been a pioneer in this work of a great movement that for a degen years portant points were satisfactorily estab-lished actual work was commenced on the hog, and hog raising has been found to be the weather. He has 000 acres of his win-and his farm near Madrid, is devoted to has been exceedingly profitable to a few. very profitable. There is no fear of hos ter emmer that will run 100 bushels to the this kind of farming. A test showing how and is destined to make every section of magnitude and the permanent character at market for years will be acre, growing a total harvest of \$0,000 moisture can be conserved was made upon

There are opportunities in every line of business. The valley is practically a virgin

field.

The reclamation of 150,000 acres of land. acres, will necessitate the establishment of many new towns and will add greatly to the population of the towns now in ex-

All manufacturing industries which decanyon, which will store nearly half a pend upon agriculture for their raw material will find a virgin field in the Sho

and steel. Work is now in progress on ad- growers, greenhouses and truck farms. The acres under cuitivation. Spring wheat was ditional canals, and new units will be man who wants to farm a small place and planted on 308,072 acres, harvesting 4,883,517 flowers and in raising chickens for poultry

in the building trades every opportunity is offered, as there is a scarcity of skilled

Farming in the Big Horn basin is

The advantages of irrigation are many: The yield from irrigated land in the dry

Sixty Thousand Bushels, Yield of Six Hundred Acres, to Be Put Back Into Soll, Declares the

Prof. B. C. Buffum, the Worland, Wyo. breeder, who demonstrated and show, made a survey of his field of new soil and conserve the moisture that falls. species of grain-winter emmer-last week bushels of grain.

Winter emmer is the result of Buffum's side by side were summer tilled; one tract experiments with Russian emmer and some was put into fall wheat, the other tract (wenty-four varieties of wheat. It will into corn, the following spring, and the grew sixty to 100 bushels to the acre un- other tract summer tilled the second time. der dry farming, and contains elements to During the month of August following Mr. make it an unequalled cattle fattener. All Holdrege investigated the moisture in the of the 60.000 bushels which the professor three tracts with a post auger and found expects to harvest he will sell for seeding that the tract that had been summer, tilled

purposes only. Spring and winter wheat received great all, could be bored with the auger to a benefits from the rain of Monday, accord- depth of four and one-half feet before ing to reports received by the Omaha rail. leaving moisture, the soil being soft and roads. The rain was needed badiy and it damp to that depth, while in the corn is now assured that the winter wheat will field, where the corn was in rossting ear, prosper. Last year there were 2.734.004 they ran out of moisture at a depth of acres of winter wheat planted in Ne- two and one-half feet, and in the wheat braska, producing 40,617,556 bushels of field stubble, where the wheat was in wheat and this year there are even more

Will Plant Forests to Conserve Water

While it requires considerable more work Government Forestry Bureau Proto farm under the proper dry farming methods than it does to farm in a slip-shod

poses Covering Wide Area with Protective Vegetation.

ing on in the line of scientific instruct. SILO FOR CORN CONSERVATION NEBRASKA'S RAINS PRECIOUS oing on in the line of scientific instrucion and experimental work in the Larm ing districts of Kansas will give the Kan-Cultivation for Conservation of Moistsus farmer of the future great advantages ure Necessary to Success. over the farmers of other states.

HOT WINDS HAVE DISAPPEARED Future Wealth of Washington Farmer Breaking of Large Areas to Southward Affect Climatic Conditionis in Fruit Crop

More Work Means More

Money.

The conservation of moisture is one of

the important problems before the people

of Nebraska. Without going into details

it is sufficient to say here that much land

is now being successfully farmed in this

state that was considered unfit for farm-

Labor is an Essential.

the second time without any crop on at

shock, they ran out of moisture at four-

the same amount of moisture fail upon

Additional Work Pays.

teen inches.

espect to the hot winds.

Jaim.

Developments to Make Northern Pacific State One of World's Greatest Orchard Sections.

Washington is a fruit country Not markedly so as yet; but yet to be.

The climate assures it. The planting now ing twenty-five years ago. For some years there were a great many people believed going on assures it. The procession of that our climate had changed and that we fruit bearing trees begins far down the are now receiving more rainfall than for- coast in the southwest corner of California; nerly, but the facts do not bear out this skips over the Siskiyou mountains and begins again in southern Oregon close to The climate in Nebraska has been mudithe California line, and passes northward. fied to some extent by the breaking up of clear into Washington. The Umpqua valvast territories in Kansas, Oklaboms and Iey is not yet widely known as a fruit Texas, but the only modification is in center, commercial planting on a small scale being but recently begun, but there The hot winds, so destructive to crops are many fine orchards, and shipments are n years, gone by, are to a considerable steadily increasing. There is absolutviy no extent a thing of the past because of the juestion about the success of the industry reaking up of so much land to the south here, in apples, pears, peaches, plunes of us, but the farmer cannot depend upon cherries, the apricut and all the small having sufficient rainfall, in all of this fruits. In size, in appearance, in color and state every year, with which to properly flavor they are equal to any and there mature common farm crops, unless he have been no crop failures. One grower properly conserves the moisture that fails. of peaches says that in eleven years he This can be done by reasonably deep plowhas had no failure. The shelter of the ng and shallow and frequent cultivation. hills and the absence of frost and fog make ideal conditions, and the elevation The tendency of the average farmer is is just right, as is most of the soil. Much o raise his crop with as little work as hill land can here be utilized for various possible, therefore the seasons when there kinds of fruit, and its low price will make is plenty of rainfall to raise a crop under the orchard inexpensive. The experienced most any kind of circumstances, have a grower sees everywhere on these hill tendency to discourage some farmers in slopes, in the bend of these hill streams, the matter of doing as much hard work and in the small sheltered valleys, ideal talked his theories at the Omaha Land as is necessary to properly cultivate the orchard sites and they will rapidly be occupied. It is a matter of interest to the

G. W. Holdrege, general manager of the southern and western Oregon famous for this farm a few years ago. Three tracts the quality of its orchard fruit. There has been no advertisement of this

will feed forty-five steers six months, or section as phenomenal in fruit production. ninety steers three months. The naturally high quality of the fruit has Corn silage has passed the experimental made its way, while the early ripening enstage. Practically every university in the ables the grower to reach various markets central and eastern states has demon strated that corn sllage is the cheapest in time to get the benefit of first senson

Umpqua valley fruit gets the prices. stock food grown, considering its value as same transcontinental rate in car lots a milk and fat producer. that all other fruit districts of the north-A farmer located on the Burlington at vest do, and when fruit can be made to Belmont, Neh., in the extreme northwestield from \$500 to \$1.000 an acre there is ern part of the state, at an altitude of tere many a fortune to be won by skillful 5.000 feet, has successfully grown corn silnethods, and much to enrich the farmer age for many years, and during the last who devotes part of his land to apples or seven years he has grown an average of

silo.

they fruit. eight tons per acre. What this farmer has More than 6,000,000 pounds of cured done can be done by practically every prunes are turned off yearly from this secother farmer in Burlington territory west of the one hundreadth meridian.

on and yield a stendy and satisfactory ncome-perhaps fourfold more than the Of course all three of these tracts had average eastern or middle west farmer gets lectures and demonstrations at the last from three or four times the acreage. Thus Omaha Land show, where many farmers them and it is apparent from this test from ten acres in this vicinity, the owner that moisture can be conserved, and in learned of its value. The installation of has taken \$2,300 for a single crop, with but the western part of Nebraska farmers will silos in Nebraska is showing the value of ordinary expenses of harvesting and cursucceed better where they undertake to that feature of the show. ing. A single Baldwin apple tree has reraise two crops in three years, instead of turned eighteen boxes of apples, which, at \$1.50 a box, would yield the sum of \$27 per of the next land show, held at the tree. An average yield of half this amount would mean a comfortable fortune from

ten acres. The man who wins out in modern fruit culture as it is practiced on this coast. manner, the farmer will get good pay for must be both diligent and skillful. He

Protective Vegetation. SPOKANE, Wash, April 7.—To, con-serve the snows of the Blue moun-tains in the Wenaha forest reserve the sovernment forestry bureau is planning to "treat" thousands of acres with shrubbery and trees this summer and develop dormant springs. According to an announcement

mes.

A woman at the theater gets almost as sore at the villain as a man at a ball

The silo was the subject of a number of

Lessons in the making of corn sliage

will be a part of the educational program

Nuts to Crack.

Coliseum in Omaha in October,

necessiments in land and tenentence, but early, the thing might be carried too far-t is destrably even for purposes of menes-onid, and that consideration makes the only and that consideration makes the min and the bome-some sert of a best monotomicably necessary. The mean who are running the world of instance englit to have a little more im-Preserved Corn Fodder Proves of

Highest Value to Dairy Farmer.

IT IS AVAILABLE EVERYWHERE

Crop Can Be Grown on Any Land

Between the Bocky Mountains _

and the One Hundredth

Meridian.

Corn sumpe is, perhaps, the most sco-

instead of chopped up cabbage, and there

is no more mystery about a silo than there

is about a saverkraut barrel. Any farmer

who knows how to make saverkraut can

liameter, twenty feet high, will hold thir-

ty-eight tons of corn sllage. Five acres

af corn, planted with a lister, dropping

he grains eight to ten inches apart, will

of government land yet open to settlement

along the Burlington route that will sup

Fixes Stock for Market.

A round silo, eighteen feet in sliameter

port three times this number of cows.

agitation than the darky who said to his emine. Sainbo don't can when everytedy was dead, cent you and no? I do non a steamboat, and you'd keep a hele, and wo'd get all the custom? -Londsville Hermid.

For Sale or Exchange

nomical stock food the farmer can raise. 2,080-acre stock and grain ranch, It can be successfully grown on any land between the one hundredth meridian and located in Western Nebraska; all grows. The vorn stalk, ear and all is fenced and well improved; clear of the Rocky mountains where buffulo grass incumbrance. Price \$20.00 per acre. chopped up fine, or shredded, before being put into the silo, and it contains its strongest feeding qualities if our just be- Will take good income property or fore frost, therefore corn for silage pur- farm in iowa or Eastern Nebraska, poses can be grown even in localities Will carry \$10,000.00 back on ranch where the seasons are very short, for the reason it is not necessary for com to if desired. This is a fine proposition mature to be profitably put min the silo. and it will pay you to investigate. For A corn silo is simply a big sauerkrain barrel filled with chopped up corn staths further information, call or write

C. R. COMBS

fill a corn silo. A round silo twelve feet in 807 to 811 Brandeis Theater Bldg., Omaba, Neb.

Phones: Doug. 3916; A-3711.

fill a silo of this size. The contents will FARM NEAR OMAHA feed twelve milch cows eight months. Twelve ordinary mlich cows so fed and

You can buy 20 miles out from properly cared for will bring a gross in-Omaha, 160 acres, well improved, at a ome from cream alone, of \$75 per month. leaving the separated milk for calf and price that will make you money. pig feeding. There are many haif sections

Located 5 miles south of Gretna, on main line of B. & M., between Omaha, and Lincoln, and 6 miles west of Springfield, on C., R. I. & P.

130 acres under plow, balance pasthirty feet high, will hold lâl tons of corn ture. High land, gently rolling, best sliage. Twenty acres of corn will full the of soil. Good 7-room house, new barn, The contents of this allo will feed cornerib and other improvements. Price is \$125 per acre; cash payment 700 lambs three months, and together with hay will put them in shape to ton the can be arranged, part can run 4 years at 5 5 %. Owner might take some market for fat lambs, or together with hav Omaha property up to \$5,000. Write or telephone us.

> O'Keefe Real Estate Co. 1016 Omaha National Bank Buildings

Omaha, Neb.

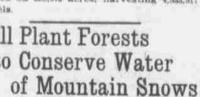
Apple Land A rew iracts at \$60 per acre

A FEW TEN-ACTIE THACTS of the finest apple hand in that new Sidorado of the apple industry-Mendocino, Mendocino Co., Cal. Man-locino is a fionrishing town of about L000, with schools, churches, banks, itc, and is in the center of the most apidity growing section of California, and this hand will string from \$200 per acte upward within two years. The finest varieties of apples thrive there, and cherries and other fruit work to bereaction. Worms and moth are unknown, vegetables of an indicate unsurpassed, con summers, ind water transportation. The full and water transportation. The failtroads there now and these under construction and the rapid incoming of fruit growers and the rapid incoming of the growers and the rapid incoming iler in the way or soil, minfall, transportation, o ande this section one of t etlinnt makers in the w

NO APPLE FAILURE is ever been known on the Men-scine county coast. NO IRRIGA ION, no frost, no smudging, no in The best apple land

DO YOU LIKE TO HUNT:

o fish. Do you dream of concern, spent near the tail t



bushels.

farming their land continuously every year, summer tilling the land left idle.

Fuels Are Chenp.

There are several coal mines on and There are also ofl wells in several nearby localities, and a refinery at Cowley.

All groups nutive to the central temperate zone can be raised with success, in- weather conditions, for they are always cluding cereals, forage, roots, fruits and favorable. garden vegetables. Alfalfa, sugar beets and the small grains do especially well. the farmer to better cultivate the soll, On account of the altitude, corn is not so but the products of that soil are of better successfully produced as the smaller quality than are those usually produced grains. It is expected that the production where man must depend upon uncertain of sugar beets will become an important rain. and profitable industry. Representatives

of various sugar factories are already looking over the field with a view of establish- by other methods is certain of success ing sugar factories as soon as settlement providing he will give careful, intelligent of the project will warrant it. At this attention to the work before him; is not ime the factory at Billings, Mont., is of- too set in his own way as to how irrigation fering \$5 per ton for beets delivered at the rathroad stations on the project. Potatoes learn and be guided by those irrigation Rio Linda Colony in do splendidly, producing from 200 to 400 principles and methods which have been bushels per acre and they are of the finest proven by the experience of others to bring quality, successfully rivaling the well known Colorado potato.

On 162 farms that were being farmed the second year, the average returns per acre Irrigation Project were as follows:

From alfalfa \$25.80 per acre; oats \$16.02 per acre. wheat \$15.09 per acre.

The maximum yields on the Shoshone project during the year 1910 were seven tons of alfalfa per acrs, seventy bushels of onts, and thirty-two of wheat.

The soil consists of light sandy and clay loam, alluvial or sedimentary in character. It is grayish brown in color, fine in texture, very deep, almost entirely free from alkali and so rich that no fertilizer is necessary

for the production of abundant crops. This fertility is due to qualities inherent in the soil itself, and soluble elements es- backed up by the East Park dam is full sential to plant life, instead of being dis- and overflowing and the entire system will solved and carried away by thousands of be opened and water distributed over 14. years of rainfall, have been preserved in 000 acres of land by the middle of April. the ground, awaiting only the magic touch The great dam is one of the most subof water to change the bare, brown desert stantial and imposing concrete structures into luxuriant green fields.

Climate is Mild.

The climate is invigorating, healthful and enjoyable at all seasons. There are no height of ninety feet, while its base is imthe hed of the stream the dam rises to a cyclones, blizzards or severe storms. The bedded fifty feet below the bed in solid for those who wish to live in the counwinters are pleasant, milder than in east- rock formation. ern states in the same latitude, with

Along its crest the dam in 240 feet, with usually only light snowfall. In summer a ten-foot parapet running along the entire believed to be the best of the upland on it is never sultry, and the temperature distance. At its base it is ninety feet the "Rancho Del Paso." The greater part expecting to raise a crop in such a sluggard varies according to the altitude. The light- thick and ten feet at the crest. The cover of the colony is moderately rolling upland. dryness, modifying the extremes of heat apot from which all the gates and mechan- of what would be called second bottom and cold, and the almost continuous sun- ism are operated. The apparatus is bail- land. The soil is adapted to raising shine, are a constant stimulus and make bearing and can be operated by a child. The dam is forty-five miles southwest rus fruits; olives, almonds, English walmere existence a pleasure.

of this city. The water will supply all the nuts and all character of smaller fruits Small fruits, such as currants, gooseherries, raspherries, and strawberries farmers and ranchers in the district. The and vogetables are raised in abundance. grown on the project yield alundantly, vast reservoir, or lake, formed by the dam, the fruit being of excellent flavor. Irrigais now full, the water running over the tion in this district is so recent that other spillways. The lake covers 2,700 scres, and fruits have not had time to show what is thirty miles around. This body of water they can do.' Results obtained under sim- will be stocked by the government with har conditions in other parts of the Big black bass. Since the reservoir has filled. Hern basin indicate that all hardy fruits ducks and geese have appeared in great can be successfully grown on the project. numbers, and the surface of the reservoir

is lined dally with the game. With the usual amount of sunshine and the All of the main canals and laterals of abundant water supply, apples will unthe system are now complete. Everything doubtedly prove an especially profitable crop. The soil is easily prepared for gar- is of concrete and of the best workmanship. dens and all hardy flowering plants thrive and the angineers in charge declare the and bloom freely. Vegetables of all kinds system one of the greatest the government can be raised, including delicious varieties has installed in the west. The dam itself of tomatoes. The local demand for all is built between walls of conglomerate garden produce is far in excess of the supply, and the opening for market gardeners on which the water is turned into the is one of the best afforded by the project. canals and laterals has not been definitely Not a town in the Big Horn basin pro- decided upon, but will be celebrated by the duces enough milk, cream and butter to people of this city and those living in the supply its needs. Hence dairying as an district affected by the project.

water supply is under control at all times | springs. and the growing crop need never be in. that has just been made public, camps are jured by receiving too much or too little already being established where forces of close to the project, where farmers may water. There is no waiting for the ground government rangers and assistants will be secure their fuel at from \$2 to \$3 per ton. to be meistened or for the rain to cease. Quartered this summer to do the work. The crop is never lost at harvest time-More water has been steadily demanded the farmer harvests when he is ready by irrigation of lands in the valleys without having to wait for favorable through ,which the Walla Walla river, Mill creek. Touchet river and other streams

flow, and petitions sent to the government have been promptly noticed and complied The continual sunshine not only enables with. This will give double the water supply during the summer, it is believed, when the treatment of the mountain forests and watersheds is completed. The snows of the winter, instead of melt-

Farming by irrigation is not an expering with a rush in early spring, will be protected during that period and the water Kansas Soils Are ment and any person capable of farming saved batil midsummer, when it is really needed. Residents in the mountains will work should be carried on, but is willing to

the best results.

at Orland is Ready For Water Service Among those who accompanied the first olonist excursion trains to California was

Gigantic Reservoir is Holding a Basin of Thirty Miles in Circumferencec.

exclusively for breeding of thoroughbred horses. ORLAND, April 7 .- The work on the great Orland reclamation project in Glenn In May, 1910, this fertile traot was placed on the market for subdivision. The ranch, county is complete, the huge reservoir rolling, high and picturesque, possesses advantages over locations in other directions for the expansion of Sacramento, which is inevitable Rio Linda colony is only about twenty minutes over the Northern Electric interurban from Sacramento. The close proxi-

in northern California. Its maximum height from the bedrock on which it stands mity to the city affords great advantages

to the parapet on top is 140 feet. Above for shopping, marketing, advanced education, amusement, recreation, etc., 1 together with opportunities for employment general use, and is doing quick, thorough try and work in the city. The soil of Rio Linda colony is generally

scatter oats, for instance, in a corn stubbi manner, and frequently succeeding, too over the stand at the top of the dam is the with a considerable strip along the creeks The soil on the high rolling prairies is several feet thick, resting frequently of gravel, and under that is found the magoranges, lemons, grapefruit and other cit- nesian limestone, which rock formation

underlies the whole state. The great development of the country o and tributary to the Union Pacific in Kan sas is due largely to improved methods in

Equal to the Emergency,

and the introduction of new grains and An old lawyer had instructed his client accused of theft, to weep whenever h accused of theft, to weep whenever he struck the desk with his hand. In the ardor of his plea he forgot and struck the desk at an inauspicious moment. His client promptly fell to art grasses; to the dairy industry, and to the efforts of the United States Department of Agriculture and State Agricultural col much energy, and the judge turned upon lege. Wonderful object lessons have been

given to the farmers in the western part of the state by reason of the operations of What is the matter with you" he what is known as the "Pomeroy Model unked "He told me to cry as often as he struck e table," said the woman. lifting a pair Farm" at Hill City, Kan, on the Unior Pacific line, 220 miles west of Kansas City he lable," said the woman. lifting a pair f large dry eyes to the judge's face as she The Campbell system of deep plowing it down her handkerchief. sub-surface packing and constant cultiva-A laugh ran around the room, but the unabashed lawyer saw his opportunity. "It is not possible," he said, when the laughter had subsided. "that any one here can reconcile the idea of crime with such candor and simplicity as this."—Youth's tion produces a dust mulch preventing evaporation, and the rainfail is stored to use at the right time. Under this method moisture will be found at great depths, while in adjoining fields, cultivated under

Persistent Advertising is the Road to Big Returns.

the ordinary plans, no moisture will be found

Science is alding the programative man in

According to an announcement it is easily understood that the soil will absorb more of the water that falls than it would if the land had not been disked. while on the other hand if there are no rains for some time, after the crop has been harvested, the land that has been disked will be much more mellow and contain much more moisture than soil not so treated. One reason is that immediately when the grain is cut, there are millions of stubble stalks that shrink and leave air holes to let out the moisture, but percombination of soil and climate, the tree haps the principal reason is that the soft mulch is thereby put on the soil

prevents evaporation.

Easy to Cultivate

Fertile, Deep and

Sunflower State's Loam Readily

Stores Moisture-Progress in Ex-

perimental Work.

In nearly every portion of Kansas the

soil is a dark rich loam, composed of the

accumulated mold of vegetation of ages

mixed with fine silicious grains of sand and

time. Kansas has no "hard pan," except

no "gumbo." and consequently no "craw-

fish" prairies. The surface soil is so por

ous that the heaviest rains are almost com

pletely absorbed. "More rain, more rest.

does not hold good in Kansas. The morn

ing after a night's rain the farmer car

plow or cultivate his corn field without

fear of packing and baking the ground

The rain is stored in the soil, and is acces

sible to the roots of the crops during long

weeks of cloudless, sunny weather. That

is one of the secrets of the peculiar suc-

cess of crop raising in the state, and the

intelligent farmer assists nature by plowing

a little deeper every year and loosening

The ground is easily plowed, as it turns

nicely; the three-horse riding plow, cut-

ting a sixteen-inch furrow, is coming into

work. So easily is the soil worked and

planted that not a few shiftless people will

farming; to the diversification of crops

W. Cozzens, sales manager of the Rio in a few counties on the Missouri border.

the subsoli

advance. It is merely a question of the orchard and its management. What the climate will do is well known. It all comes back to that. Why Oregon apples and trusts it to her keeping -New York Times. pears should be wanted in New York and Boston, in London and Hamburg, at prices inheard of in Michigan or Missouri, no one an tell if quality be ignored. And if the quality makes the price, there is no mystery about it. The best always gets top prices. Here the best spring out of a

finding itself at home in both.

Roosevelt Starts for Spokane.

SEATTLE, Wash., April 7 .- Theodore Roosevelt departed for Spokane early this morning over the Northern Pacific. Mr Roosevelt said he would do little talking today

per box for all first-class fruit. Often the product of an orchard is contracted for in advance. It is merely a question of the

Can't Afford the Luxury.

o fish. Do you dream of cool sum-aers, spent hear the tail redwoods of sight of the grand old Pacific rean? Do you enjoy boating and winnming? Then get a ten acre ract at Mondocino, it will work or you when you get older and endy to enjoy a life of pleasure. Fake your time to pay for it, and heae enjoyments will be thrown in, and you will that the profits suff-ient to warrant you going there or wherever you choose to spend your einter and your money. The city of Lynn, Mass., finds that more men descried their wives in 1910 than ever before, but that descritons due to intemperance and other sommon reasons decreased. There is a new cause of desertion, more prolific than any of the old LUTCH, WAD DEED ISSUED

ones. It is the high cost of living. If there is any large class of men who cannot margy and raise families because they cannot earn enough to support them, and if the pressure has become so great that large numbers of men already mar-ried are compelled to desert their families, the situation is rather serious, isn's it? It may be all right for men to want to make a profit on their industries and their with the first payment. Price, \$40 per acre, easy terms. Call and see me, it will surely pay you. Earle A Kaake Tyler 1560, 312 McCague Bldg Omahu.*



\$150 SECURES 5 ACRES. \$300 SECURES 10 ACRES. BALANCE EASY TERMS.

This land is planted to Smyra Figs and will be brought to bearing and cared for for five years without additional cost to you.

When you get the land paid for you have an investment which will yield splendid returns and you are assured a home and an income for the balance of your life. If you wish you can have immediate possession of the land and work it yourself. The climate and surroundings are ideal. No killing frosts or sweeping storms; 230 clear days a year. The soil is rich, deep and very prolific with an abundant water supply. It is nothing unusual for 10 acres of figs, at 8 years to bring as high as \$3,000 per year. Are you making that much now 1 Join the movement of wise investors who are investing in California lands, the land of health, wealth and sunshine.

WRITE OR CALL FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS.





co-operate with the government in this **Promising Location**

Project Opened on Rancho Del Paso is Close to the City of

Sacramento.

Linda colony, which comprises a tract of

several thousand acres and is part of the

famous "Haggin tract," or "Rancho Del

Puso," a large tract of land formerly used