

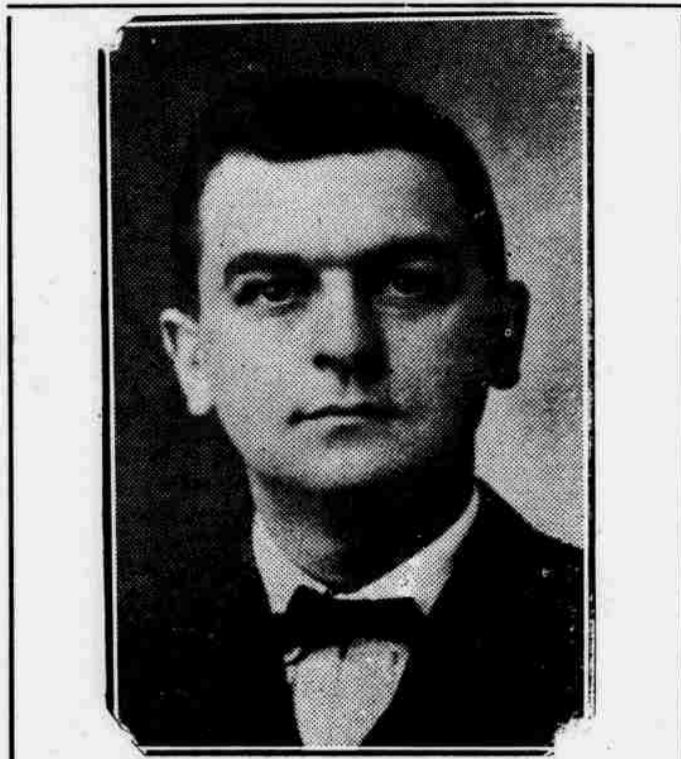
NEBRASKA FARMS

The most successful farmer in the United States lives in Pawnee county, Nebraska. So successful is this farmer that the United States Department of Agriculture sent one of its agents to study his system, and later the department issued one of its most interesting bulletins with him for the subject. This farmer, Arnold Martin Dubois, came to Nebraska a few years ago with a wife and baby but without a dollar. For two or three years he worked as a farm hand, saved his money and finally had a little stake. He bought thirty acres from his employer, paying a part of the purchase price down and giving a mortgage for the balance. The thirty acres he purchased was deemed almost worthless by the original owner. It was rough, sadly grown in brush and the soil was clay. It was far inferior in every way to nine-tenths of the farm land in that section of the state. Today it is the most productive farm of its size in the republic. Every foot of it is utilized, and there is something growing thereon all the time. This farmer, with thirty acres, supports a big family in comfort, educates his children, and every year adds to his balance in bank. Today he could buy a half-section of \$100-an-acre land and pay the cash for it without exhausting his resources. And every dollar that he has made, with the exception of the small sum he paid down when he bought the thirty acres, has been made from that same thirty acres. What this Bohemian emigrant has done thousands of other men may do in Nebraska. Nebraska is the agricultural empire of the world. Acre for acre its soil is the most productive in the temperature zone. It can assimilate more water and get along with less than any other similar area of territory in the western hemisphere. No other state offers such splendid opportunities to the homeseeker and homemaker.

NEBRASKA SCENERY.

Do not labor under the mistaken notion that Nebraska is a flat, monotonous plain. Quite the contrary. Nebraska boasts of some of the finest scenery in America. The Falls of Wauneta in Chase county are more beautiful by far than the famed Minnehaha Falls of Minnesota. The deep canons of Pine creek and the Niobrara river are the wonders of all beholders. Chimney Rock and Scotts Bluff in western Nebraska are quite as remarkable as Pike's Peak, even if not nearly so high, and the rugged bluffs along the Missouri river and the rock formations along the Republican are to be counted among the beautiful scenes of Scenic America. Nature in her wildest mood is to be seen in the famed "Bad Lands" of Nebraska, and in her most peaceful moods in the well tilled and fertile fields that dot the landscape from one end of

the state to the other. Nebraska has many lakes teeming with fish and possessed of shore lines that are a delight to the eye. Her rivers are numerous, and most of them rush through rock formation and over sandy beds, their clear waters full of trout. O, no! Nebraska is not a flat, monotonous plain. Every minute of one's journey through the state is a pleasure to the observing eye. What we call "hills" and "bluffs" out here are designated as "mountains" in the eastern portion of the republic.



HERBERT T. FOLSOM.

Mr. Folsom is an ex-president of the Lincoln Ad Club, and one of its charter members. None is more active than he in the work of the organization. He is manager of the Union Coal Co. and attends to its advertising himself. The success of the company is an indication that as an advertising man and business manager Mr. Folsom is a success. If you meet him while he is in Boston you are going to become acquainted with a genial gentleman.

AN OLD STORY.

In the fall of 1890 a homesteader who had failed to make good on his homestead and timber claim in western Nebraska, camped near Falls City one night, en route to his wife's folks in Missouri. To the endgate of his rickety wagon was tied a half-starved yearling heifer.

"Where did you get that heifer?" asked a curious resident.

"Well, it's this way, stranger," replied the mover. "A fellow came along and offered me that heifer for my 160-acre homestead, and I took him up. When we come to make out the papers I discovered the fellow couldn't read and write, so I took advantage of him and slipped the timber claim into the deed too."

All of which was a humorous story when it was first told in the fall of 1890. But the only man who, is laughing now is the man who swapped the heifer for the land. He has 320 acres that he can sell any old day for \$75 an acre. The heifer died years ago.

CATTLE INDUSTRY

Twenty-five years ago three-fifths of the area of Nebraska was deemed of use only as a grazing ground for cattle. Indeed, less than a quarter of a century ago a governor of Nebraska bluntly told the first irrigation convention that its members were impractical visionaries because they declared that irrigation and intelligent farming would convert the western two-thirds of Nebraska from a cattle country into a farming country. Yet within the last quarter of a century the great cattle range has practically disappeared. In the old days it was estimated that in the "grazing country" an overage of from ten to twelve steers could be profitably grazed to the section.

But although the huge cattle range has disappeared before the invasion of the homesteader, the cattle industry in Nebraska is larger today than ever before. Instead of a dozen steers grazing on a section, a hundred steers are fattened on the alfalfa and timothy and corn grown on a half-section. The big rancher has given way to scores of small feeders. The feed lot has taken the place of the range. Instead of one ranchman trying to prepare a couple of thousand steers for market, there are a hundred small feeders preparing from 100 to 250 cattle each for the market. During the twenty-five years last past, during which time the great cattle ranges disappeared, Nebraska has marketed upward of 15,000,000 head of cattle at South Omaha and Chicago—vastly more than Nebraska sent to market during the previous twenty-five years when the big cattle ranges flourished and were in their prime. And with the change from the big ranch to the feed lot has come the tremendous hog industry which has, during the past quarter of a century put upwards of \$400,000,000 into the pockets of Nebraska farmers.

ANOTHER RECORD.

There are more typesetting machines per capita in Nebraska than in any other state. Nebraska has over 700 daily, weekly and monthly publications, and her especial pride is in her virile, progressive "country press." The country weeklies of Nebraska are always leaders in making political history of the right sort.

KEARNEY, NEBRASKA.

Kearney, Nebraska, erected the first cotton mill ever built west of the Mississippi river and north of the Yazoo. She was the first city of 5,000 inhabitants in the United States to build and operate an electric car line, and furnish the power from a canal built for power and irrigation purposes.