

# Your Last Great Chance to Purchase

## The richest Alfalfa and Farm Lands in the heart of the Big Horn Valley and nine years in which to pay for it

### Special trains from Omaha at special rates.

### A wonderful trip to a wonderful country.

Here is perhaps the last great opportunity open to the American farmer, stock raiser and grower of fruit—the poor man as well as the rich man—the forty-acre man with a big family as well as the land owner of thousands of acres—to buy the priceless acreage of the Big Horn valley, Wyoming, at a bottom price and on terms of nine equal installments.

Never before in the history of western development has any offer to the American agriculturist and ruralist been presented by company or individual that can compare with this last great opportunity right in the heart of the best and richest property of the Hanover Canal company—in a land that is famous for its tremendous bumper crops, in a climate that is ideal, a soil which is the marvel of experts the world over; in a country where they have no cyclones, no tornadoes, no floods, no droughts.

This will probably be your last chance to make your trip out into this wonderful country and see with your own eyes the land not of promise, but the land of reality. Out at Worland, Wyo., they're going to sell 20,000 acres, right in the heart of the valley of the Big Horn, where canals are already in and the water is now ready for farmers' use. The canals will be turned over to the farmers in 1909 to manage themselves. This is official. Now, what does this mean to you? What significance does it bear for you, your family, your children and the years to come?

It means everything, or it means nothing, according as you make up your mind right now, today, to act upon it or not, to go or to stay, to win or to lose, to progress or to stagnate, to make a thoroughly good and comfortable living along lines of least resistance, or stay poor, where land is poor and fight for life with a stubborn, nigardly soil.

You are invited to come out where this virgin soil of the American continent has been thrown open for settlement and development. You are invited to come yourself—come with your boys, come with your wife, and read the story of alfalfa, where grows the plant itself and that is revolutionizing the agriculture of the west.

We want you to come. We give you the chance to come. The railroads are co-operating with us and with you so that you can come. Low rates and special trains are at your service. Com-

prosperous, rich and satisfied western developer has done before you—"you'll buy all you can and get busy, and the land will do the rest." For lands in the Big Horn valley spell prosperity, and there has never been a hint of crop failure or a breath of suspicion that there might be. Now, we're going to tell you what you want to know in detail—what the intelligent farmer and planter and grower has got to know if he is going to know at all.

What about the climate? What about crops? What about alfalfa? What about grain—barley, oats, wheat, rye? What about vegetables? And then what about your market and your prices, and how much does the land itself cost? Maybe you'll want to know that first. And how can you buy it, and on what terms and under what title?

And about water and the unfailing supply? These are the things you want to know. Read them, for they're worth it. Every letter in this public statement can be made to grow dollars into your bank account if you're only

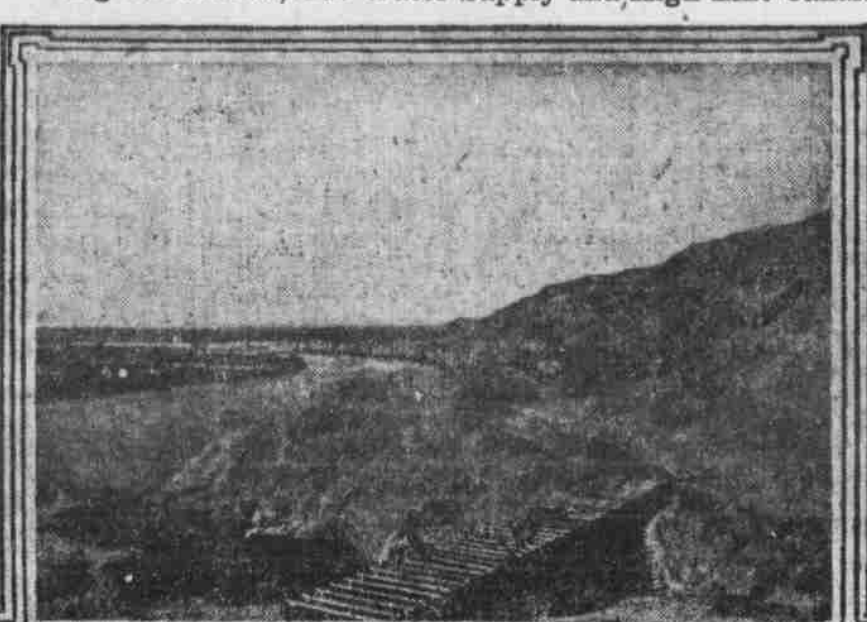
fastest growing crops in the world right here—and all with an irrigation system scientifically perfected and under absolute control, so that a crop failure never could occur except through gross neglect or ignorance.

Other Soils. The lighter, sandy bench lands are suitable for a large variety of crops. We all know that new soils are generally uneven, so that changes are apt to occur on small areas. It takes more time to tame and to put into it some soils than it does others. But we have no poor soil. And we give you all the advice of western experience and of the government experts;

believe that this is the sort of information you want before you put a dollar into land anywhere—facts and figures, crops and prices, instead of frills and fancies. That's why we're trying to give 'em to you.

Other Soils. The lighter, sandy bench lands are

Big Horn River, Our Water Supply and High Line Canal.



Low Line Canal.

deep, fertile and kindly to work. And the heavy sage brush bottom lands are wonderfully productive, even in the raw state, ready for onion growing, trucking or general farming. And we have none of that "white alkali" which is destructive over some limited areas in parts of the arid region. There is none of it in the Big Horn basin.

Crops. You know what crops are, but you don't know what crops can be till you farm out here where you "raise the limit." Think of alfalfa in bunches nine feet high! Think of three, four and five cuttings a season! Think of alfalfa seed as

prices on the market today. But we've got to tell you something about these crops, so we'll condense it as best we can. Crops here range from Canada peas to Spanish peanuts and from Arctic plums to Chinese peaches. You can raise anything and they all grow like the benchmark of Jack the Giant Killer. There is good opportunity to develop a generous number of special kinds of farming, such as the raising of seeds, bees, poultry, pedigreed stock, fruits, dairy products, hogs, etc. And for every one of these specialties there is a demand right now far in excess of the supply. If you're going in for mixed farming, you can market a large variety of crops through your stock.

In what we call pure farming or the raising of crops directly for the market, you'll find a world of opportunity and attractive demand for the produce. But perhaps the more important crops for market now are grains and seeds for home use and consumption, seeds also which can be shipped and potatoes for both home and outside market. Climate and soil are so favorable for the production of sugar beets that a home market has developed for this important crop.

Alfalfa. This is the great sure crop, the keystone and the backbone of this wonderful country. It is the most wonderful crop that grows. It is the best and quickest soil improver known. It is the best and most profitable roughage to feed in the world. Naturally it is the plant most universally in demand at the present time, and as its value becomes better known the demand for it will correspondingly increase. For arid soils alfalfa is the Gibraltar on which and around which is built the whole superstructure of irrigation farming. You grow alfalfa for three years, plowing it under, and you will increase your soil fertility that comes back to you in other crops by at least \$30 an acre. And what else? At the

alfalfa will yield you heavy crops of seed, and these will be found among the most profitable crops for the basin farmer to produce. Alfalfa yields from three bushels to over twenty-eight bushels of seed per acre, and the price wholesale for the cleaned and tested seed has never been below 10 cents per pound. Just stop and figure this out. It gives you a return of from \$18 to \$168 per acre. And Big Horn basin seed is the best that grows, superior to any, because it is "raised far north," is uniform in size and possesses plumpness, color and the greatest germinating power. What wonder, then, that there is such a constant and high demand for this seed. Good farmers who know how should raise an average of not less than fifteen bushels of seed per acre, worth, at 10 cents per pound, \$90. Now allow a total outside cost of \$20 per acre for production and you have a net return of \$70 per acre and this on only an average showing. Better yet, for the possibilities have been proven, all through the valley to be double this estimate. And yet they wonder why the land is selling on these terms or as cheap as it does; simply because they can't get the people to get on a train and go out and see it. That's just the reason we're telling you the story in this full page of The Omaha Bee—because we do want you to come.

Now, Grain. Small grain of some kind is usually grown the first year on any new land. Secondary crops of value for seed are corn, potatoes or millet, and very often good stands of alfalfa are obtained here even the first year. Our small grains, however, are unswept in quality and big returns are secured even from new soil. Another thing, small grain is useful in rotation to follow potatoes or other cultivated crop to use as a nurse crop for seeding back to alfalfa.

Barley. One of the most profitable small grains you can grow and there'll be

more grown when more farmers understand how much more money they can make by growing more than they do. Barley is a money-maker in this section. It is superior in color, in weight per bushel, in yield and maturing and feeding quality. North-grown barley is famous throughout the world, and north-grown barley from the Big Horn valley is now largely used by the leading malsters of the east, who value it on account of its peculiar qualities, adapting it perfectly for export purposes. The big barley merchants of Liverpool who came to the great International exposition of this country could hardly express their enthusiastic commendation of the barley from the Big Horn. For the production of pale ale it commands a high premium, requiring no artificial bleaching. And this barley crop of yours, Mr. Farmer, right here on this land, will net you more than \$20 per acre above the expense of raising—just barley alone.

Oats. There's a great local demand for oats, and large yields, often more than 100 bushels per acre, and the crop price from \$1.25 to 2 per hundred pounds. Oats grown around Worland, right in our section where these 20,000 acres lie, in this same section of the Big Horn valley, average more than forty pounds per bushel, and the east-

ern farmer is glad to buy the seed. One man last season showed samples at the county and state fairs of two crops of oats the same season from the same land, sown early and the first crop cut when green for hay in July, and the second crop by thorough irrigation made to ripen in September.

Wheat. The wheat crop is still the standard

of the Big Horn basin country. And what wheat! On our new lands Worland winter wheat has made tremendous yields. Although the winters are open and dry, wheat has not winter-killed, but produces thirty to forty-five bushels per acre, with only one or two irrigations, and your returns above expenses on this crop alone range from \$12 to \$24 per acre and a big demand for seed wheat.

Rye. Rye is going to become a standard crop here very long. It is easily raised with a minimum of water, and a hog feed of great value. This season's crop grows right in this section, stood straw six feet tall and grown on new land, never irrigated before and following a dry winter, with one light watering about two weeks before harvest.

Potatoes. This is the best potato country that lies out o'clocks, for here you grow crops of over 800 bushels per acre, and properly grown crops of from 200 bushels to 400 bushels per acre are an average production. The cost of raising and marketing is exceedingly low, about \$30 per acre, and this gives you net returns of from \$50 to \$75

per acre, and even more than that for carefully cultured crops. The Burlington railroad is now giving a rate of 40 cents on potatoes to the river markets, thus enabling you and every potato grower of this region to compete with northern Colorado growers on an even basis.

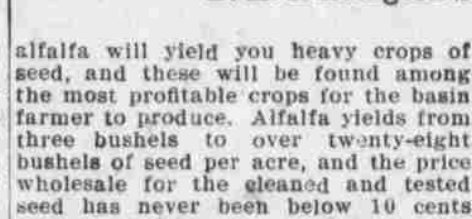
The Town and Its Facilities. Worland is a little town, looking up about 1,000 inhabitants—something like 700 now, but a good town; two hardware stores, a furniture store, bakery and confectionery, meat market, clothing store, harness store, one hotel and three restaurants, livery stable, barber shops, laundries, farm implement stores, feed store, brickyard and one newspaper, the Worland Grit. We've got a good graded school and a Methodist and a Baptist church, and right close to Worland Prot. Buffum late of the Wyoming State university, has established his seed breeding farm, where they're doing wonderful things in the evolution and development of seed culture.

Every acre of the 20,000 acres to be sold is within three miles of a railroad—not an acre in the 20,000 that is over five miles from the shipping point. In fact, we have four shipping stations right on the land itself.

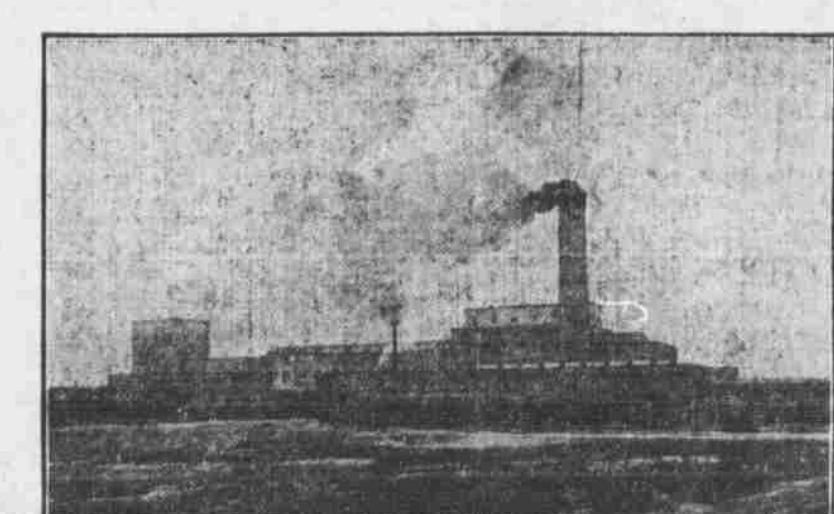
Now, we've told you and the intelligent, progressive readers of The Omaha Bee what these lands are. We have described them in detail, frankly and fairly and honestly. Some of them—12,000 acres—we own under deed and offer to sell under deed; 8,000 acres are "Carey act" land. Every title guaranteed solid as the land itself; every deed and every title registered, recorded and protected. Now, how can you buy these lands? What are they going to cost? How much down, etc.? Here's the proposition: The price per acre ranges from \$45 to \$60, according to location and preference. When you get out there and look the ground over, make your selection and come to terms of purchase, they will be as follows: Eight dollars per acre down in cash and the balance in nine equal installments, bearing 6 per cent interest. Payments may be anticipated at any time and paid up in full if the purchaser sees fit.

We have said that this is perhaps the last great offer upon easy terms of the alfalfa lands of the Big Horn valley. And it is. When, again, in this world will you be able to buy on anything like these terms such priceless acreage as you have here? We venture the day will never come again on this continent. Think of buying this kind of land for \$8 down and nine years to pay the rest! We ask you to write us at once. Make your arrangements to come along; you'll have a grand trip at a very, very low cost, and you'll see the richest, rarest country in America. It is "one more opportunity you can't afford to let go by." So make up your mind now to do it now, and then come with us out to the Big Horn basin.

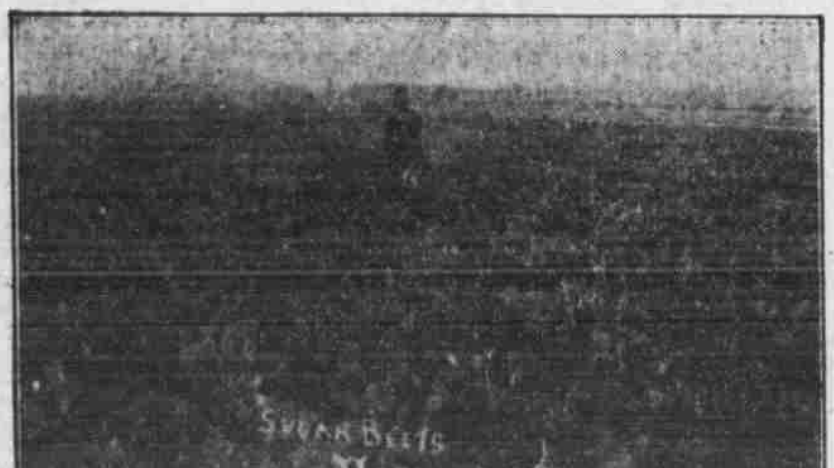
B. H. Harrington Spreading Water.



The wheat crop is still the standard



This Factory is Located at Billings, Mont. It buys All Sugar Beets Raised at Worland, Wyo. One like it Will Be Built at Worland When an Acreage of 6,000 Acres of Beets Has Been Secured.



Forty Acres of Sugar Beets Now Growing at Worland. Visit this Patch When You Come Out

plete plans for the outings are already in shape, and if you don't come, and if you do come and don't buy a few acres at least, then, indeed, it will prove your own fault and not because opportunity failed to invite you. And right here let us tell you before we go any further that Prof. Buffum of the State University of Wyoming, who is called "the Burbank of Wyoming," has given it most emphatically for his opinion that "this locality is the one eminently fitted for the production of farm and garden seed and as a place in which to breed and improve plants, and for the favorable growing and production of crops in a climate free from storms, from hail and wind during the growing and harvesting season; a soil deep and suitable in the mineral plant foods, besides that combination of soil and climate so difficult to explain in words, which secures productiveness, and the plants themselves wonderfully quick growing and fruitful, a long season free from frost and the yield and quality of farm products unexcelled."

rounded by mountain ranges. The land lies in the Basin country and is well protected. We have, in addition to the common characteristics of aridity, an abundance of continuous and intense sunshine, warm days, but cool nights, and absolutely a country that is "storm proof," and the steady, even aridity or dryness is one of the most important blessings you could ask. And there isn't such a thing as too much moisture from rain, because that never injures your crops. The practical farmer will know what it means to be free from the rotting of seed in the ground and free from the mildewing of crops or the spoiling of hay. With us soil moisture conditions are under our own control, so that we can secure the best in growth, health and productiveness. We can govern our moisture, because we water by irrigation, and the Big Horn river carries a never-failing volume of supply, inexhaustible, and which with developing vegetation will become even greater in the years to come. And no rain failures in this lower part of the Basin. No danger from hail. The season free from frost, which saves the more tender fruits and vegetables. The

Sugar Beets. Here is an easily-grown and wonderfully profitable crop. Sugar beets of the Big Horn basin show a phenomenal percentage of sugar and command the very highest prices. In fact, the sugar beets of the Big Horn basin hold the record of 18 1/2 per cent sugar. These lands are ideal for beet growing. You are close to market and within touch of the highest price paid and the beets you grow commanding the highest price.

Your average crop of sugar beets, even on raw lands around Worland, will show up as high as seventeen tons to the acre, and you, the grower, receive \$4.50 per ton f. o. b. tracks, and is left with the tops and crowns on your hands, which have a feeding value of \$7 per acre. So sugar beets are a big matter in this section; in fact, every purchaser of land in the Big Horn valley will be asked to make a contract for from ten to twenty-five acres of beets. For we have assurances that as soon as we succeed in producing 6,000 acres of beets around Worland, we'll have a factory at Worland, and when we get the factory you and the other growers will get \$5 a ton for your beets instead of \$4.50. The development of the sugar beet business out here will double the value of this land.

We know so because it has been the history of land development in every sugar beet district in the United States. Take the Billings, Mont., factory, for instance; you can't buy an acre of land anywhere in the vicinity there within 3 miles of a railroad and 50 of the town for less than \$100 an acre. We may be mistaken, but we

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Sugar Beet Dump, Showing Present Method of Loading Cars for Shipment to Factory

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And now you want to know when to come to Worland, what the fare is, what railroads and what time the trains start.

Here's the schedule: Trains leave each of these cities over the Burlington railroad. Tickets are purchasable at any Burlington office or at the depot.

Trains leave Tuesday, September 15, as follows:

Leave.	Time.	Round Trip Fare.
Omaha	11:59 p. m.	\$31.25
Chicago	9:15 a. m.	29.00
St. Louis	9:05 a. m.	26.50
Kansas City	6:05 p. m.	34.00
Denver	7:15 p. m.	32.25

Any questions you want to ask or any special details you want more information will be furnished you by Mr. J. L. Lewis, whose address appears below. We will furnish you a book and maps, free, on application, both railroad map and detail map of the land. Send your name and address for these and address all communications in reference to this TWENTY THOUSAND ACRE OFFER to

J. L. LEWIS, 204 Jaggott Building, St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.