

LIFE IN SUNNY CALIFORNIA

Features that Appeal to the Casual Winter Visitor.

ORANGE CULTURE IN DETAIL

Planting the Trees to Marketing the Crop a Pleasant Journey Through Profits—What Los Angeles is Doing.

UPLAND, Cal., March 25.—To the Editor of The Bee: Southern California has long enjoyed the reputation as an ideal winter resort and as one travels around about Los Angeles, the surprising thing is that so many Nebraska people have not found the "glorious climate" of California. I must confess that I caught the fever to the extent of trying out the winter among the orange groves, and Mrs. Taylor and the writer arrived at Upland, about forty miles east of Los Angeles, soon after the middle of January. Most of the time since we have thoroughly enjoyed life on a ranch at the foot of the mountains. The term "ranch" is used here particularly with reference to new land. Since our arrival we have visited the fruit packing houses, a very interesting sight, and driven through a great many orchards. I presume Bee readers will be interested in some of the details of the fruit business.

In the first place the old saying is true that "all that glitters is not gold." Every country has its drawbacks. In southern California are districts in which fine crops of oranges, lemons and grapefruit have and can be profitably raised. In the past some mistakes have been made in trying to grow crops on land wholly unsuited and never intended by nature for oranges. For example, the old timer is ready to acknowledge that the best land on which to grow oranges, lemons, grapefruit—citrus fruits, are called—the foothills of the mountain ranges surrounding the valley east of Los Angeles. Since the frosts of the last winter these lands are referred to as the "frostbitten belt." The best results are obtained on land at an elevation of from 1,200 to 2,000 feet. Strange to say, it does not get so cold in these foothills as it does lower down in the valley.

Purchasing of Fruit Land.

Further down, on the flat lands, the attempt to raise citrus fruits is being abandoned and these lands are profitably only planted and quite successfully so, in small grain, vegetables, alfalfa, walnuts, deciduous fruits, etc. Conditions have changed for the better quite materially so since the foregoing facts were realized and everything is more prosperous. In purchasing property in southern California one should be careful to get locked in a district especially fitted for raising the thing the purchaser desires to engage in. You can raise alfalfa on orange ground nor can you grow oranges in an alfalfa district. Some eastern people, probably through ignorance, sometimes try to sell cheap lands, and call them orange lands, but they are not. The land suitable for oranges is higher and hard to get. Even good land is of little account unless an abundance of water for irrigation is provided. Nothing can be done in fruit culture in southern California without water. In making a purchase it is just as important to satisfy yourself on water supply as on the price of the land.

The orange groves look very beautiful, with the deep green leaves, ripe oranges hanging on the trees and the blossoms of the next crop breaking forth in all their glory. It is said, and I think it true, that a good grove of five acres will satisfy the worldly needs of a family of ten. The value of orange groves is higher and more contented people than the owners of these orange groves. The growth of the orange and lemon industry is wonderful. People had to learn how to successfully develop profitable orchards and through the mistakes of the past, the great industry is now in successful operation. And it has all been accomplished in the lifetime of one generation. Ten years ago the total shipments of southern California had reached 15,000 cars. Last year they shipped 30,000 cars. People are eating more oranges than ever before and prices are well maintained. The value of the shipments are about \$10,000,000 per year.

Types of Oranges.

The navel orange is in the lead and more are grown of this variety than any other. It ripens about December to April, as wanted for the market. Along about June the Valencia orange ripens and is picked and put on the market from June until fall. Lemon trees seem to bear all the year around and are picked at all times. Trees are usually irrigated once a month. The water required is one inch to ten acres for young trees and increasing from year to year until at eight or ten years of age the average comes up to one inch for each four acres.

Price of an Orange Grove.

The price of orange groves bearing, runs from \$1,000 to \$2,000 per acre, according to age, location, water rights, etc. This seems to be pretty high figures, but it not only costs a good deal of money to develop an orange grove, but when it is developed a good grove is reasonably sure to net the owner 10 per cent on these figures. These owners are sure to get a good price for their grove if they sell to a customer he is pretty sure to get the price. Most everybody now coming to California to take up a permanent residence brings a pretty good bank account with him and he is prepared to buy just about what he wants.

Good orange land is becoming scarce. This means, of course, that good water facilities. Nothing can be done without water. There is a soil of decomposed granite, sloping south from the mountains, which is said to be excellent for oranges and lemons. This land, where water can be developed by wells, is in demand and a great deal is being improved this year. The wells cost from \$2,000 to \$3,000 and with a good flow will care for a number of groves. This land is covered with sage brush and rocks and it costs from \$100 to \$125 per acre to clear it. With water rights this land is now selling around \$200 per acre. In setting out a new orchard, the standard distance between trees is about twenty-two feet. At this distance they plant ninety trees to the acre on the square plan; 162 hexagonal or septuple, 175 quinque.

Experience of One Orchard.

The following is to one orchard's records, located about thirty miles east of Los Angeles, will give a fairly good idea of what can be done on a new orchard with right conditions and proper care: A grove of ten acres was planted in 1906 in a rich decomposed granite soil, to second stand trees. In 1908 the crop sold for \$80 in 1909

for \$100, in 1904 for \$120, in 1905 for \$240, in 1906 for \$400, in 1907 for \$500, in 1908 for \$1,000, in 1909 for \$1,500, in 1900 for \$2,000, in 1901 for \$2,500, in 1902 for \$3,000, and in subsequent years sales ranged from \$5,000 to \$7,000.

The experience in this grove was somewhat unusual in the second and third years. As a rule they do not expect much of a crop until the fourth or fifth year. Nearly all the colonies and towns in southern California have packing houses, largely on the co-operative plan, which receives, sorts, boxes and ships the fruit. These packing houses are very busy from December to May, are largely operated by the most modern machinery, and it is quite interesting to visit them. I understand the Fruit Growers' association look closely after shipments and see to it that the market is not overstocked. Growers are notified in advance when and how many boxes to deliver.

The eucalyptus tree is in evidence to a limited extent on the borders of orange groves, chiefly for firewood. It can be cut for the purpose in two or three years after planting. The lands in the orange belt are too valuable to plant to eucalyptus, although small groves are often found on ground not just suitable for orange culture. Orange growers watch closely for insect pests and trees cannot be taken from one county to another until the inspector has examined them and issued his certificate. By such close attention there is very little complaint of insects and the marketing is done only when necessary, usually once in four or five years.

Climate of California.

Everybody has heard of the glorious climate of California. This winter has been an exceptional one, I am told. Most days have been very pleasant, but quite a few have been very cool, particularly during the early morning and from 4 o'clock in the afternoon. But no county is perfect, and it does look like everybody was enjoying life in California. The frost caught a good many trees on the low plains, and part of the crops were lost, but we have the same trouble in Nebraska when the frost comes early and destroys the fruit. The air is now fragrant with orange blossoms and the air is fine. It is a new crop, just as though such a thing as frost did not exist.

Eucled avenue runs from Ontario to San Antonio canyon, in the mountains, and is seven miles in length. An electric car line runs in the center and on either side for the whole distance are red pepper trees, flanked by broad drives, which are oiled and in good condition. The avenue is lined with a fine curb and gutter, finished in the rather fancy style, but permanent, for sometimes quite a volume of water comes down from the mountains, and it has to be cared for properly to prevent damage. Neat and comfortable residences line both sides of the avenue, and many are located in orange groves, which with fancy stone bridges across the gutter, hedges of pines, and state palms everywhere, certainly make Eucled avenue one of the beauty inland spots of California.

I cannot in this letter speak at length of the many beautiful towns and cities of southern California. In every place you find a contented and happy people. The country seems to grow upon a vision; at least the longer you stay the better you like it. Most everybody is from somewhere else and they all take pleasure in making visitors welcome. I must say that California people are decidedly clever, and they go out of their way to make visitors feel at home.

Los Angeles is a wonder, Mrs. Taylor and I spent ten days in the city, as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Allen, old time Illinois friends. And we had a royal good time. While Los Angeles is almost constantly filled with tourists, it is nevertheless a great city, claiming 410,000 population. The Pacific Electric Street railway is the best equipped line in the country and operates over 600 miles. The power comes from somewhere up in the mountains, two miles away. Los Angeles businessmen have a way of pulling together. They are no slackers. They are taboos, and whatever is the public good is pushed to success. For example, the Chamber of Commerce has 2,500 members who pay 20 per year each and then some, to boom the city and state. They have a large building, filled with products, and is to tell about southern California, and Los Angeles in particular. The city recently took over the water plant, costing about \$7,000,000, or more than double what it was worth, in the opinion of well posted business men. But they did not waste any time over a bad bargain. The result is that water rates have been materially reduced, and the cost one-third of the former rate, and the water board has not only replaced more than three hundred miles of the old pipe lines, but has a nice sinking fund besides—all from surplus receipts. But Los Angeles did not stop there. They do things along broad lines. In irrigation, when we get the water works, they suppose we are satisfied, and will not care to find a larger supply. Now, so here, Los Angeles voted \$2,000,000 for new water and power supply, and while it is a gigantic enterprise, it will be completed in two or three years. They get the supply nearly 200 miles away, up in the mountains, and through a tunnel which the power which will be developed is very large, and it is estimated that the sale of power alone will more than pay the interest on the bonds. It looks like a tremendous undertaking, but Los Angeles does big things. They have a population per acre of 120,000 for 1908, and are building accordingly. In passing I might suggest accordingly Omaha could nearly equal Los Angeles in power and water plant, if it would get busy in the same way and hitch up the pump and plait. Los Angeles employed two electrical engineers in the country to investigate and report upon the feasibility of the project, and when the report was developed, they pushed it to a conclusion, practically without opposition.

But that was not all. Los Angeles realized that thousands of tourists in automobiles would buy up every part of the country. And countries over a vast stretch of country in southern California, the county voted \$2,000,000 bonds for good roads. The plan is for 300 miles just now costing \$1.00 per mile, and these roads will be connected up with those in adjoining counties. This will make southern California a paradise for the automobile people—and they spend a good deal of money every day. Quite naturally, with so many large issues of bonds I thought the tax rate would be high, but it is not. The business section of Los Angeles is improving rapidly. The city council limits the height of buildings to twelve stories and many new ones are going up. The strange thing to me is the confidence of these people in their city and the future. Residences adjoining the business district are giving way not for two or three-story buildings, but for eight, ten and twelve-story buildings, and they fill up as soon as completed. Prices for business property are very much higher than in Omaha, as are real estate. Store rooms along Sixteenth street in Omaha, which rent for \$250 to \$300 per month would bring \$150 per month in Los Angeles. Vacant property within four or five blocks of the business section will sell readily at \$100 per foot.

It would seem, taking rentals and prices into consideration, that it is a pretty good plan to build a city along broad lines, and this Omaha is a splendid city, yet with its surroundings and resources draw on for people would wake up and follow the example of Los Angeles, there isn't any doubt but Omaha would force to the front and take its place at the head of the procession of progressive cities in the west. We have been too conservative in the past.

CADET TAYLOR.

MODERN GIRL IS PRUDENT

This is One Reason Why She Hesitates to Marry.

PREFERS TO EARN OWN LIVING

Man More Likely to Rush into Marriage Without Counting the Cost—Living Expenses Now and Formerly.

NEW YORK, April 8.—In the belief of a New York business man the problem in cities of how to meet the increased cost of living has become a great deal for the young woman. The average young lawyer in practice less than half a dozen years doesn't often earn more than a good dry goods clerk earns. Sometimes his income is less.

"That statement is perfectly true," remarked the wife of a lawyer who now has a large and lucrative practice. "When we were married twenty-five years ago my husband was not certain of more than \$1,200 a year. My friends thought me foolish and very likely I might not have ventured had I not had a big, healthy, generous father who was making something more than a bare living for his family and who I know would stand by us should we get into financial trouble."

"As it turned out my husband was of the kind that forges right ahead and we never needed my father's help. But every lawyer does not forge right ahead. For years many a young lawyer and his wife have to scrimp and economize and count every dollar, particularly if they move in good society."

"I can understand perfectly why the sort of girl a young lawyer is likely to want for a wife shies at essaying matrimony on a small, uncertain income with living prices at a point undreamed of when I was a young girl and the standards of entertaining requiring a keeping up of appearances away above anything I had to attempt. Of course I am speaking of New York girls more especially."

"I am sorry to see so many fine, well educated girls giving a cold shoulder to matrimony and preferring rather to earn their own living, but honestly I can't blame them. To marry a man of small income and continue to live in New York and set up housekeeping they must be equal to a good deal of self-sacrifice as regards personal ease and amusements. It is popularly believed that women in love are less cautious about rushing into marriage than men, but this certainly does not apply to the fairly well educated New York girl who is reasonably certain that if necessary she can support herself."

"Nowadays it is rather the young man in love who is inclined to rush into matrimony without thinking too hard about ways and means. For one thing he is less informed as a rule concerning household expenses and consequently more optimistic about the elasticity of a small income than a girl is. The twentieth century educated New York girl even when in love is nothing if not cautious—too cautious as a general thing."

"The other day a young friend of mine came to tell me in a tremulous voice and looking quite woe-begone: 'I have broken my engagement with Ned.'"

"At my astonished exclamation she continued: 'Well, I didn't see how we could manage to live decently on \$2,000 a year, and as he had a raise of \$50 three months ago, there is no chance of his getting much more for a couple of years anyway, and I don't want to be engaged two years. I don't believe in long engagements.'"

"Besides, Ned insists on being married right away. He seems to think we can live beautifully and entertain our friends on \$2,000 a year, and as I know we can't, there is nothing to do but break the engagement.'"

"Then she cried a little into her handkerchief and got up to powder her nose at my mirror."

OLD GUESSES AT THE CENSUS

Early Prophets Who Did Well Till the Birth Rate Declined.

CADET TAYLOR.

Experts in the science of statistics think the superintendent of the census, when he estimates the population of the United States in the census year 1910 at something between 85,000,000 and 91,000,000, allows himself rather more latitude than a prophet with his inside information now has.

Estimating the population of the United States ought not to be a very difficult matter these days even for an amateur, they say. The birth rate, death rate, immigration, emigration and everything else, if there is anything else bearing upon the subject, are all pretty well known year by year since 1900 for all, or nearly all, parts of the United States, so that an estimate made today should show figures pretty close to the results of the actual census, perhaps as near as 300,000 or 300,000.

One of the odd and disconcerting things about the history of statistics is the way in which the population sharp of a century ago estimated the future without the aids that should enable the census bureau to come within a few thousands of actual census figures. In 1816 the editor of Niles' Register made a detailed estimate of what the census of 1850 would show as to the population of the United States, and he had very little to go on, and he declined to say just how he reached his conclusions, but he came within less than 25,000 of the census figures.

He said he had for years supposed that the census of 1850 would show a population of about 10,000,000. His guess was a trifle over \$60,000 and the actual figure being a trifle over 6,000,000. In some details his guess was astonishingly near.

He gave an estimate for every state and territory, and for New England, Maryland and Ohio he was only about \$,200 out. In several of these states he was within a few hundreds of the actual figures, and in none was he more than a few thousand off. The actual census figures in North Carolina. It was mainly in the newer states that he guessed too high.

The Boston Recorder tried its hand at census guessing in 1816 with interesting results. The editor took little or no account of immigration, which was then trifling, but he figured out from the census of 1790, and 1810 that population doubled every twenty-three years. As there seemed plenty of room for expansion and race suicide had not then been heard of he concluded that the increase would go on at that rate for at least a century.

Upon this theory he estimated the population for every twenty-three years up to 1925. He had before him figures of the census of 1810, which showed about 7,200,000 inhabitants. He placed the population of 1835 at 14,000,000, of 1860 at 28,000,000, and of 1905 at 56,000,000. He must have been very close to the actual figures in 1850, for the census of 1850 gave nearly 23,000,000 people. He was not far off in 1884, for the census of 1880 showed nearly 23,000,000 inhabitants and that of 1890 rather more than 23,400,000, but he was fully 6,000,000 too high in 1872 and more than 27,000,000 too high in 1925, even if the colonies, of which he had no inkling, be taken into account. His estimate for 1925 seems likely at the current rate of increase in this country to be considerably more than 100,000,000 too high.

The source of his error lay in the declining birth rate, which he did not foresee. When he made his estimate the death rate had been steadily decreasing since 1790, when it was 25 per 1,000. By 1830 it had sunk to a shade over 20 per 1,000. The losses of the civil war also helped to throw out his calculations and the huge increase of immigration, of which he had no thought, was not sufficient to make up for the checks to population left out of account.

There was much interest the country over in the results of the census of 1910, when the population surprised all but those who had studied earlier statistics. Before the general results of that census were made known the Albany Plough Boy made a computation for that year and for each decennial period up to 1950.

The statistician knew that the birthrate as yet showed no sign of falling off and that the death rate was rather rapidly decreasing, while there was a vast unoccupied territory open to settlers, though Texas and the region beyond the Rockies were still in the hands of strangers and the fate of the Oregon country was uncertain. The Plough Boy had no suspicion that the trifling immigration of the period would grow to hundreds of thousands annually within the next thirty years. He was not so sanguine as the editor, who had counted upon the doubling of the population every twenty-three years, however, and he worked upon an elaborately detailed plan. For his guess his results not only in thousands, but down to units.

He was nearly 200,000 too high for 1820, almost 300,000 too high for 1830 and nearly 600,000 too high for 1840, and again 700,000 too high for 1850. He had counted too much upon the birthrate, but by heavy immigration had begun to be heavy and his estimate for 1880 was less than 150,000 too high. He was more than 1,250,000 too high for 1870 and more than 5,500,000 too high for 1880. His calculation for 1890 was more than 14,000,000 too high and for 1900 22,500,000 too high.

An Odd Reason.

Charles Connor of Port Arthur, Ont., for four years an employee of the Vigna-Shear Lumber company, instructed his landlady that if anything happened to him she should notify a daughter at Bay City.

Connor was taken sick and the landlady wrote as requested. Connor's daughter is dead and the letter was sent to Connor's wife at Gaylord, Mich.

Mrs. Connor and her son came to Port Arthur, finding her husband recovered. She had not heard from the man for sixteen years.

can for \$7 a week, have better food and more of it, which meant that they had a better chance to save money to get married, to pull away a neat sum to draw on for emergencies, besides fitting up housekeeping quarters. In those days the newly married always went to housekeeping if they didn't live with the old folks. To meet a bride and bridegroom in a boarding house was unusual.

"At the time I speak of young professional men were relatively few, and many new in this city at least, because there were fewer of them relatively, considering even the great difference in population. This is true more especially of lawyers, who are now graduated by hundreds every year and whose services are not apt to be in as great demand as those of young doctors, which is not saying a great deal for the young doctors either. The average young lawyer in practice less than half a dozen years doesn't often earn more than a good dry goods clerk earns. Sometimes his income is less."

"That statement is perfectly true," remarked the wife of a lawyer who now has a large and lucrative practice. "When we were married twenty-five years ago my husband was not certain of more than \$1,200 a year. My friends thought me foolish and very likely I might not have ventured had I not had a big, healthy, generous father who was making something more than a bare living for his family and who I know would stand by us should we get into financial trouble."

"As it turned out my husband was of the kind that forges right ahead and we never needed my father's help. But every lawyer does not forge right ahead. For years many a young lawyer and his wife have to scrimp and economize and count every dollar, particularly if they move in good society."

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"I am sorry to see so many fine, well educated girls giving a cold shoulder to matrimony and preferring rather to earn their own living, but honestly I can't blame them. To marry a man of small income and continue to live in New York and set up housekeeping they must be equal to a good deal of self-sacrifice as regards personal ease and amusements. It is popularly believed that women in love are less cautious about rushing into marriage than men, but this certainly does not apply to the fairly well educated New York girl who is reasonably certain that if necessary she can support herself."

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40c per day and you have an income of \$100,000 per year for life. The demand for commercial apples is increasing. We offer you a chance to secure a commercial apple orchard for only forty cents per day. This sum purchases 1/4 acre of land with the trees and all the necessary equipment for five years. There are no other expenses. Put in \$100,000 in the bank of Hollister, Idaho, and if you are not satisfied you get your money back. You do NOT take a chance when you buy orchard land. The results are ABSOLUTE. YOU CAN BEAT THE MARKET. PAID AS HIGH AS \$2,000.00 PER ACRE. WE CAN PROVE THIS. EASILY. PROVE THIS. THREE THOUSAND. TWO THOUSAND. ONE THOUSAND. LARS. OUR FREE booklet tells ALL about this opportunity. Write for it RIGHT NOW. TODAY. This Fortune Booklet. Twin Falls Land & Orchard Co. Twin Falls, Idaho.

Table with 2 columns: Grain Name and Price. RYE \$1.05, CORN \$1.00, OATS \$0.75, HAY \$1.50, BARLEY \$1.25, WHEAT \$1.50, POTATOES \$1.00.

We Guarantee 7% Net Money! Approved Security

The lower line of the above diagram shows that irrigated lands will do IN IDAHO. Irrigated land, (indicated by the lower black line), produce from 50% to 100% more than dry farms; non-irrigated land (indicated by the upper line of the above diagram). These are the government figures for last year's crops. Therefore land security in irrigated sections is much better than in non-irrigated districts. On the Twin Falls Project there are 240,000 acres of land, watered from inexhaustible sources. The settlers who come to the country who pay for their land NEED MONEY FOR SEED, IMPLEMENTS, LUMBER AND BUILDING MATERIALS. WHEN YOU LEND MONEY ON SUCH SECURITY YOU ARE ABSOLUTELY SAFE.

HILL & TAYLOR Irrigated Farms TWIN FALLS, IDAHO

Send for a beautifully illustrated FREE booklet which brings Idaho to you. IT'S FREE FOR THE ASKING.

We Will Share \$10,000 With You We Need Your Help

This is the BEST OPPORTUNITY you will ever have to DOUBLE YOUR MONEY! For \$50, \$100 or \$1,000, you can make sure of enormous profits. What we lose YOU GAIN. The lure of gold; the wish for a competence; the confident looking forward to an easy old age; these are the sentiments that animate you, as they animate all men.

Your savings, at 3% in a year your hundred in a savings bank earns for you THREE DOLLARS. A few pounds of sugar; a dozen pounds of coffee, and the year's earnings are eaten up.

You can NEVER MAKE ANY MONEY by toil alone. You have GOT TO LET YOUR HEAD WORK. It's when your savings are INVESTED that you begin to MAKE MONEY. Let your MONEY WORK FOR YOU; then you will need to work less.

You would like to feel that YOUR MONEY IS WORKING FOR YOU, wouldn't you? It will, if you will let it. Your money will produce for you A GUARANTEED INCOME for as long as you will keep it INVESTED. And when you want to let go you can get back SIX TIMES WHAT YOU PUT IN, and possibly SIX HUNDRED TIMES WHAT YOU PUT IN.

There is no guess work. It is sure. It is guaranteed. We need the equipment; HAVE GOT TO HAVE IT. We are all ready to reap our profit. BUT WE NEED YOU.

A farmer with a ripe crop of grain, and no reaper; a farmer with a crop of ripened hay, and no mower; a brick-maker with a quarry full of clay, and no moulds; a butcher with thousands of customers, and no slaughter house—that's our fix. The farmer would share his wheat with the man who would reap it, the butcher his trade with the man who'd supply the meat.

What we need is a stamp mill! A STAMP MILL TO GRIND OUT GOLD! More THAN TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS in quartz-bearing rock is lying on the ore dump of our mine at JARRIDGE, near SOUTHERN IDAHO, THE STATE WHICH IS FILLED WITH MINES! One hundred and ten miles from a railway, we have the richest of all mines in that rich mining district. A STAMP MILL WE MUST HAVE; A STAMP MILL WE WILL GET!

Brunn-Kinney Company, Twin Falls, Idaho. PLEASE SEND ME YOUR PROSPECTUS, showing your guarantee and explaining in detail. This puts me under no obligation. You can share our Name. Or you can wait profits with you. Address. We can do this and till the opportunity has a GREAT DEAL. LEFT. WE ARE SURE OF WEALTH. The great wealth that lies before us; that our eyes can see; our hands feel; that we can STUMBLE OVER makes us sure; MAKES OUR GUARANTEE ABSOLUTELY GOOD. WE NEED YOU TO HELP supply the reaper; to gather in the crop.

The Jarbridge-Pavlak is the VERY BEST PROPERTY IN THE SEVEN-TENTH A NEW GOLD FIELDS of Southern Idaho and Northern Nevada. IT IS IN THE HEART OF THE DISTRICT, THE Bourne mine, the Pick and Shovel, and other promising prospects lie all around us. THE JARRIDGE-PAVLAK IS IN THE HEART OF THE DISTRICT. On one of these mines there are twenty-one leases. Our property is free to mine. We HAVE MINED IT. J. H. Price, the famous mining engineer, says we have hundreds of thousands of dollars in sight. OUR SHAFT IS SUNK. OUR ORE BODY HAS BEEN MARKED OUT. WE HAVE TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS ON THE ORE DUMP. But we can not send the ore to a smelter. There is no transportation. We have SPENT OUR OWN MONEY IN DEVELOPMENT WORK. And now we want to GET A STAMP MILL TO GET OUR MONEY BACK. TO GO ON WITH DEVELOPMENT WORK. We will share this money with you. We will sell just enough of our stock to get that stamp mill AND NOT ONE SINGLE SHARE MORE. We will let go of not one share more than is necessary. We have INVESTED OUR OWN MONEY. WE BELIEVE IN IT. WE KNOW IT IS GOOD. Here is our plan: THE ONE DOLLAR shares we will sell for fifteen cents. Buy as many shares as you wish; send THREE CENTS for each share you want to buy. GIVE US THE NAME OF YOUR OWN BANKER. WE WILL SEND THE STOCK TO HIM. To HIM you can pay the other twelve cents. The moment the stamp mill is in we begin to pay dividends. THEN YOU GET YOUR DIVIDENDS JUST AS WE GET OURS. Send THREE CENTS PER SHARE TODAY, the name of YOUR BANKER and you BEGIN TO SHARE THE PROFITS OF A GOLD MINE WITH TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS LYING ON ITS DUMP. SEND TODAY Send right now. YOU CAN'T LOSE. And for every share you buy we will let you GET ONE DOLLAR BACK. Send NOW.

Brunn-Kinney Co., Twin Falls, Idaho