

MONTANA SHOWS THE STATE

All Sections Are Given Representation at the Land Show.

EXPERIMENTAL STATION WORK

New Land is Bringing Big Returns. According to the Figures Furnished by the Experts—Some Fine Exhibits.

Montana can feel justly proud of the representation it has been given at the Land show by its crops of hoisters. Practically every important section of the state is exploited in attractive fashion and the exhibits are attracting a great deal of attention.

One feature of Montana's advantages that is bringing forth many inquiries is the dry farm experimental work that is being carried on by the state. Montana is a large state, with quite a variation in altitude, climate and soil, and all of these are peculiar to the state. Many of these conditions must be studied locally, say those who are in charge of the Montana exhibits, and these local studies are particularly necessary at this, the beginning of the agricultural development of the state.

For several years past the experiment station at Helena has been making studies of dry farming in several parts of the state. An experiment station at Helena was needed to study the local effects on crop yield on the dry farm and to serve as an educational center for those who would take up this method of agriculture.

Prof. F. B. Linfield of the Montana experiment station, explains that the plans contemplate the growing of quite a variety of crops. Thirty one-acre tracts will be used. All the classes of spring and fall grains will be grown. Some of the land will be cropped continuously and some only every second year. For the alternate year the land will be summer-fallowed to prepare it for the next season's crop. Fodder crops will also be grown, such as corn and peas, and also sugar beets, beans and potatoes. A part of the land will be given to a four-year rotation, which past experience seems to indicate will give the maximum returns from the dry farm, at the same time keeping up the fertility of the land.

Good Profit in Crops. From the study of local weather conditions, says Prof. Linfield, there is no reason why much of the land in the vicinity of Helena may not be profitably cropped, provided the land selected is of good quality and the soil deep.

Examinations thus far made make it appear that there is a great deal of soil in the neighborhood which has good depth, and is a friable clay or sandy loam well adapted to dry farming. The rainfall at Helena ranges from ten to nineteen inches, and averages 13.5 inches per annum. Here, too, as in all of Montana east of the Rocky mountain divide, half of the precipitation for the year comes in April, May, June and July, and about one-third of the precipitation in May and June. These conditions are particularly favorable to the dry farm crop.

The altitude in the Prickly Pear valley, it is further explained by Prof. Linfield, ranges from 2,000 to 4,000 feet above the sea level. The district is in the Chinook belt, where the extremes of heat and cold both winter and summer are not very pronounced. The temperature conditions are particularly favorable to the growth of all the small grains. The bush fruits and the harder apples will also grow well; although more experience is needed to determine the full possibilities of the soil. The first purpose of the work on the experimental farms is to gather facts on the crop possibilities of the district. There

is wanted definite information concerning what crops will thrive, particularly the grain and fodder crops. It is also the purpose to find out what fields are possible through a series of years, and what method of soil and crop management will give the best returns. The results of these studies will be compiled and published from time to time for the information of the people of the district and of the state.

Prof. Linfield says that he does not have any positive information as to the crop possibilities of this district, as but little dry farming has been pursued, and observations must be continued for some time to secure reliable data. However, considering the soil and the climatic conditions, in the light of results that already have been obtained in other parts of the state deductions may be drawn which may be at least safe estimates for the district.

At Forsyth, where experiments are being made, there have been four crops. The altitude is lower and the average season somewhat warmer than at Helena, but the moisture is practically the same. The soil is a sandy loam, but quite deep. The plots were one-half acre in area. The crops for the last four years averaged as follows on summer fallowed land:

Turkey red fall wheat, bushels..... 40

Fall rye, bushels..... 20

Macaroni spring wheat, bushels..... 20

Sixty-day oats, bushels..... 40

White hullless barley, bushels..... 25

Corn fodder, tons..... 4

Potatoes, bushels..... 10

Light, Sandy Soil.

At Great Falls there is a station close to the townsite, on a light, sandy soil, with a subsoil of similar character. The altitude is a little lower than that of the Helena district, and the rainfall about the same.

Considering the surface and subsoil at the Great Falls substation, conditions for dry farm cropping are about as favorable as at any place in the state where the experimental work is being carried on. The crop returns on this farm for the last two seasons averaged on summer fallowed land about as follows:

Turkey red fall wheat, bushels..... 20

Fall rye, bushels..... 20

Spring wheat, bushels..... 15

Sixty-day oats, bushels..... 25

White hullless barley, bushels..... 30

From studies of local conditions as to soil, temperature and rainfall those who are experimenting can see no reason why on any deep, friable soil in the country around Helena as good crops may not be grown as have been obtained at Forsyth, when the land is properly handled. The results at the Great Falls station represent the minimum that is expected, even in a very dry year, provided the land has been properly cultivated.

PLUMBING INSPECTOR TAKES UP HIS DUTIES

Wells Files Bond with City Clerk and Begins Work Thursday Afternoon.

Albert Weitzel, appointed as plumbing inspector by Mayor Dahman and confirmed by the city council Tuesday night, assumed his duties Tuesday afternoon. He filed a bond in the sum of \$2,500 with the city clerk. The bond was signed by the National Fidelity and Casualty company of Omaha. The bond will be sent to the city council for approval next week. But this is a mere matter of form, as there is no doubt that the bond will be accepted.

Look for the Bee Hive On the package when you buy Foley's Honey and Tar for coughs and colds. None genuine without the Bee Hive. Remember the name, Foley's Honey and Tar and reject any substitute. Sold by all druggists.

SPECIAL FEDERAL COURT JURY

Judge Munger Orders One for Trial of More Land Cases.

IN OMAHA FEBRUARY SIXTH

Cases Have Been Held Back Pending the Final Disposition of the Other Land Cases, Now Disposed Of.

Judge T. C. Munger has ordered a jury drawn to hear the case of the United States against George E. Townsend, Ben F. Fox, George H. McClinton and W. D. Miles, who are charged with conspiracy to defraud the government. The case was set for trial in Omaha February 6.

The defendants are alleged to have illegally gained title to the ranch of the Western Cattle and Land company by

making false entries and failing to live on the land as required by law.

The case against them has been pending to await the final disposition of the land fraud cases against Richards, Conatock and Jameson. The Richards case has gone through the United States court of appeals and the United States supreme court. The three men were found guilty and are now serving sentences in the Hastings jail. George E. Townsend is a resident of Omaha. Benjamin F. Fox and W. D. Miles live in Sidney. George H. McClinton now lives in Nevada.

A Viper in the Stomach is dyspepsia, complicated with liver and kidney trouble. Electric Bitters help all such cases or no pay. 50c. For sale by Beaton Drug Co.

Negro Attacks Aged Woman. HOUSTON, Tex., Jan. 19.—Mrs. Barbara Reifschneider, 70 years old, was assaulted by a negro at her home here today. In the attack the negro bit off the entire upper lip of the aged woman. A crowd pursued the negro, but he escaped.



New Mexico Wheat Took First Prize at the World's Fair

in competition with Minnesota, Dakota and California. You can buy land on which this prize wheat flourishes for a few dollars an acre and have it paid for after you have harvested a few crops. But wheat isn't the only prize New Mexico crop.

Apples, peaches, pears, garden truck, berries, grasses and forage return an enormous interest on the investment.

Millions of acres waiting for the plow. More free homesteads than in any other state in the union. The soil and the climate are much like those of Oklahoma. Go to New Mexico before farms cost as much as they will next year. Take YOUR family now. Good cities, good schools and good transportation. Write right away for free information. State where you want to go and what you want to grow.

IMPORTANT!—The Rock Island's Agricultural Bureau will help you make your farm a success—supply expert information as to what to raise, when to plant your crops, and the markets where your produce is most in demand. State how much you can invest, and I will tell you where your opportunity lies.

Address: L. M. ALLEN, Passenger Traffic Manager, 2039 La Salle Station, Chicago

JOHN SEBASTIAN, Third Vice-President.



Best Corn exhibit ever shown will be at the Omaha Land Show

At the Auditorium Jan. 18 to 28, 1911

This exhibit shows the development of corn from the original Indian maize, where each kernel had its separate husk, to the highest type of carefully bred, full big ears.

This exhibit of the evolution of corn is an exact duplicate of the collection which was sold to the Russian government after the 1909 corn show.

This is one of the 100 different exhibits, each of which alone is worth a trip to the Show. The evolution of corn exhibit is on the north side of the second floor. Be sure to see the exhibits on the second floor.

25 cents admission takes you to every exhibit, show and lecture at the exposition.

\$1,000 Ear



You May See Excellent Examples of Every Product Raised in the UNION PACIFIC COUNTRY

Displays showing the possibilities of stock raising and the cultivation of grains, grasses and vegetables in Nebraska. Attractive collections of preserves and jellies made from fruits and put up with sugar manufactured from beets raised in Colorado. Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, Oregon and Washington will be well represented with grains, grasses, fruits, vegetables and flowers. The central attraction of the booth of the

UNION PACIFIC

Standard Road of the West

will be a complete exhibit of creations of the world famous Luther Burbank of Santa Rosa, California

Western Land-Products Exhibit Auditorium

Omaha, Nebraska, January 18-28, 1911

