Wooden-Shoed Natives of Holland Thrive on Farms.

C. A. M'CANN GIVES INTERVIEW

Montana Man Tells How Immigrants Settle on Land with Hardly Any Money and Have Surprising Success with Crops.

writer this morning.

Those who did not pay cash for their ing their payments from crops grown by them, but " several instances they have discounted sture installments.

"Montant was a land to these people, and 'dontana se ind climatic conditions presented new problems, but they were born tillers of the soil and were a mentally alert, industrious set. Some of the younger ones could speak a little English, which has sided them greatly; but they were close observers, too, and exceedingly imitative—that is, of the farmers already on the ground who were grow-Ing the biggest crops and had the best

tral west. Whenever possible Mr. McCann in all its perfection. induces the new farmers to get together ing in a new country.

from the Judith basin, of which it is in all the order named. favoring aspects a prototype. It is traversed by the Chicago, Milwaukee & Great Northern.

latter is not a wash gravel, but consists soon manifest in commercial orchards. of about two-thirds clay and one-third lime gravel, which is nearly pure lime. Not having been subjected to the leaching of heavy rains for long periods of time, and not having been reduced by having forests removed, these soils are rich in all the elements of plant food. Nitrogen. phosphorus, lime and potash form a base which gives the soil fine lasting qualities.

Rain Falls When Needed.
'The rainfall in this section average the elements.

Climatic Condition Ideal. middle west or northwest. The clear, dry air is extremely invigorating and, combined with the large percentage of bright days, makes the climate one of the most healthful and pleasant. There are few days during the entire year in which outdoor work cannot be done with comfort. No one need fear the winters here. They are tempered by warm chinook winds and by the mountains, and are not as severe as the winters further east. I want to emphasize this matter of Montana weather. for I find that in no other respect is one state more generally misunderstood. lived for a quarter of a century in the northern states of the Mississippi valley. and our Montana winters are decidedly less

Formerly Was Stock Country. "In former years the Hedges section was exclusively a stock growing country. and for the main part the industry was based upon the nutritious grasses of the open range. The inpouring of new settiers, who have turned the sod and put it into grains, has put an end to the range industry, and the transformation now well under way is from the free range, with great herds and bands, to smaller holdings of a higher grade. These will be in increasing number fattened and fitted for the block on smaller areas of land. The experience of recent years has shown that here can be grown cheaply an ideal balanced ration for putting animals in marketable condition. Every year the number of stock growers who are coming to appreciate this truth increases, and the larger profits obtained makes the new era sect pest or diseases. The state maintains

in stock growing an attractive one. made possible not alone by grain growing prevent losses. The number of peets which and stock raising, however. There have are prevalent and doing damage to crops is been excellent profits derived from garden comparatively small and those that are vegetables and small fruits, for these grow present can easily be controlled by modern prolifically. Dairying is also a developing methods of spraying. The horticultural deindustry. Taken all together, specialized partment of the Agricultural college is exand general farming have played equally

"We hope the showing we have made at approved scientific methods, this splendid Land show will induce more new people to come out to the Hedges sec- land there has been a simultaneous detion and see just what our portion of Montana has to offer to the homeseeker."

A QUEER PAGE IN HISTORY

American Resentment Prejudice Costs Many Lives.

The most notable real tragedy recorded in the history of the theater was that of the Astor Place riot, New York, May 10. 1868 Edwin Forrest, the American tragedian, had been treated with such hostillty in London that he had to abandon his ensement in that city, although he enjoyed great success and favor in the English provinces. The friends of Forrest in New

house the night of May 7, and prepared to return home. But many New Yorkers. FAST PROGRESS IN FARMING sincere admirers of the actor, hoping to overcome opposition, prevailed on him to Utah is Showing Other States What reappear three nights later in the character of Macbeth.

These friends, by aid of the police, connemies of Macready were admitted, but a veritable mob gathered outside. Infuriated by their failure to gain entrance, the hostiles smashed every window in the theater and threatened to destroy it. The performance could not be given. Macready in disguise, made his exit through the front Wooden shoed peasant farmers from of the house and out through the mob and Holland, who have settled in the Hedges reached his hotel in safety. Meanwhile the sections, are our best farmers." said Mr. mob and the police contended but the lat-C. A. McCann, whose land products are ter were in danger of massacre when the shown in the big booth fronting the North- militia arrived. The crowd hooted the readern Pacific exhibit to a Bee Land Show ing of the riot act by the commander of the Seventh regiment.

tands, have not only been prompt in meet. PRODUCING BIG FRUIT CROPS

Climate of Utah is Just Right for Orchards. FINE RECORD IN STATE FOR 1910

Total of One Million Fruit Trees Planted During Year and Much Greater Number Will Be Set This Spring.

BY J. EDWARD TAYLOR, STATE HOR-

TICULTURAL INSPECTOR. Few states in the union have the divers-Mr. McCann controls a large area of ity of climate that is found in the state the necessity of conducting experiments lands in the vicinity of Hedges, and is a of Utah, consequently few can produce with a view of establishing the fundamenpractices cropping considerable tracts in within its borders. She has every degree life thesis for the production of crops order to demonstrate their productivity, of climate, from the sub-tropical "Dixie" order to demonstrate their productivity.

and as ap aid to new settlers. These have been coming into the Hedges country and pomegranates grow in profusion, to in considerable numbers, from Minnesota, the more temperate mountain valleys of lillinois, lows and other states of the central west. Whenever possible Mr. McCann is all its perfection.

in neighborhoods, with the idea of lessen- industry is assuming can be gained from derful progress made has dissipated the ing the social trials incident to homemak- the fact that nearly 1.000,000 fruit trees obstinate prejudice prevailing and the old were planted in the orchards of Utah in methods have gradually given way to the What is known in Montana as 'the 1910. The planting in 1909 was equally large new. With the acquisition of greater Hedges section' is a portion of the great and from all reports there will be a still knowledge came a marvelous transforma-Musselshell valley, in width about twenty greater number set in the spring of 1911. Iton and thousands of acres which were miles and in length about thirty miles. It About five-eighths of the area is devoted but yesterday desert wastes, supporting a is bounded on the south by the Musselshell to apples, one-third to peaches and the rank growth of dull gray sage brush, are river and on the north by the Snowy moun- balance to cherries, pears and apricots. now covered with fields of grain and altains. This low lying range separates it plums, prunes, small fruits and berries in faifs, a change to fill the heart of man

Some Early Experiments. Fruit growing in Utah began with the St. Paul and the B. & M. railways, the arrival of the ploneers in 1847 and the food production becomes relatively easier. growth of the industry has been steady and conservative since that time. The The whole section is well watered," said methods of the pioneers were necessarily Mr. McCano, 'living springs being numer- crude and much experimental work had ous and constant flow. Its principal water to be done to demonstrate the possibilities. resources are afforded by three never-fail. The original idea was one of home coning streams, having their origin in the sumption entirely, but the production soon Snowy mountains. The Snowy mountains, outgrew the local markets and with the aving some years since been created into advent of the railroad it became necessary national forest by the federal govern- to revise the system and adopt different ment, the water sources are converted in methods. The old orchard had to be removed and replaced with varieties adapted "The soil in this section of Montana is to the demands of the market. This more than usually deep. It is a light checked the development of the industry

Soils and Climate. The soils of Utah are extremely fertile, containing all the ingredients which thousands of years of erosion have accumulated. The air is dry and clear and there is an abundance of sunshine. By means of irrigation the water is supplied when needed. This makes an ideal combination for fruit growing-insuring a product with and at a small cost for protection from fruit. The sun's rays insure a large sugar "We have not yet found it necessary to ment of fungous diseases so detrimental, to be six weeks between the orchard and The climatic conditions in the Hedges the consumer, and still bring a good price. section are not excelled anywhere in the Pears from Utah have been shipped to Liverpool, England, with satisfactory reaults to the grower and shipper.

Markets for Utah Utah peaches and apples are shipped to vert the products of the orchards into citizen.

the local consumption and manufactured world that produces larger continuous fruit products, brings the total value of yields per acre than Utah. Through the the fruit crop to \$3,000,000 annually. Within adoption of scientific principles Utah has into bearing, the production will exceed first in the United States in barley, 43.1; \$15,000,000. The state is particularly for sifalfa seeds, 340 pounds; sugar heets, 180 and the Salt Lake Route pass through dry farming methods the state daily, affording railroad service enjoyed by few orchard sections of the

All Growers Protected. Every safeguard is put around the grower to prevent the invasion of any serious inrigid inspection in all orchards, nurseries "The well-being of our farmers has been and markets, using every precaution to

tremely active in experimental work and

in bringing to the attention of the growers

With the development of the orchard velopment of the auxillary enterprises. such as the canning factory, eider mill and sugar factory. These are especially helpful in the development of young orchards giving the grower a market at a contract price for a crop which he can raise between the trees. Thus the expense of maintaining the orchard until it gets to bearing is not only eliminated, but the land

is really a source of profit. Plenty of Opportunity.

While the acreage in the state devoted to orchards is increasing, yet there are of alfalfa and alfalfa seed, as the roots thousands of acres awaiting only capital penetrate far into the deep soils which conand energy to transform them from sagebrush deserts to orchards and gardens. The for perfect growth, and when once the same climate and sunshine which pro- plants are established produce increasing Tork took their revenge on Macready, the duces beautiful, healthy fruits will likewise yields of hay and seed every season for pegreat English tragedian. He was hissed give health and beauty to the children and ricds of from thirty to forty years without from the stage of the Astor Piace opera | wealth and happiness to all,

Can Be Done.

trolled the audience to the extent that few DESERT WASTES HAVE GONE

Fields of Grain Now Smile Welcome to Visitor and Stand as Evidence of the Sturdy Westerner's

Theire.

"Dry farming" is a term usually used when speaking of the cultivation of lands in regions where there are less than thirty inches of precipitation. The greater portion of the land of the United States west of the Missouri river is classed as arid or semi-arid, and the problem of successful crop growing within this area is of more vital importance, and the solution of which means more material prosperity, than any other industrial question before the American people today.

The state of Utah proudly claims the distinction of being the first state in the mion to seriously attempt the solution of this mighty problem. More than forty years ago a few intrepld ploneers succeeded in favorable localities in demonstrating the great possibilities of successful crop growing without artificial irriga-

State Was Quick.

Following these isolated examples of success the state was not slow in recognizing tal principles upon which to base a scien upon these lands, and for this purpose in all its perfection.

Some idea of the importance which this throughout the entire west, and the wonwith lov and thankfulness.

Step by step science has unfolded the se crets of nature and the world problem of

Heretofore a serious drawback in the deelopment of these vast tracts of fertile lands has been the government requirement of residence; the homesceker being unfamiliar with the possibilities of securing water for culinary purposes has been backward in pre-empting homesteads; to overome this difficulty Senator Reed Smoot of Utah introduced a clause in homestead act of February 19, 1909, which requires no residence; the act also provided for homesteads of 320 acres. of which forty acres must be put under cultivation within a period of two years brown loam, underlaid with a subsoil of somewhat for a few years, but the excel- and forty acres each year thereafter for clay intermixed with limestone gravel. The lent results obtained by the ploneers were four consecutive years, at the expiration of which time the land could be proved up on. This act has made it possible for the first time in the history of the union for lands, and the increased development which will result therefrom will very materially increase the prosperity of Utah

Land in Rain Belt. Most of the land under this act is situated within the belt of the heaviest rainall the desirable commercial features, in- fall in the state, in Boxelder, Tooele, Juab from sixteen to twenty-two inches, occasionally going to above twenty-five inches. blemish, and keeping qualities coupled these and all of these counties are produc-Of this precipitation about 60 per cent falls with maximum yields. There is sufficient ing excellent crops without irrigation; during April, May, June and July—the growing season—just when it is most needed. The later months are comparatively devold of rainfail, thus enabling crops to be harvested with little danger and at a small cost for proveding the production of the factors in the production of the production of the factors in the production of the important factors in the production of bushels per acre of the factors of the fa wheat, and with scarcely any rainfall durcontent and likewise prevent the develop- ing the growing season. In the eastern part of Millard county, extending sixty miles summer fallow, for the reason that our not only to the keeping quality of fruit, north to south there is a strip of land farmers in the very early stages began but to the appearance as well. That our from two to five miles wide within the crop rotations. So satisfactory have been fruit has good keeping qualities is best belt of greatest rainfall with soil of exhe crops, even during the dry season of demonstrated in the Elberta peach. It ception fertility free from erosion of the 1910, that last fall seven new power plow- is not an unusual occurrence to have a great mountain chains of limestones, ing outfits were bought and set at work carload of peaches sold in the eastern quartities and sandstones containing in by small companies formed exclusively of markets, such as Boston, four weeks after abundance mineral carbonites, phosphates being shipped. One car has been known and nitrates, with silts washed from the heavy timbered forests, full of humus, and enriched to such great depths that a generation of tillage will not exhaust its fertility; this country has long been the cattleman's paradise as the benches and valleys are covered with succulent native blue grass; these fertile government lands are now fact being filed on under the new enevery large market from Los Angeles to larged homestead act, and like the lands British Columbia on the west and north glong the same mountain range further and from New Orleans to Boston on the south, will produce abundant crops of south and east and to all points in be- grains, fruits and vegetables, and from a tween. These markets are being gradually production standpoint are destined to beextended to keep pace with the increasing come as valuable as any lands in the production and it is only a question of a world, and they who have learned the leshort time when Utah fruits will be invad- son taught by past experience in our state ing Europe. While there is a great deal and who grasp the opportunities now of talk of over-production the ingenuity of awaiting the homesecker in Utah will reap the Yankee can be depended upon to con- the rich reward of the wise and progressive

With less than 30 per cent of the planted | Winter wheat and aifalfs, the great stock area bearing we are producing about food, are the great money crops of semi-2.000 cars of fruit annually, which, with arid Utah. There is no country in the the next six years, when orchards come increased its acreage yields until we are tunate in the matter of railroad facilities bushels; and second in wheat, with 27.1; for the transportation of fresh fruit. Spe- outs, with 42.1, and potatoes, 12.81. In concial fruit trains from California over the nection with wheat production it is an in-Southern-Union Pacific, Western Pacific teresting fact that 75 per cent is raised by

Science has taught the lesson of conservation and utilization of moleture, and the knowledge has been so widely disseminated that it is needless to enter into details of principles involved; deep plowing, nine to twelve inches, for reservoiring the moistire; early spring plowing, and the fallow during the summer to better hold the spring rains, which during the summer months are dissolving the plant foods and olding them in solution, so that when planted in the fall the plants begin to send their roots in the soil in search of sustenance, the plant takes up barely more than half the motsture of the reservoired water as it would require of water fresh on the land and holding little plant food in solution; and it is by the process of transpiration through the stomata of the leaves that the largest quantity of moisture is

An Important Problem

So this principle of summer fallow where deficiency of moisture occurs is one of paramount importance and one which has received too little attention. After the seed is drilled in the harrow should be kept busy, as the finer the mulch the less evaporation of moisture, and in this respect Utah's soils are loamy and friable and ensity susceptible to pulverisation.

These bench lands that are open for homestead entry are ideal for the growing tain all the mineral plant foods necessary



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