

ADDRESS BY PATEK IS READ

Colorado Commissioner Called Away, but Proxy Acts.

TELLS OF GORGEOUS CLIMATE

Mr. Patek's Paper Points Out Colorado's Need for Thirty Thousand Farmers and Explains Wonderful Advantages.

An address by Alfred Patek, Colorado's commissioner of immigration, was read Thursday at the land show in connection with the Colorado day exercises. Mr. Patek was called back to Colorado on a business mission and could not remain at the land show for the program for his state. He forwarded his speech for the occasion. It was as follows:

"I send you an invitation and a message from a land of sunshine, health, wealth, high crops and opportunity—Colorado.

"It is fitting that on this day, when the attention of the people of this great land show and the middle west is centered on my state, Colorado's invitation to you should be given.

"Colorado invites you to make your homes in its cities, to find profitable investment in its lands, manufacturing possibilities and mines; to obtain wealth and contentment on its farms and in the midst of its orchards.

"Colorado needs 30,000 more farmers, truck raisers, dairymen, fruit growers, truck gardeners and poultry raisers. It furnishes a home market for over \$20,000,000 worth of the products of those industries.

Fine Climate Described.

"We have a climate in Colorado that I believe is the best in the world. It is extremely beneficial for people suffering with asthma, catarrh, bronchitis and other throat and lung troubles. That it keeps the healthy people well is proven by the evidence of the Colorado men and women themselves. Colorado has a dry, mild climate. Very little rain falls. We have no blizzards or heavy falls of snow. Snow remains on the ground but a very short time, so that Colorado has no suffering from winter. As little as 10 inches of snow is enough to keep the ground from freezing. Grass is green in Denver from March to November. In some parts of the state farmers plow in January and February. While other people are hugging the stove, we Coloradans are enjoying weather that is crisp, yet not freezing. I intend that we have in Colorado an ideal climate; it is neither too hot nor too cold. Our climate is mild, yet we have a touch of winter along in December, January and February that keeps things stirring, and helps make Colorado towns and cities bustling, lively communities of bustling citizens.

"Then we have such mountain scenery as has made Switzerland famous. Our mountain ranges, peaks, lakes and tremendous chasms form a panorama that is a never-ending delight to the eye and feast for the lover of the beautiful and majestic.

Has Most Irrigation.

"But mountain scenery and climate are only side dishes, so to speak, that accompany, in Colorado, the rich agricultural possibilities that are waiting for the enterprising farmer of the great states of the west. Of the 2,000,000 acres of cultivated land in Colorado, 2,000,000 acres are watered artificially. Colorado has more irrigated land than any other state in the union.

"On this land there was produced last year over \$100,000,000 worth of hay, grain, fruits and live stock. This means that every acre of irrigated land in the state produced a crop to the value of \$40.

"Irrigated land is worth \$25 to \$50 an acre. Much of this land can be bought on easy terms that make it possible for the homemaker with but little money to get a home of his own.

"There are not many farmers who can count on getting a sure crop every year from their land. The men in Colorado who are cultivating irrigated land can do that, however. And why? Because two things, which cause the failure of thousands of acres of promising crops, are eliminated. These are the drought and flood. Go through the agricultural states of the middle west and ask what caused the crop failures of their respective districts. What will be the answer? 'Drought! Drought! Drought! Our wheat, our corn, our potatoes! Go through other states where there was no crop harvest in certain sections. What do they say the trouble was? 'Floods! Too much water!'

No Floods or Droughts.

"Why not farm in a state where the farmers worry not over drought or flood. Come to Colorado.

"In our state we raise twenty-five to twenty-five bushels of wheat per acre, fifty to 100 bushels of oats, three to six tons of alfalfa hay, 100 to 600 bushels of potatoes to the acre; thirty to sixty bushels of barley per acre, ten to twenty tons of sugar beets per acre and one and one-half to two tons of timothy and clover hay per acre.

"The man who goes into truck gardening or small fruit growing, can make from \$5 to \$20 an acre. If he plants an orchard he can make \$5 to \$10 an acre from apples, \$20 to \$30 from peaches, or \$1,500 an acre from pears. One man in the Grand valley of Colorado made \$1,500 from an acre of mixed fruits.

"Railroad facilities in Colorado are all that can be desired. The roads are keeping pace with the progress and development of the state. Last year 107 miles of new track were laid, making a total railroad mileage of 7,231 miles. There are twenty-two railroad companies operating in Colorado. Three hundred and thirty-three miles of new track will be laid in 1911. If plans now contemplated by the roads are carried out.

State Has Good Roads.

"We have good roads. We are getting better ones. Our State Highway commission intends to spend \$2,500,000 in 1911 in constructing good roads. This is just one of the many inducements we offer to men in our effort to make them see that Colorado not only needs and extends a hearty welcome to all who come, but it is to their interest, the interest of their families, themselves and their pocketbooks—that they should come to Colorado.

"But while we offer inducements that are alluring to the men, we also have something to draw the women to our state. Ladies, if you come to Colorado I promise that you may vote. 'A woman is as good as a man in Colorado.' There will be no waiting and no fighting for suffrage out in Colorado. The women out there have the right to vote now. Colorado was the pioneer in this matter. So when you come to the west to locate, just remember that the very first election day that rolls around will give you an opportunity to exercise the right to vote that your sisters in this country and England are seeking, but not finding.

"Different states offer different attractions, and it is sometimes difficult for the homemaker to choose between the states that are pressing other claims. But I feel that nobody can find a more happy combination of 330 days of sunshine a year, a mild, equable climate, beautiful scenery, double crop wheat, corn and other crops, lands that produce big crops every year, and progressive, modern, clean cities and towns, than you will find when you eventually come to Colorado."

The Key to the Situation—Bee Want Ads.

Class Day Exercises at Saratoga School

Interesting Program is Given Thursday Afternoon by the Pupils.

Class day exercises of the Saratoga school were held Thursday afternoon. This program was given:

PART I.
Instrumental—Eleanora Schenckberger.
Song—Ship of State.
Recitation—What's the Use of a Doctor?
Marie Mitchell.
A Brief Biography of Shakespeare.
Lillian.
Essay—An Outline of the Drama, "Julius Caesar."
Act I, Scene I, "Julius Caesar."
Pearl Padock as Marc Antony, and
"Antony and Cleopatra."
Violin solo—Largo.
Handel.
Recitation—The New Brother.
Winifred Travis.
Instrumental—The Protectors.
Mildred Clausen.
Solo—A Garden of Roses.
Julius Nelson.
Act I, Scene I, "Julius Caesar."
Quarrel scene between Brutus and
Cassius.
Raymond Klauke, Lester Haglund.
Solo—Miss Hamling.
Address—Superintendent W. M. Davidson.
Song—A Prayer, from Cavalleria Rusticana.
Eighth Grade.

IMPROVE BARLEY STANDARD

Quality of Nebraska Not as Good as Other States.

DUE TO POOR CHOICE OF SEED

Iowa Grows the Most Per Acre, While Wisconsin Gets Highest Price for Barley—Kansas Least Value Per Acre.

An effort to improve the standard of Nebraska barley is being made at the land show through an exhibit by the Gate City malt company. This display is in the corridor of the Auditorium on the second floor. Samples of barley malt in all stages of manufacture are shown. Specimens of barley from the crops of various states are displayed and compared.

Growers of barley in Nebraska and Kansas are woefully behind those of neighboring states in producing a first-class grade of this grain. This fact is strikingly shown in the figures of the government crop report for the year of 1910. The average yield and price of barley raised in the states named below was as follows:

State	Av. Yield Per Acre	Price Per Bushel
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Iowa..... 32.5..... \$1.04
Wisconsin..... 26.9..... \$1.04
Minnesota..... 21.0..... \$1.04
South Dakota..... 13.2..... \$1.04
Nebraska..... 15.5..... \$1.04
Kansas..... 15.0..... \$1.04

Due to Good Farming.

These figures clearly show the difference between good and poor farming. In soil essentials there is no great difference in the states, yet Iowa surpassed all others in acre production, coming within a few cents of equalling the higher priced Wisconsin crop. The quality of the barley of the first four states tops prices, while the crop of Nebraska and Kansas, a meager yield, bring 12 cents per bushel less than that of Iowa. Now consider the figures in the light of the money returns per acre of barley raised and sold at the price quoted:

Crop	Per Acre
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Iowa..... 18.57
Wisconsin..... 12.90
Minnesota..... 10.87
Nebraska..... 8.33
Kansas..... 5.10

The difference in the value of the Nebraska and Kansas barley, compared with that of Iowa, is not due to difference of soil or climate, the three states in that respect being on an equal footing. The reason is that Iowa barley raisers use a seed of a quality best suited to the demands of the barley market. The amount of energy expended in raising the highest grade is not perceptibly greater than what the inferior crops of Nebraska and Kansas require, but the Iowa farmers produce what a growing market demands, and by increased yield and best quality get double the returns of their neighbors on the west side of the river. If Nebraska and Kansas barley raisers would discard inferior seed and use the quality sown and cultivated by Iowa farmers, equally good results would undoubtedly follow.

Barley an Old Crop.

Barley has been raised for thousands of years. It thrives in different climates and grows at any elevation up to 10,000 feet. The greater portion of barley grown in this country is the Russian variety, commonly called "four-rowed barley." This variety of barley shows a high percentage of protein, the berry being rather small, with medium thickness of hull. It is especially adapted for malting purposes, as well as for feed. It is the safest and best barley for this western country because it germinates readily, produces well and sells at the top of the market. Present price is about 30 cents a bushel.

Barley is a Good Rotating Crop.

Barley is a good rotating crop; it matures early, is a good yielder and easy to harvest and garner. During the last few years an unusual demand for barley has been created in Omaha by reason of large investments having been made in the construction of a barley malting plant which, together with other demands, would require at least 1,000,000 bushels a year. This demand is now partly supplied by Iowa, South Dakota and Minnesota, states having no better facilities, soil or climate than is in our own state and Kansas. These two states should be able to supply the demands required for their own manufacturing purposes and more, especially when it is shown that the crop can be raised cheaper and at a greater value to the farmer when grown in rotation with other crops.

Pointed Paragraphs.

Even when times are hard some people have soft snaps.
Should you miss a chance just lie low and grab the next.
Anyway, a man's conceit doesn't keep him awake of night.
How often sure things turn out to have been a mistake.
A castle in the air looks good until you try to mortgage it.
Have you in the New Year's resolutions in cold storage yet?
Do the best you can, then you need not worry you didn't do better.
One can admire a knocker who uses his little hammer to keep his own fences in repair.
Every man has a place in this busy old world, but a lot of us have trouble in locating it.
It may be all right to laugh and grow fat, but when people begin to call you "Fatty," it's no laughing matter.—Chicago News.

Nature Fakes in Maine.

Maine is a great state for "nature fakes." The Kennebec Journal, in putting out the following, will probably hear from Colonel Roosevelt. "Obed F. Stackpole of Biddeford discovered, on entering his beach house a few mornings ago, that a fine black hen of the flock had been suspended by her neck, her head slipped through a hole in a cord which had been fastened to a post in the center of the pond. The cord which figured in the event was one by means of which a small boat had been fastened to the stump of the cabbage had been fastened."

COLORADO'S VAST RESOURCES

Land Show Lecturer Tells of the Great Wealth of the State.

AGRICULTURE OUTSTRIPS MINES

Many Have Become Rich in Colorado Who Went There for Their Health and Then Planted Orchards.

W. G. Brandenburg, experimental farmer and lecturer, is at the land show as a representative of the state of Colorado, and to give out information to the visitors. Naturally, he thinks that Colorado is the greatest state in the union.

Colorado's past reads like a romance. It seems but yesterday, and all of us have had a hand in its making. In less than fifty years Colorado's mineral output has amounted to nearly \$2,500,000,000, increasing every year, and has long stood first in the production of gold and silver.

"While mining was the basis of the commercial uplift of Colorado, agriculture in recent years has far outdistanced it in point of revenue to our people. Last year Colorado's farms, orchards and ranges produced more than \$100,000,000 worth of products. Our peculiar climatic condition, continuous sunshine, irrigation and superior soil have been responsible for the production of certain crops on a scale of profit and production unknown in nearly any other part of the country.

"Take for example the sugar beet industry. German experts say that in no other portion of the world are conditions so admirable for sugar beet culture as they are in Colorado, and it is confidently predicted that lands well adapted to beet raising will become among the highest priced lands in union within a few years. It is a well known fact that beets grown by us contain more sugar than those produced in any other part of the world. Though the industry is only eleven years old in our state, the last year we produced more sugar than even Louisiana, and yet the enormous amount Colorado produced is only sufficient to last the American people the short period of fifteen days. So you can see that there is not much danger of the sugar beet industry being overdone.

Need More Factories.

"While we now have sixteen enormous factories which pay to our farmers more than \$100,000 last year for beets, we will undoubtedly have many more factories within the next few years. Five of these factories have been promised to the San Luis valley during the next five years, and the industry is only in its infancy in our state. The net returns to the Colorado sugar beet grower, covering a period of five years past, has been in excess of \$40 per acre annually.

"Alfalfa, according to the reports of the Agricultural department at Washington, gives the most nutrition of all grasses grown by the American farmer. Our state has profited possibly more by the growing of this crop in recent years than any other. The great success of this forage plant in Colorado is due to soil and climatic conditions and the employment of intelligent methods.

"Colorado, according to the government agricultural reports, produced more wheat to the acre than any other state in the union last year. It is not an uncommon thing for a large field in the various irrigated sections of our state to yield from sixty to seventy bushels per acre, while the heaviest oats are raised with us in higher altitudes. The San Luis valley, for example, frequently produces oats scoring better than forty-eight pounds per acre, and yields in excess of 100 bushels per acre are frequently recorded.

"The Colorado potato is in a class by itself when it comes to both quantity and

quality. The famous Greely and San Luis valley districts ship out in excess of 20,000 carloads every year, our potatoes being so highly esteemed that thirteen of the leading lines of railway of our country are using them in their dining car service.

"Colorado's fruits always command the highest price wherever offered, and in recent years are finding their way to great favor in foreign markets. In the valleys of the Arkansas, as well as the famous western slope district, embracing the counties of Mesa, Delta, Montrose, Garfield and Montezuma, more than 100,000 acres are set to fruit, and our annual output totals more than \$9,000,000.

"Some interesting stories could be told of how many invalids coming from the east have located in our fruit sections and have found both health and fortune. There is possibly no place in America where money has been made more rapidly than has been the case with those who have settled in our fruit districts during the last fifteen years.

"The Rocky Ford melon and the San Luis valley peaches and nutmegs have come to be much in demand among those who have an appetite for the best there is along the line of good things to eat, commanding the highest prices in the best markets of the eastern states.

"While Colorado has 3,000,000 acres of land under irrigation—more than any other state—and an additional area of like extent capable of being irrigated, in the eastern part of the state there are approximately 1,000,000 acres yielding good returns farmed by what is known as the 'dry farming' method. When the best methods are employed the results have been very satisfactory, and many farmers in this section of the state are making as large returns on the average as many of the middle west farmers do on high-priced lands.

Many Manufacturing Plants.

"Colorado has nearly 700 manufacturing plants, the output of which amounts to more than \$100,000,000 annually. The state is destined to make great strides in this line, as the proximity to both fuel and power offer decided advantages, while the railway facilities are the very best and the surrounding distributing territory large and rapidly developing. The state has water power which if properly harnessed, Niagara by comparison would be a mere plaything. It possesses deposits of coal much more extensive than those of Pennsylvania. Its quarries of building rock, granite and marble are but in their first stages of development.

"The pioneer work has been completed and Colorado offers today unexcelled opportunities for investments in lands especially, for the great need of our state is more farmers—more actual producers of the foodstuffs—rather than mere consumers, for it must be remembered that while our population is small we import more than \$2,000,000 worth of raw products into our state every year, affording a most excellent home market for the products of the farm."

TRACTION FARMING MACHINERY

Daily Lectures at Land Show on Advantages of Traction Power.

J. A. King, in charge of the exhibit of "traction farming" machinery at the land show, is delivering daily lectures on the economy of the power traction machine for the cultivation of farm crops.

"Where a farmer has less than a quarter section of land it does not pay him to own a power traction engine," said Mr. King, "but a number of small farmers can find it to their advantage to own a 'community' engine. A great saving in horseflesh is accomplished.

"Aside from the economy of power the element of time gives an advantage to the power tractor. A field can be plowed, harrowed and planted in one operation. If it rains the next day there is no work to be done over again.

The Key to the Situation—Bee Want Ads.

IN THE LAND OF BIG APPLES

E. C. Leedy Tells of the Wealth of the Okanogan Valley.

BIG RICHES IN A FEW ACRES

Wenatchee Valley Apples Are Known All Over the World for Their Superiority—Show at the Land Show.

"It is not uncommon for many Wenatchee valley fruit growers to clear \$500 an acre; and it is a fact that some of the better orchards have earned their owners as high as \$1,000 an acre in a single season," says E. C. Leedy, who is in charge of the Land-Products exhibit for the Great Northern railway. A large assortment of apples from the Wenatchee and other fruit growing districts in the Upper Columbia fruit country is displayed at this booth showing the extra fine quality of the fruits grown there.

"The Wenatchee district has come to be known as the land of perfect apples," says Mr. Leedy. "This is not a boast, but an established fact, based on the yield year in and year out, the prices obtained and the countless prizes won in numerous apple competitions. Almost any orchard will produce a few good specimens, but to grow perfect apples in commercial quantities, that means by carloads, is the real test. Wenatchee specializes in red apples for the good reason that they are the best money cropers of the many crops that thrive there and because concentrated effort nets the best result.

"Every element that contributed to the development of an ideal fruit-growing country is present in the upper Columbia fruit districts. The soil has in almost every respect the results chemically and physically perfect; water is available for abundant irrigation; the altitude, the topography of the valley, the preponderance of sunny days, the steady winters, the late springs and mellow summers, all combine with the skill and labor of the fruit growers to make the valleys of the upper Columbia river the most perfect apple producing region in the world. At the National Apple show held in Spokane in 1908 apples from this country won 50 per cent of all the prizes offered.

"Only Small Tracts Needed.
"Land in this country sells from \$15 to \$20 and upwards per acre, but this price is regarded as trivial in view of the fact that a ten-acre tract is about as much as one farmer can handle; and it will yield him greater profits with less labor than those realized by the farmers in the eastern and middle states, who must have at least 100 acres of land to make a living. Most of the fruit tracts in this country are in parcels of ten acres, yet there are many of five, and even less, which give greater returns than many of the big farms in other states."

"Wenatchee is a well developed district, having been settled for many years, but there are still many acres on which fruit can be grown in the Columbia valley. The Okanogan is the newest of the fruit growing districts and it promises, when developed, to give returns equal to those realized in the Wenatchee. Okanogan's particular merits have been aptly summarized in the rhythmic slogan, 'the frost-proof Okanogan, where the fruit crop never fails,' which contains a wealth of condensed information that cannot fail to appeal to the careful homemaker, who will take enough time to investigate and satisfy himself of the truth of this remarkable claim. There is nothing new in this assertion of the high potentiality of Okanogan lands, for they have been consistent producers of fruits, vegetables and grains for a score or more of years; but of late

they have begun to attract renewed attention as a result of the construction of the Okanogan irrigation project by the United States reclamation service in the heart of the valley. Prior to that undertaking, several small private ditches had demonstrated what the land would do when properly watered.

Many Young Orchards.

"While the trees are growing, many settlers in the Okanogan region raise vegetables and small fruits, realizing good yields and profitably tiding over the years intervening before the orchard begins to produce. The land is valuable for this purpose. In fact, there is practically no form of agriculture which will not prove profitable. So much greater are the returns from fruit, however, that truck gardening is practiced only as a temporary expedient by most people living in the valley. This fact makes the early years much more profitable for the beginner, as he can find a ready market for the products of his garden.

"Because of the yearly increasing acreage that is being set to fruit trees in the northwest, many wonder if there is not a danger of an overproduction of apples, in the near future. A late bulletin of the Department of Agriculture stamps 1908 as the banner apple year, when the orchards of this country yielded 69,070,000 barrels. Since then, the output has dropped to 52,000,000 barrels in 1909, a decrease of 47,070,000 barrels in thirty years.

Apple Production Falls Off.

"In the meantime, the world's population has increased materially. Transportation has made decided advances, and science and education have urged a more general use of fruits for their health giving qualities. This nation's aggregate wealth has also grown so that each person has a greater purchasing capacity. And in the face of all these evidences of progress, apple production in the United States last year was scarcely a third of the 1908 output.

"Why this decrease? Because for every apple tree planted in the northwest, in recent years, no less than ten trees have been cut down, pulled out or abandoned in the cradlelike apple districts of the east and middle west. Since the introduction of the northwest apple to the world's leading markets, buyers have been demanding better stuff than the old orchards can produce.

"It will take years for the apple tree population to catch up. And in the long run, if there is real danger of overproduction, it will be another case of the fittest's survival. Many districts grow apples; but the number shrinks when it is a question of good apples.

"It has been demonstrated time and again, that a five or ten-acre tract in the Columbia river basin will support a family in greater comfort and independence than will the quarter section farms in other parts of the country. This makes a comparatively dense suburban population possible, which will ultimately enjoy the essential advantages of city life, as well as the benefits of country life, without the disadvantages of either."

Municipal Cold Storage.

Multiplication of the functions of municipalities in the direction of collectivism is not an absolutely novel proposition, but Cleveland certainly is quick to grasp new opportunities. To cope with large packing concerns, the city is installing a cold storage plant in one of the public markets. The public service director invites citizens to buy eggs in season from farmers and store them away until they are wanted. He believes the plan is sufficiently extensive to bring about marked changes in food prices in Cleveland. Primarily the object is to promote economy in the commissariat of the department of charities—Philadelphia Ledger.

Pension System in Canada.

The United States consul at Niagara Falls recently makes a report which will probably interest American factory owners. He says: "An announcement was made by several power companies at Niagara Falls that a system of pensions for all employees would become effective on January 1, 1911. If employees in their employ ten years will be retired at sixty-five, and may

be pensioned at \$20 to \$100 a month. Every employee at fifty, after fifteen years' service, who is incapacitated for any position the company may have available, may be retired and pensioned. According to a pension will not be pensioned from working in other business, but no person who shall have forced the company, within three days of retirement, to pay a claim for damages shall be entitled to a pension."

CENTRAL BRITISH COLUMBIA

The Inland Empire of Canada

is being opened up by two transcontinental railways and other lines of railroad.

It is estimated that \$100,000,000 will be spent in the next five years in railroad building alone.

Thirty million acres of the finest agricultural and fifty million acres of timber, coal and the richest mineral land will be thrown open to development by these railroads and an unequalled system of natural inland navigable waterways.

The central and strategic point of this grand domain is Port George.

You can get up-to-date information of fortune making opportunities by sending your name and address for the "British Columbia Bulletin of Information," giving official government and other information about this last and richest new country on the American continent. Costs you nothing—write today.

Natural Resources

Security Co., Ltd.

Paid up Capital, \$250,000.

Joint Owners and Sole Agents for Port George, Canada.

848 Bower Building, Vancouver, B. C.

District Sales Solicitor, W. G. DAVIDSON.

825 New Omaha National Bank Building, Omaha, Neb.

A 5 Acre Tract of Land FREE

At the Omaha LAND SHOW

A five-acre tract of fine Colorado land will be given away Saturday evening, January 28.

Each visitor to the Land Show will be given full details.

Women are the best buyers. The paper that is read by the women pays advertisers best.

THE ROSEBUD COUNTRY

South Dakota where Opportunities abound

Buy Now at \$20 to \$40 An Acre

Better land than for \$200 an acre in the old states—that's the way to make money.

Shaded portion to be opened to settlement.

CORN IS KING

Corn is King because corn constitutes the most important crop raised in these countries, from sixty to seventy per cent of all the cultivated lands of Gregory and Tripp counties being annually planted in corn. Yields of 40 to 60 bushels per acre are not uncommon. The government reports for 1909 show that South Dakota's yield of corn per acre is two-tenths of a bushel greater than that of Iowa. In 1909 the average yield of corn per acre was 2.2 bushels more in South Dakota than it was in Nebraska. South Dakota produces more corn than all the New England states combined, with New York, North Dakota, New Jersey, Delaware, Montana, Utah, Washington, Oregon, California, Colorado and Wyoming. These are government statistics, and the facts may be obtained by writing the Department of Agriculture in Washington.

Rainfall and Sunshine

According to statistics from government records, from the government gauge kept at Handall, in Gregory county, covering a period of 24 years, the average annual rainfall for the Rosebud country is approximately 23 inches, and these same government statistics show that the greatest precipitation comes during April, May and June. Practically all of the rainfall is during these months and the months of July and August. Then, it is the sun shines more than 245 of the year.

Rosebud's Fine Soil

As fine soil as may be found in the United States is found in South Dakota, and the soil of the Rosebud country is the very best. The top soil is a rich black clay loam, ranging in depth from two to six feet, with a pungent clay subsoil, resembling the best soil in Eastern Nebraska, Iowa and Illinois.

How To Secure the Choicest Land

The Rosebud country is composed of the choicest of Gregory and Tripp counties, already been opened to settlement. Melodites, which are owned by settlement during the present year, and Todd which will be open to settlement within a few years.

Throughout all of these counties, for the past several years, Jackson Brothers have been buying the choicest quarter sections of Indian land, as they were put upon the market until they are now in a position to offer choice land throughout the Rosebud country at special bargains.

The Way to Make Money—How to Grow Rich

THERE is positively no secret about making money—there is nothing mysterious about growing rich—it's really the simplest thing in the world—so easy that anyone can do it if he actually has the inclination. True, it won't come to you by lying back in an easy chair and simply wishing for it. There is a definite formula, proven beyond all question of doubt by the immense estates of some of our wise forefathers. It's just this—

Buy Land Cheap and Sell on the Rise

The beauty of it is you don't need much cash to secure land—a small payment to start buys the finest land in the world, and often, before a second payment is made, you sell your property at an advance of several dollars an acre. That's the way men become rich, and it's the thing you will do right now, if you will just stop a moment and gaze at your possible future ten years hence. What will it be. Here's your chance—take it or leave it. If you want to be successful, write right now.

JACKSON BROS., Dallas, S. D.

INVESTMENT BANKERS