

BAKER LECTURES ON FRUITS

Hotchkiss Expert Entertains Audience at the Land Show.

SOIL HAS GREAT FERTILITY

Lecturer Declares that Climate Which is Best for Apple and Best for Peach Also Best for Human Beings.

Prof. V. Y. Baker, an orchardist of Colorado, speaking to Land show audiences at the Coliseum, declares that the climate which is best for the apple and the peach is also the best for the human being. He says in part:

"The soil in the Colorado valleys is only a few miles from the mountain sides from whose disintegration it came. Now this is the recipe that makes the Colorado quality: First, a rich soil; second, constant sunshine; third, cool air; fourth, the system of irrigation that brings water to the roots of the plants without shutting off the sunshine from the leaves."

"Incidentally, the climate which is best for an apple and best for a peach is best for a human being. "While the soil of all the humid regions of the world has for countless ages been raising a crop of wheat, a crop of weeds—or grass, or brush, or trees—this Colorado soil has been lying bare and brown and dusty. In the humid regions the rains have been leaching through and through the soil, taking out the plant food and leaving only insoluble particles or rock. In Colorado the soil is just as it was deposited by the great mills of the glaciers, ages and ages ago. Time has disintegrated it still further, but it has lost nothing of its richness."

"Delta county is situated west of the great continental divide. It lies east of Mesa county, which reaches on the west the border line of Utah. Fifteen miles east of Delta the Gunnison river emerges from the Black canyon, into whose insensible gorges it plunges at Cimarron, forty miles above, and from this point it flows into a wider valley. This valley and that of the North Fork of the river comprise what is known as the North Fork country."

State of Rugged Grandeur.

"In a state possessing many sections of rugged grandeur and great fertility, the North Fork district stands second to none and is rarely equaled in scenic charm and wondrous productivity. Like other sections not all this land is adapted to successful fruit growing. The mesas, being sufficiently high to assure both water drainage and air drainage and being amply protected by high mountains on all sides, are ideal for orchard purposes."

"The climate of the western slope is able to the mild climate of the Pacific coast, both in summer and in winter. There is very little cloudy weather or rainfall. The valleys are most of them deeply cut into the surrounding mountains and are so sheltered from winds or violent weather of any kind. While the days are warm, the nights are cool. These conditions combined with a large supply of irrigating water, are absolutely ideal for the production of the finest quality of fruit. The steady sunshine puts the color on the peaches and apples and pears, the dry climate enables the orchardists to keep all insects and other tree parasites exterminated."

as few rains come to wash the protective poisons from the blossoms and leaves. The richness of the soil gives the quality and flavor, and the cool nights make the fruit firm and juicy, while irrigation enables the farmer to control the supply of water and so keep up the quality.

Advantages of Irrigation.

"There are many decided advantages in an irrigated country. Irrigation is not a mere expedient for getting the ground wet because it does not rain. Irrigation farming is an improvement in every way on farming by rainfall. The farmer in a rainy country suffers fully as much because it rains too much at the wrong time as he does because it does not rain when his crops need moisture. Rarely does a farmer want all the ground wet at the same time. Some crops thrive when moist, and some are spoiled by moisture."

"In an irrigated country the farmer can always depend upon dry summer weather, and he can regulate the exact degree of moisture exactly to suit any crop. The very color and texture of fruit and vegetables can be regulated by irrigation."

Panama Exposition Will Be Different

J. A. Jasper special commissioner from San Diego, Cal., speaking at the Land show on the Panama-California exposition, which is to be held in San Diego in 1915, said:

"This exposition will in no sense attempt to rival the world's fair, which is to be held in San Francisco during a portion of that year, but will be unique, and in almost every aspect different from any other exposition ever held. "A magnificent 1,400-acre park will hold the exposition, in the very heart of San Diego. A great Indian congress will be held in conjunction with the exposition and all the aboriginal tribes of sub-tropical America will be brought together with their industries, handicrafts and modes of life. It will be the greatest ethnological and archeological exhibit ever assembled."

"The exposition will be vivid. It will exhibit processes rather than products. For example: It will illustrate how irrigation may be most advantageously applied rather than what its best results are; in mining the process of taking the metals from the soil will be shown rather than the metal in cases. This will obtain also through all of the other industries and vocations."

Japanese Pears Are Grown in Omaha

Pears from the only bearing Japanese Russet pear tree in America, are on exhibit in the Walla Walla, Wash. booth at the Coliseum. These pears were grown on a tree in Walla Walla, and yielded profusely. The tree was brought from Japan by W. S. Offner, an extensive orchardist of Washington, and now hundreds have been imported and planted. The pear is almost a perfect oval, with a slightly rough and golden skin and has a flavor peculiar to itself. L. M. Brown, commissioner from Walla Walla, has but a few of them on exhibit. The tree upon which they grew yielded bounteously."

The Key to the Situation—Bee Ads.

ENDLESS CHANCES IN TULARE

A. E. Miot Gives Interesting Lecture at Omaha Land Show.

HE TELLS ABOUT CALIFORNIA

Unlimited Supply of Water Comes Down Mountainsides, Irrigating Lands on Which All Kinds of Crops Are Raised.

A. E. Miot, special representative to the big Land Show from Tulare county, California, talking to a large crowd in an amusement hall at the Land Show, said:

"Tulare county is one of the largest counties of the state of California and lies in the great San Joaquin valley, midway between San Francisco and Los Angeles. The eastern portion of the county is occupied by the highest range of the Sierra Nevada mountains, including Mount Whitney, the highest mount in the United States. With many of the mountain peaks reaching the altitude of eternal snow and the western portion lying on the floor of the valley, we have practically every climate, from the semi-tropic to the rigorous north."

"From the high mountain altitudes flow many streams to irrigate the fertile valley below and this, in combination with our various soils and climatic conditions, makes it a land marvelous for productivity."

"At the very first the country was given over to stock raising and grain growing on an extensive scale, but with the coming of irrigation the large stock and grain ranches were subdivided into small farms, where land can be purchased in tracts ranging from ten acres up to \$100 to \$200 an acre, including water right."

"All grains and cereals are grown by the normal rainfall, which is about nine inches, but for intensive farming irrigation is essential and the water supply is of first importance. In this respect we are particularly fortunate, as the water belongs to the land, there being no large corporations that own the water and sell it to the water consumer at an arbitrary price. The cost of water ranges from \$5 cents to \$1.00 per acre under the gravity canals. In addition to the gravity canals we have many acres irrigated by pumps which are driven by electric power transmitted from the mountains. Valves to supply these pumps have a depth ranging from seventy-five to 200 feet."

"Along the foothills we grow the citrus fruits—the orange, the lemon and fruits of that class. Out on the great sun-kissed plains we grow the deciduous fruits—the peach, the prune, the plum and fruits of this class. Grapes of many varieties here attain the highest perfection, and with them go hand in hand alfalfa, dairying and general farming."

"The foothill lands are particularly adapted to the growing of the orange and other citrus fruits. Not only do the trees grow vigorous and uniform, but we are free from 'black smut' scale and many parasites that infect some of the citrus sections, and in addition to this the navel oranges ripen in time for the Thanksgiving and Christmas market, thus assuring profitable returns to the grower."

"In the last two years dairying has made wonderful strides, and at the present time our stock and dairying interests

are equal to our fruit interests, and for this reason Tulare county presents almost endless opportunities to the prospective homeseeker. He can engage in any line of agriculture or horticulture with which he is familiar by making a proper selection for his location. "None of us care to live in simply a work-a-day world, and in this respect the denizens of Tulare county are particularly blessed, for the mountains abound with fish and game that delight the hearts of the sportsman, and for those that desire the joys of the camp life the United States government has made ample provision, having made a reservation of 20 square miles, known as Sequoia National park, in which is located giant forests, where is to be found the greatest number of the largest trees in the world."

Use of Explosives to Improve Farms Rapidly Widening

"Since powder was first made in the fourteenth century," said Edward Lewis, speaking to a Land show audience on "Farming and Dynamite," "it has been the aim of scientists to improve their methods of manufacture and obtain better results with the least amount of danger in handling explosives of all natures."

"The untiring efforts and the vast amount of money expended by the Dupont Powder company, organized in 1802 by E. I. Dupont, has at last brought forth the best results in the famous 'Red Cross' dynamite, the grade known as low freezing being of such a peculiar nature that it only freezes when water does and melts when ice thaws."

"Clearing land is one of the most important features for the farmer who moves to the virgin parts of the country and buys cut-over land which is dotted with stumps and boulders. The cost of clearing land depends on the locality, size and kind of wood, whether the stump is green or dead and whether it has a tap root or not."

"Virgin soil hardly ever needs any assistance in crop growing, but on land worn out by continual use the proper method to follow is deep plowing. Charges of dynamite placed two and one-half to three feet under the ground when exploded, will be the means of lifting the rich subsoil, which is filled with valuable plant food, to the surface and enrich the worn out top soil."

"The use of dynamite in digging ditches is the latest, most approved and cheapest method. The ground must be thoroughly soaked with water, so that the shock of explosion will be carried from one charge to another. In ditch shooting the center hole is charged with four sticks, the center only having a can and fuse inserted in it. A ditch, 1.75 feet long, 16 feet wide at the top and 5 feet wide at the bottom and 4 feet deep was shot at Bleh, Stadt, Mo., at a total cost of \$29, less than 11 cents per cubic yard, which is less than half the cost of doing the same work by hand."

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Bee Want Ads will boost your business and cause it to grow.

UNIQUE NORTHWEST BOOTH

Complete Miniature of Western Range and Mountain Work.

SHOWS ALFALFA POSSIBILITIES

Sheep, Cattle and Hogs Feed Contentedly—Hay is Harvested—Railroads Take Products to Markets.

There is no place at the Omaha Land Show where the "back to the land" argument more thoroughly has been impressed upon visitors than at the exhibit of the Northwestern Railroad company, which occupies a large space at the right of the center aisle and just to the south of and below the main balcony.

The exhibit is typical of the western plains and mountains and teaches a great object lesson, showing the possibilities of alfalfa and what can be accomplished by the farmer who will grow it.

Demonstration of the alfalfa exhibit is in charge of Prof. Hunt, for years a member of the faculty of the Nebraska university, the father of alfalfa culture, now a prosperous farmer, residing near Syracuse, Neb. The conception of the ideas carried out in the exhibit is the result of the handiwork of William James of Dorchester, Neb., industrial commissioner of the road; Mrs. James and their son, L. R. James.

One year ago the Northwestern Railroad company had an alfalfa exhibit at the Omaha Land Show, it having been conceived and worked out by Mr. James. After the close of the show, it was shown at numerous towns in South Dakota, Minnesota and Wisconsin. Mr. James delivered lectures on the culture of the forage plant. That his efforts have brought forth fruit is apparent, for letters received by him from officials of the Northwestern show that in the sections traversed by the exhibit, hundreds of farmers now are growing alfalfa where two years ago there were none.

Cattle and Sheep.

While the Northwestern exhibit is an object lesson from every point of view, the visitor should look at it first from the vantage spot that will put the high, snow-capped mountains range at the right. Then in the foreground, on the level plains and in the gently rolling hills and at the foot of the mountains is a scene typical of the west. Here are large herds of cattle, grazing and fattening on the native grasses. Across the range and in the valleys beyond is the country of the sheepmen, and here their flocks graze without a person on earth daring to make them afraid. By common agreement this is the law of the range. When sufficiently fattened on the range the sheep are shipped in or driven to feeding yards, where they are "finished off" on the alfalfa and a mixed ration of corn and alfalfa and are put in condition for the South Omaha and other markets.

This finishing is done farther down in the valleys, where alfalfa is waging a fierce battle that it may be known as the king of animal food.

Getting Ready for Market.

It is interesting to watch the course pursued by the cattle, one somewhat different from that taken by the sheep. Of these cattle, a goodly number are shipped direct from the range to the market, but not so many as in the past, for in the

country away from the range, the men have found it profitable to buy these feeders, ship them to the alfalfa feeding grounds and there finish them off into prime beef.

Following the picture around to the left, an idea is secured of what is done in the way of handling the range cattle. Shipped from the range, they are soon landed in the feed lots, where they rapidly take on flesh after the alfalfa diet or the mixed ration is given. In a few weeks they are in prime condition and ready for any market in the world.

But making beef is not the only purpose for which alfalfa is destined. At the left hand corner is given an idea of its value in carrying on the dairy industry. Here is a model dairy, with cooling rooms, stanchions and all the best appliances used in the business, for it has become a business. Here is seen the silo, where the alfalfa, mixed with less valuable milk producing plants, is cut, shredded and put in pickle, as it is called, and then fed.

Hogs Thrive on Alfalfa.

Moving along a little, the visitor is taken to a lot where the alfalfa has been fed to hogs and the animals turned into another field, where the forage plant is so high that it almost hides the swine from view. The field from which they have been driven, soon rejuvenates and in a short time is ready for grazing a second and as many as a dozen times during a season.

On this side of the picture, the idea of an immense farm is given, all fenced with wire and iron posts into fields of from twenty to forty acres and in the lot just beyond that in which the hogs are feeding is one of the small ones in which the poultry of the farmer is at home.

Beyond is the model farm house, where the happy and prosperous alfalfa growing farmer resides. To the left of the farm house an army of farm hands are seen harvesting the alfalfa. The cover over the first stack bears this: "1900, 2,000,000 acres in the United States—went beginning at \$2 per ton." A little further on is a second stack, larger than the first and on the cover is the following: "1905, approximately 4,000,000 acres in the United States—\$5 per ton." The next stack tells what is in store for alfalfa, for upon it is this: "1910, approximately 8,000,000 acres and the average price, \$3 per ton."

Industry's Growth Shown.

Much of this wonderful plant is grown in what until a few years ago was the range country.

The foregoing is the picture of the range, the mountains and the prosperous farmer with his herds and his broad acres. But there is still another picture—a panorama twenty-one feet long and four feet high. On the right is a picture of the high mountains, timber creeping up to the snow-covered peaks.

"Alfalfaville" is Seen.

On the opposite side of the painting, where alfalfa is featured, the mountains are not so steep and rugged, running down in gentle rolling foothills, blending into the level and rich agricultural land. Up in the valleys of these foothills are seen the humble homes of the settlers, while a little nearer in the foreground is the city of "Alfalfaville," with its stores, business houses, homes, elevators and great plants where the alfalfa is converted into meal, which finds a market all over the world.

Around this central painting a double-track railroad has been constructed. Two Northwestern trains, one a passenger and one a freight, laden with alfalfa and its

products, move, stopping at regular intervals to take on passengers and freight as real trains would do.

The exhibit stands upon a raised platform four feet high, the sides of which are painted in imitation of onyx, the panels bearing the familiar legend, "The Northwestern Lines." Around the panels the wood is imitation mahogany. At the four corners are tall columns in imitation of onyx, each capped with a large round glass globe, bearing the words, "The Northwestern Lines," and brilliant electric lights shining inside.

Exhibit Products Grown with Ease in Marsh Valley

Although not a part of the Idaho exhibit, that of Marsh valley is almost as great as the one made by the state. The exhibit is made by the Downey Improvement and Water company, of which H. C. Crocker is the general manager. This valley, conceded to be one of the richest in the inter-mountain section, is twenty-five miles in length, containing about 250,000 acres of land subject to cultivation. It lies between two ranges of mountains and enjoys the most equable temperature of any section of the state.

Marsh valley is within the irrigated portion of Idaho, where all kinds of grain are raised. Dry farming is carried on to a great extent and by this method year after year the most abundant crops have been raised.

For the last few years the valley has been recognized as the most productive of the fruit districts of the state. Since its settlement there never has been a crop failure. Fruits of all kinds such as apples, peaches, pears, apricots and grapes, grow in endless profusion while there is no end to the berries. Potatoes yield from 250 to 300 bushels per acre and in the field, sell for 75 cents at 90 cents per bushel, buyers from the east visiting the section and contracting the entire crop.

Dairying is carried on to a large extent, alfalfa being the leading forage plant.

While there is little government land improved tracts carrying perpetual water rights can be purchased at low prices. There are a number of towns in the valley, but Downey is the most important. It is situated on the Oregon Short Line broad streets, modern business houses, electric lights and all of the comforts and conveniences of the older cities.

SALT RIVER IRRIGATION MAKES FRUITS AND GRAINS

H. E. Hursh, P. R. Strayer and Nelson Taylor, representing Arizona at the Land Show, have a booth near the center of the Coliseum, where they are exhibiting fruits and grains from the Salt River Irrigation section near Phoenix, which is one of the most fertile in the west. Literature compiled by experts in the employ of the United States government, has been distributed to hundreds of people telling accurately and truthfully of the opportunities for capital in the Salt River valley, where great reservoirs store up water and leave the rich lands until they burst into bloom with all the fruits and grains of the temperate and semi-tropical zones.

Last Day of the Stupendous Omaha Land Show

The doors will close at 11:30 tonight upon the grandest show of its kind ever held. Until that hour, however, every exhibit and every feature will remain in place, with the huge Coliseum blazing forth in its most brilliant radiance and with every spark of the tremendous spectacle reflecting the wonder-story of the wonder-west as told in thousands of exhibits and hundreds of magnificent attractions.

Today is the Last Chance to See the Show of a Century.

The big Nebraska exhibit, which has attracted so much attention, will be one of the main features today. Thousands have admired it and have been impressed by its grandeur and its immense worth to the state and the people. It is one of the finest showings of the state's resources ever produced in Nebraska.

Ferullo's Italian famous band will make its last appearances this afternoon and evening—2:15 and 8:15.

No band has ever created such a wonderful impression upon the people of Omaha. Be sure you hear its final concerts at the Land Show.

The big day of the magnificent show for the children

Every child that goes to the exposition today will be presented with a 10-cent package of O'Brien's famous sugar plums. These are those large, long, round packages, which contain so many pieces of candy.

One package free to every child today

The gorgeous show will close in a blaze of glory with a special and extraordinary program.

Ak-Sar-Ben Day and Night.

Pupils from the grade and high schools of Omaha, South Omaha and Council Bluffs will be present. Cadets will be here in uniform. Cartecar climbing exhibitions.

Exhibitor's Carnival Night

Illustrated Travel Talks. Music in evening by the South Omaha High School Orchestra. Modern machinery in motion in Machinery Hall.

South Omaha Orchestra Night

Public School Children's Day

Hawaiian-Maorian Singers and Players. Cyclorama of Willamette Valley, Oregon. This feature, in charge of L. H. Schrier, is one of the most interesting of the whole show.

Attend this stupendous exposition on this last day.

Extra street car accommodations ample to take care of crowds

Exhibitors will give free all their fruits, candies, flowers and souvenirs today.