

ONE OF SO. DAKOTA'S INDUSTRIES

Stock Raising Made a Leading and Profitable Pursuit by the Exclusive Cattle Raiser and Also by the Man Who Does Mixed Farming and Grows About Everything.

The Business Appeals to the Individual of Limited Means, for He Has the Best Range in the World and Is Close to All the Big Markets.

Stock raising in South Dakota has increased to a remarkable extent the past few years, stimulated by good prices and the ease and cheapness of producing cattle.

The industry can properly be divided into two classes, the exclusive cattle raiser and the farmer who follows mixed farming, sending his milk to the creamery, and raising his calves. In the former class are the large cattlemen who have and are now accumulating fortunes in the business. They are side by side with the small owner, and west of the Missouri river their cattle mingle together until the annual round-up, or the shipping season.

Losses are exceedingly small and profits good. It is from this section that the choicest beef is produced without care or feed, winter or summer, except as nature has provided, the cattle grazing all the year on the famous buffalo grass. They are taken from this feed and placed on the fat stock market in competition with the cornfed article. Is it a wonder, with so little care and expense, that the business has increased and is profitable?

But it is the average man who is engaged in mixed farming who has a smaller number of cattle who secure the largest amount of profit on the amount invested. He has no more expense, his losses are practically none, and with his milk, calves and hogs, his sources of income are many, and as he has increased his income he has improved his stock and made it more valuable. All possible varieties are produced, but the breeds having a combination of beef and milk strain are mostly in demand, and the constant introduction of new thorough-bred bulls of the finest types has had the effect of placing the South Dakota herds above the average.

Corn for Finishing. During the past the producers in the north and eastern part of the state sold their stock to a large extent to Iowa feeders, who resped a financial harvest. But to-day corn is produced more profitably so, in South Dakota, and there are many fine feeding farms throughout the state.

Stock raising in reality is a leading industry and the man with one cow is in the business with the greatest possibilities, and, with common cow sense, can accumulate a fortune. The days of sunshine, the nutritious grasses, abundance of water, accessibility to markets, make it an ideal place to produce stock, and it especially appeals to the man of limited means, where he can make his start and his small shipment brings as high a price a pound as the large dealer.

The high price of meat has become a serious thing in all of the industrial centers, and at the present rate of increase may soon become a problem which the government will be called upon to solve. Plainly stated, the fact is the meat producing industry in the United States is constantly declining, while the meat consuming capacity of the nation and the foreign demand is constantly increasing. If we have now about 20,000,000 more meat eaters than we had ten or twelve years ago and more than 11,000,000 beef

cattle less, the force of this statement can be readily appreciated by the intelligent student of economic conditions. Not only in beef is the tremendous shrinkage apparent. We have 14,000,000 less hogs than in 1883 and 11,000,000 less sheep than in 1883, the greatest sheep year in our history. We have 2,000,000 less sheep than we had in 1883, when our population was only 40 per cent of what it is to-day.

In other words, we are consuming and selling meat faster than we are producing it, and the result is that, responding to extraordinarily high prices, breeders are selling not only the yearly increase of their herds and flocks, but depleting their breeding stocks as well.

Changes of a Year. During the past year the general development has been rapid and substantial. Practical farmers have disposed of high priced farms and purchased lands in South Dakota and invested in good improvements, and to-day all over the state substantial homes are being built, fine bred cattle purchased and bred, and trees cultivated, and in fact an almost entire new appearance is given to the country, and these investments are on a paying basis at once. In fact, every farmer is a business man and his farming operations are carried on largely the same as a business man conducts a well-conducted and systematic business.

In the towns and cities are being located all kinds of business institutions, retail and jobbing. Indeed, many of the leading cities are being built, and cities of other states with their wholesale houses. The citizens appreciate the many advantages location and opportunities offer and are happy and contented, always extending a welcome to the new comer. New houses, wide streets, beautiful drives, and a general business bearing that at once attracts and surprises the new-comer, are characteristic of the young and growing towns.

Land Values Doubling. During the past year land values, also town property, have greatly advanced and the investor finds he has been able to realize to an appreciable extent on his investment of a year ago, but he is becoming more cautious of disposing of his holdings for two reasons. First, the opportunities to re-invest on the same basis are not many. Second, almost all investors who were fortunate enough to purchase a year ago have realized a good per cent on their investment, besides the increase in the value of their land.

WATTERS BROTHERS. This firm is composed of J. H. and T. S. Watters, both young, enterprising and ambitious hustlers, who have spent the greater part of their lives in the prairie west. They have built up a large and prosperous business, controlling thousands of acres of farming lands in Spink, Brown, Hand and other counties in South Dakota. They have acquired the best of reputations by their straight forward, honest dealings. Farmers and investors can do no better than trust their transactions to Watters Brothers, whose announcement may be found elsewhere in this edition.

IOWA AND DAKOTA

Farm Prices to Be Develped—History Repeating Itself.

Iowa is one of the great states of the union. Her people are wealthy, well educated and thrived. Agriculture is her chief pursuit, and it has been made to pay. The time is comparatively short since the state was practically undeveloped. A few years ago farm lands sold at \$10 and \$15 an acre. To-day they sell for \$75 an acre upward.

South Dakota stands now where Iowa stood a short time ago, continues the Aberdeen News. Climatic conditions are the same, except that here the falls and winters are more agreeable. The soil is not much different, except that in South Dakota there is no waste land east of the Missouri river, the roughest of it being good for pasture. The products of the farms are the same—horses, cattle, wheat, corn, butter and cream.

At present a man may become a farmer in South Dakota on 160 to 320 acres of land at one-fifth to one-tenth the cost of land in Iowa, and he can raise at least as many dollars to the acre here as there. The time must come, however, when this difference in the price of farms will be leveled.

TRANSPORTATION

South Dakota Has 3,000 Miles of Well Constructed Track.

One who contemplates removing to a new western state for the purpose of investing in lands and establishing a home should consider the accessibility of that new country to markets and the means provided for the transportation of live stock, grain and other farm products.

South Dakota is especially fortunate in this respect, having approximately 3,000 miles of well-constructed and excellently equipped railroad, making easily accessible to good markets a greater portion of its vast area of agricultural and range lands and providing a means of transportation enjoyed by few western states.

TWENTY YEARS AT CLARK

Ware & Griffin Are Leading Real Estate Men.

Ware & Griffin, of Clark, S. D., is the name of one of the oldest and most successful real estate firms in South Dakota. Both have had large experience, having located in the fertile region between the Farmer and Sioux rivers over twenty years ago. They are large dealers and their transactions the present year run into many thousands of acres.

Clark county has been tried out and has demonstrated that it has no superior for mixed farming, dairying and stock growing. The land is level and well watered. The surface is a black rich loam backed by clay subsoil. The county's financial affairs are in the best of condition and it is well equipped with railroads, schools, churches and all other advantages of the average eastern community.

CENTRAL JAMES VALLEY

Offering of Wightman, Babcock & Labrie of Redfield.

The firm of Wightman, Babcock & Labrie is one of the best known and most reliable in the central James river valley. Its headquarters are at Redfield, but it has branch offices in five adjacent towns and deals especially in Spink, Codington, Brown, Park and Potter county lands. It is well equipped with railroads, schools, churches and all other advantages of the average eastern community.

GRAIN RAISING IN SO. DAKOTA

Conditions Favor the Production of the Finest Crops of Cereals Known in the World.

Dakota Hard Wheat Is Recognized Everywhere and the Output Influences Prices Abroad.

Barley, Oats and Flax Important Crops and Raised at Less Cost Than Elsewhere.

The eastern farmer who feels himself cramped for room cannot do better than sell his high-priced farm and invest in South Dakota's rapidly advancing land.

The natural productions of South Dakota embrace everything of real substantial value belonging to the vegetable and mineral kingdoms of the western continent and the north temperate zone, from golden grain to golden nuggets, and from the grasses of the prairie to the granite of the cliffs.

Two-thirds of the people of South Dakota are engaged in some of the departments or branches of agriculture. In the products of the field, the garden and the pasture, this state is destined to take pre-eminent rank. Already her productions have had a marked influence upon the commerce of the country, the markets of the world. South Dakota's wheat is known everywhere, and the output here influences prices in Chicago, New York and Liverpool. South Dakota flour is celebrated on both sides of the Atlantic, and is used in the households of Boston and New Orleans as well as in those of London, Berlin and Paris.

Grain-raising will, of course, never be abandoned in South Dakota, because the conditions here favor the production of—

Four Staples. The finest wheat in the world; The heaviest oats in the world; The brightest barley in the world; The richest and oiliest flax in the world.

Wheat is South Dakota's principal agricultural product, and doubtless will always be her chief staple, owing to the extremely favorable conditions which prevail for raising the best quality at the lowest possible cost a bushel. The superb quality of Dakota wheat is well established and very generally known. At the world's exposition in New Orleans, in 1884-5, Dakota was awarded first premium for wheat over competitors from all the famous wheat-growing countries of the world. Dakota hard wheat—a grade by itself—usually commands a higher price a bushel than any other wheat grown, and yet it is raised at a less cost here than in any other section of the country.

The cost of producing a bushel of wheat in South Dakota ranges from 24 to 40 cents on farms indifferently tilled. The report of the bureau of chemistry of the United States department of agriculture for 1884 contains the result of an analysis of 2,759 specimens of wheat, among which were included samples from every state of the union and many foreign countries. The result of this very valuable investigation establishes the important fact that in dryness and richness in albuminoids, South Dakota wheat ranks the best of any grown on American soil, and probably averages the best in the world. The average percentage of albuminoids in the wheats of the all the United States and British America is 12.15; in South Dakota it is 14.96, leading every

state and territory. The average percentage of water in the wheats of the United States and Canada is 10.16; the average percentage of water in South Dakota wheat is but 8.54, leading every competitor in this respect in the United States except West Virginia, whose average is 8.55.

The Most and Best. These experiments demonstrate two important truths: First, that now turned South Dakota wheat flour will make more bread than the same quantity of wheat raised in any other state of territory in the union; second, that bread made from South Dakota flour contains more gluten and other of the materials which nourish and build up the human body than bread made from flour of any other kind.

Other experiments prove that South Dakota flour made from No. 1 hard wheat, cured naturally, contains 3 per cent less moisture than California flour made from wheat dried in kilns, and will make practically more bread. As compared with common grades of eastern flour, the difference in bread-producing qualities amounts to no less than fifteen pounds of bread in every hundred pounds of flour in favor of the South Dakota product.

No Lack of Fruit. Up to within a few years the average South Dakota farmer looked upon fruit culture as a very uncertain and unprofitable undertaking, but his attention is now directed in this direction, and now, from all parts of the state come encouraging reports showing that the cultivation and care of the orchard is becoming a prominent factor in diversified farming.

It has been clearly demonstrated that South Dakota can easily raise, both for home use and for export, an abundance of apples, plums, cherries, peaches, strawberries and other small fruits.

LAKE COUNTY LANDS

A. G. Schmidt a Progressive Dealer—Crop Failures Unknown.

South Dakota offers exceptional advantages to the farmer and homeseeker and nowhere are conditions more desirable or land values more reasonable than in Lake County. Madison is the principal city and the seat of the state normal school, has a fine public educational system, churches of all denominations and a splendid system of all necessary public utilities. It is vastly ahead of towns and cities of corresponding size in the east and no better home-making spot can be found. It has several banks, the division headquarters of the Milwaukee road and up-to-date business houses carrying all lines.

A. G. Schmidt of Madison deals in Lake county lands which are within 130 miles of the Sioux City stock market, making the county and all the region around about a banner stock section. There has never been a crop failure in Lake county, and the man who invests and cultivates will have no experiments to make or losses to charge up to experience. Mr. Schmidt is a practical farmer as well as real estate dealer. At his office in Madison he offers a fine list of lands on easy terms of payment.

NO DEBTS AND LOW TAXES

Choice Spink County Lands Offered by Geo. M. Fischer.

George M. Fischer of Redfield, S. D., is one of the old timers in the northern part of the state. He was in Redfield when it consisted of but a few houses and has helped to make of it a modern western city and bustling with business and prosperity. He knows all about the real estate of the region and is one of the most reliable authorities to be found in the state. Spink county, his home county, has no debts and the taxes are very low. Redfield, the county seat, has 2,000 or more population, good public buildings, several churches and a fine opera-house and owns its electric light plant and water system. The homeseeker can cast his lot in no better locality and the investor need look no farther.

NATURE'S CLEAR GIFT

Artesian System of South Dakota a Boon to the Stock Grower and Husbandman.

Over 1,500 Flowing Wells in the State—Facts From Diary of the State Geologist.

Many South Dakota dealers report that not within their recollection have they sold so many threshing machines in one season as during the present.

An idea of how grain is yielding in the localities covered will be obtained from the following reports: Montrose—Over 5,000 bushels of barley were threshed on the Kapaun farm, near this place. It yielded an average of 40 bushels to the acre.

Prosper, Davidson County—Howard Pinyne has forty acres of barley that close estimators say will average forty bushels to the acre.

Redfield—E. T. Furbush threshed the grain on the old Lathrop farm. He reports that he splitz went thirty-eight bushels and the oats forty-four bushels to the acre. The oats were badly lodged and did not make over two-thirds of a crop. F. S. Meyers had a field of oats which yielded fifty-three bushels an acre. The average yield of all his oats was about thirty-five bushels an acre.

Bryant—Threshings so far reported show probable average yields of not far from forty-five bushels an acre for barley. The berry is large and plump. Oats will yield from 40 to 65 bushels to the acre; wheat, 15 to 25 bushels.

Corona—C. Few had some wheat that averaged 50 bushels to the acre. Redfield—Many of the wheat fields in this locality are averaging from 18 to 25 bushels to the acre. About all the wheat is of a good quality. Oats are a splendid crop.

Wilmot—Much shock threshing has been done in this vicinity. Wheat is yielding about 20 bushels to the acre. Grotton—Helmick Johnson says that with one binder he cut 280 acres in nine days. Helmick had eight horses with which to turn the trick, and two men placed the grain in the shock.

Sisseton—The wheat on the Jenkins farm threshed an average of 20½ bushels to the acre. That on the Priegen place only averaged 13½, but this was damaged by hail.

Centerville—Reports from shock threshing show a yield of twelve to twenty-five bushels of wheat, and twenty-six to sixty-five bushels of oats an acre.

Beresford—The Egerstrim grain on the Fisher place was threshed and marketed here. The wheat yielded only about 14 bushels an acre, but the berry is round and plump and of a fine quality. The oats yielded 40 bushels to the acre.

Wakonda—Daniel Collins has had his threshing done, and reports a yield of 16 bushels of wheat to the acre and 40 bushels an acre of oats.

Blunt—Postmaster D. Hall of Ney reports that the crops in his locality are the best he ever knew them to be, and he is an old-timer in this part of the state. His wheat will yield an average of 20 bushels. Castletown—Some oats and barley have been threshed in this vicinity. Both turned out well and are of fine quality.

Dell Rapids—O. H. Smith threshed 110 acres of barley, and it averaged 30 bushels to the acre. At present prices the crop would bring \$15 an acre.

Ashton—Julius Welland has threshed and marketed a piece of barley that averaged 45 bushels to the acre and netted 45 bushels a bushel. His returns for his barley crop will be \$20.25 an acre.

Arlington—Threshing machines are starting up in force in this locality, and with warmer and more settled weather

every machine in the county will soon be in operation.

Woonsocket—The wheat on the Moeckel farm went 19 bushels an acre, on the Morse farm 18 and on the Ricketts farm 15 bushels. The oats on the Jake Mikal farm yielded 75 bushels an acre.

Esmond—W. C. O'Brien reports a yield of 50 bushels of oats to the acre. Froquois—Melvin Sorensen threshed his barley, and it averaged 50 bushels to the acre and sold for 40 cents a bushel. The crop brought \$20 an acre, or enough to pay for the land upon which it was grown.

Watertown—F. J. Wilson reports crops in his locality as simply immense. He put in 400 acres and expects his wheat to average at least 15 if not 20 bushels of No. 1 grade to the acre.

Rath-Jenkins Morgans threshed 40 acres that gave a yield of 20 bushels of wheat to the acre. Selby—Threshing between this place and Java gave returns of 20 bushels of wheat to the acre. Oats averaged 42 bushels an acre.

MINER COUNTY

Martin, Moore & Adkins Pioneer Real Estate Men.

One of the soundest and most progressive real-estate firms in South Dakota is located at Howard, Miner county. Martin, Moore & Adkins have been in Miner county twenty years or more, and last year sold more than 10,000 acres of land. L. J. Martin, the senior of the firm, was states attorney of Miner county for eight years, and is at present senator from the seventh senatorial district. W. P. Moore was treasurer of the county for eight years. J. J. Adkins, the junior member, was clerk of the court for four years. The firm is in the corn belt of South Dakota, and offers high-grade farms in choice locations and blocks of unimproved lands in any amount desired, from eighty acres up, at the lowest price and the best of terms.

The company also handles ranches and ranch lands in Hyde, Hand, Beadle, Spink, Sully and Hughes counties and has offices at Howard, and Highmore, Miner county, the home county of the firm, is out of debt and the taxes on a quarter section are only from \$7 to \$8. Howard has a population of 1,000, and has five churches and splendid public schools. Miner county is especially adapted to dairying and contains six successful creameries and seven skimming stations. There are two lines of railroad, the Milwaukee and the North-Western, and the farmers are insured ample shipping facilities. No broader road to permanent independence can be found than in Miner county.

A TOPNOTCHER

Sanborn County on Easy Street—Baer & Brewster.

Sanborn county, S. D., raises all the grains and grasses grown in Iowa and middle western states. Its citizens are becoming wealthy by the natural increase in the value of their holdings and by the products which can be raised more easily and successfully than in any eastern state. Sanborn has some bumper crops this year and is building and improving as never before. A better time to invest will never come.

Baer & Brewster, of Woonsocket, the county seat, are located in this rich region and are leading land dealers. They show their lands free and sell on liberal and advantageous terms. The man in search of a home or an investment can communicate and transact his business with them with the full assurance that he will be treated right and given value received.

\$62.50—Yellowstone Park—\$62.50. Here is your chance to visit the Yellowstone Park. The above rate includes all hotel expenses in the park for the regular five and one-half days' tour. The tickets will be on sale Sept. 1st to 10th. Call at Northern Pacific office for particulars.

Minneapolis to Chicago and return \$20, via "The Milwaukee."

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY LAND IN

Clark County, South Dakota.

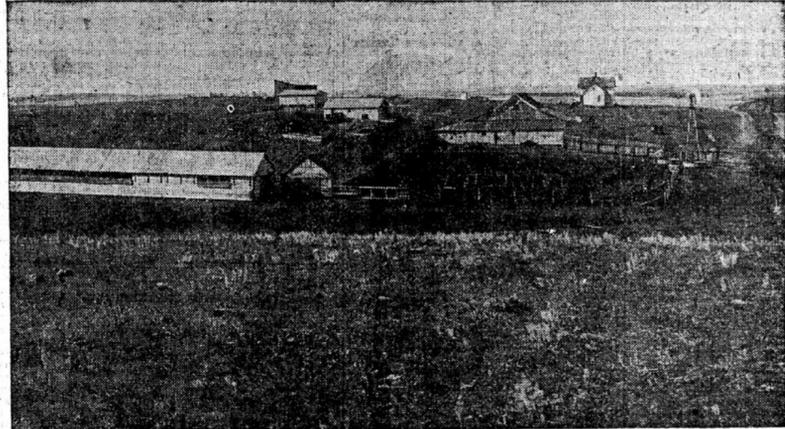
There Is Still a Chance to Secure a Home at Low Cost,

But by a little delay the opportunity of a lifetime will be past. Iowa and Minnesota lands are now out of reach of men of ordinary means and South Dakota lands soon will be.

WHY PAY RENT or interest on high-priced land when you can own a home?



SCENE ON A 1120-ACRE FARM 4 MILES SOUTH OF CLARK FOR SALE AT \$20 PER ACRE.



320-ACRE FARM FOR SALE 4 MILES FROM CLARK AT \$33.50 PER ACRE.

Clark County, South Dakota, has good soil. Crop failure on well tilled land is unknown. Good water and easily obtained. Low Taxes. The county is out of debt and has fine public buildings. Schools and churches are numerous in towns and country. Creameries and cheese factories are in operation in all parts of the county. Farmers are prosperous and buying more land.

Ware & Griffin, Have Been In Clark, So. Dakota, Business In

For twenty years. Write us for information, and come and see for yourself that our statements are true.