

**A FARM HOME
FOR YOU IN
DAKOTA**

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THE WESTERN DAKOTAS—OPPORTUNITY LAND



Typical Dakota ranch, having the valley for hay and feed in combination with hilly grazing lands. Little Missouri, Slope County, N. D.

NORTH DAKOTA

By GEORGE SHAFER, Governor

ONE of the big and proper questions today is, what can a state or country do for humanity? North Dakota's answer to that question is: We produce more human food for home and world consumption than any like number of people elsewhere.

Among God's greatest gifts to the sons of men were good land, water and sunshine. These North Dakota has in great abundance, together with vast natural resources of clay and coal, awaiting only the magic touch of enterprise—organization and capital.

The youthfulness of our state has not prevented North Dakota from taking a high place in general progress and the volume and value of agricultural production. The great highways have been opened, rough places made smooth, uncertainty of earlier years dispelled and—under the strong, white light of intelligence—enterprise, industry, education and progress are seen on every

hand. Fortunate, indeed, was it for North Dakota and for all generations to come, that the very early pioneers brought with them a deep and abiding faith in the great fundamental principles of law and order and that faith continues to abide in the hearts of our people. After all it is not land, wealth or numbers, but rather the type and character of a people that best determines their right to a place in the sun. Measured by that standard North Dakota has nothing to fear. She faces the future confident and unafraid.

Our state is still in the making; opportunities are unequalled for the man of intelligence, industry and courage to come, make a home and be one of us. To all such we offer good schools, churches, good neighbors, good roads, four transcontinental lines, a healthy climate and a kindly, sincere welcome.



Davis Bros., Reeder, N. D., fatten their steers on home grown feed.



T. T. Walker, Adams County, N. D., cleared \$22.40 per acre for his corn by feeding to steers.

"GO WEST YOUNG MAN"—NEVER BETTER ADVICE



White River Valley, tributary to our Rapid City-Chamberlain line, affords opportunity for wide diversification—grain—hay—livestock.

SOUTH DAKOTA

By W. J. BULOW, Governor

SOUTH DAKOTA is largely an agricultural state, but our opportunities are just in the beginning. Less than one-third of our total agricultural lands have ever been touched with the plow. The productiveness of our soil is unsurpassed anywhere, and nowhere else are there such flattering returns to the agriculturist for his toil. Annually there are many instances where the value of the crop produced exceeds the selling price of the land upon which the same was produced. Our undeveloped resources along this line cannot even be guessed at, and are fabulous in possibilities.

We in South Dakota confidently claim that of all the states in the Union ours is not only the greatest in developed and unde-

veloped agriculture possibilities, but also greatest in industrial possibilities and power achievements; greatest in developed and undeveloped mineral resources, and greatest in recreational and scenic beauties.

While we point with pardonable pride to these natural resources of this great young state, we have a higher pride in its citizenship. South Dakota has the finest, most sincere and friendly people to be found anywhere; they have the utmost confidence in the future of South Dakota, and on behalf of them I wish to extend to all of you, who wish to "do better," a cordial invitation to come to South Dakota. You, like the rest of our citizens, can prosper in the Sunshine State.



South Dakota ranches profitably produce good cattle on rich native grasses and alfalfa hay.



The combine-harvester with windrow attachment successful in wheat harvesting on McManus Bros. farm, Lyman County, S. D.

The Western Dakotas

By W. C. ALLEN

Publisher, The Dakota Farmer (Aberdeen, S. D.)

WEST of the 98th meridian in the Dakotas lies a territory which offers, from the standpoint of agriculture, a great opportunity. Land values, taxes, railroad transportation, highways, make this stretch of farming country one that should receive the consideration of those who, from one cause or another, wish to change location. It is especially a young man's country, and for others whose savings do not permit the purchase of farmland in a more highly developed section, and for

those who come with a determination to succeed, the country will supply an abundant opportunity.

But this great expanse has a variety of conditions which make it impossible to describe it in detail in the scope of a single paragraph or even in a lengthy article. Naturally, the farming practices in the southern part of the Dakotas are different from those in the north, each having problems easily surmountable, but peculiarly its own. Success, however, lies in the adaptation of those methods and practices



South Dakota for many years has consistently maintained its sheep population on farms and ranches. Sheep in Jones County.

which suit the particular country, and profitable and prosperous farms are a part of all sections.

In one section will be found farming a half-century old, while in another it is treading closely on the heels of the homesteader, whose urge to own land too often exceeded his knowledge of how to cast a furrow or throw a harness on a team of horses. Many of these homesteaders have gone back to shops and counters from where they hailed. But among these early comers were many real farmers, who were raised among crops and livestock; they came to a new country to repeat the history made by their forebears in other parts. To them is awarded the credit for the thousands of acres of alfalfa, corn, barley, oats, wheat, etc., and the production of livestock which brings premiums on the market, or comes home with the ribbons from shows and fairs.

It will be noted in the figures following this article that it is a territory well diversified and well balanced as to farm income. The man familiar with hog raising need not fear that the country is not adapted to raising the feeds that put pork in the best market condition; nor need the dairyman look away from his own acres for the feeds that produce butterfat. Outside of the livestock program there is an extensive acreage devoted to cash crops, a factor particularly helpful to the younger farmer starting out on his own, or to him whose reserve capital needs replenishing at the end of the first crop season.

Wheat and flax constitute the largest acreage of such crops, although instances are many of corn, field peas and alfalfa seed being added to marketable crops. Most of the alfalfa seed for which the Dakotas have become famous comes from this area, and its hardiness has brought it a commanding position in the alfalfa seed market.

The production figures which follow this article cover the counties served by The Milwaukee Road, and are taken from the U. S. Department of Agriculture statistics. While figures, to the man unaccustomed to use them in drawing conclusions, may have a limited meaning, they give a measure of comparison in the most condensed form. In studying them, please note the fine balance of livestock and field crops, and in the crops, the apportionment of

feed to cash crops. The tame hay figures consist almost exclusively of the alfalfa and sweet clover tonnage. In most of these counties considerable wild hay is harvested, and in instances exceeds in tonnage the tame hay tonnage. This accounts to a large extent for the low cost at which beef, pork and mutton are produced.

For those not intimately acquainted with the location of the counties, a map is printed in this folder.

But land and its produce are not the only attractions of this growing territory. The new settler is no less interested in the neighbors and community centers of the section in which he settles.

Seventy-five per cent of the people come from surrounding states—Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Illinois, Wisconsin—or are the sons and daughters of the pioneer stock in eastern Dakota. They have built American schools and churches, loyally support the thriving local newspapers, and in general have become the agricultural backbone of prosperous market centers.

Too much stress cannot be laid on the advantages of making a personal investigation before definitely deciding on a locality. Within a short distance of any place in this area are to be found experiment stations and demonstration farms under state and federal supervision. These farms give the best guidance as to rainfall, cultivation methods, equipment necessary, crops and general farm management. Nearby where you wish to settle will be found farmers who have had years of experience in making a successful living from the soil. You will find them just as eager to help you start and continue in the right direction as any one but yourself can be. Take a spade along and prospect the soil. And when finally settled, draw on the available sources of information to further your progress.

The foregoing is written conservatively. For a man successfully familiar with the country it might sound too conservative. It is purposely so. A thousand instances are readily at hand to show outstanding success, but such success has come from the intelligent application of energy. And for those who know how and have vision to apply it, the future will fulfill its own roseate promises.

DIVERSIFICATION—BALANCED FARM INCOME

COUNTY LIVESTOCK AND CROP PRODUCTION

From U. S. Department of Agriculture

CROP PRODUCTION—Thousands (,000) Omitted

LIVESTOCK—Thousands (,000) Omitted

SOUTH DAKOTA COUNTIES	CORN BU.	WHEAT BU.	OATS BU.	BARLEY BU.	FLAX BU.	POTATOES BU.	TAME HAY TONS	ALL CATTLE	DAIRY COWS	SHEEP	SWINE
Aurora.....	2,094	551	818	314	5	42	15	25	9	10	40
Beadle.....	2,599	891	1,136	598	45	60	34	40	13	11	70
Buffalo.....	244	47	102	131	12	7	1	8	1	4	8
Brown.....	2,948	3,264	1,792	1,917	54	245	41	39	13	23	61
Brule.....	1,816	441	532	346	9	15	6	23	5	3	38
Campbell.....	655	1,358	218	391	36	30	9	16	7	6	18
Charles Mix....	5,685	1,230	1,799	771	9	54	66	46	15	3	102
Corson.....	625	1,575	666	558	305	48	23	21	8	18	22
Davidson.....	2,173	301	967	342	3	54	18	20	7	4	48
Dewey.....	299	599	305	166	199	22	21	9	3	7	13
Douglas.....	1,936	426	964	301	1	41	19	19	8	3	45
Edmunds.....	833	1,524	462	1,102	68	37	12	22	8	9	21
Faulk.....	886	908	457	566	65	53	16	22	6	22	32
Jackson.....	163	139	99	108	9	6	17	10	2	6	6
Jerauld.....	1,152	420	584	312	16	30	8	18	4	7	29
Jones.....	350	433	126	473	36	18	41	15	4	5	11
Lyman.....	612	374	317	603	43	18	16	33	5	3	29
McPherson.....	530	1,705	498	1,063	76	66	23	26	11	10	23
Mead.....	930	1,053	815	309	137	78	144	66	10	47	32
Mellette.....	660	299	310	437	36	38	29	16	3	2	24
Pennington....	666	826	630	316	109	77	79	41	8	20	18
Perkins.....	668	927	809	490	328	50	77	31	9	74	18
Sanborn.....	2,255	335	1,029	266	27	65	19	27	8	7	40
Spink.....	1,537	2,628	970	736	28	64	27	30	11	23	52
Walworth.....	706	1,084	259	482	60	36	12	15	5	4	21
Washington....	55	46	37	43	42	4	3	1	only 300	2	1
Washabaugh....	181	161	108	100	109	13	15	8		3	5
Ziebach.....	265	656	319	190	93	17	19	14	3	35	8
NORTH DAKOTA COUNTIES											
Adams.....	480	1,386	760	1,085	147	63	19	17	5	7	15
Bowman.....	161	1,032	540	360	98	25	12	14	5	24	7
Dickey.....	1,701	1,239	1,408	1,176	154	94	23	24	9	18	28
Emmons.....	468	1,959	406	1,125	63	44	6	26	11	4	22
Grant.....	572	1,749	840	792	77	48	27	26	9	6	18
Hettinger.....	700	2,706	722	1,085	310	66	14	17	7	5	15
LaMoure.....	735	2,364	837	1,539	180	89	43	23	11	12	16
McIntosh.....	286	1,949	348	928	78	40	11	20	10	6	9
Sioux.....	72	456	217	216	65	32	5	10	2	5	5
Slope.....	207	1,665	396	297	96	31	8	14	3	19	4

DAIRY FARMING INCREASING



Sam Ulrickson, Lincoln County, S. D., finds straw stacks in the barnyard a valuable asset in livestock production.

Gross Income Per Farm

STATE	SIX-YEAR AVERAGE	SIX-YEAR AVERAGE PER FARM
Nebraska	\$431,128,000	\$3,375.00
Iowa	709,484,000	3,323.00
<u>THE DAKOTAS</u>	<u>502,884,000</u>	<u>3,233.00</u>
Kansas	447,567,000	2,701.00
Illinois	597,882,000	2,650.00
Minnesota	445,735,000	2,368.00
New York	413,325,000	2,189.00

STATE	SIX-YEAR AVERAGE	SIX-YEAR AVERAGE PER FARM
Wisconsin	411,928,000	2,132.00
Texas	827,445,000	1,776.00
Indiana	342,878,000	1,751.00
Oklahoma	342,382,000	1,736.00
Ohio	414,351,000	1,693.00
Pennsylvania	339,328,000	1,692.00
Missouri	419,907,000	1,612.00
Michigan	304,487,000	1,583.00

The Dakotas lead all the above states in ratio of average gross income to average farm investment.
 Authority—Yearbooks of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.



Good dairy cattle play a large part in making gross income large on Dakota farms. Olander Benson farm, Sioux Falls, S. D.,

HOGS MAKE SURE PROFITS



Hogs on the Bob Jones farm profitably marketing part of the 473,000-bushel barley crop in Jones County, S. D.

Rainfall and Growing Season

THE most important factor in farming is rainfall. It limits crop production and should be carefully considered when selecting a location. Many years of records are available for all localities. The average, west of the 98th meridian in the Dakotas, is approximately 20 inches, ranging from 14 to 25. In the state precipitation reports, approximately two-thirds of this area shows 15 to 20 inches; part of the eastern end of the territory, 20 to 25 inches, and an area with less than 15 inches exists in the western

part. In average years, the greatest rainfall is during the growing months of April, May and June.

The growing season varies from 105 to 145 days, depending upon elevation and distance north and south. The northwest part of this territory will average 105 to 115 frost-free days. This means that varieties of corn must be chosen to fit each territory. East and south, later maturing varieties can be used, but as we go west and north, early maturing dent and flint corns are more dependable.



C. A. Wood's farm near Plankinton, S. D. There are thousands of acres of level, rich land, easily farmed in the Dakotas.

CORN PRODUCTION EXPANDING



England farm located on graveled farm-to-market road and power line south of Murdo, S. D.

Water

DAKOTA is well supplied with water in nearly all localities. Surface wells vary in depth from 15 to 150 feet. Springs and creeks are a common supply for stock water. In many localities water is supplied by artesian wells. However, some localities are found where it is hard to get water and the new settler is cautioned to carefully investigate the water supply. In these limited localities water usually can be obtained from deep wells which generally flow and stock water in pastures is secured by building reservoirs to hold snow water, spring floods and heavy rains. These reservoirs can be so built that they will last indefinitely. We can truthfully state that water is easily obtained in 95 per cent of this territory.

Fuel

THE Dakotas are fortunate in having the largest lignite coal deposits in the United States. In many localities of the western portion of both North and South Dakota, this coal is easily obtained by surface mining. At many points, commercial mines are operated which ship to other sections. Eastern coals, as well as Montana bituminous coals, are also used extensively and are sold at reasonable prices. Some timber for fuel is to be had along the streams, but coal is the principal fuel used.

Crop Yields

YIELDS depend largely upon the method of farming followed. Continuous wheat cropping is quite often disastrous, while wheat following corn or good summer tillage always makes a crop. Wheat yields on corn ground or summer tillage average 20 to 25 bushels. Barley is one of the good crops in this area, and the acreage has been increasing rapidly during the last five years. It will yield 20 to 30 bushels under normal conditions. Corn is one of the valuable crops and provides feed for fattening thousands of hogs. In the southeastern part of this area dent corns are the principal varieties, and northwesterly the dents give place to early dents and flint corn. The flint varieties are heavy yielding and make a profitable crop for hogging-off. Many acres of this early dent and flint corn are also harvested by turning lambs into the fields. Flint corn will yield 50 to 60 bushels per acre, and the early dents 40 to 50. The average yield will be about 25 bushels.

The table found on pages 11 and 12 will show the total production of principal crops grown in each county and indicate their importance and adaptability.

CONTINUOUS PROFITABLE PRODUCTION



Corn planting and cultivating easily done on level Brown County farms.



George McDonald finds oats a good crop on his farm near White Lake, S. D.



Minnehaha County farm of R. H. Wood profitably produces butter-fat with silage.

A PROVEN AGRICULTURAL AREA



The Albert Ohlrogge farm, Brule County, S. D., is typical of the wonderfully productive silt and clay loam area east of Missouri River.

Good Soils Important Factor in Production

NEXT to rainfall, and of equal importance, soil is a principal factor in establishing a successful farming enterprise. Many farmers do not give the soil careful consideration when buying a farm in new territory. We cannot urge a new settler too strongly to study the soil and get all the information available. Between the 98th meridian and the Missouri River, the soils are very uniform because they were formed by the glaciers pushing down from the North, leaving practically the same kind of soil over the entire area. It is wonderfully productive silt and clay loam. Westerly, the color changes from black to very dark brown. The land is very level or gently rolling except for some hills in limited areas. Washing and gulying is not a factor in this territory because the land is so level. The rainfall of 20 inches or less is an asset in that valuable plant food and lime is not washed from the soil. The entire area west of the 98th meridian does not need limestone to successfully grow legumes and is rich in all plant foods. The soils west of the Missouri River are not glacial and for this reason are lacking in uniformity. The South Dakota State College Bulletin No. 238 states as follows, regarding this territory:

“Because of such a great variation in the suitability of land for farming purposes, it can be realized that care must be employed if an intelligent application is made of the suggested farming systems for this West River country. Much of the rough land, unsuited for farming, makes ideal range land where sheep, cattle and range horses find protection from cold winds in winter and the heat in summer. In the opinion of the more successful ranchers, some plow land combined with adequate pasture land is desirable throughout this region.”

The U. S. Department of Agriculture and Geological Survey have very carefully analyzed the farming systems and the soils in this territory. The prospective settler may obtain free, from his congressman, Land Classification Maps, Northern Great Plains, Nos. 6 and 7. These will give him the best information obtainable. The soil is very fine, sandy loam and clay loam, with small areas of clay and gumbo. Non-tillable land, due to gumbo soil or rough hills and breaks along the streams, is good grazing land, growing the richest grasses in the United States. This grass is good for all year around grazing, curing on the stalk during the late summer and fall.

CORN, SMALL GRAIN AND LIVESTOCK



High quality feeders grown in West River country at low cost.



Small grain, corn and livestock a good combination on this Brule County farm.



Dairy cows bring security and assured income to many Dakota farmers.

GRADED GRAVELED ROADS



Dakota soil has built fine farms like the N. K. Larsen farm near Mitchell. State gasoline tax builds good roads.

Transportation

NORTH and South Dakota have the gasoline tax for the building and maintenance of good highways. Many miles of road have already been graveled and all of the counties in this area are served by well-graded dirt roads. Both states provide for graveled roads connecting county seats, as fast as funds are available. The Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad serves the territory with dependable passenger and freight service. This company provides fast stock schedules, even from the branch lines, and schedules are so arranged that the entire territory can reach the Sioux City and St. Paul markets inside the 36-hour limit, and Chicago markets within the same limit from eastern South Dakota, and with one feeding stop from points in the western Dakotas. Direct lines to all the principal grain markets provide an outlet for wheat and other small grains.

Schools and Churches

THE states of North and South Dakota have always given primary consideration to education. Schools are available in nearly every township, most of the small towns having high schools. All schools are carefully supervised by the State Department of Public Instruction, in order that proper standards shall be maintained.

Nearly all religious denominations are well repre-

sented, and churches are scattered throughout the countryside as well as in towns and cities.

A farmer locating in this country, from central or eastern states, will find the educational system equal to the country from which he came, and ample opportunity for a full religious life.

Livestock

LIVESTOCK is the backbone of permanent agriculture in the entire area. South Dakota is one of the fifteen states in the Union having over 1,000,000 sheep, and North Dakota has a sheep population of 645,000. Sheep do well on the farms in the eastern part of the area and on the good ranges. Hogs produce an ever-increasing share of the farm income. A ready market is always obtainable at eastern and Pacific Coast markets. Hog concentration points are located at Aberdeen, Mobridge, Mitchell and Lemmon. During heavy shipping seasons, fast special hog trains are operated to markets. Many beef cattle are produced on the good ranges as well as on the farms. The fattening of cattle is increasing in importance each year as barley and corn take the place of much wheat acreage. In the eastern part of the territory lamb feeding is developing fast to keep pace with the increased acreage of feed crops.

Dairying is a growing industry and statistics show substantial increase in dairy cows. In many localities, it is an important addition to farm income.

QUALITY ALFALFA HAY AND SEED



Dakota soils grow fine crops of alfalfa without limestone or fertilizer. Edmunds County, S. D., alfalfa field.

Alfalfa

ALFALFA is a big factor in the agriculture of this territory. It is the most dependable hay crop because even in the dryest years the farmer is assured of one cutting. The limestone soil makes ideal conditions for its growth. In the eastern part of the territory two crops, and sometimes three, are obtained. Farther west, where the rainfall is less, one crop of hay, and sometimes two, is the regular rule. Many thousands of acres are cut for hay in June and the second crop saved for seed production. Alfalfa seed is an increasing source of cash revenue for Dakota farmers. In 1929 North Dakota produced 30,000 bushels of seed, which sold for the highest price per bushel in the United States, or \$16.80. This is due to the large amount of Pure Grimm seed produced in the state which is known nationally for its hardiness. The total income for the Dakotas, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, from alfalfa seed in 1929 was \$1,265,-460.00. Alfalfa Seed Production in South Dakota, according to estimates made by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, were

1927	28,800 bushels
1928	44,000 bushels
1929	105,000 bushels

Dakota alfalfa seed is in more demand each year because the corn belts and eastern states are increasing their acreage of alfalfa and need a hardy

variety. 7,000 posters advertising S. D. registered alfalfa seed have been distributed by S. D. Crop Improvement Assn., to retail seed dealers in South Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, and other eastern states. Last year the association registered and sealed 750,000 lbs. of clean tag seed, and this year has sent tags and seals to 132 growers for 656,000 lbs. clean seed. There is no danger of overproduction of alfalfa hay or alfalfa seed due to the ever increasing demand. Alfalfa makes this Dakota territory particularly attractive to the farmer who is interested in building up a permanent and profitable business.

The following quotation from *The Dakota Farmer* will give the possibilities of alfalfa seed production:

"Lud Solberg, Haydraw, South Dakota, has averaged \$4,000.00 for two years from alfalfa seed. 750 bushels of seed brought Ralph Quinn, near Rapid City, a check for \$7,015.00. Walter Reinhol, Harding County, threshed 212 bushels of seed from 65 acres. N. A. Jensen, Farmingdale, 250 bushels of seed, sold for \$3,000.00. Charles Lang, Rapid City, took \$3,728.00 worth of seed from 80 acres."

Manager Nick Caspers, of Western South Dakota Alfalfa Seed Growers' Association, reports alfalfa yielding an average of 4 bushels per acre, with some yields as high as 9 bushels. A 20-acre field of alfalfa produced 4 bushels per acre of seed.

GOOD DEMAND—NO OVER PRODUCTION



Big yields of alfalfa hay and seed are produced on valley or bottom lands.



*B. Byron Bobb, successful Grimm alfalfa grower,
Haynes, North Dakota.*



Dakota alfalfa seed ready for shipment.



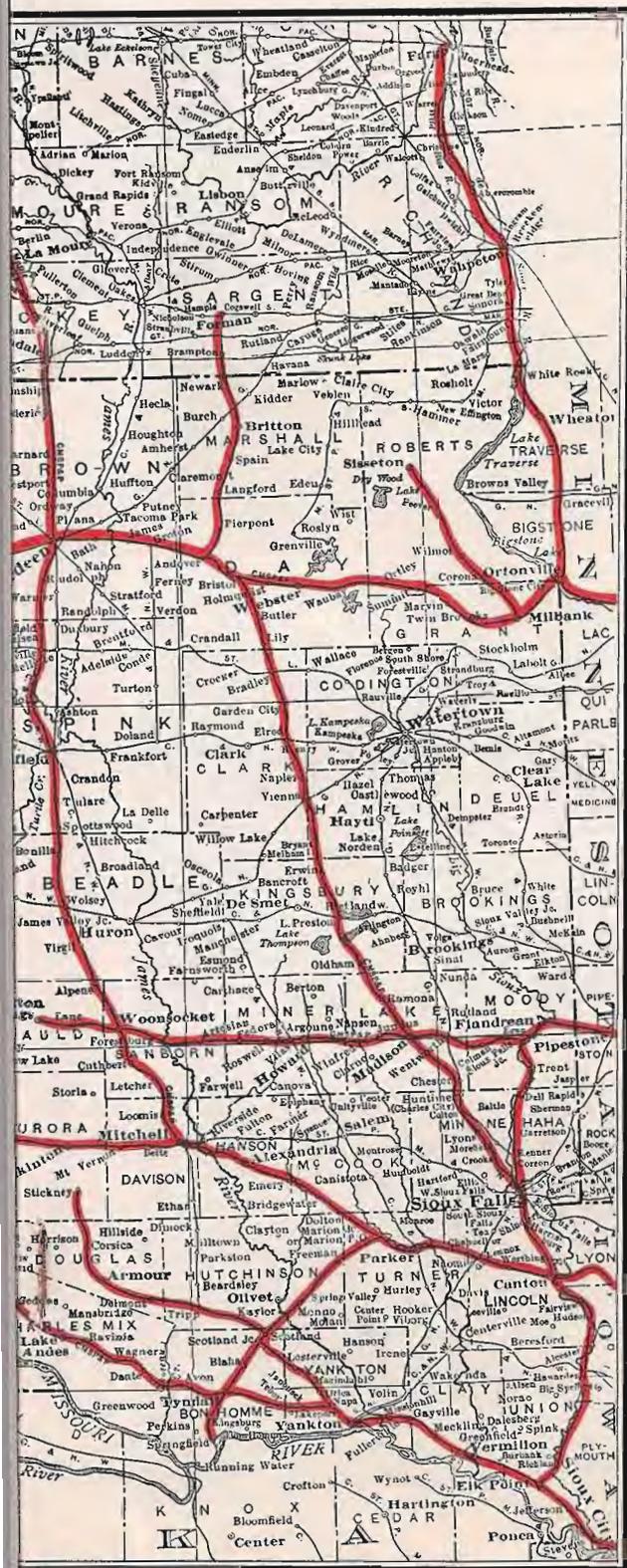
White River Valley, South Dakota, is famous for alfalfa seed production.

THE MILWAUKEE ROAD IN THE DAKOTAS



The
MILWAUKEE
ROAD
North and South Dakota

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Agricultural development in the Dakotas is furthered by State Extension Service in co-operation with U. S. Department of Agriculture, County Agent service, Boys' and Girls' Club work, Vocational Agricultural training in high schools with the organization of Future Farmers of America.

Our Agricultural Development and Colonization Department is working closely with all these agencies in seeking to learn best methods which will assure success for new settlers.

The pictures on this page were taken in Bowman County, North Dakota, by R. L. Olson, County Agent.



LIVESTOCK BUILDS PERMANENT AGRICULTURE



Cattle from Dakota ranges often top the market.



Oats produced for young growing stock. H. J. Nichols, Aurora County, S. D.



Dakota valleys provide winter feed and shelter for livestock.

POULTRY FURNISHES DEPENDABLE INCOME



Climatic conditions are excellent for turkey production in all localities. This flock of 500 birds on Innes Bros. farm near Vivian, S. D.

Poultry

THE importance of poultry can be best understood from the following comparisons:

North Dakota ranks tenth on the Boston Poultry Market in gross weight of poultry marketed; South Dakota eleventh and North Dakota eighteenth on New York market; South Dakota third and North Dakota fourth on Chicago market, being surpassed on this market only by Iowa and Minnesota. South Dakota was fourth in egg receipts at the Chicago market. This demonstrates that farmers in Dakota

believe poultry to be a profitable part of their farming operations. It not only affords good food for the farm home but much cash for groceries and clothing. On account of moderate rainfall the territory is healthy for poultry. Turkeys are increasing in importance. One of the farmers near a North Dakota town, on The Milwaukee Road, produced 1,900 fine turkeys in one year, and many farm women throughout the entire territory are adding greatly to their income by turkey production.



Eleven million dollars worth of chickens on Dakota farms.

LOW-PRICED LANDS—SAFE INVESTMENT



Aurora County, S. D., produces two million bushels of corn and half million of wheat.



Reservoirs furnish good water to thousands of Dakota cattle.



Level Dakota lands permit more acres per man, Davidson County farm, S. D.

TREES GROWN SUCCESSFULLY



*John Gerbrachl's home and farm garden,
Adams County, N. D.*



*Twelve-year-old blue spruce on William Storm farm,
Adams County, N. D.*

Farm Gardens and Shelter Belts

THE Dakotas are noted for high quality vegetables. Any farmer who gives attention to his garden can produce more than sufficient for the use of his family each year.

Small fruits are a sure crop, and there are varieties of hardy plums and cherries which will grow in any Dakota county.

Tress for shelter belts are furnished, in both states, by the state governments and the Great Plains Field

Experiment Station, Mandan, North Dakota. This Dakota territory has been settled for so many years that the right variety of trees for shelter belts has been established through farmers' experiences and the experiment stations. It is a proven country, and in each county, beautiful farm homes surrounded by trees, lovely flower gardens, and productive vegetable gardens may be seen, demonstrating what the industrious and thrifty man can do.



*American elm, twenty-five feet high,
planted in 1914 on William Storm farm.*



*Twenty-foot box elders planted in 1916 on
Ed Ellefson farm, Adams County, N. D.*

WHEAT AND FLAX PRINCIPAL CASH CROPS



Dakota livestock transform many straw piles into cash and valuable plant food. Threshing machines save straw.

Recreational and Scenic Advantages

THE Dakotas have playgrounds and wonderful scenery within their borders. The Black Hills country is one of the most beautiful sections of the United States. Running streams, pine timber, and unusual rock formations make this region an outstanding pleasure resort easily within the reach of all our Dakota territory. Many farmers each year spend a few days' vacation in the Black Hills, taking tent and camping outfit, or renting one of the numerous tourist cabins.

The Badlands of the White River and Little Missouri have gained national prominence for the grotesque and entirely different scenery which they afford. Bare clay buttes, eroded by wind and water into castles, cathedral spires, pinnacles and peculiar shapes of all kinds, give Dakota people many interesting trips for picnics and camping in the Badlands. These areas also produce much rich grass between the buttes and in the ravines. Winter shelter is found for cattle and horses in this rough country.

There are lakes, too. Thousands of Dakota farmers travel to the Lake Region near the towns of Bristol, Webster, Britton, and Sisseton for camping, boating, fishing and swimming. This Lake Region extends south near our stations of Bradley, Garden City, Elrod, Vienna and Lake Preston.

The Slim Buttes, in Perkins County, South Dakota, have long been a picnic grounds, as the pines, ash, box elder, and elm among the delicately colored and grotesquely formed buttes make this a mighty attractive playground. The Slim Buttes, Cave Hills, and Short Pine Hills are included in the Custer National Forest, affording grazing for many cattle, and fine wood and posts for the farmers in the tributary regions.

Land Values

PRICES for unimproved land, suitable for agriculture, range from \$10 to \$35 per acre, and improved from \$20 to \$75; grazing lands from \$2.50 upwards. This wide range is caused by varying percentages of grain, pasture, and hay land, as well as by location and value of improvements. Only by personal investigation can an intending homeseeker or investor decide as to which property is best suited to his requirements and his ability to purchase.

Generally, terms of sale are favorable for the new settler having only moderate means. At present land prices are below production values and lower than at any time during the past ten years. We believe opportunities for safe land investment were never more numerous, and will never be more favorable.

NOT A ONE-CROP COUNTRY



One million dairy cows on Dakota farms valued at \$75,000,000.



Dakota grain and livestock built these comfortable farm buildings.



I. J. Mairose, Presho, S. D., markets oats and corn through livestock.

CROPS PRODUCED AT LOW COST



Buffalo County, S. D., contains many acres of land similar to above farm of Ralph Bauman, Gann Valley.

Indian Lands

THE Cheyenne River, Rosebud, Pine Ridge and Standing Rock Indian Reservations are served by The Milwaukee Road. On these reservations lands of individual Indians are advertised for sale for cash and on deferred payments, under sealed bids and at not less than the appraised value thereof. The requirement in all cases is that 10 per cent of the bid price must accompany the bid, which amount will be forfeited to the allottee if the purchaser fails to complete the contract when the bid is accepted. On the deferred payment plan 15 per cent additional is payable when the bill is accepted, and the balance usually is one, two and three years. The additional payment of 15 per cent is also subject to forfeiture. Full payment may be made at any time if the pur-

chaser wishes. The purchaser is put in possession as soon as the sale is approved.

The title is passed to the purchaser either by the issuance of a patent in fee by the Government or by the approval of a deed executed by the allottee or heirs, depending upon the status of the land to be conveyed.

Detailed information as to the dates of sales, crops, climatic conditions, educational facilities, etc., may be obtained by addressing the superintendents of the following reservations:

“Cheyenne” Cheyenne Agency, S. D.; “Pine Ridge” Pine Ridge, S. D.; “Standing Rock” Fort Yates, N. D.; “Rosebud” Rosebud, S. D.; “Crow Creek and Lower Brule” Ft. Thompson, S. D.



Harvesting native hay on Dakota prairies, alfalfa and sweet clover increasing for hay and pasture, Lyman County, S. D.

LIVESTOCK MAINTAINS FERTILITY



Dakota creameries make 65,000,000 pounds of butter for New York, Boston and Chicago where it successfully meets competition.

Rural Credit Lands

THE Rural Credit Department of South Dakota owns more than two thousand farms in various localities in the state and the majority are improved. These farms have been appraised by the rural credit board and are now on the market for sale, pamphlets having been prepared covering the various sections of the state by groups of counties. Those who are interested in the purchase of real estate may secure one or more of these pamphlets by writing to the Rural Credit Department, Pierre, South Dakota, and stating the particular section of the state in

which they are interested. You can come before the board personally and purchase these lands direct from them on very reasonable terms as follows: 20 per cent of the purchase price must be paid down in cash; at the end of the first and second year 5 per cent must be paid each year, and at the end of the third, fourth and fifth years 10 per cent each year, which makes 60 per cent of the purchase price paid. Then the board will execute a deed and take back a mortgage for the balance, 40 per cent, for five years at the rate of 6 per cent per annum.



Schmaidt Bros., Menno, S. D., one of the many farm flock owners in the Dakotas.



Frank Umback & Son's sheep winter at alfalfa stacks in Adams County, N. D.

OPPORTUNITY FOR THE MAN



Typical grain field in Southwestern North Dakota showing gently rolling land suitable for horse or power farming.

State Lands

THERE are over two million and a quarter acres of unsold School and Endowment lands scattered over the sixty-four counties in South Dakota.

The School lands can only be bought at public auction at the County Auditor's office in the county where the land is located, after having been advertised for nine weeks in three newspapers of the county. The terms of sale are 20 per cent of the purchase price in cash at time of sale and the balance is paid on the amortization plan at the rate of 4 per cent of the purchase price each year and 5 per cent

interest on the deferred payments; hence, both principal and interest would be liquidated in twenty years. Optional payments of any number or all payments can be made on any interest paying date.

The fertility of these lands is not excelled anywhere and anyone who has saved up enough to make the initial payment should easily be able to take care of the interest and payments out of the crop proceeds.

One million acres of state lands in North Dakota are for sale on approximately the same terms.



A good wheat field following corn in Bowman County, N. D. Weeds are controlled and moisture conserved by corn cultivation.

BRIGHT FUTURE FOR THE BOY



*Oscar Davidson, 4-H Pig Club member,
a new hog raiser in Adams County, N. D.*



*Elmer Leer, another beginner in the
hog business, Hettinger, N. D.*

School Lands

South Dakota

FROM proceeds of lands sold, a Permanent School Fund has accumulated, that, on July 1, 1929, amounted to \$21,923,277.37, of which \$16,501,814.00 was invested in first mortgages on farm lands, school, municipal or county bonds, and the balance represented deferred payments on outstanding contracts, all drawing interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually on the mortgages and bonds and annually on the contracts.

All interest, rental from school lands, proceeds from oil and gas leases, coal mines, timber sales, trespass on state school lands and all fines for violation of state laws is apportioned by this department to the schools of the state, according to the number of school children of each school district, aggregating in amount, something over one and one-half million dollars, annually, besides the proceeds from endowment lands, which are paid out quarterly to state institutions, amounting to approximately \$220,000.00 annually.

All of the unsold school lands, not under lease, can be leased for grazing purposes at the County Auditor's office in each county on a date set by the Board of School and Public Lands, usually the latter part of March, each year, at prices varying from six cents to \$1.50 per acre, depending upon the location and quality of land. This Department has about 100,-

000 acres of cultivated land that is leased for agricultural purposes at prices ranging from \$1.00 to \$3.00 per acre, payable annually in advance.

North Dakota

NORTH DAKOTA received a large land grant for common schools, amounting to approximately 1/18 of the total area of the State. Sections 16 and 36 of each township belong to the common school fund, or a total of 2,521,584 acres. The State Land of North Dakota may be purchased for not less than \$10 per acre. The land is auctioned off to the highest responsible bidder. Not over 160 acres may be purchased by any one person, who must be a citizen of the United States. The purchaser must pay one-fifth of the purchase price, in cash at the time of sale, the other four-fifths being payable in 5, 10, 15, and 20 years, respectively. Such payments bear six per cent interest payable yearly in advance. Add to this \$5 for each contract issued, which is the legal fee for making and recording the contract. Approximately 1/2 of the total amount of land has now been sold for a sum exceeding twenty million dollars and upon the basis of a conservative estimate of the value of the unsold lands the fund invested for State aid to common schools in North Dakota will approach fifty million dollars. Truly a wonderful inheritance for the State's common school system.

LOW LAND PRICES—EASY TERMS



Cows and poultry care for the family. Jersey cows near Mott, N. D.



Barley acreage increasing in the Dakotas. This field near Bowman, N. D.



Wheat field adjoining Regent, N. D., typifying millions of Dakota acres suitable for small grains, alfalfa, sweet clover and corn.



Good soil made possible this typical home and grain-livestock factory.

Sources of Accurate Information Regarding Dakota

THE prospective investor in Dakota farm land is urged to carefully study the locality which he chooses in this area. The work of the State and Agricultural Experiment Stations, coupled with the experiences of practical, successful farmers, will give the new settler all the information he needs to make a wise investment. The Agricultural Development and Colonization Department of The Milwaukee Road would like to have the new settler write to the Agricultural Colleges in Dakota for information on soil, crops, rainfall, climate and livestock. You will note, by referring to the map, that each part of our territory is served by one of the following experiment stations:

South Dakota State College and Agricultural Experiment Station, Brookings, South Dakota.

State Experimental Stations at Cottonwood, Vivian, Highmore and Eureka, South Dakota.

Forage Crops Experiment Station, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Redfield, South Dakota.

North Dakota Agricultural College and Experiment Station Fargo, North Dakota.

State Experiment Stations at Hettinger and Edgeley, North Dakota.

Departments of Agriculture, State Capitols, Pierre, South Dakota, and Bismarck, North Dakota.

Further information can be obtained from the County Agricultural Agents, the South Dakota Chamber of Commerce at Huron, South Dakota, and the Greater North Dakota Association, at Fargo,

North Dakota. Additional information on taxation and assessed valuations can be obtained from county officials at the court houses in the different counties.

County Soil Surveys

The agricultural colleges and the United States Department of Agriculture have completed soil surveys in a number of counties, and a reconnaissance survey has been made of the western part of both states. In a county survey, the scale used is one square inch per square mile. On this scale, it is possible to show all soil areas down to as small as five acres. The sub-soil is examined to a depth of three feet, and in some instances, borings are made to six feet. Representative samples of each type are collected and sent to the laboratory for analysis. This survey gives the information which the actual farmer on any particular farm may desire.

Homeseekers' Excursions

HOMESEEKERS' Excursion Tickets on sale each Tuesday to territory described in this pamphlet, from practically all stations on The Milwaukee Road east of the Missouri River and from many stations on other railroads in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Upper Peninsula of Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, South Dakota, Wisconsin, also from Omaha, Nebraska. Consult your local railroad agent for fares, time of trains, etc.

GRAIN AND GRASS ABOVE—LIGNITE BELOW



Horsepower preferred by many farmers. High quality oats grown in all localities.



Dakota native grasses grow good boned, quality horses, Bowman County, N. D.



Large areas of high quality, easily mined lignite coal in Southwestern North Dakota and Northwestern South Dakota.



General farming, grain with livestock plus intelligent effort brings success.

Agricultural Development and Colonization Department

THE Milwaukee Road realizes the necessity of aiding in building a productive, prosperous country along its lines. It employs Agricultural and Live Stock Development Agents to study and secure the adoption of sound, practical plans of land utilization, marketing and farm management, best suited to the many localities in its territory. Such programs assure success to farmers, livestock men and communities and also give to the new settlers best guidance for profitable operation. The services of these agents are available for every community we serve. The Milwaukee Road has no farm land to sell. Its Colonization Agents seek to help the homeseeker find the kind of a farm or ranch best suited for his purposes; to put prospective settlers in contact with reliable land owners and real estate men and to aid them in securing adequate land value for price paid; to protect them against the distribution of unfair statements regarding agricultural, climatic and market conditions.

Soil, climate, rainfall and markets determine the

kind of agriculture best suited to any locality. We are interested in having each part of our territory used for producing the crops and livestock to which it is best adapted, and this program can best be determined by the farmers, using their own experiences plus the results of the experiment stations. The greatest profit to The Milwaukee Road will come when each part of its territory is used for what it is best adapted.

We urge prospective settlers to make a thorough investigation before deciding on a location, and to get as much information as possible from successful farmers.

Write for the information you desire relating to any locality on The Milwaukee Road. Ask questions; they will be accurately answered. If we do not have the information, we will get it for you.

R. W. REYNOLDS, *Commissioner*
AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT AND
COLONIZATION DEPARTMENT
THE MILWAUKEE ROAD
816 Union Station
Chicago, Illinois

