



John R. Muhm

KNOW SOUTH DAKOTA

FRANK D. KRIEBS, Secretary of Agriculture

The U. S. Government Soil Survey of the state classifies t as being "Very Rich and Fertile."

been for a number of years.

Corn is its principal crop and the acreage is growing in every county in the state. During the last ten years, the center of corn production has moved fifty miles west and fifty miles north, showing the increased acreage to be in these directions. The 1929 corn acreage was 4,879,345 acres, with a yield of 113,000,000 bushels—an increase of over 1,200,000 in the past decade.

In addition to the corn, the following crops used the acreage indicated:

Assessors report for January 1, 1929, show that we had 1,570,000 head of cattle, 615,000 horses, 2,536,000 hogs and 890,000 sheep, plus the spring increase of 433,000 calves, 22,500 colts, 2,353,000 pigs and 431,000 lambs and six million head of poultry.

are close to 10,000 teachers employed.

Almost \$30,000,000 is now in the permanent school fund, and this fund will eventually reach the hundred million mark. Sections 16 and 36 of each township are set aside for school purposes. This acreage totaled 3,502,315. of which 793,472 acres have been sold.

All the income derived from the sale, interest and rentals of these sections are prorated to the public schools. This amount is about two million dollars per year.

In addition to the public school system, we have seven state schools of higher learning that have a land grant of 446,080 acres. The income from them is applied to their maintenance fund.

The University of South Dakota, at Vermillion, offers

Dairying In South Dakota

Mining and Geology

By CLEOPHAS C. O'HARRA
President of the South Dakota State School of Mines
Rapid City

American continent.

The Black Hills are noted for their mineral wealth. They contain gold, silver, lead, copper, iron, tin, tungsten, columbite-tantalite, mica, arsenic, lithia and caesium minerals, fuller's earth, bentonite, volcanic ash, coal, petroleum, and structural materials including clay, gypsum, cement ingredients, and building

Livestock

Livestock, including poultry, is South Dakota's leading industry. Therefore, several years ago many of South Dakota's leading industry. Therefore, several years ago many of South Dakota's leading livestock breeders knowing the importance of introducing new blood lines into the good foundation stock which they already possessed, began to search the United States and Europe for the best horses, cattle, hogs and sheep that could be found. As a result of the endeavors of these farsighted livestock breeders, South Dakota today can boast of having within its boundaries, as high grade livestock containing some of the best blood lines that may be found in any section of the United States.

Nearly every year South Dakota cattle, sheep and hog breeders bring back from the International Livestock Exposition in Chicago, some of the blue ribbons offered there for prize livestock. What significance has this? It means that our breeders while attending and exhibiting in the national livestock shows are always on the alert to purchase outstanding individual animals of well-known ancestry, which they desire to bring back to South Dakota to head their herds. The livestock industry is increasing so rapidly in this state that even those who are in intimate contact with the industry marvel at the rapid progress being made toward building up more and better herds of livestock and poultry.

Until recent years, sheep raising was largely confined to the northwestern section of South Dakota. Now numerous small flocks are found in every county east of the Missouri River and each year a very noticeable increase is noted. Hog raising, up until very recent years, was conducted in the eastern part of South Dakota. At the present time the hog industry is important in every section of the state. During the past year one hog buyer was shipping an average of a train load of double deck cars a week from the western part of the state to the eastern markets. Cattle raising has been quite evenly distributed throughout the state for many years. Dairy

Department of School and Public Lands

Department of School and Public Lands By O.P. J. ENGSTROM, Commissioner

Under the Enabling Act of February 22nd, 1889, Sections 16 and 36 of each Township were donated by Congress to be used for the benefit of the Common Schools of the State and whenever, for any reason, all or parts of such Sections had been disposed of by the Government, the School Land Department was authorized to take other lands in lieu thereof, as Indemnity. In addition to this, large tracts of land were donated for the benefit of State Institutions.

On July 1st, 1929, there were 2,775,708.60 acres of unsold School and Endowment lands scattered over the sixty-four Counties in this State.

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. Prior to, and including, the year 1920, large tracts of these lands were sold each year, but since that time, due to financial depression, general sales have not been held. However, small sales have been held in a number of Counties, aggregating several thousand acres each year and often at prices considerably above the appraisement. These sales have generally been held in western and northern Counties where the lands are especially adapted for small grain and stock raising. The terms of sale are twenty 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 four 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 on 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. All of the unsold school lands, not under lease, can be leased for grazing purposes at the County Auditor's office in each C

in one or two places already.

This Department still owns about 20,000 acres of land in the Cauter State Park which is covered by a splendid growth of pine toward the property of the place in the world.

Manufacturing In South Dakota

Recreational and Scenic Advantages

