

MINING IN THE BLACK HILLS
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DAIRYING IN SOUTH DAKOTA
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POTTERY RAISING IN SOUTH DAKOTA
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OPPORTUNITIES FOR STOCK-GROWING IN SOUTH DAKOTA
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DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOL AND PUBLIC LANDS
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South Dakota Department of Immigration
 N. E. KNIGHT, Commissioner of School and Public Lands.
 CHAS. McCAFFREE, Commissioner of Immigration.

RAINFALL
 Rainfall varies from more than twenty-five inches in the southeastern part of the state to less than twenty in the western part, with an average of 22.3 inches. But the significant thing in connection with the rainfall is this: More than 17 inches of it comes during the growing season. Very light snow fall.

PRODUCTS AND RESOURCES
 The chief agricultural products of South Dakota are corn, wheat, oats, barley, emmer, flax, alfalfa, millet, clover, timothy hay, and the various fruits which bring the world's best forage at the least cost. South Dakota has advanced, during the last decade, in the production of corn until she now stands as one of the first states in average yield per acre. South Dakota has been getting on the corn map for something like ten years and wants to get its production recognized—something which is rather slow because of its being a new condition.

CORN IS KING
 Corn has become the principal crop in acreage and yield and it is growing in all parts of the state. In the older settled and better farmed portions, silos are numerous. The grain, vegetable and fruit products are mainly such as are found in the other portions of the corn belt.

ALFALFA IS QUEEN
 Alfalfa has become the great staple forage crop of the state. It is raised successfully in every county. The general climatic conditions existing here give the largest and richest yields in both hay and seed from this plant. There are over a million acres of alfalfa in the state. It grows for seed, the yield runs from six to ten bushels per acre and buyers from the large seed firms with whom South Dakota seed is a favorite, come here from all parts of the United States to buy seed for commercial purposes. The alfalfa seed of South Dakota averages about two dollars per bushel more than that grown elsewhere.

MINING
 Nowhere in the world is gold mined as economically on such a large scale as in the Black Hills and world's records in treatment charges have been made there. To date over \$210,000,000 in gold and silver have been produced in the Black Hills since 1875, most of it coming from the famous Homestake mine at Lead. The output of this mine is about \$2,000,000 annually and most of it is under \$4.00 per ton gross value. Tungsten minerals, wolframite, mica, tin, gypsum and galena ores are all factors in the metal productions of the region, while lithia and building stones

THE REAL SOUTH DAKOTA
 The foreign element is mainly from Northern Europe. South Dakotans are of the type who believe in doing things and in having things for themselves. No other state is as advanced in service to its people by the State Government. It is going far to aid the development of our state and the comfort and happiness of the people.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS
 South Dakota varies in the lay of its land from the almost perfectly level lands in the eastern portion and the gently undulating in the central, to the mountains in the western portion. The broad stretches in the central part of the state are crossed and watered by the Sioux, Vermillion and James Rivers and their numerous tributaries, each of which heads in a beautiful lake. The great Missouri River, with its many tributaries, flows through the state from the north to south and waters the central portion, while the Grand, Missouri, Cheyenne, Teton and White Rivers, heading near the west boundary, each having many converging streams flowing into it, flow east into the Missouri and furnish water for all the western portion of the state.

CLIMATE
 The climate of South Dakota is mild, invigorating and very healthful. The normal mean temperature for the year as furnished by the U. S. Weather Bureau, is 45 degrees, and for January, the coldest month, is 16 degrees above zero. The winters are seldom severely cold, but are dry and invigorating. Frequently for weeks in the mid-winter the sun shines warm and bright, heavy mists and overcasts being discarded, even when driving. The number of days last year that were not even cloudy, were 283, thus giving to South Dakota the name, "The Sunshine State." The springs are early and spring work usually begins about the middle of March. The summers are very delightful, with frequent showers that mature crops early so that frost does not often enter into consideration in farming operations.

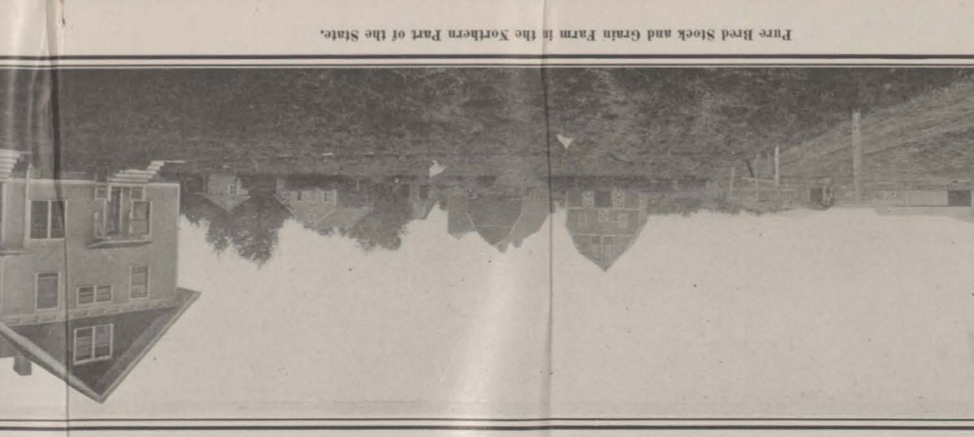
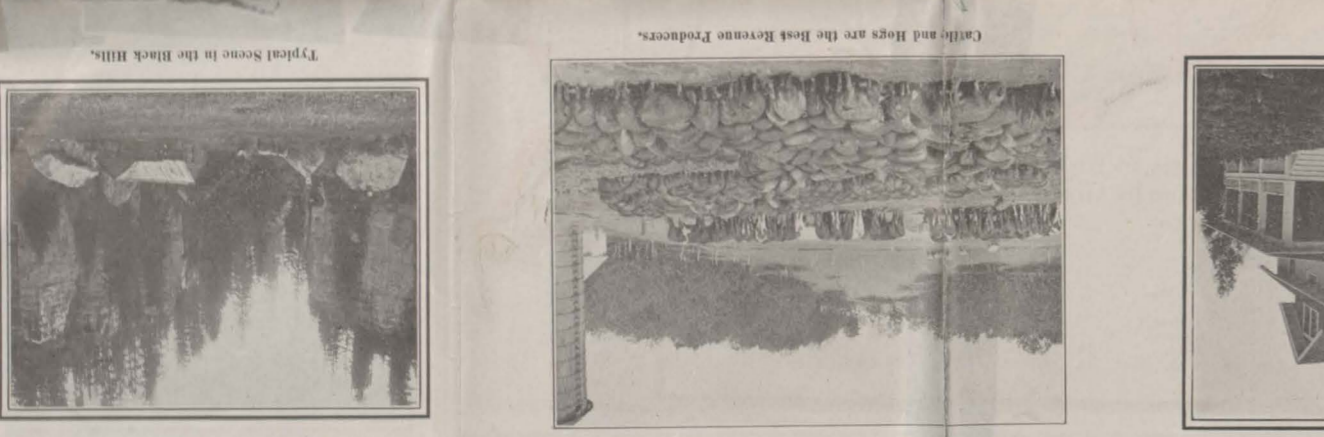
SOIL
 The most important thing to look for in the selection of a farm is the soil. It is a permanent and abiding factor that may mean the difference between success or failure to the man who has to till it. Ceaseless labor and constant skill may get returns out of poor land, but with a warm, rich and kindly soil, even unskillful farming may be profitable. The soil of South Dakota will bear comparison with that of any other state in the Union.

SOUTH DAKOTA YOUR OPPORTUNITY
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THE STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA
 The Land of Sunshine, Happy Homes and Prosperous People, of Fertile Plains, Mountains of Precious Metals and Beautiful Scenery

Has a Place for You

For Definite Information as to the Splendid Opportunities for You in South Dakota

Address
Department of Immigration
 Pierre, South Dakota

Most of the Cattle Exported from the State go Through the Feed Yard. Three-Breed Stock and Grain Farm in the Northern Part of the State. Typical Scene in the Black Hills. Champions at International Stock Show, Given in South Dakota.



What is Second Crop in Importance,



Corn is the State's Best Crop, and the Better Developed South-eastern Section is in the Corn Belt as Much as Any Part of the United States.



Characteristic Scene in Western Part of the State.



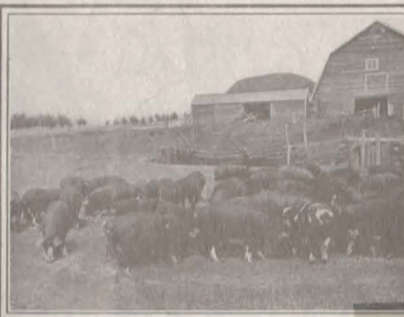
South Dakota Apples. A Few Sections Are Growing Apples in Commercial Quantities. The State Can Eventually Supply its Own Demands, at Least.



In the Section of Partial Development, with Low Priced Land.



Hester Altje Korndyke, South Dakota Cow with 60-day World Record.



Pork is Produced Cheaply on Alfalfa Pasture, with a Little Corn.



One of the Splendid Auto Roads Which Reach All Parts of the Black Hills.



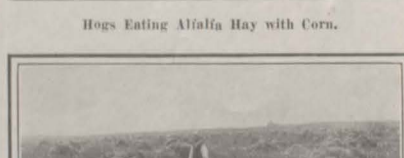
A \$2400 Load of Alfalfa Seed.



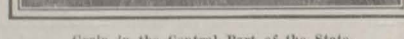
Sheep Are of Increasing Importance.



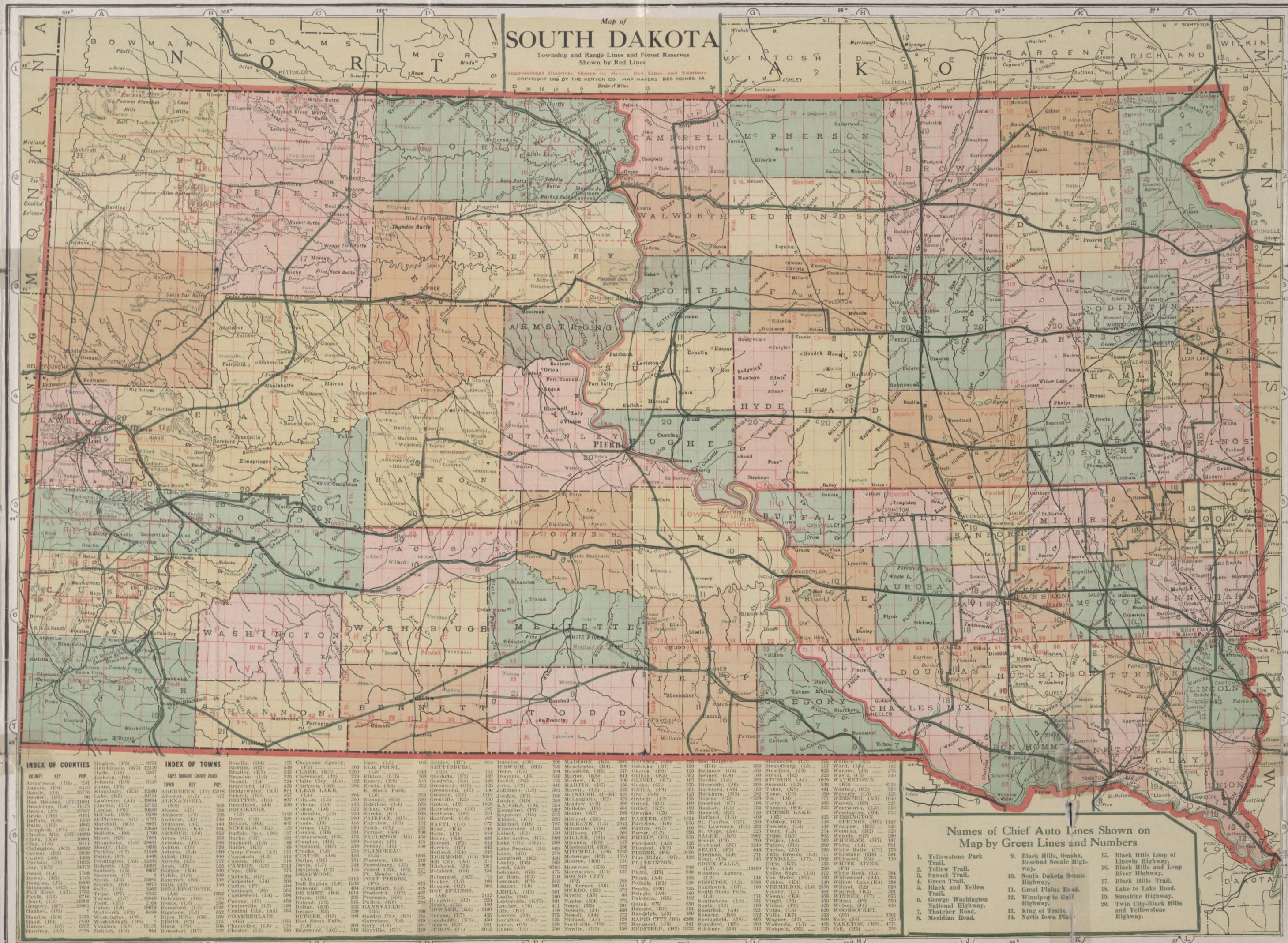
Hogs Eating Alfalfa Hay with Corn.



Comfortable and Typical Farm Home.



Lumbering is an Important Industry in the Black Hills.



INDEX OF COUNTIES

| COUNTY | POP. |
|-------------|-------|
| Adams | 1,415 |
| Beauregard | 1,415 |
| Black Hills | 1,415 |
| Butte | 1,415 |
| Deuel | 1,415 |
| Dewey | 1,415 |
| Ellipton | 1,415 |
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| Grant | 1,415 |
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| Lyman | 1,415 |
| McPherson | 1,415 |
| Miner | 1,415 |
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| Pennington | 1,415 |
| Rock | 1,415 |
| Spink | 1,415 |
| Sturgis | 1,415 |
| Todd | 1,415 |
| Union | 1,415 |
| Wahpeton | 1,415 |
| Wheaton | 1,415 |
| Wichita | 1,415 |
| Yankton | 1,415 |
| Zachary | 1,415 |

INDEX OF TOWNS

| TOWN | POP. |
|-------------|-------|
| Adams | 1,415 |
| Beauregard | 1,415 |
| Black Hills | 1,415 |
| Butte | 1,415 |
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- Names of Chief Auto Lines Shown on Map by Green Lines and Numbers**
1. Yellowstone Park
 2. Yellow Trail
 3. Sunset Trail
 4. Green Trail
 5. Black and Yellow Trail
 6. George Washington National Highway
 7. Thatcher Road
 8. Meridian Road
 9. Black Hills, Omaha, Rapid Scenic Highway
 10. South Dakota Scenic Highway
 11. Great Plains Road
 12. Winnipeg to Gulf Highway
 13. King of Trails
 14. North Iowa Pl.
 15. Black Hills Loop of Lincoln Highway
 16. Black Hills and Loop River Highway
 17. Black Hills Trail
 18. Lake to Lake Road
 19. Sunshine Highway
 20. Twin City-Black Hills and Yellowstone Highway

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RAINFALL

Rainfall varies from more than twenty-five inches in the southeastern part of the state to less than twenty in the western part, with an average of 22.3 inches. But the significant thing in connection with the rainfall is this: More than 17 inches of it comes during the growing season. Very light snow fall.

PRODUCTS AND RESOURCES

The chief agricultural products of South Dakota are corn, wheat, oats, barley, emmer, flax, alfalfa, millet, clover, timothy hay, and vast quantities of wild hay that makes the world's best forage at the least cost. South Dakota has advanced, during the last decade, in the production of corn until she now stands as one of the first states in average yield per acre. South Dakota has been getting on the corn map for something like ten years and wants to get its production recognized,—something which is rather slow because of its being a new condition.

At the state corn show held back in 1910, Professor O. D. Center, at that time with the University of Illinois, stated: "I am greatly surprised at the corn which has been placed before me for scoring. South Dakota has knocked the starch out of me on the corn question. I will make this statement with great sincerity on my part: I scored a single ear of corn yesterday afternoon, which was the best ear I have scored this season, and I have scored corn in ten or twelve different shows in Illinois. I will say further: Of practically all the samples that I scored yesterday the general market condition is better than any corn that I scored in Illinois."

CORN IS KING

Corn has become the principal crop in acreage and yield and it is growing in all parts of the state. In the older settled and better farmed portions, silos are numerous. The grain, vegetable and fruit products are mainly such as are found in the other portions of the corn belt.

ALFALFA IS QUEEN

Alfalfa has become the great staple forage crop of the state. It is raised successfully in every county. The general climatic conditions existing here give the largest and richest yields in both hay and seed from this plant. Three crops of hay per year is the usual yield. If grown for seed, the yield runs from six to ten bushels per acre and buyers from the large seed firms with whom South Dakota seed is a favorite, come here from all parts of the United States to buy seed for commercial purposes. The price of South Dakota seed averages about two dollars per bushel more than that grown elsewhere. The United States is going to look to Western

South Dakota for its best seed. With King Corn and his royal consort, Queen Alfalfa, on the throne, South Dakota will lead in the economical production of cattle, hogs, and sheep.

WHEAT, SECOND CROP

Wheat ranks as the second crop in value and importance at the present time. The wheat fields of South Dakota were once famous and there is about as much wheat produced now as in those years which brought the reputation. But as new area was brought under cultivation other crops increased so as to place this in a different relative position.

STOCK GROWING

One of the foremost industries and most profitable pursuits of the South Dakota farmer is dairying. There are over one hundred different varieties of native forage grasses and these, together with alfalfa, clover, timothy, brome and other tame grasses produce large quantities of milk rich with butter fat. Creameries are located all over the state, so that any quantity of milk finds a ready sale. The dairy cow, the hog and the hen are the farmer's gold mine. Experience shows that the unsettled portion of the state can best be handled with dairy cows. Cream can be marketed and a few cows, pastured on the richest native grass in the world, will support a family comfortably while the farm is being improved.

Beef steers of the range, never having tasted grain, have topped the Chicago market for the year. There is a fine profit in producing such animals, but it requires too much acreage to run them on grass the year round. Under present conditions they must have hay, and grain should be fed for fattening. The prize shipment at the Chicago Stock Yards for five successive years now has been from South Dakota. Seven weeks in the early summer of last year, South Dakota cattle topped the week's market at those Yards. South Dakota animals have been conspicuous winners at the International Stock Show.

MINING

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are considerably mined in the southern Hills which also contain nearly every variety of mineral known to geology.

South Dakota has sufficient deposits of lignite coal to supply state needs for one hundred years. These are back from the railways and have not been developed. In the near future the state should be able to take care of itself.

Along with this should be mentioned the possibilities for water power development. These are utilized only in the Black Hills to furnish power for the mining and some limited manufacturing. The streams of the Hills could produce many thousands of horse power not yet harnessed, and the Missouri River could develop sufficient power to turn all the wheels of industry in the state. Our citizens are turning their hands to the task of developing these resources.

SCENERY AND SUMMER RESORTS

Travelers who have visited all the famous scenic sections of North America say there is nothing on the continent which surpasses our Black Hills, or Black Mountains, as they should more properly be called, for they are higher than any other mountains east of the Rockies in the United States.

The rugged mountains, crystal lakes, rapid creeks with tumbling cascades, medicinal springs, wonderful caves, pine forests and splendid trout fishing combine to make one of the most beautiful and interesting regions of the earth. Automobile roads lead to the mountains and through them as shown on this map, besides short stretches of good roads so a visitor may get to any point. A week or a couple of months can be spent here most delightfully. Excellent hotel service will be found.

SCHOOLS

The money from the sale of School Lands given by the government will before many years support the schools with little taxation. The state has more institutions of higher learning in proportion to the population than any other state. This may not be the greatest good fortune but it shows the high ideals and ambition educationally. All children of school age are provided with school opportunity.

POPULATION

See Below Map on Other Side.

The state census of 1915 shows the population to be 582,765. It has increased substantially since that time.

The character of our people will be realized as the thought comes that usually it is the more aggressive young folks from the eastern states who come to develop a new state.

The foreign element is mainly from Northern Europe.

South Dakotans are of the type who believe in doing things and in having things for themselves. No other state is as advanced in service to its people by the State Government. It is going far to aid the development of our state and the comfort and happiness of the people.

For 1918 South Dakota was placed first by the Federal Department of Agriculture in percentage of production of crops with 139.4 percent, or 7 percent higher than ever before recorded for any state. In 1915 this state was given 132.2 percent production.

And for many years we have been among the top-notchers, this indicating the prosperity which our farmers have enjoyed. For value of improvements on farms we are within a few notches of the top among all the states. The comfortable living conditions are not surpassed among the farmers of any state. The still further increased prosperity of recent years has brought a real affluence among those who own the good farms, and leads to practically any degree of comfort desired.

FINANCIAL

The state tax has been one mill per annum, the lowest in any state in the Union which looks to taxation for the state support.

The assessed valuation of the state is \$1,598,544,562. If this assessed valuation were divided equally among our population, it would make \$2,567.00 for each man, woman and child, or \$12,835.00 for the average family of five. This is property assessed for the purposes of taxation, not an estimated value.

The March, 1919, call of bank statements showed \$266,817,131 on deposit, amounting to \$355.85 for every person in the state. This is an increase of \$53,308,473 in sixteen months, despite the fact that the state has invested over \$90,000,000 in Liberty Bonds during that period. In 1899 the deposits were only \$10,000,000.

The registration of automobiles for 1918 shows enough cars to comfortably carry all the population at one time. And these automobiles were paid for with crops grown in South Dakota.

OUR GREATEST NEEDS

The state needs more farmers and more factories. Most communities are growing and building, so there is a keen demand for laborers. If you will tell us your desires we will try to give you information possible. With any fair methods you can be successful in South Dakota.

Write
Chas. McCaffree, Commissioner of Immigration,
Pierre, South Dakota

THE REAL SOUTH DAKOTA

THE REAL SOUTH DAKOTA

South Dakota, the "Land of Plenty," it is felt by those who know the state best, offers to home-seekers and investors, in some lines better opportunities than any other state in the Union. For the last decade probably no other agricultural section of the United States, with equal area, has been so prosperous as the older settled southeastern part of South Dakota. The old settled lands are well improved and very productive, and while they have advanced in price very rapidly in the last few years, they are still less than half the price of lands in the states farther east, giving no better acre yield of the same crops. Through the central part of the state lands producing nearly the same yield are priced very much lower and, contrary to much land investment, both these sections pay good returns in crops grown on the lands each season.

West of the Missouri River development is only well started, except in the well improved and prosperous section about the Black Hills, and settlement is relatively sparse. Land values are comparatively low, and raw land can be secured at a low figure while the improved farms are priced lower than in the older portions.

In all parts of the state there are naturally some farms for sale. Terms are usually liberal. Every community has men who now hold title to lands bought with very small investment and paid for from the crops grown.

The price of land ranges from fifteen dollars per acre in the section with little settlement up to around two hundred fifty dollars in the finest improved, best developed southeastern section of the state.

The State of South Dakota has approximately three million acres of state land part of which is offered for sale each year at public auction to the highest bidder, with ten percent cash payment and the balance apportioned through thirty years if desired, at five percent interest. The state lands can be leased for agricultural purposes for a term of years. For the man who has been renting high-priced lands elsewhere, this is a great opportunity. Those not leased for agricultural purposes, may be leased for the most part so situated that colonies can be located together.

There is some free homestead land remaining, but it is all classified by the Government as "grazing" lands, meaning that it is not suitable for cultivation. This can be secured in homesteads of six hundred and forty acres. It should not be taken with the idea of using the homestead for a farm by itself. The land is of value for grazing when it is attached to some farming land, but it is not usually considered desirable as a farm by itself. There are also Indian lands in certain sections of the state which may be

taken under homestead requirements, and by a cash payment of from seventy-five cents to four dollars per acre.

Lands may be rented in almost all portions of the state from the state or individuals, on either cash or share rent.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

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SOIL

The most important thing to look for in the selection of a farm is the soil. It is a permanent and abiding factor that may mean the difference between success or failure to the man who has to till it. Ceaseless labor and constant skill may get returns out of poor land, but with a warm, rich and kindly soil, even unskillful farming may be profitable. The soil of South Dakota will bear comparison with that of any other state in the Union.

SOUTH DAKOTA YOUR OPPORTUNITY

In connection with the map of South Dakota, it is the desire of the Department of Immigration to give you a plain statement of the extensive resources and

the splendid opportunities which South Dakota offers. A correct understanding of South Dakota soil, climate, society, and industries, is what we want you to have. A failure to appreciate the state is the reason for our unimproved acres, and we wish to invite the closest investigation.

At this time in World History, South Dakota is the land of opportunity. It is favorably located in the Northwest, with the greatest potential future of any section of the United States. Less than half of the good arable land is under cultivation, and ambitious South Dakotans find the increase, which has been steady, not rapid enough to harmonize with the great vision they get from their intimate knowledge of the state.

Great dividends are realized by South Dakotans in stock farming, in raising corn and cereals, in alfalfa, in dairying, in the production of fruit, in truck gardening, and in all the agricultural lines suited to the Mid-Temperate Zone.

South Dakota towns are growing, and numerous business opportunities can be found in all sections of the state.

The Black Hills, in the southwest corner of the state, teem with mineral wealth which invites capital to profitable investment. They abound in scenic beauties, and offer a natural vacation resort for central United States. There is excellent fishing, and all of the state offers hunting in season.

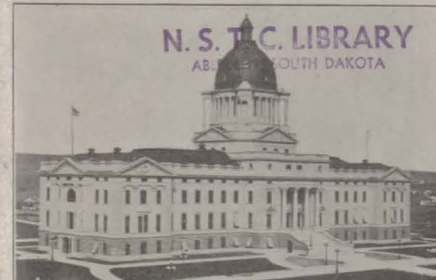
South Dakota has made good. She has been producing more new wealth per capita for her population than any other state in the Union. Her present position is enviable, and a greater future seems certain.

An early French explorer named the Missouri River Valley "The hollow of the hand of the Almighty." South Dakota comprises an important part of that richly endowed section, so situated as to grow the necessary staple foods of man. She has been a rich granary, and she invites the homeseeker and the producer to share in her abundant resources and opportunities.



ARCHIVES
160. Mrs. Hutter.

The State of SOUTH DAKOTA



NEW CAPITOL BUILDING, PIERRE.

The Land of Sunshine, Happy Homes and Prosperous People, of Fertile Plains, Mountains of Precious Metals and Beautiful Scenery

Has a Place for You

For Definite Information as to the Splendid Opportunities for You in South Dakota

Address

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SOUTH DAKOTA A STATE OF WONDERFUL RESOURCES.

Peter Norbeck, Governor.

Just a few simple truthful statements about this wonderfully progressive state of ours with its almost limitless resources still awaiting development.

The March, 1919, call of bank statements showed \$266,817,131 on deposit, amounting to \$428.44 for every person in the state.

In 1918 we produced: (As compiled by the Department of Immigration.)

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| Corn | 108,188,000 Bushels..... | \$119,007,000 |
| Wheat | 71,305,000 Bushels..... | 141,896,000 |
| Oats | 84,240,000 Bushels..... | 49,702,000 |
| Barley | 41,300,000 Bushels..... | 32,214,000 |
| Rye | 10,350,000 Bushels..... | 14,594,000 |
| Flax | 1,368,000 Bushels..... | 4,446,000 |
| Potatoes | 8,190,000 Bushels..... | 7,617,000 |
| Wild Hay | 3,282,000 Tons | 40,040,000 |
| Tame Hay | 1,235,000 Tons | 12,350,000 |
| Vegetables, fruit, honey, etc. | | 6,500,000 |
| Dairy Products | | 24,753,600 |
| Poultry Products | | 18,000,000 |
| Livestock Products | | 150,000,000 |
| Wool | | 3,150,000 |

Total value of farm products\$624,269,600

The last census, taken in 1915, gives South Dakota a population of 582,765. Figuring on an increase of 10,000 per year for the past four years, we would have a population of 622,765. Using this for a basis, new farm wealth produced in 1918 would amount to \$1,002.42 for each man, woman and child in the state. It may well be questioned whether any other state has ever made such a record.

Our state is the most progressive state in the United States and has enacted more laws for the protection and advancement of its people than any other state in the Union.

South Dakota has a system of State Rural Credits whereby money is loaned by the state to farmers direct at a low rate of interest and on thirty years time. The State has a State Hail Insurance plan under which the farmer is given this insurance at actual cost. The premium is only one-half of former costs.

The State sells a large amount of public land each year. A ten per cent payment is required, the balance spread over a period of thirty years.

Our state also has provided for the mining of coal, the manufacture of cement, and the development of its immense water power possibilities under state direction. It has created a Marketing Department designed to organize the producing interests for larger profits and the elimination of loss. South Dakota administers a Workmen's Compensation Law

under which injury to the workman is borne by the industry just as is damage to the machinery.

In the western portion of our state we have the mountainous region known as the Black Hills, which has been described as the "richest one hundred miles square on earth," the home of the Homestake mines. Last year that section produced gold of the value of \$9,000,000.00 while during the same period the poultry produced in South Dakota was valued at \$18,000,000.00 and her dairy products at \$24,753,600.00.

In addition to the great wealth producing possibilities of this state there are many beautiful lakes and rivers that are ideal places for those seeking recreation or an opportunity to improve their health, and the Black Hills country with its wonderful caves, canyons, and lakes can show scenery unsurpassed anywhere.

While there has been a wonderful development in South Dakota in the past, there are greater possibilities for the future. No state in the Union provides better opportunities or is more suitably located for the person seeking a permanent home with favorable surroundings. The prices of lands are advancing rapidly.

Our religious and educational advantages are excellent. We invite comparison. We welcome new citizens. We have thousands of acres of land as yet untouched by the plow. South Dakota is the state of good homes, the Sunshine State. To all we bid a hearty welcome.

THE RANGE COUNTRY.

C. A. Burkhart, Secretary of State.

The growing of stock in the western part of the state has proven one of the best, if not the best, paying proposition ever since that part of the state has had white inhabitants.

The native grasses, especially the Buffalo and Wheat grasses have a peculiar property, assisted by the sun and dry air of the late summer and fall seasons, of completely maturing and curing on the stalk and making the most nutritious hay feed known without any cutting or preparing. They are also a most excellent green feed for growing young stock and producing beef. Many thousands of good beef cattle have been and are being shipped out each year, some direct to the butcher markets and some to finishing stations in the corn belt where they are given a short period of intensive feeding.

The area has become somewhat restricted during the past few years by cultivation and improvement of some of the land for more intensive farming and dairying but there are yet extensive portions of deeded lands, school lands and state lands that may be leased at a low figure where stock raising can be followed at a minimum of expense and good profits

certain to be obtained if ordinary and reasonable precautions are observed.

In practically all years, water or snow, feed and some shelter from the severe cold winds could be obtained among the bluffs along the different rivers and in the few severe seasons where it was necessary the herds could be driven to those places for temporary relief, usually with a not very heavy loss. But since the large range territory has been broken up by the farms and settlements this can no longer be done. The only present insurance against severe loss is to make provision for winter shelter and feed to be used during severe storms. A greater part of each winter season the stock can and will rustle their own feed.

There has been a remarkable development in the dairying interests of this section and in the quality of the stock kept. Thousands of cans of cream are yearly shipped out of this country to the centralized creameries and a correspondingly large amount of money received by the people in exchange for same. Many bulls of the best blood lines, especially Herefords have been secured and the quality of the stock grown is rapidly advancing.

In many localities alfalfa is grown as a cultivated hay crop to help out during the severe seasons and for feeding dairy stock. This section has already achieved the distinction of growing the highest priced and best alfalfa seed obtainable.

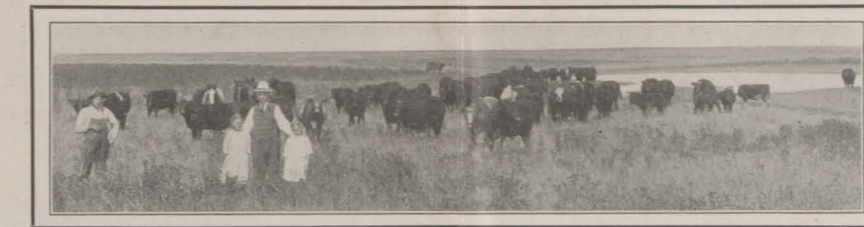
To the man with small means who is capable and energetic and wishes to raise stock of any kind, horses, sheep, or beef cattle and will take care of them, or who is willing to milk cows, we believe there is no location which can offer better opportunities for a home and a reasonable competence than this so-called "West of the River Country," and those who are now living there are producing more wealth according to the amount of capital invested than in any other part of South Dakota.

DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOL AND PUBLIC LANDS.

N. E. Knight, Commissioner.

The State of South Dakota each year offers for sale from 50,000 to 150,000 acres of land on payments of one-tenth of the purchase price in cash and the balance at the rate of three percent of the total purchase price each year until fully paid and at the rate of 5% interest. The sales for the spring of 1919, of the Common School lands amounted to 56,892 acres at an average appraised value of \$67.03 per acre and sold at an average of \$73.77 per acre. The sales of endowment lands amounted to 6,833 acres at an average appraisement of \$37.32 per acre and sold at an average of \$46.01 per acre.

The State still owns approximately 2,283,020 acres of Common School land and 590,972 acres of Endow-



ment and Public Buildings land, making a grand total of 2,873,992 acres. These lands vary in price and character from the richest agricultural lands to more arid grazing lands and offer splendid opportunities for settlers both for stock raising and general farming. Potatoes and other vegetables are being raised quite extensively and the quality is of the very best.

At the close of the fiscal year, June 30, 1919, the Permanent School Fund amounted to \$11,437,413.27. The Deferred Payments on School land contracts amounted to \$9,750,304.46, making a grand total of \$21,187,717.73. This amount is all drawing interest at the rate of five and six per cent.

The Interest and Income Fund apportioned to the Common Schools December 1, 1918, amounted to \$1,221,843.84, which amounted to \$6.72 per capita for the school population of the State. Besides this there was apportioned to the different Educational institutions for the fiscal year of 1918, \$128,240.31.

The State has approximately 60,000 acres of timber land in the Black Hills from which some of the mature timber is being sold and cut at the present time. The timber on State lands in the Black Hills region is being protected and cared for through the co-operation between the State and Federal Government so that forest fires are being prevented and the timber is making, in the past years, a splendid growth.

Sales will be held in the spring of 1920 in several counties in the different parts of the State and any one desiring information in regard to the State lands may secure same by writing the Commissioner of School and Public Lands, Pierre, South Dakota.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR FRUIT GROWING IN SOUTH DAKOTA

F. A. Hassold, President South Dakota State Horticultural Society

There are abundant opportunities for fruit growing in South Dakota. Some may question this as formerly they doubted the fruit growing possibilities of states now famous for fruit production.

A visit to the Horticultural Building at our State

Fair is convincing. Any section adapted to agriculture and home making can produce fruit. This adds pleasure and profit to the individual and wealth to the state. The need is not different soil or climatic conditions, but intelligent selection of hardy varieties, with proper care in planting and cultivation. This is not based on theory or surmise, but the experience of men all over the state.

Apples, plums, currants, gooseberries, strawberries, melons, grapes and a variety of other fruit are being grown successfully. Fruit growers of experience coming from other states and across the seas, adapting themselves to local conditions have shown what can be done on the rich prairies of South Dakota.

This state like all others has its drawbacks, but we have lower priced land with fewer disadvantages probably than can be found elsewhere. Such conditions prevail on western prairie lands, but a few years ago Indian Reservations, as well as in the famous Black Hills region and the eastern part of our state.

A glance over the annual "Fruit List" prepared for the membership of our State Horticultural Society, will be found informing. Our State Horticulturist has divided settlers into two classes, "Those who ask no advice" and "Those who get the advice of older planters."

The production of new and hardy varieties of fruits in this state is known to all Horticulturists. South Dakota has much to offer to the intelligent fruit-grower and homemaker.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR STOCK-GROWING IN SOUTH DAKOTA

J. M. Erion, President Stock Breeders Association

The opportunities for stock-growing in South Dakota are not equalled in many states, and not excelled in any, when taking into account the labor involved and clear profit obtained, for a great many reasons, only a few of which can here be enumerated.

First of all, we have as a rule, a dry, healthful, invigorating climate which produces a greater de-

gree of immunity from diseases of various kinds, than the climate in more humid sections.

In one-half of the state where intensified agriculture is being carried on, where there still remains some natural pasturage, supplemented by alfalfa, red clover, sweet clover, timothy, corn-fodder and thousands of silos; and where corn, oats, barley, speltz and wheat are raised as concentrates; with either artesian, or deep water wells, or living streams as an everlasting water supply the conditions could scarcely be improved upon for the production of live-stock, whether it be for market purposes only, or for the production of pure-bred stock for breeding purposes.

In the west half of the state, where there seems to be "worlds" of room, acreage, shelter, range and an abundance of the most nutritious grasses, is an ideal section for the growing of young cattle, even up to the point of marketing.

These natural conditions are being taken advantage of by the farmers and "ranchmen" in this section and steers for the feed-lots of the east side of the state are being grown in the west half, while the pure-bred stock is largely grown in the east half to improve the quality of the range herds.

It looks like a "providential" arrangement—you help us and we'll help you.

As a result of these conditions, it is a very common occurrence to see South Dakota cattle and hogs "topping" the big markets.

In the last few years the state has made rapid advancement in the quality of both its feeding stock, and its pure-bred herds and at the present time some of the best and highest-priced animals of their respective breeds are owned in South Dakota.

To the prospective cattle or hog-raiser we can safely say, "The water's fine, come in."

DAIRYING IN SOUTH DAKOTA

Enos Albertson, President State Association

Dairying is one occupation that is carried on nearly all over the civilized world. In some parts it is only for home consumption, but in most parts dairying is done on a commercial basis more or less, and that is when one begins to consider the net profits derived therefrom.

The net profits depend largely upon the cost of feeds. Distance from market makes some difference, of course. But the cost of rough feeds varies greatly in different parts of the country.

Farm land is high in price, rough feeds are certain to be high, and not only high but scarce at that.

In our State of South Dakota, all our land is cheap compared with many other states. Therefore, we can produce cheaper feeds. Alfalfa, which is one of the greatest rough feeds in dairying, yielding from two tons per acre up to as high as eight or more, according to the season and condition of the soil

when planted, can be raised in any part of South Dakota where agriculture is carried on to any extent. We can also raise corn anywhere in the state. The best corn is raised in the southeastern part of the state, but good corn for fodder and for silage can be raised anywhere in the state if one plants corn that is adapted to the locality. Good feeding corn can also be raised. With alfalfa, corn-fodder, silage, corn, oats, barley, hay, and straw raised on cheap land, the dairy business will result in a larger net profit than on the high priced lands.

Another great advantage here is our good roads for autos to deliver the finished product to market.

Our climate, invigorating and healthful, our abundance of sunshine and fresh air, are two main essentials to animal production. Added to this is the artesian water found in much of the state and in places not only watering the stock, but driving the separator, churn, and milking machine.

Cream buyers and the farmers' co-operative creameries are found in every community and the lively competition assures the highest price that buyers can pay.

Summing it up, dairying seems to be the surest occupation in the state, and best adapted to nature's conditions. Cow feed is about one-half the price of what it is in the states further east, and dairy products bring nearly the same. Hence, South Dakota offers very especial and gratifying opportunities to the dairyman.

POULTRY RAISING IN SOUTH DAKOTA

R. H. Borrey, President State Association

The Poultry Industry has many advantages in South Dakota, and although some people think it is too far north and the winters are too cold for poultry, I believe the cold weather is an advantage and not a detriment to the industry.

It may require a little better building to house the birds during the winter months, but the cold weather is the best exterminator of diseases common among poultry. Our winters are dry and we do not have to contend with the wet cold weather as in the south and west, yes even in the east.

This is a grain producing state, and for that reason ought to be a great poultry producing state. There is always a lot of grain wasted on the farm that a flock of poultry will pick up and which in this way is a clear gain. The prices paid for poultry and poultry products in this state is better, compared to the prices paid for feed, than in the eastern states. At the present time, (Jan. 8) fresh eggs sell for fifty cents per dozen and new corn sells for \$1.10 per bushel, here in Sioux Falls, and there are never enough eggs produced to supply the demand. This much for the utility or market side of the industry.

From the fancy, or show side of the poultry, we are better situated than most of the southern or western states. Poultry Judges, officiating at our shows, invariably tell us that the quality is better than at the eastern shows and at the southern. The climate here brings out the color and lustre of the plumage to a greater extent than in the warmer climate. Birds raised in this climate, and being used to the cold, give better satisfaction when sold and shipped to a warmer climate than birds raised there. The demand for northern raised stock is increasing every year.

MINING IN THE BLACK HILLS

Cleophas C. O'Harra, President, South Dakota State School of Mines

The Black Hills are known the world over for their important mining interests. Since their first settlement in 1875 they have yielded more than two hundred and seven million dollars in gold and other mineral products not less than thirty-five million dollars. One mine, the Homestake, situated at Lead City is unique in being the world's greatest producer from low grade ore. Other mineral materials that have received particular attention are silver, lead, copper, iron, tin, tungsten, mica, spodumene, ambygonite, Fuller's earth, volcanic ash, bentonite and structural materials including clays, gypsum, cement ingredients and building stones.

The rocks of the region show a wide range in age and character. The central area is a crystalline nucleus of Pre-Cambrian granites, amphibolites, schists, slates, phyllites, and quartzites. Beyond this are outwardly dipping limestones, sandstones and shales representing a nearly complete series from Cambrian to Laramie age. In addition to these there are extensive overlaps of Tertiary and Pleistocene deposits. In the northern part of the uplift porphyritic rocks are abundantly represented. To the prospector and miner they are of interest in that their intrusion has greatly influenced mineralization and the nature and distribution of igneous masses have to no little extent been a determining factor in the occurrence of ore bodies.

The chief gold mining districts are in the northern hills in the immediate vicinity of Lead and Deadwood, but considerable mining has from time to time been done in the central and southern hills. Localities about Custer, Hill City, and Keystone have furnished tin, tungsten, mica, spodumene and ambygonite. Tin is also found in the Bear Gulch district of the northern hills and tungsten has been produced most abundantly near Lead. Hot Springs has furnished a large amount of excellent quality building stone. Gypsum is abundant in many places but the chief shipments have been made from plants situated near Rapid City.

Those wishing to see up-to-date mining and metallurgical methods and those having a desire to interest themselves in the development of the mining industry will profit by a visit to the Black Hills.



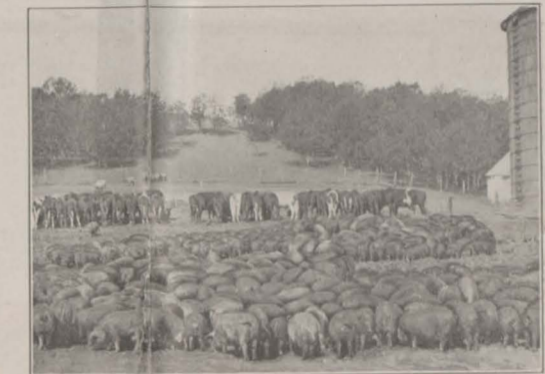
Champions at International Stock Show, Grown in South Dakota.



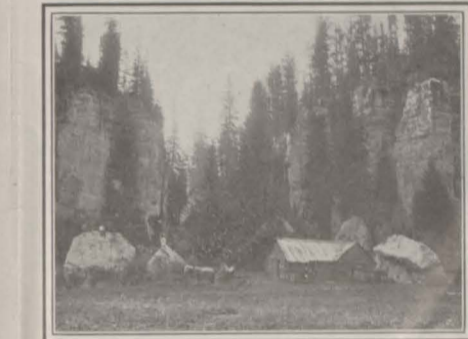
Most of the Cattle Exported from the State go Through the Feed Yard.



Pure Bred Stock and Grain Farm in the Northern Part of the State.



Cattle and Hogs are the Best Revenue Producers.



Typical Scene in the Black Hills.