

"Scientists have classified soils under two general heads, alluvial and residual. The alluvial is formed chiefly by the grinding up of older rocks by the action of running water. When this pulverized material is deposited in the beds of lakes and the ocean it takes the name of diuvial without any material change of substance. When the nearest exceptions this is the prevailing soil on all the face of the globe, outside of the inland empire.

The residual is decomposed basalt where it was landed by volcanic action, and showers of volcanic ashes from active craters, scattered broadcast by the winds. There has been no disintegration and deposit by the action of running water. The residual material still remains where it was first thrown by volcanic action or scattered by the wind. From its nature and situation it cannot be classified with that is alluvial or diuvial.

#### SOIL ANALYSIS

"Generally this soil and subsoil is from 10 to 30 feet deep. The first two feet from the surface is dark colored and contains a liberal supply of organic or vegetable matter, and all is fine as flour.

"The chemical analysis as taken by Dr. Russell, an expert geological surveyor, gives as the leading ingredients: silica, aluminum, iron oxide, lime, magnesia, soda and potash; the relative proportions according to the order given. This combination forms the richest and most lasting plant food now known."

#### IMMIGRATION

A conservative estimate of the population of this state at the present time is 360,000. Considered in a relative way, these figures sound very insignificant, but there are just about enough people in this state to populate a city like San Francisco; but considering the youthfulness of the state and the circumstances under which its inhabitants have been won, these figures become greatly magnified.

In 1860, Idaho was not on the map of the United States; 10 years later, when the first federal census was taken in this state, Idaho was given a total population of 15,000. The second census, made in 1880, gives 35,000, an increase of 17,000, or 113-1-3 per cent. In 1890, the year of statehood, the general total was raised to 34,000, showing an advance in the population for that decade of 52,000, or 162 per cent. From 1890 to 1900, when the last federal census was taken, which gives the state a population of 122,000, the increase was 78,000, or 58 per cent. Estimating that Idaho has now a population of 360,000, the increase since 1900 would be 188,000, or 122 per cent. This increase added to the state's population by immigration 24,400 persons each year for the past decade.

Immigration to Idaho is principally from the middle-western states, mostly from Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Kansas and the two Dakotas. The newcomers are, for the most part, of the pioneer stock. This state is receiving very little of the immigration from foreign lands, though it heartily welcomes the citizens of the various European countries. Comparatively speaking, the number of negroes, Chinese, Japanese, Greeks, Russians and Italians in this state is very small.

Idaho's total foreign-born population, according to the last federal census, was 24,604, principally from the European countries, with England (3,334), Germany (2,674), Sweden (2,432) and Canada (2,320) in the lead, according to the order given. However, the report gave: Russians, 124; Greeks, 9; Africans, 20; Australians, 24; Chinese, 141; Japanese, 1,306; and Italians, 757.

#### HEBER Q. HALE

Chief Clerk State Land Dept.  
Boise, Idaho.

#### WOULD CHANGE THE BILL

A repertoire company was walking into a small town, says the Saturday Evening Post, where they were billed to play "Romeo and Juliet." The leading man approached the manager, who strode moodily along on the ties.

"Boss," he said, "I've got to have 15 cents."

"Fifteen cents?" growled the manager. "You're always yelling for money. What do you want 15 cents for?" "What do I want 15 cents for?" repeated the leading man bitterly. "I want it for a shave, that's what I want it for. I can't play Romeo with five days' black beard on my face."

"Oh, well," said the manager, "you won't get to 15 cents. We'll change the bill to 'Othello.'"

#### A GENIAL GREETING

It was a former archbishop of York, Dr. Thomson, who appeared once in the role of coachman. He had attended an evening party and, on leaving the house, discovered that his coachman was drunk. There appeared nothing for it but to drive home himself, and the archbishop, after placing the smiling but unconscious coachman inside the carriage, mounted the box and took the reins. The monotony of the homeward journey was broken by a wheel of the carriage coming into violent collision with a stump just outside the entrance to Bishopsthorpe. The lodge keeper, unable to recognize the approaching figure in the darkness, called out cheerily: "Hello, how drunk again? And blowed if you ain't got the old cock's hat on!" "It's the old cock himself," gravely responded his grace.

## Temperance Question in Idaho



GOV. JAMES H. BRADY.

THE temperance question in Idaho is attracting more attention at the present time than any other one subject in our civic life.

Four years ago our legislature passed a law giving the county commissioners of each county the right to refuse licenses to any or all saloons in their respective counties. Under that law Oneida county and Latah county went "dry." The people were not satisfied with that law, but felt that it was a step further in the cause of temperance.

The last legislature passed a local option law, giving each county the right to say whether or not intoxicating liquors should be sold within its borders. Under this law we have had twelve elections. The two counties that went "wet" are Ada and Elmore; and the ten that went "dry" are Canyon, Bannock, Idaho, Bingham, Fremont, Bear Lake, Lincoln, Twin Falls, Kootenai and Washington. The majority in the two counties that voted "wet" was 852, and the majority in the ten counties that voted "dry" was 12,218, and in my judgment, this vote gives a fair expression of the sentiment of this state on the temperance question.

Lemhi and Cassia Counties will hold their elections in the near future, and they will also be added to the "dry" column. I feel that it is safe to say that before another year rolls round 90% of the counties in this state will have passed laws forbidding the sale of intoxicating liquors.

Having lived so many years among the Mormon people in the southeast, it is very gratifying to me that they came out so strongly and so bravely for the right upon this great question. Their decisive and effective action, and their untiring efforts in laboring for the cause in the counties where they have majorities have done much toward healing any wounds that may have heretofore existed in a political way in this state. I believe that the public sentiment is such that the law will be enforced and that better conditions will prevail and a higher class of citizenship spring up in our state.

The men who favor the saloon today seem to forget that the public sentiment, not only in this state, but in our nation and the world, is rapidly changing for the better. During the last ten years over forty-six million people have voted the saloon out of existence in their counties, and the saloons are being abolished in these United States at the rate of thirty a day, every day in the week including Sunday. This will serve to demonstrate to any fair mind that the people of this nation are not going to tolerate drunkenness, are not going to permit men to neglect their families for drink, and are not going to permit the saloons to place temptations around the youth of this land.

Idaho is growing bigger and better every day, and nothing will add more to make her one of the brightest gems in our galaxy of states than to drive every saloon within her borders out of existence.

I reiterate what I said in a public address in the Pinney Theatre at the opening of the local option campaign in this state: "I wish to say to you tonight, and to the people of this state and commonwealth, that I am unqualifiedly and irrevocably in favor of closing the doors of every saloon within the borders of this fair state of ours."

JAMES H. BRADY.

Boise, Dec. 1.

## Rexburg, the Thriving Pioneer City of Idaho

REXBURG is the pioneer and largest city of Fremont county, which is the largest, wealthiest and most populous county of the Gem state. This region is in the heart of the rich and extensive Snake River valley.

Truly this is the age of opportunity and out of all this vast state of Idaho no city can offer better inducements to the homeseeker than Rexburg, the pioneer of eastern Idaho. Chosen as a city site on account of its prepossessing natural attractions, it has fulfilled in every respect the hopes of its founders. The man of means or the poor man cannot do better than to enter the Snake River valley, there to make his home.

Of course climate is a big factor, but when we learn that southeastern Idaho has a climate like that of Virginia, all prejudices fly.

The annual precipitation in southwestern Idaho ranges from about six inches to about 12 inches. January is ordinarily the wettest month and July the driest. The winter precipitation occurs in small amounts, at frequent intervals, and during the winter there is a considerable amount of cloudiness, with some fog in the narrower valleys. In the spring there is a decrease in the frequency of rainy days, but in May there is an increase in the amount of rainfall.

The precipitation decreases through June, reaching a minimum in July. There is an abundance of sunshine during the summer, which, with the absence of rain and low humidity of the air, makes ideal conditions for curing of hay, ripening of fruit and all outdoor work. There is no loss of time from rainy days or from over-wet soil.

#### PLENTY OF INDUCEMENTS

Rexburg, the center of the vast irrigation system of Idaho, the most thoroughly equipped educationally in the whole valley, truly offers inducements to the homeseeker the investor or the lover of beautiful climate with culture and ease.

Fremont county, in location, is one of the eastern counties of the state, and in the angle formed by the boundaries of Wyoming and Montana. In area it is about 50 by 100 miles, being larger than the state of Connecticut. The surface is varied plain and mountain, with parks and valleys. Just over the continental divide it has as neighbors the famous Jackson's Hole region, and that scenic wonderland of America, the Yellowstone National park.

Within its borders and on the western slopes of the mountains in Wyoming just over the line are big springs and eternal snow fields which form the sources of Snake river's mighty flow. Water for irrigation is therefore abundant, and the supply never fails. Fremont is a county head of the stream, and has the cheapest irrigation system in the west.

Timbered areas are extensive in this county, and under government management it is planned to make the present abundant supply of native timber and wood perpetual.

The great plain of the valley of the Upper Snake in Fremont county slopes gently to the southwest.

#### VOLCANIC ASH SOIL

The principal element of the soil in Fremont county is volcanic ash, which seems to carry an unusually large amount of plant food. This and the abundance of moisture from the mountains developed heavy growth of bunch grass, which furnished feed in primitive times for the wild game herds, and at later periods made fortunes for sheep and cattle owners. Erosion in the mountains and the disintegration of the lava furnish inexhaustible supplies of plant food, and with correct systems of farming and irrigation the soil seems to improve with age.

In the Upper Snake River valley of Fremont county there is no land unfit for cultivation by reason of the presence of alkali or other minerals. There is also no hard pan underlying the soil. Fremont county, as a consequence, has become the greatest small grain producing country in the Snake River valley. The grain production of the county for the past year was over 5,000,000 bushels.

#### FIND A READY MARKET

Idaho oats, on account of weight, freedom from rust and bad color, command the highest market price of any oats produced in the Union, and are eagerly sought in the Chicago market. Fremont county produces better milling wheat than any other county in the state. Winter wheat grown in this county is of a superior quality, and grades equal to the Dakota hard wheats.

Fremont county, of which Rexburg is the commercial center, leads in the production of sugar beets. The soil and climate unite in producing a beet of high average sugar content. The industry has proven very profitable, and is leading the development of an intensive system of farming under which Fremont county can be made to sustain ten times its present population.

Idaho is grown extensively, two crops being cut each year, yielding four to six tons per acre. Considerable timothy is grown in the eastern part of the county, with some clover, broom grass and tall meadow or grass. The crop is largely consumed in stock feeding, very little being shipped out of the county.

#### DRY FARMING

Dry farming on the bench south and east of Rexburg has become the most important industrial enterprise that has been undertaken by the citizens during the last few years. The improved crops harvested there the past two years have revealed a phenomenal wealth in its rich soils. There is no better investment for capital, and here labor is richly rewarded.

This bench has an area of 100 square miles. This year between here and Moody, Lyman and Canyon creeks, nearly a quarter of a million bushels of dry farm grain were harvested, and still the amount under cultivation is but a small fraction. This year the yield ran from 20 to 40 bushels per acre every-

where, and some report 50 bushels and over. It requires no attention between seed time and harvest. As Rexburg is the natural market for most of this tract, it will prove an unfailing resource and bring about a phenomenal material growth of the commonwealth.

How vast, how varied, are the resources of Idaho, and especially of that district of which Rexburg is the center!

Photo by Anderson & Winderburg, Rexburg.

TYPICAL DRY FARM NEAR REXBURG, IDAHO.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF REXBURG

THE oldest bank in Rexburg is the First National, which is capitalized at \$50,000, with a surplus of \$10,000. At the head of this splendid institution are Rexburg capitalists pure and

into the present institution through his efforts.

Mr. Comstock is a young man but a successful one, for there are few men in Idaho with a greater capacity for business than has Mr. Comstock. Aside from his business affairs he is a public spirited man and is one of the best boosters in the Gem state.

HENRY FLAMM COMPANY, LIMITED.

ONE of the largest and most respected institutions in Fremont county is the Henry Flamm company, limited, represented by two big department stores, one at Rexburg and the other at St. Anthony.

This company conducts a place of business which in size is seldom encountered even in cities twice and three times as populous as Rexburg. This in itself should be sufficient evidence of the highly patriotic spirit of Rexburg residents. It shows beyond any precedent of a doubt that when on establishment carries the right line of goods anywhere it is certain to result in support. The Henry Flamm company, limited, conducts a department store in every sense of the term the words mean.

The company is the oldest in business in Idaho, north of Idaho Falls, and through a careful and consistent method of conducting business has accumulated a clientele which exceeds that of any similar institution anywhere throughout the great valley.

"Live and let live prices," and "fair treatment and best of goods guaranteed," are two mottoes which are religiously lived up to by the Henry Flamm company, limited.

This mammoth institution, capitalized at \$150,000, has among its officials some of the ablest men in the commercial life of Fremont county. Henry Flamm is president; T. E. Ricks, vice president; John H. Blevins, secretary and treasurer; and H. J. Flamm, general manager. The directors include: above and John Phillips, R. S. Hunt, John E. Pincock, George Ramsey, A. G. Arnold, C. E. Rice and C. H. Woodmansee.

H. J. Flamm, the general manager, has been in business for six years and, by all that know him, is to be one of the most content young business men in eastern Idaho.

Since last year the floor space of the Rexburg store has been increased by 2,000 square feet in the addition of bal-

conies, in which one finds furniture and special departments.

The company does a wholesale as well as retail business and the aggregate for both departments will this year approach \$250,000. Thirty people are constantly employed in serving a patronage that extends from Rigby on the south to Jackson, Wyoming, on the northeast.

In every sense of the word the institution is a credit to the county and state as well as to its founder, Henry Flamm.

#### HYRUM RICKS & CO.

THE real estate business of Hyrum Ricks and company was conducted by Mr. Hyrum Ricks

in Rexburg and vicinity and Mr. Webster is just as patriotic when it comes to doing things which will accrue to the best interests of the city.

Of course when it comes to the really active management of the affairs of the First National bank, the absolutely necessary services of Cashier Ross J. Comstock are entirely relied upon by the directors. It is stating the plain, unvarnished truth when the statement is made that nowhere in or out of the great Snake River valley is there a better qualified banking man than Mr. Comstock. In fact it was due to his efforts that the present institution was founded. Mr. Comstock came from Missouri to Rexburg in 1901, and organized the present institution as a state bank. He has been in his present capacity ever since and it was in 1905 that the old bank was converted

Rexburg, Idaho. At that time nearly everybody lived in dirt roofed houses, and the country was sparsely settled. He began a course of systematic advertisement of the resources of the Upper Snake River valley and for the first year nearly all his profits were used in advertising. Business increased, however, until his firm is now kept busy 10 hours each day, making loans, buying and selling lands and insuring the homes and business houses of their numerous patrons. They are agents for the Middlesex Banking company of Middletown, Connecticut, and Williamsburg City.

They lay claim, and perhaps justly too, that they have sold more real estate than all the other real estate dealers in Fremont county. Any one desiring to buy or sell land, negotiate a loan on easy terms or procure fire insurance in best companies will do well to communicate with or see Hyrum Ricks and company, Rexburg, Idaho.

Mr. Ricks was admitted to practice law at the bar of Idaho in the year 1899; has a large law clientele. He makes a specialty of collections, commercial real estate and probate business.

Hyrum Ricks takes an active interest in all public and political affairs. He was elected probate judge of Fremont county and filled that office in a highly creditable manner from 1900 to 1902.

THE FOLLY OF THE MEAN.

John D. Rockefeller never wears of impressing on the young the folly of mean and parsimonious habits. In one of his most recent interviews he said: "These miserly people reap nothing but discomfort from their false economies. Take, for example, the case of Mrs. Silas Long of Sussex."

"Martha," said old Silas one day, 'I think I'll go and get a few apples from the orchard.'

"Well, be careful now, Sil, only to pick the bad ones."

"Suppose there ain't no bad ones, Martha?"

"Then you'll have to wait till some goes bad, of course, the old lady snapped. 'We can't afford to eat good, sound fruit with 3 cents a bushel.'"

## Irrigation Projects in Idaho Under the Carey Act

Following is a list of all the Carey Act projects in the State of Idaho, showing the postoffice addresses, the total acreage under each, the acreage still open to entry, and the price of water rights per acre.

SEGREGATIONS GRANTED BY THE STATE LAND BOARD.				
NAMES OF COMPANIES	Total Acreage	Unsold Acreage	Water Right	Price
Twin Falls Land & Water Co., Twin Falls	214,025.98	11,000.00	325.00	
Twin Falls Land & Water Co. (pumping), Twin Falls	17,888.36	17,888.36	35.00	
Pahsimarot Irrigation Company, Boise	188,850.43	17,143.00	35.00	
Idaho Irrigation Company, Richfield	199,717.17	84,655.00	35.00	
Big Lost River Irrigation Company, Boise and Arco	78,122.06	48,285.00	40.00	
Mulline Canal Company, absorbed by Idaho Irrigation Co.	6,528.02			
Kings Hill Irrigation & Power Co., Boise and King Hill	17,686.72	2,000.00	65.00	
Arco Canal Company, Boise	5,829.02		30.00	
Marvayville Canal Company, Boise and Marvayville	6,572.50		20.00	
Portneuf-Marsh Valley Irrigation Co., Downey	57,541.90	5,000.00	35.00	
Twin Falls-Sand River Water Co., Twin Falls	12,232.43	5,196.00	35.00	
Owyhee Irrigation Company, Boise	127,707.29		40.00	
Pratt Irrigation Company, Darlington	1,884.46	1,884.46	25.00	
King Hill Extension Irrigation Company, Medbury	4,516.49	4,516.49		
Idaho Land & Irrigation Company, Boise	9,454.71	9,454.71	65.00	
Bruneau Irrigation Company, Boise	29,523.08	29,523.08		
Idaho Irrigation Company (Dietrich Tract), Richfield	76,446.70	76,446.70		
West End Twin Falls & Des Moines, Ia., and Buhl, Idaho	60,297.07			
Twin Falls Northside Land & Water Co. (Clover Creek Tract), Milner	46,016.27	12,000.00	40.00	
Twin Falls Oakley Land & Irrigation Company, Buhl	45,693.26	6,000.00	65.00	
Total	1,155,056.00			
APPLICATIONS FOR SEGREGATIONS PENDING.				
NAMES OF COMPANIES	Acres Applied for			
Twin Falls Land & Water Company, Twin Falls (about)	600,000.00			
Pahsimarot Irrigation Company (no address)	40,000.00			
Little Lost River Land & Irrigation Company, Boise	25,582.73			
Tabor Irrigation Company, Idaho Falls	2,200.00			
Tom Keating Irrigation Company, Junction	20,797.84			
Dubois Irrigation Project (no address)	267,000.00			
Mud Lake Project, by Wm. Owsley (no address)	11,000.00			
Idaho Irrigation Company, Boise	10,112.97			
Snake River Irrigation Company, Boise	2,440.00			
Thousand Springs Land & Irrigation Company, Idaho Falls	6,211.77			
Hegsted and Madsen Project, Rexburg	1,117,190.85			
Total	2,272,246.63			
PROPOSALS FOR SEGREGATIONS FILED WITH STATE LAND BOARD.				
NAMES OF COMPANIES	Acres Applied for			
Southern Idaho Reclamation Company	67,610.43			
Twin Falls Shoshone Land & Water Company	2,199.58			
Lower Pahsimarot Irrigation Project	2,199.58			
C. V. Hansen	4,307.82			
Grand Canyon Company	9,375.00			
Total	93,692.23			

## Irrigation Statistics

Table compiled by counties the acreage under canal systems, acreage irrigated, length of canals, cost of maintenance and total cost of construction for the year 1908.

COUNTIES	Total Acreage		Total Length		Cost of Maintenance		Total Cost of Canal Construction
	Under Canals	Irrigated	Main Canals	Lateral	Avg per Acre	Total	
Ada	196,357	110,000	100.00	112.00	\$0.20	\$22,200.00	\$1,267,000
Bannock	141,523	45,000	208.00	227.00	.14	9,000.00	705,000
Bear Lake	64,876	53,105	117.50	128.00	.12	8,000.00	76,100
Bingham	763,840	425,000	609.00	674.00	.19	21,478.90	3,012,332
Blaine	243,062	110,755	385.75	410.00	.19	21,478.90	3,012,332
Boise	125,375	85,265	174.50	87.75	.06	5,627.65	186,650
Butte	136,176	73,855	297.00	366.00	.19	23,364.20	3,002,320
Cassia	171,026	25,239	164.25	174.00	.09	2,449.00	1,802,320
Custer	96,000	39,411	96.00	109.00	.20	5,881.00	15,350
Elmore	110,337	25,000	139.25	99.00	.15	3,725.50	576,725
Fremont	525,864	236,986	664.25	687.25	.24	59,060.19	1,432,240
Gale	7,715	6,950	83.00	28.00	.25	1,942.60	21,550
Kootenai	9,061	8,610	8.00	22.50	1.90	16,370.00	225,000
Latah	20,000	8,928					
Lemhi	50,000	40,359	238.25	132.25	.18	6,197.80	71,063
Lincoln	522,000	45,000	498.25	674.00	.18	2,487.80	7,136,663
Nez Perce	7,180	7,180	38.00	10.00	.45	32,205.00	316,500
Owyhee	136,176	73,855	297.00	366.00	.19	23,364.20	3,002,320
Shoshone	300,000	200,000	119.00	562.50	.30	60,000.00	4,002,321
Twin Falls	143,800	100,000	76.00	111.00	.10	9,631.50	218,770
Total	1,040,310	1,825,560	1,654.50	1,654.50	\$410.125	\$28,339.29	