Milo, the most yielding dry land grain crop for Eastern Colorado.
Dry Farming

in

Eastern Colorado

By

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Preface

INE families came from Cherokee County, Kansas in 1901 and located near Calhan, Colorado, on the Rock Island Lines. Two of these families stopped a few months and became so discouraged that they moved back. The other seven families stayed and became so pleased with their new homes that they induced their neighbors to come out and settle near them. Six years later there were six townships, 36 square miles, in that locality that were settled with people from Kansas and today, 10 years from the time of the original settlement, the two families are the only ones that have gone back except for a visit. They have prospered, and have good homes, making their money by selling cream.

Last year (1910) Burke Potter, Peyton, Colorado, milked 14 cows and received $1,446.50 for milk and cream besides that used by a family of five. He bought feed that cost $300 and raised the rest on his dry land farm of 320 acres. A two-year old heifer with first calf gave 40 pounds of milk a day, testing 3.6% butter fat. For three years previously his cows averaged $75 a cow a year.

Mrs. E. T. Baker came from Massachusetts with her father to Peyton, Colorado, for his health. She paid twenty dollars for five white Leghorns and started to learn poultry raising. She now has a flock of 300 laying hens and averaged a net profit last year above cost of feed of $1.85 a hen.

These are instances of what is being done by many and can be done by thousands of capable people in Eastern Colorado along the Rock Island Lines.
Characteristics of Eastern Colorado

There are about twenty-five million acres in Colorado east of the Rocky Mountains. This area consists mainly of high rolling prairies broken by numerous stream beds that are generally dry, except immediately following rains when for a few hours the streams become torrents.

The altitude ranges from about 4,000 feet above sea level at the eastern line of the state to 6,000 feet at Colorado Springs. On account of the high altitude and light rainfall, the air is dry and crisp, every breath invigorating. There are an average of 320 days of sunshine during the year and the sunlight is intense.

In summer the temperature during the day is high and the nights are cold. The winters are mild with little snow and short cold spells. There are frequent high winds, particularly during the spring. Over most of the plains the growing season, the time between frosts, is six months.

The rainfall is light. The average rainfall varies from 19 inches on the eastern border of the state to 14 inches on the plains near the mountains.

The soil is very fertile and most of it is easily cultivated. In many places there is little difference between the surface soil and the subsoil and soil from the bottom of cellars and from deep wells will often yield good crops the first year it has been exposed. Sandy loam soils yield best in dry years. Hard and adobe soils are the richest but often fail to produce crops in dry years when sandy soils yield well.

In most places good water can be obtained in abundance at a depth of 100 to 200 feet. In some places an ample supply is obtained at depths of 20 to 100 feet and in a few places no water has been found at any depth that has yet been reached. In some sections, the underground water is apparently in sheets, covering a wide area and whenever a well is bored down to this sheet water, a good supply is secured. In other places the underground water seems to occur in narrow streams with none on either side. In such localities there may be plenty of water in a well and not a drop to be found by boring a quarter of a mile away. I urge the man who settles on land in Eastern Colorado where there is no well to live in a tent and put up no permanent buildings until he has secured a good well. He may find it on the opposite side of his farm from where he expected it.

Eastern Colorado is a healthful, healthgiving country. The dry, crisp air, the 320 days of sunshine each year, the mild winters with their cloudless skies and the warm summer days with their cool nights make it a happy place in which to live. Every day of the year gives a fresh invigoration.
Typical Eastern Colorado farm scene, showing grove started by windmill irrigation.
Eastern Colorado is Healthful Health-giving Country.

The Thrill of the Plains

A few years ago I attended a dry farming meeting on the plains, twenty miles from a railroad. It was in a community of new settlers. Thirty families sat down to a basket dinner on the prairie. Stack covers, held up by boards, made the shade; there was not a tree for miles.

Most of the farmers had broken the sod and got in some crops. The families had come from homes in the Mississippi Valley, where they had large houses, old trees, lawns, flowers and streams. In their new homes, they lived in shacks or sod houses—no trees, no shade—only the parched buffalo grass for a lawn, and most of them had not secured wells and were hauling water one to three miles.

I was particularly interested to know how the women liked the new country, and how they felt about their new surroundings. Every woman was enthusiastic. They said the crisp, dry air, the broad billowy plains, the largeness of everything, more than made up for everything that they had left behind in the old homes. Every woman spoke of feeling the best and having the best health of her life.

One woman with a grown family, her married children having taken claims beside their parents, said she had never lived until she had come to that great country and breathed that air. The women had to work very hard, but they said that no matter how tired they were at night, they woke up the next morning rested and enthusiastic.

I held another meeting in that community three years later. The meeting was held in a large hay barn, as that offered good shade. There had been two dry seasons, and one good one. Some of the new settlers with little money, had seen hard times. The same women were there; most of them were just as happy as at the first meeting, and just as enthusiastic about the new country.

There is a joy on the plains in being alive. The 320 days of sunshine each year, the cloudless days and nights, the dry, crisp air, the vigor that comes from the altitude, and the dry winters with their ever-sunny days, make the plains add ten years to the active days of one's life.

Profitable Lines of Farming

Exclusive grain farming has without exception been a failure. In years of highest rainfall, single wheat crops have sold for twice the value of the land, but these good years have been followed with two to five years of failure of grain crops.

Dairying, properly handled, gives a good income every year—wet or dry. Most of the prosperous farmers in Eastern Colorado are dairymen and most of the prosperous
communities are dairy communities. Raising beef cattle and horses and mules has been profitable where the farmer has had sufficient capital.

The average annual rainfall in any section of Eastern Colorado is ample to produce a paying yield of wheat. Fourteen to fifteen inches of rain falling at seasonable times is sufficient for a good crop of wheat and the average annual rainfall is greater than this. The difficulty comes from the great variations in rainfall from season to season. The rainfall at Denver has been as high as 23 inches in a year and as low as \(8\frac{1}{2}\) inches while the average for 39 years is over 14 inches per year.

Rainfall map of Eastern Colorado. The figures indicate the average annual rainfall in inches. From Bulletin No. 188, Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture.
Average Crops Never Fail When Land is Properly Tilled.

Forage crops never fail when the land is properly tilled. Milo is an almost certain crop over most of the plains and will average from 30 to 40 bushels of grain an acre, when thoroughly cultivated. Ten pounds of milo has the same feeding value as nine pounds of corn for work horses, beef and dairy cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry. Kaffir corn does not mature in Eastern Colorado but makes a good hay as does sorghum, the surest dry land crop. Stock melons yield 20 tons to the acre almost every year and can be kept through the winter and into late spring, furnishing a succulent feed. Mexican beans do well even in dry seasons and bring from $10 to $12 an acre a year.

Tests on a small scale indicate that the Spanish peanut is going to become an important crop both for hay and for grain. The Mexican bean and the Spanish peanut enrich the soil on which they are grown the same as clover and alfalfa.

The native grasses are very rich. The fall is usually so dry that the grass cures where it grows on the prairie without cutting and a pasture not used through the summer affords good feed through the winter. Horses keep as "fat as butter" through the winter on grass that has not been grazed on through the summer. An Iowa man brought some good dairy cows to Eastern Colorado in December. He had no feed through the winter but a good native grass pasture and sold an average of $4 worth of cream a cow per month through the winter. Of course if the grass is eaten down close during the summer it will not furnish winter feed. The native grasses and the milo, Kaffir corn, sorghum and Spanish peanuts make ideal combinations for profitable feeding both summer and winter.
Dry Farmed Oats on an Eastern Colorado Ranch.
Make Money in Dairying from First Day.

**Dairying.** The new settler with good dairy cows begins to make money from the day he starts in his new home and has a regular cash income. Many of the creameries pay for every shipment of cream as soon as it is received and all pay for cream at least twice a month. This enables the farmer to pay cash for everything and to live comfortably. Good cows handled well, bring from $4 to $8 each month. Twenty dairymen in Elbert County reported an average income from the sale of cream of $50 a cow a year and not a single cow fed any grain. In 1910 the Elbert County farmers received a million dollars from the sale of milk, cream and butter.

**Hog Raising.** The new settler, who needs a quick income can sell his calves for veal and feed the skim milk to pigs that are pastured on sorghum. He can fatten them on milo. A bushel of milo will make ten pounds of gain on fattening hogs and an acre yields from 30 to 40 bushels. Milo makes a firm pork with white fat, the kind that brings the highest price.

**Beef Cattle.** Experienced feeders can find a profitable business in Eastern Colorado in raising milo and other sure forage crops and fattening beef cattle. Milo seems to be particularly adapted to fattening heifers and light weight steers that will weigh 900 to 1000 pounds when well finished. Ten pounds of milo has the same fattening value as nine pounds of corn. Government records show that at Colorado Springs the average number of rainy days is, for November, two, December, three, January, three, and February, four. This is typical of Eastern Colorado and insures the profits from dry feed lots and clear, dry days.

**Eggs.** Skillful Colorado poultrymen who give strict attention to the business make an average of $2 a hen a year above cost of feeding. Every farmer in Eastern Colorado should keep from 100 to 400 laying hens and make a daily business to take care of them, giving feed, water and comfortable shelter and keeping them free from vermin. They will bring a good cash income whether there is drought or not.

**Markets.** The markets in Colorado are almost unlimited for the farm products that are most profitable to the Eastern Colorado farmer. Colorado ships in each year from other states dairy products costing five million dollars, poultry and eggs costing four million dollars, pork and pork products costing four and a quarter million dollars and beef and other meats besides pork costing over four million dollars. High prices are paid for every one of these products and every dollar's worth could be raised at a profit in Eastern Colorado if there were farmers there to do it.

One-fourth of the population of the state lives in the
Orchard grown under Dry Farming methods in Eastern Colorado.
city of Denver and a large proportion of the remaining population is in cities and towns. Without exception the cities and towns are centers of more than usual wealth and the people are free purchasers of farm products of good quality.

Colorado is one of the leading mining states of the Union. The output of the metal mines alone is more than thirty-three million dollars yearly. Colorado has larger areas of coal than any of the eastern coal producing states, and coal mining is one of her greatest industries. Every mining center is a good market for first-class farm products, and mining; both of the metals and of coal, is steadily increasing.

Denver and other Colorado wholesale centers are distributing points, not only for Colorado but for a large part of the Inter-Mountain sections.

The farmer in Eastern Colorado has the choice of the highest priced markets in America and lives close to them.

**On The Rock Island Lines**

The main tracks of the Rock Island Lines from Chicago to Colorado and from St. Louis and Kansas City to Colorado pass east and west through the center of Eastern Colorado with terminals in the three largest cities in the state—Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo. Over one-third of the population of the state live in these three cities and these towns are the gateways to the almost unlimited markets of the mining centers of the entire Rocky Mountains.

**Dairying.** The entire area served by the Rock Island Lines in Eastern Colorado is adapted to profitable dairying. When white men first explored these plains, they found them stocked with hundreds of thousands of buffalo
and antelopes, the native grasses making it nature’s country for stock. Three-fourths of this vast area is still covered by the rich wild grasses on which the buffalo thrived so well and these grasses are among the best milk producing feeds both summer and winter.

From Burlington to Denver, milo and sorghum are sure crops and in most places the Spanish peanut thrives and produces a forage second only to alfalfa. Alfalfa does well along streams and in draws.

Between Limon and Colorado Springs is the “Divide” Country, a land of higher altitude, shorter seasons and more rainfall. Milo is not quite such a sure crop; sorghum never fails, and the native varieties of corn do well. The corn grown at this altitude is entirely different from the course-stalked varieties of the Mississippi Valley and is a milk-forcing feed, either as cured fodder or in the silo. It has a slender, well-leaved stalk. Oats and peas, the great Canadian dairy feed, usually yield well in the “Divide” Country. Alfalfa does well on the lower lands.

Elbert County is one of the “Divide” Country counties and in 1910 produced over one million dollars worth of dairy products. Resolis, Mattison and Simla are Rock Island Lines’ stations in this county.

The eastern part of El Paso County is also in the “Divide” Country, the towns on the Rock Island Lines being Ramah, Calhan, Peyton, Falcon and Colorado Springs. Burke Potter at Peyton received $1,446.50 in 1910 for the cream from 14 cows besides the dairy products used by a family of five. Calhan is one of the best dairy centers in Colorado, nearly every community within 30 miles of the railroad having its own cream station where the farmers deliver their cream, the manager of the station taking it to the railroad for shipment. Several of the dairymen

Dry Land Orchard—James Howell, Flagler, Colo. Irrigated from Arroya that is dammed to catch storm water.
have built silos. The cows bring from $4 to $8 a month. Ramah ships about $1,200 worth of cream a month and the dairy business is steadily increasing.

Eastern Colorado has the advantages in dairying of cheap land, cool summers; mild, dry winters, and rich, cheap feed, both native and cultivated. It is a healthful place for both men and cows and high priced markets are close at hand. It is a country of schools, churches and well educated farmers with delightful living conditions. The new settler who comes with dairy cows can have a profitable business and a regular cash income from the day of his arrival.

**Hog Raising.** The dairymen along the Rock Island Lines should sell cream and not make butter. The cream will bring much more than home made butter and requires less work. The steer calves should be sold for veal and the best heifer calves raised. This will leave enough skim milk to feed two pigs for each cow. The growing pigs should be fed milo for grain and pastured on a sorghum pasture unless alfalfa is available. They can be finished at a good profit on milo and Spanish peanuts and the Denver market needs 3,000 a day more than it is getting and pays a higher price than markets further east.

**Fattening Beef Cattle.** Stockmen can make good money along the Rock Island Lines by raising milo and fattening with it heifers and light weight steers, using the milo in the place of corn.

Fresh beef is shipped every week into Colorado from eastern packing centers because the state supply of grain fattened beef is insufficient. Milo puts a good finish on
Farm and Home of W. H. Hopper, near Peyton, in Eastern Colorado.
beef cattle and makes a fat even whiter than that made by corn. Alfalfa or peanut hay should be fed with the milo. The Colorado markets want a well finished animal weighing alive 1,000 to 1,200 pounds and the dry farming feeds are particularly adapted for this work.

**Colorado Springs an Ideal Place to Make Money from Poultry**

Colorado people send four million dollars each year to other states for poultry and eggs. They would buy double the amount above present home supplies if fresh, choice products were available.

Towns like Fort Collins ship in during the fall and winter one thousand dollars worth of eggs a week. The Glenwood Springs hotels, 289 miles west of Denver, have for years been getting eggs and poultry from Omaha, 580 miles east of Denver. Ouray, 388 miles southwest of Denver, has been getting eggs for years from Southeast Kansas; Denver, the chief distributing center of the state buys train loads of eggs and poultry from Kansas, Oklahoma, Nebraska and Missouri.

Colorado has favorable conditions for poultry growing and particularly for egg production; 320 days of sunshine each year, high altitude, dry climate, an invigorating air and mild temperature winter and summer.

Colorado Springs is an ideal place for the expert poultrymen to make money in egg production. A poultryman within the city limits on a three acre tract gets $2,200 a year for eggs from one customer, and sells broilers and breeding stock besides. Another with 2,000 laying hens averaged 22 eggs per hen a month through the winter. A poultryman who keeps 400 to 600 hens has averaged for years 14 dozen eggs per hen per year. On a dry land farm

*There's ready cash in these on the Eastern Colorado Farm.*
Unlimited Opportunities for Poultry Men.

east of the city, a woman averaged $1.85 net profit a hen last year with a flock of 200 hens. The average cost of eggs is 10 to 12 cents a dozen for feed, and eggs bring from 25 to 60 cents a dozen. The 100,000 tourists furnish a high-priced trade throughout the summer and the mining towns high markets through the winter. The careful poultrymen are getting good egg yields at a cost per year for feed of $1.25 a hen. Last winter a merchant kept 40 hens for recreation. His feed bill averaged $4.50 a month and the sale of eggs $22.50 a month.

The high altitude, stimulating climate and the character of local feeds produces an egg that will top the market for quality. The yolk is firm, stands right up and has a high color; the white has a rich appearance and is thick.

Colorado Springs has seven railroads, giving low rates and quick service for eggs to all the mountain states, and for day-old chicks and breeding stock to all sections of the United States.

Besides being one of the best places in the world in which to make money from poultry, Colorado Springs is a delightful place for the poultryman and his family. It nestles at the foot of Pike’s Peak and has a view of 150 miles of the Rockies, the grandest mountain scenery in world. It is over a mile high with the most exhilarating climate, both summer and winter. Delightful social conditions, schools, a college, libraries, churches, men’s and women’s clubs, grand scenery and great hunting and fishing, with the opportunity of meeting the best people from every section of the globe—such are its attractions.

There is an opening at Colorado Springs for 5,000 poultrymen who are expert egg producers, and their families. Experts can make $2 there for every $1 they are now making in the east. On account of cost of feed and the rigid demand for the highest quality of products it is not a place for novices and amateurs to start. The Pike’s Peak Poultry Association has 90 men members, and they have worked together in solving the special problems in poultry work due to the high altitude and dry climate. They will give the new settler the most hearty welcome and assistance.

The most money is made in producing table eggs of the highest quality. Colorado Springs has a market in Colorado and the adjoining mountain states for eight to ten million dollars worth a year of strictly table eggs.

Chicks hatched in Colorado have great vitality. Owing to the dry climate, hatches average only about 50 per cent, but 85 to 95 per cent of all chicks hatched live to a marketable age. It is seldom that less than 90 per cent live and grow vigorously. With such vigor in young chicks, a market for day-old chicks can be established that will
secure orders from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Large commercial hatching plants are greatly needed. There is a good opportunity for the manufacture of an incubator specially adapted to high altitudes and dry climates.

The commercial egg producers keep heavy egg-laying strains of strictly egg-producing breeds, and a wide trade in egg-laying fowls backed with large records can be developed.

The cockerels and surplus pullets are sold for broilers at a weight of 1 to 1 1/2 pounds each, and there is a unlimited market for them.

Denver and Pueblo are very attractive locations for expert poultreymen, affording large markets and paying high prices.

Poultry on Farms

Every farmer along the Rock Island Lines should keep from 100 to 400 laying hens and should make a daily business of taking care of them. They should be of the best egg laying strains and pullets and yearling hens only. All old hens, roosters and cockerels should be marketed promptly so that laying stock only is kept.

Properly handled, a flock kept culled to laying pullets and hens will bring $2 a head and upwards a year, no matter what the season, and will make a substantial increase in the cash income.
One of the Numerous Poultry Plants at Colorado Springs, Colorado.
Seed Potatoes

Potatoes grown on the irrigated lands of Colorado are sold all over the United States on account of their quality. The irrigated potatoes are forced by water and intensive tillage to give a high yield. This weakens their vitality for seed the same as forcing animals for the show yard enfeebles their breeding powers. Many of the best irrigated potato growing centers have to renew their seed on this account at least every third year, getting seed of strong vitality that is grown without irrigation.

The famous Greeley Potato District alone raises 36,000 acres of potatoes a year and needs each year to renew its seed 800 carloads of potatoes grown on dry land.

Pure seed of well selected type has been so difficult to get that the Greeley people, after getting all they could secure from Colorado have been obliged to send to Maine, Minnesota and the Dakotas for seed.

The seed raised on dry land in the "Divide" Country along the Rock Island Lines has been eagerly sought by Greeley and other irrigated potato growing centers, as it has unusual vitality and gives high yields when irrigated. Seed from Ramah and Calhan has brought 50 per cent more than the best eating potatoes. The potato experts of the Colorado Agricultural College recommended the "Divide" seed and urged the "Divide" farmers to raise it extensively.

There are few good potato growers in the "Divide" Country and there is a great opportunity to make money.

The First Home of Burke Potter, Dry Land Dairy Farmer, Peyton, Colo.

Dairy Herd of Burke Potter, Peyton Colo. The Herd that Paid $1500 a Year.

The Home the Herd Built.
It Will Pay to Locate in Eastern Colorado.

for expert potato growers from northern and eastern states who locate there. Men are needed who will grow pure seed of the type and variety wanted in each irrigated section, and these men can get rich while enjoying all the benefits of the Colorado climate. The man who will grow pedigreed potatoes from the highest yielding hills can command any reasonable price for his seed.

What to Do

It will pay any live, hustling farmer who wants to raise livestock or to go into dairying to locate in Eastern Colorado. It is a good place in which to live and make a home.

A man should take with him at least three heavy horses or mules—five are better; from five to ten large yielding dairy cows, 100 or more choice pullets from good laying strain; the tools and implements needed on a farm in the corn belt and a subsurface packer. Thousands of people without teams, tools or money have gone to Colorado and most of them have had to leave. It is a hard country for a man who is "broke" and who has had no experience in dry farming.

It is one of the best countries for an energetic man with a good team and a few good cows to make a living and develop a good farm and an attractive home.

The writer lived 21 years in Kansas and 4 years in Colorado and will be glad to give information from personal experience that will help settlers along the Rock Island Lines.
The Way to Eastern Colorado

Low Rates of Fare

Go and Look it Over

Rock Island Lines traverse, in all, fourteen states and territories. From anywhere in the Great Middle West they provide convenient service to Eastern Colorado.

From Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, or Memphis; From St. Paul, Minneapolis, Des Moines, Council Bluffs, Omaha; from St. Joseph, Topeka, or Wichita; from Dallas or Ft. Worth. Rock Island Lines will carry you into Eastern Colorado with not more than one and in the majority of cases with no change of cars.

Then all the time, the Rock Island Lines are the warm, cooperating ally and friend of the farmer and the stockman along their route. They afford the readiest, the best means of transportation; the best routes to many markets, to every one he will want to reach, with perfect facilities for shipping his produce or his stock with ease and dispatch. How much these facilities have meant to the upbuilding of this State it would be impossible to say; while he would be foolish indeed who should ignore their importance in relation to his own future prosperity.

Reduced round trip Homeseekers' fares are on sale on the first and third Tuesdays of each month. These tickets permit you to stop over at your pleasure, giving plenty of time for you to view the land, and are limited to return 25 days from date of sale. The fares are so low that one can afford to take the family along upon one of these prospecting trips.

Before you start you should communicate with the nearest representative of the Rock Island Lines so that you will be provided with all information regarding the time of trains, the checking of baggage and the reservation of sleeping car berths.

If there is anything that you want to know about the country that you have not found in this book, make your wants known to the Rock Island Lines Immigration Department, whose commissioner and representatives keep in close touch with conditions in every part of the Rock Island's territory and at all times are prepared to serve the public.
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The Southwest Trail—A live and interesting journal devoted to better agriculture and the development of the great Southwest. It is published monthly by the Agricultural Department of Rock Island Lines, printed on an excellent quality of paper and well illustrated. Sample copy sent on request.

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Rock Island Lines also publish a variety of informative booklets and special folders descriptive of the industrial and agricultural opportunities in the various states and territories as indicated by title in the following list:

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Arkansas—The Land of Double Crops—(48 pages with map.)
Kansas—The Bountiful—(48 pages with map.)
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New Mexico—Her Agricultural Resources—(32 pages with map.)
Rice Growing—The Royal Road to Riches.

Any of the above books sent on receipt of 2 cents in stamps, for each publication, to cover postage.

If you desire information about any of the southwestern states and territories, write for the booklet, stating what section you are most interested in, and proper publication will be sent you, together with any supplementary information desired.

Address L. M. ALLEN, Passenger Traffic Manager, Rock Island Lines, Chicago.
Tickets, sleeping car reservations and information about fares, train service, etc., will be gladly furnished on application, personally or by letter, to any of the following:

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Seattle, Wash .......................................... 712 Second Ave ........................................ GEO. P. CAVES ........................................ General Agt

Spokane, Wash ......................................... 412 Columbia Bldg ......................................... WALTER S. WILLIAMS ....................................... General Agt

Tacoma, Wash ......................................... 14th and Locomotive Bldgs ................................ R. N. GORDON ........................................ Trav. Frt. & Pass. Agt

Topeka, Kan .......................................... 130 W. Main St ........................................ J. C. BATES ........................................ City Pass. Agt

Waterloo, Iowa ........................................ 13th St. and Pacific Ave ................................ C. E. BOSCOM ........................................ City Pass. Agt

Wichita, Kan .......................................... 13th St. and Arkansas Ave ................................ O. COLLINS ........................................ City Pass. Agt

**OFFICIALS**

W. J. LEAHY ........................................ General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill.

GEO. H. LEE ........................................ General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

J. A. STEWART ........................................ General Passenger Agent, St. Joseph, Mo.

C. E. SCHMIDT ........................................ Commissioner of Immigration, Chicago, Ill.

H. M. COTTRELL ........................................ Agricultural Commissioner, Chicago, Ill.

L. M. ALLEN ........................................ Passenger Traffic Manager, Chicago, Ill.

**JOHN SEBASTIAN, THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT**

**ROCK ISLAND LINES**

G. S. PENTECOST ........................................ General Passenger Agent, C. R. I. & G. Ry., Fort Worth, Tex.

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