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No. 1

Flax, Spring Wheat Big Northwest Crops

During recent years when Northwest farmers have been interesting themselves in a livestock and feed crops program they have not slackened their activities in the production of wheat. In fact, in the last 10 years they have been increasing their volume, except in Minnesota, where the dairy industry has gained such wide attention.

North Dakota heads the list of spring wheat states, having produced nearly 100,000,000 bushels last season. Of this amount, 35,720,000 bushels were durum wheat, more than twice as much as the state next to it in durum bushelage. North Dakota is the region most favored by the mills grinding durum wheats to make semolina,

the product which goes to eastern factories largely to be made into macaroni, spaghetti and noodles.

Montana last year produced more than 33,000,000 bushels of wheat and Washington and Oregon grew 40,000,000 and 23,000,000 bushels, respectively. The major wheat growing sections of Washington and Oregon are in the eastern portions of those states where many of the fields cropped for decades apparently are as fertile as in the beginning, judging by yields reported.

Flax is of large importance to the Northwest as a cash crop. Of the 23,682,000 bushels grown in the United States last year, North Dakota produced almost half, or 10,-

000,000 bushels, with Minnesota in second place growing 7,320,000 bushels and Montana fourth, with 1,776,000.

Flax usually has been looked upon as a crop doing best on new land. However, as more and more of the new land has been cultivated the growers are finding that flax can be adapted to rotation methods and that well managed land, and not necessarily virgin soil, will fill the requirements.

Minneapolis is one of the few large flax crushing centers, as well as being one of the leaders in the milling of flour. Three companies operating six flax mills at this point have a combined capacity for

(Continued on Page 2)



Peas growing in the Walla Walla wheat country, southeastern Washington. The picture gives an idea of the rolling nature of the land, the texture of the soil and the growth of a crop being used in some parts of the West in lieu of summer fallow on wheat farms. Some Northwest farmers use corn or other row crops for this purpose. Thus the effect of fallowing is obtained in some degree and a crop is grown at the same time.



THE NORTHWEST

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crushing 16,700,000 bushels annually. Large quantities of linseed oil, linseed cake and linseed oilmeal are distributed from Minneapolis.

Crop breeders in the Northwest have developed and introduced improved varieties of wheat and flax giving more economical yields and being more resistant to disease than the older varieties.

NATURAL GAS IN WASHINGTON

One natural gas company operating in a field adjacent to the Yakima Valley in central Washington, is getting its supply from 15 wells having a total open flow of about 10,000,000 cubic feet daily.

CLOSE-UPS

Short Paragraphs About Agriculture in Northern Pacific Territory

F. C. Snyder, Detroit Lakes, Minn., who formerly was a barber, has been raising poultry on a three-acre farm since 1920.

Charles Johnson, in Becker County, western Minnesota, gets from four to five tons of alfalfa hay to the acre in two cuttings.

Twenty-six herds in the Kootenai County Dairy Herd Improvement Association, northern Idaho, having 369 cows, averaged 30.6 pounds of butterfat and 782 pounds of milk per cow in May.

In North Dakota 6,200 rural boys and girls are enrolled in 4-H clubs this year.

L. D. Kiner, Sunnyside, Wash., reports that last year from four and one-half acres of asparagus he cleared \$500 to the acre after paying for labor and crates.

W. S. Bailey, Tucker, Mont., in the Bitter Root Valley, got an average of 18.75 tons per acre on 196 acres of sugar beets last year.

In 1929 J. A. Jokumsen, Enumclaw, Wash., produced 156 barrels to the acre of cucumber pickles and in 1930 the acre yield was 100 barrels.

Seattle, Wash., is the market chosen by Edgar Schaffer last spring for 60 head of baby beeves fed by him west of Missoula, in the Nine-Mile country, western Montana.

THESE HERDS IMPROVED

Among sources of encouragement for the livestock industry in North Dakota are the purebred sire exchanges, initiated through the extension service of the agricultural college at Fargo.

In some communities purebred sire days have been inaugurated on which farmers take the animals they wish to dispose of to a central point and make exchanges among themselves.

Because it frequently happens that tried sires which no longer can be used in certain herds are valuable in some other herds, and because tried sires often sell for less than young bulls whose worth has not been proven other than by the performance of their ancestors, the exchange of purebred bulls has been popular with some North Dakota farmers.

The extension service keeps a card index on many purebred sires which are for exchange and through this medium farmers learn where they can find what they want. In the case of dairy cattle an index is kept of the butterfat production of a bull's daughters and his ancestry.

A backyard flower garden in Enumclaw, King County, Washington. The long growing season and mild climate make it possible to have green lawns, flowers and other vegetation much of the year.





Thirty-five Years of Creamery Progress



This scene at the Barnum, Minnesota, creamery, which was built in 1896, will bring back memories of farm life 35 years ago, as contrasted with the present represented at the right.



The present creamery at Barnum, Minnesota, which in 1916 replaced the old plant shown at the left. The new building, remodeled in 1926, speaks, in a measure, for dairy progress at Barnum.

More than 35 years of creamery progress at Barnum, Minn., in Carlton County, are depicted by the two accompanying photographs of the creamery at that point—past and present. The new building handles 300,000 pounds of butter annually, much of it being put up in pound prints and five-pound containers for special city trade. Last year the farmers in that vicinity received nearly \$100,000 for eggs, many of which also were handled through the creamery.

The new plant was built in 1916 and remodeled in 1926 when an addition was made. The old plant was built in 1896 when there wasn't much creamery business, but finally in 1904 it was purchased by H. C. Hansen, who later replaced it with the new building, and the business has been growing since.

Where lumbermen and "Jack Pine farmers" once predominated, modern poultrymen and dairymen now are in the majority. Good farming on the lands around Barnum along with the favorable Minnesota conditions and the introduction of good stock has given these farmers their opportunities.

Barnum eggs and butter have become almost a by-word with many satisfied consumers. Further, the breeders of both poultry and dairy stock have for some time been disposing of a surplus of dairy animals and poultry to farmers seeking foundation stock.

WHERE BERRIES ARE CANNED

While in 1909 only seven per cent of the value of all canned berries in the United States, other than blueberries, was credited to Washington and Oregon, 20 years later those canned in the two Pacific Northwest states had reached 75 per cent of the value of all berries canned in the country.

Montana has 750,000 acres in alfalfa, or more than half of the tame hay acreage of the state. The value of the Treasure State's alfalfa hay crop is second only to that of the wheat crop.

MILLIONS IN METALS

While many of the mining camps of the early days in the West have played out, Butte, in western Montana, still has several thousand men who are engaged in mining. Gold was discovered in Butte in 1864 and through successive discoveries of other valuable metals the colorful history of this western city has been made.

Soon after 1868 silver was discovered in deposits deeper in the ground than any worked by the early prospectors and by 1880 the population had reached 5,000. Just as the silver deposits seemed to be giving out, copper was discovered and the camp's permanency was established. The present population within the city limits is about 40,000.

The hill on which Butte is situated, known as the richest hill in the world, has yielded considerable quantities of silver, \$21,000,000 in lead, \$36,000,000 in gold, \$200,000,000 in zinc and \$1,000,000,000 in copper. Scientists say that only a scratch has been made on the copper and that it will be a source of income for many years to come.

Montana in 1930 produced \$32,720,416 in gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc, the volume being 2,686,669 tons of ore. There were 43,489.17 ounces of gold, 7,052,889 ounces of silver, 196,187,523 pounds of copper, 21,306,044 pounds of lead and 52,841,108 pounds of zinc.

SOUTH ST. PAUL LARGE MARKET

Livestock sold at the South St. Paul market last year came from 13 states and three Canadian provinces with the total sales reaching \$125,000,000. It is the fourth largest livestock market in the United States.

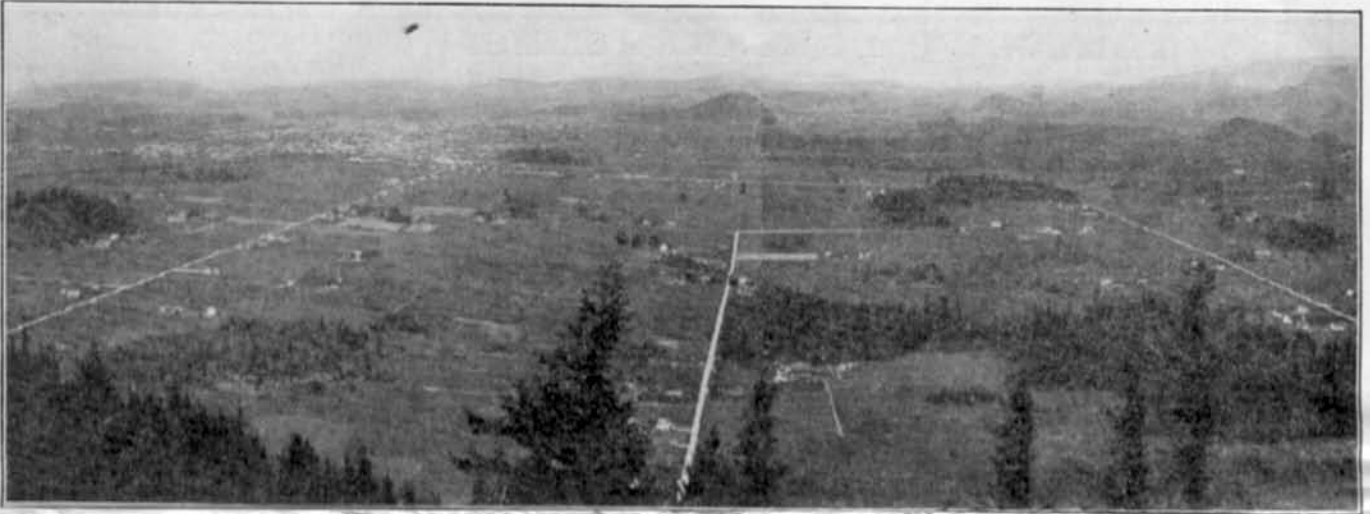
South St. Paul ranked second during 1930 in slaughter of hogs, being exceeded only by Chicago, and was first in receipts of calves. In addition to purchases by packers, 40,800 head of cattle were bought for reshipment into 23 states, many of these being feeder calves and steers.

THREE MARKETS FOR BERRIES

Red raspberries grown in the state of Washington are marketed in three forms: in tin cans, frozen pack and those shipped fresh. The commercial crop of 13,892,310 pounds was divided among the three in the order named as follows: 6,242,310 pounds; 4,500,000; and 3,150,000.

GIRLS EXHIBIT HANDICRAFT

Girls' 4-H clothing club members in 38 North Dakota counties where club work is being conducted have prepared exhibits of their handicraft for county, district and state fairs. There are 54 counties in the state.



A birdseye view of Enumclaw, in King County, western Washington, and the surrounding gently rolling country. Small farms predominate and poultry, dairy herds, berries and vegetables represent the principal types of farming. This district is near the large North Pacific markets and is served well by churches, schools, highways and railways.

Building Farms at Enumclaw

Small Acreages Devoted to Dairying, Poultry Raising, Vegetables and Small Fruits in This Logged-Off Area

The small farms predominating at Enumclaw in western Washington and their variety of cash crops are unusually appealing. This is true particularly with the middle-westerner or one from the wheat and stock ranch sections seeking a change from large scale operations or the conventional farm enterprises that he always has known.

One visiting western Washington from the middlewest views farm layouts of strange design yet there is something pleasing about them—the dairy pastures fenced off in small tracts having a high acre carrying capacity, tract after tract devoted to berries, vegetables and other specialty crops, long laying houses for large flocks of White Leghorns, the surrounding plots of range for the birds and here and there grain and hay fields to produce feed for dairy cows.

Climate Is Pleasant

These things hold true pretty largely for the farming country around Enumclaw, a town of 2,084 population in King County, 40 miles southeast of Seattle and 30 miles east of Tacoma, situated in the foothills of the Cascade mountains on a gently rolling plateau 750 feet above sea level, much of

it once heavily timbered but now logged off.

As in other parts of western Washington, climatic conditions at Enumclaw may be enjoyed practically all the year. There is no intense summer heat. The winters are comfortably mild. Temperature variations usually are slight. With such a combination of weather outside work may be done the year 'round. The frost-free season is long and green feed for poultry and dairy cattle is produced practically all of the time. Much of the rain, about 50 inches annually, comes in the winter and spring.

The principal farm soils are uniformly of fine texture, generally a brown silt clay loam grading off in-

to a sandy loam on the steeper slopes and some shot clay. They are exceedingly fertile and are adapted to dairying, poultry raising and small fruits and vegetables.

Near to Large Markets

Farm development other than on a limited scale dates back not more than 30 years. Therefore, opportunities on good raw land as well as on improved farms are still found in this favored region.

Few districts are more satisfactorily situated with respect to proximity to market. Much of the produce goes to Tacoma and Seattle. Other large North Pacific coast cities are potential market centers. Employees of several lumber mills in and adjacent to Enumclaw and mining camps in the vicinity bring added demands for farm produce. It is estimated there is timber tributary to the mills to keep them in operation for many years.

Enumclaw is on one of the important tourist roads, the National Park highway, which skirts the edge of Rainier National Park. Farmers place some emphasis on their opportunities to sell produce to tourists.

Co-operative enterprises, in-

Crop Acreages, 1929*

KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Corn	1,141
Wheat threshed	153
Oats threshed	984
Oats cut and fed unthreshed	788
Barley threshed	59
All hay	20,290
Potatoes	1,049
Vegetables for sale	4,782

*Berry acreage not available.



Livestock on Farms, 1930*

KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON	
Horses and colts.....	2,596
Mules	79
All cattle	33,547
Cows kept for milk.....	19,039
Two-year-old milking heifers	2,942
Yearling heifers	4,462
Hogs	6,319
Chickens over 3 months	862,695
Dozens of eggs produced 1929	9,757,909

*Figures on sheep not available.

cluding a creamery, a poultry marketing organization, insurance company and general stores, have had the support of many of the farmers. The creamery, for example, handled 2,000,000 pounds of butterfat last year, 65 per cent of it coming from the immediate Enumclaw territory, although the 15 trucks serving the plant reach out 60 miles.

Small Farms Predominate

Seven church organizations in the town serve the community. Seven busses go out 18 miles and bring children in to attend school.

Although only 137,813 acres make up the acreage of all farms in King County, there are 4,656 farms and the average size per farm is 29.6 acres. Many of these small places largely devoted to specialty crops yield an income in excess of that obtained on half section farms in the grain growing regions. Most of the farmers prefer to buy much of grain used for feed. More than 100,000 acres in King County farms are operated by owners while tenants operate less than 30,000 acres and managers handle 8,726.

All of these things are interesting and of value, but probably of greatest value in sizing up any section are the experiences of typical farmers who have tried it. E. E. Moergeli runs a poultry farm of eight and one-half acres, keeping from 1,500 to 2,000 laying hens. Kale, clover and alfalfa are grown on four and a half acres for range and four acres are devoted to yards and buildings.

How Poultry Flocks Pay

The Moergelis paid \$260 an

acre 15 years ago with the land cleared although there were no buildings on it. Mr. Moergeli states that judging from what he has made on his farm, some raw land in the Enumclaw district could carry an acre value of \$400. He buys all grains. His real estate taxes run about \$41 a year on this highly improved poultry ranch.

Some estimate of the returns from the flock may be made from the following review of the business given by this poultryman: in the year 1925-26, the average production per hen was 172.89 eggs for a flock numbering 2,050 at the beginning of the season; 1926-27, with 1,870 hens the average production was 179.7 eggs and the average feed cost per hen was \$3.11, which included the cost of raising the pullet; 1927-28, 1,700 birds averaging 188.4 eggs each on a feed cost of \$3.17; 1928-29, 2,010 birds averaging 184.83 eggs with an average feed cost of \$2.92; 1929-30, 1,700 birds averaging 182 eggs with a feed cost of \$2.84.

In the year 1922 Andrew Semanski bought a 20-acre place near Enumclaw which is now operated by his sons. The elder Semanski began with cows, but later developed his holding into a berry and poultry ranch. There now are five acres of raspberries and 1,000 laying hens supplying the major income on the farm which is well equipped with poultry buildings and a comfortable modern dwelling. The farm has demonstrated that it will produce an income of \$250 an acre from berries and \$1.50 a bird after deducting all sums paid out for expenses. The berries go mostly for canning and brought eight cents a pound last year.

Dairyman Makes Money

Peder Haljar tells interestingly of his experiences. He began in 1910 to develop a 40-acre farm which he bought a few years before. Today it is intensively cultivated and well improved and he has a herd of purebred Holstein cattle, a poultry flock and a herd of hogs.

In 1926, 1927 and 1929 respectively, 15 cows gave him returns above feed costs amounting to \$1,673, \$1,522 and \$1,426. In 1930 the return was \$816 for 12 cows. He markets 90 hogs every

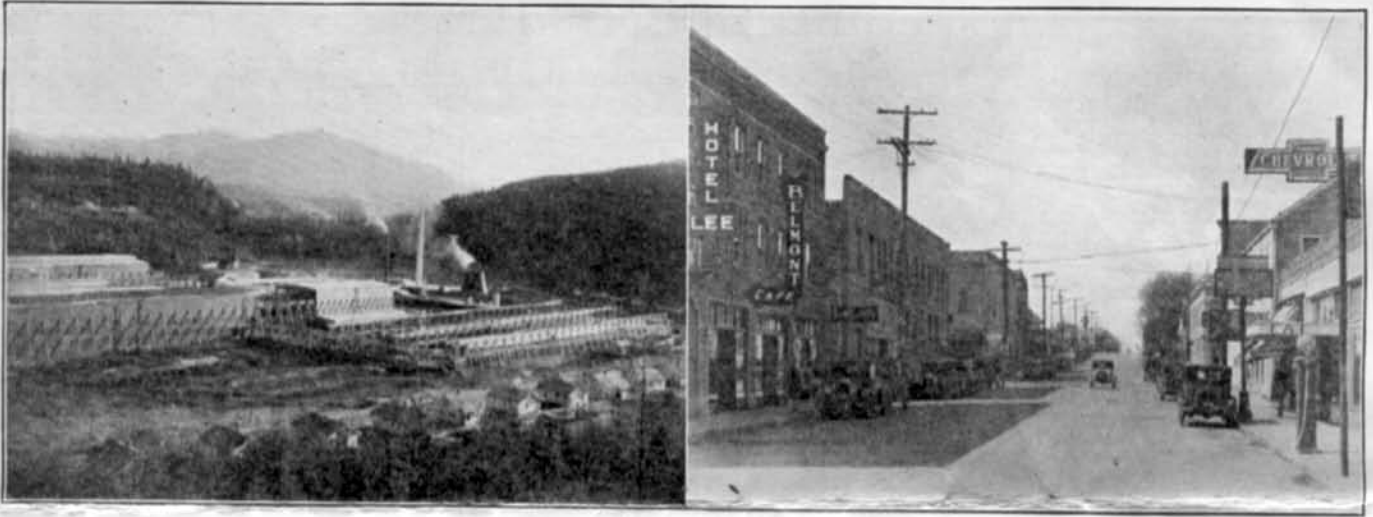
year, sending some to Seattle and butchering some for local trade. In 1930 the return above the cost of feed was almost \$500 on the hogs. A small flock of hens made \$150 profit last year.

Mr. Haljar raises six acres of corn for silage, 10 acres of oats for hay, five acres of clover, about 18 acres of pasture and an acre of kale. Grains for feed are purchased. He owes only \$1,000. This farmer and his wife, in fact, have found themselves financially able to do a great deal of traveling and

(Continued on Page 8)



Top—Peder Haljar's 40-acre farm near Enumclaw, Washington, showing his cows on pasture late in April, emphasizing the early pasture season. This farmer sells butterfat, eggs and hogs. Center—Typical western Washington laying house and range on the Moergeli ranch near Enumclaw. Many of the poultrymen on small tracts also raise small fruits and vegetables. Below—These Jersey calves at the farm of J. D. Rengstorff, near Enumclaw, show that they are thriving under western Washington conditions. The pastures have heavy carrying capacity.



One of a number of lumber mills operating in the vicinity of Enumclaw, Washington. Plenty of timber still is available to keep these industries going for many years. Right—One of the principal business streets in Enumclaw, a town of 2,084 population in King County.

ACREAGE SMALL FOR MINK FARM

With no previous experience in mink raising, M. A. Harpel started a mink farm of three acres about two miles east of Enumclaw, Wash., in 1927 with one pair but augmented the flock by the purchase of several mink from Yukon territory and Alaska. His flock has now increased to 92, and he has saved only the best.

Mr. Harpel finds that the cost of producing a mink pelt in western Washington is about \$4, whereas the cost in other parts of the United States is usually considered to be about \$6. The reason for this difference is that mink thrive in the cool, moist climate of western Washington, and feed is unusually cheap. The mink are fed on fish, horse meat, and cereal, together with some vegetables, such as carrots. Seattle is one of the greatest fish markets in the world, and fish suitable for feeding mink is cheap. Horse meat, packed in boxes, comes from the wild ranges of eastern Washington and Oregon, and is also inexpensive as compared with the cost in other parts of the country.

The value of mink pelts varies with the market and depends to a very large extent upon the quality and color of the fur. A fair average, however, is \$15 per pelt. The pens in which the mink are kept cost about \$5 each and occupy

small space. Mr. Harpel says that two persons can care for 100 mink very easily. In fact, there is less work attached to the raising of mink than to an equal number of chickens. The female mink produces one litter each year, averaging about four, although Mr. Harpel's mink have averaged higher so far.

15c FOR CLOVER SEED

Koochiching County, Minnesota, alsike clover seed growers got an average of 15 cents a pound for their product last year and the average yield was six bushels to the acre. The prospect for the present season's crop is good and indications are the price will run about the same as last year.

BEEES PAY IN WESTERN WASHINGTON

Julian Joubert, a young man born in western Washington, started to work with bees as a hobby 20 years ago. He found the venture profitable and has now developed the business on a commercial basis at Enumclaw, Wash., to where he has 200 colonies representing an investment of \$5,000.

He finds that due to the mild climate continuous feeding is possible as compared with other sections of the country where the bees are dormant for long spells. An-

other advantage is the access to the fireweed growth in the mountains. This produces a finely flavored honey and also lasts a long time as feeding grounds.

Mr. Joubert states that the Naches highway has afforded him an opportunity for sale of a large part of his production. On the best days, such as holidays, he has sold as much as \$80 worth of honey at his roadside stand.

HIGH ACRE INCOME OBTAINED

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Ludwig are making a good living on their two-acre tract just north of Enumclaw, Wash., by raising garden truck and selling their products in Enumclaw. They have learned the value of intensive farming and there is very little waste space on the Ludwig place.

In 1928 the place produced \$1,800 worth of vegetables, besides supplying the Ludwig table and producing feed for one cow. While this was a banner year, the Ludwigs produce a gross income every year considerably in excess of the value of the land, which in their vicinity brings from \$250 to \$500 per acre.

The Ludwigs are both near their allotted three-score and ten years, but they do all of their own work and are enjoying excellent health.



OPPORTUNITIES

Descriptions of farms for sale or rent, typical of the territory. Names of owners or similar propositions will be submitted on request. Tell us what you want.

MINNESOTA

No. 799—STOCK FARM of 600 acres, 16 miles from Pine River and 4 miles from Leader, Cass Co. Creamery, store and garage located at Leader. 175 acres level land and under cultivation, balance is brush and pasture; best of clay and black loam soil. 80 acres fenced with woven wire. Seven buildings consisting of 2½ story house with full cement basement, large barn, granary, woodshed, machine shed, good well and milk house, large hog house. 20 acres heavy pine grove to the north and west of buildings affording protection from storms. Price, \$8,000. \$5,000 cash, balance good terms. Buildings alone worth considerable more than price asked for whole farm.

No. 800—74½ acres, 1½ miles from Moose Lake, Carlton Co., about one-third cleared and under plow, deep clay loam soil, balance brush and timber for fuel, more land can be easily cleared; small creek crosses place. Good 6-room house with screened porch, barn to hold 14 to 16 head stock; taxes about \$55. Price, \$2,400. Good terms. See picture of buildings on this page.

No. 801—160 acres in Wadena Co., 25 acres in cultivation, 40 acres fenced for pasture; dark sandy loam to heavy loam soil. River crosses one end of pasture; abundance of water from 5 to 8 ft. of surface. 5-room stucco finish house with fireplace, large screened porch, full basement with room for auto, soft water in kitchen, small chicken house. Farm adapted to corn, alfalfa, clover, grain, potatoes. Price, \$4,000. \$1,500 cash, balance long time at 5½%.

No. 802—Combination farm and summer resort—80 acres with frontage on Big Pine Lake, 7 miles west of Finlayson, Aitkin Co., sandy loam soil with light mixed timber, 5 acres cleared and in clover; new 5-room house, full basement, glassed-in porch, well, poultry house, granary; considerable fencing. Price, \$2,200. One-third cash, balance to suit.

No. 803—100 acres, 10 miles from Pine River, Cass Co., good land, 30 acres field and meadow, all fenced. Has large old house, large barn. A good dairy farm. Price, \$1,600. \$300 cash, balance easy terms at 5½%.

NORTH DAKOTA

No. 804—Southeastern North Dakota farm of 160 acres, in Ransom Co., close to school and railway; black loam with clay subsoil. Buildings are located in beautiful large grove of trees. Splendid for general farming, practically all tillable and now in crop. This is being sold to close an estate, price and terms very reasonable to responsible party.

No. 805—STOCK RANCH—2,400 acres, 35 miles north of Medora, McKenzie Co., fronts 2½ miles on Little Missouri River and creek runs through



A farm for sale in north-central Minnesota described on this page as No. 800 under Minnesota Listings.

place; all fenced; considerable heavy timber and abundance of smaller trees for fuel and fence posts. Buildings located near river in a fine grove, log house 24x24, log barn 20x100, granary, shop, chicken house, shed, two flowing wells clear soft water. 270 acres are cropped; river bottom land fine for alfalfa. Price, \$3,500 an acre. Large area grazing land adjoining.

MONTANA

No. 806—320 acres in the Lower Flathead Valley, Lake Co., 60 acres irrigated and in alfalfa, running water, about 260 acres pasture; 4-room house, barn 32x48, hen house. This is a well improved place. Price, \$4,000. Liberal terms.

No. 807—127 acres, 10 miles south of Bonita, Missoula Co., 60 acres cultivated and more can be; private water right from Rock Creek, balance good pasture; good fences and ample buildings. Good place for dairying and is splendidly located for hunting and fishing. Price, \$2,600, on easy terms, or will rent for \$150 a year.

No. 808—90 acres, 2 miles from railway near Whitehall, Jefferson Co., irrigated, 46 acres in cultivation, 30 acres in alfalfa, balance pasture, open running water all year; good 2-story, 8-room house with well, another well outside; woven wire fences. Price, \$4,000. \$1,200 cash, good terms on balance.

No. 809—80 acres, 2 miles from Charlo, Lake Co., in the Lower Flathead Valley, 2 miles from school, 76 acres irrigated and under cultivation, balance pasture, all wire fenced. 4-room house, good barn and other outbuildings, good well. Adapted to alfalfa, clover, sugar beets, grain and potatoes. Has 'phone, electricity will be available next year. Price, \$5,500. \$2,500 cash, balance on long easy terms at 6%.

IDAHO

No. 810—140 acres, 16 miles from Sandpoint, Bonner Co., on State Highway, 1½ miles to school, very fine soil, 45 acres cleared and in cultivation, 100 acres tillable, some cordwood timber on balance. 4-room house, barn to hold 14 head stock, 2 wells and spring. Price, \$2,700. Terms.

No. 811—40 acres, 5 miles from Sandpoint, 1 mile from railway and high school; all level but none cleared, all easily cleared; no improvements, some small green timber, good average land, not rocky or rough. Price, \$12.50 an acre, \$50 to \$100 cash, balance in 5 years.

WASHINGTON

No. 812—80 acres tributary to Puyallup, Pierce Co., 30 acres fine bottom land, running water, on good road, cream and school bus routes. Has family orchard; fair buildings. 10 Holstein cows, 10 heifers, bull, team horses, all needed tools. Price, \$5,000. Half cash. Sickness of owner reason for selling.

No. 813—20 acres, 2 miles east of Enumclaw, King Co., on good road, close to school. About 13 acres under cultivation, balance pasture. Very good 8-room house with basement, 2 chicken houses, capacity about 1,000 birds, all outbuildings necessary. Price, \$4,000. Reasonable terms.

No. 814—25 acres, 4 miles west of Enumclaw, King Co., about 25 acres cleared, 4 acres timber, balance pasture, very easily put in cultivation. Modern 5-room house, barn and other outbuildings. Price, \$6,000. Reasonable terms.

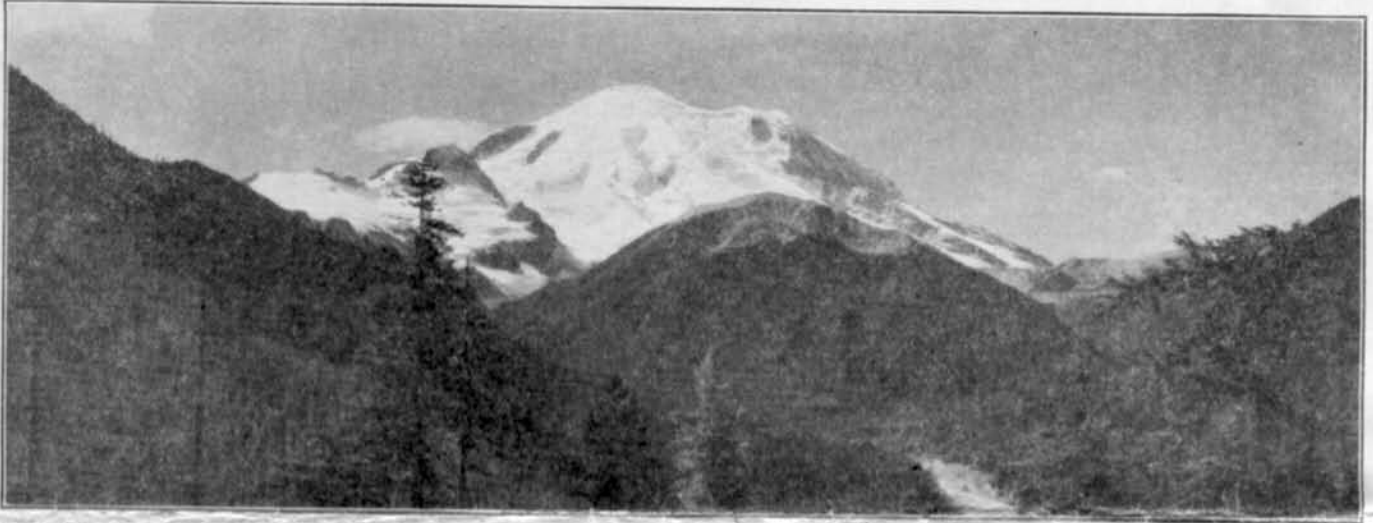
No. 815—10 acres, 2 miles east of Enumclaw, King Co., on good gravel road, close to school, partially improved with small house. Splendid district for berries and dairying. Price, \$800. \$100 cash, balance small monthly payments.

No. 816—5 acres, 4 miles from Enumclaw, King Co., 4½ acres cleared, ½ acre good pasture; 3-room house, small barn, 2 chicken houses, good well. 3 acres needed to grass, family orchard 24 trees, vineyard with 24 vines. Price, \$1,900 cash, or \$2,200 on terms.

OREGON

No. 817—35 acres, in evergreen district about 2 miles from Philomath, near Corvallis, Benton Co., cleared, except for 8 acres in good timber, 3 acres in alfalfa, 5 more just planted; good 4-room house, barn; all-year spring water piped to house and barn. Price, \$3,000. Terms.

No. 818—50 acres, on southern slope, about ¼ miles from No. 817, and both places could easily be handled as one unit. 30 acres cutover land now in good pasture, balance heavily wooded. Spring water. Hay storage and feeding shed. Price, \$1,250.



Mt. Rainier as seen from Naches Pass Highway, a main east-west road in the Enumelaw, Washington, district. Yakima Park, a part of Rainier National Park, is near Enumelaw, and the famous mountain is visible for many miles. Green River Gorge is another scenic place near this town and there are a number of other resorts which are visited by tourists.

How Filberts and Walnuts Produce

Western Oregon and western Washington grow filberts and English walnuts in considerable quantity and the acreage is increasing. These are the only regions now producing filberts on a commercial scale.

Walnuts come into full bearing in from 9 to 11 years. The oldest groves in the Pacific Northwest are a little over 30 years, but isolated trees 60 and 70 years old are known to be vigorous and productive of heavy crops regularly. Bearing walnut groves average more than 1,000 pounds of nuts to the acre year in and year out, but some will produce well over 2,000 pounds.

Filberts come into bearing at five and six years and production has been about on a par with walnuts, or possibly a little heavier.

Spraying of walnut and filbert trees has been a minor factor and both generally are produced with less labor than fruits. They may be combined in a farming program with fruits or general crops, since the harvest comes after most other things are out of the way. Both kinds of nuts are knocked from the trees and picked up. After being dried, they are delivered to warehouses.

North Pacific walnuts and filberts have met with favor on the eastern markets and orders have exceeded the supply.

(Continued from Page 5)

among their trips has been a four-month visit to Europe.

Land prices in this district represent a wide range according to distance from town, location with respect to paved highways, types of soil and improvements. Some idea of the propositions open may be obtained from the descriptions of farms for sale shown on page 7 of this publication.

THEY RAISE HORSES

Albert Owes, near Amber, Wash., in the Inland Empire, reports that he sold Belgian geldings this year for \$200 each. These were good drafters weighing close to a ton.

Mr. Owes is a booster for horses and raises them on his 6,500-acre ranch, of which 4,000 acres are devoted to wheat and 2,500 acres to range and pasture. This rancher also has a herd of Shorthorns. He makes beef out of all but his very best bulls and last year his fat calves topped the sale at the Inland Empire show in connection with the carlot classes.

Carl Greif, near Uniontown, Wash., in the Inland Empire, is another breeder of Shorthorns and horses. He raises Shires, and also has a flock of Shropshire sheep.

A PRIZE FARM GIRL

Leola Tinnerstet, who is a farm girl in Grays Harbor County, Washington, at the age of 16 is in her eighth year as a 4-H club member. Recently she was a delegate from her state to the national club camp in Washington, D. C., where she told her story over the radio in a national hookup.

Miss Tinnerstet has completed five years of canning, five of sewing, three of room improvement, two of meal preparation and baking and one of dairy club work. Her exhibits and demonstrations at fairs have won \$378.20 in prizes and 348 placings, 196 of which were firsts. She has been president of her club five times, has held other offices and is active in the Wynooche Valley Grange.

A total of 2,286 cows were on test during May in dairy herd improvement associations in North Dakota.

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