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## Producing Honey by the Carload

Bees in the Red River valley of North Dakota and Minnesota in a normal year produce 50 carloads of honey. The present year to date is better than normal and prospects are for a bumper honey crop.

The valley is becoming a center for specialized beekeepers who devote their entire time to the business, keeping 500 or more colonies each. Five hundred colonies will make enough work for one man. In fact, occasionally he will have to hire a little help.

### Clover for Pasture

Good colonies of Red River valley bees produce an average of 150 pounds of honey. Sometimes they will make 200 to 250 pounds per colony. The price is improving. Some growers recently sold for

six and a half cents a pound and say they can make "good" money at that figure under present conditions.

The reason for beekeeping developing in this area is the large amount of sweet clover grown by farmers. Apiarists locate their bees adjacent to areas of sweet clover and the farmers are agreeable, particularly if they are clover seed growers, because where there are bees the set of seed is much more complete than where clover isn't pollinated by bees.

### Used in Golf Balls

Chicago and New York are the principal markets. However, last year 10 carloads packed by the Northwestern Supply company, at Moorhead, which is under the man-

agement of M. W. Cousineau, were for wholesale houses in Northwest states. A carload of honey will vary from 36,000 to 80,000 pounds.

Most people think of honey as a spread for bread. Actually it has a far wider use. One manufacturer now buys a carload of Red River honey annually to use as center material for golf balls. It is supposed to add to resilience of a golf ball. Honey is used in curing hams. It is used in candy, tobacco, cough medicine and in general cookery.

### Location Attractive

In this northwest climate many of the apiarists have in the past wintered their bees in cellars. Of late years some have been packing their colonies out-of-doors for the

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Bees in the Red River valley. This area has hundreds of thousands of acres of sweet clover, on which bees find abundant feeding grounds for production annually of carloads of "water-white honey." Many apiarists in the valley give their entire time to beekeeping, having 500 or more colonies each.



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"First of the Northern Transcontinentals"

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JUNE, 1935

## PRODUCING HONEY BY THE CARLOAD

(Continued from page 1)

winter and report satisfactory results.

It is said there is plenty of clover for more beeyards in the valley. Ninety per cent of the principal apiarists now located there have moved from other areas, attracted by abundance of pasture for their bees. Even now they come from various states to look for locations, one recently having visited the valley from Florida, considering whether he should move his bees north to the Red River country.

About one acre with an average stand of sweet clover is required to pasture one colony for maximum results. This kind of clover makes a high quality product, known as clear water-white honey.

## MILK FOR ALASKA SETTLERS

One hundred and thirty head of dairy cattle for 200 or so families who recently moved from north central states to farm in Alaska, sponsored by the federal emergency relief administration, were purchased in western Montana.

Most of these cattle, consisting of grade and purebred Guernseys, were bought from farmers in the Bitter Root and Lower Flathead valleys.

Three carloads shipped to Seattle were to leave that port on May 18 for Alaska, while the remainder, consisting of two carloads, are scheduled to load at Seattle for boat passage on June 4. Five purebred sires were included in the shipments. The cows and heifers, 25 per cent of which are purebred, are with calf due to freshen in from three to six months. Prominent Guernsey bloodlines were selected.

Horses for the new Alaska colonists also were bought in Montana and shipped by rail to the west coast for loading onto north-bound boats. These were bought around Miles City and Billings.

## HENS MAKE \$1 PROFIT

A flock of 425 North Dakota hens last year averaged more than \$1 profit each. These hens comprise a flock managed on a partnership basis by Miss Lillian Becker on the National Stock farm No. 1, near Mapleton, N. D.

Total receipts from the flock, including eggs and broilers sold, were \$1,342.48, from which there was deductible \$892.74 in expenses. Every pound of feed used was charged against them and was measured out in balanced rations. The expenses included also purchase of roosters for use in producing hatchery eggs, although more eggs were sold for table use, these being infertile. A charge was made against the flock also for purchase of baby chicks. Barley and wheat were charged at 75 cents and \$1 a bushel, respectively.

In addition to revenue shown, 587 dozens of eggs were used on the table and in the kitchen at the National Stock farm No. 1 as well as 40 hens and 18 broilers.

The flock was confined to its laying house and adjoining poultry runs. Strict culling was practiced. On the basis of results obtained in 1934, size of the flock is being doubled this year. The record was kept from Feb. 1, 1934, to Jan. 31, 1935.

## CLOSE-UPS

Short Paragraphs About Agriculture in Northern Pacific Territory

Femco Johanna Bess Fayne, a nine-year-old registered Holstein bred and owned at Femco Farms, Breckenridge, Minn., has recently finished her second production record of more than 1,500 pounds of butter in a year. This record was 1,525.5 pounds and in 1933 she completed a year's test with 1,510.6 pounds. She is the champion butter cow of the United States. Frederick E. Murphy, Minneapolis, is her owner.

A. D. Dunn, Yakima county, Wash., breeder of purebred beef cattle, who showed the champion steer at the Inland Empire Fat Stock show in Spokane this spring, got his start in livestock knowledge and ownership as a 4-H club boy, the crowning achievement of his club experience having been feeding, fitting and showing of the champion 4-H steer at the Pacific International Livestock exposition in Portland.

L. A. Ellenbecker, living in Kansas and employed in a city, last year bought a farm in Cass county, Minn., moving to the new home this spring.

Western Montana farmers have contracted to grow 11,520 acres of sugar beets for the Amalgamated Sugar company at Missoula this year, slightly more than they harvested for the company last year.

This spring, cattle which he had roughed through the winter on fodder and silage brought L. R. Lepird, Davenport, N. D., \$40 a head. He bought the cattle last fall for \$18 per head.

C. W. Hull after moving from Colorado this year rented a farm eight miles from Coeur d'Alene, northern Idaho.

O. F. Miller, Fargo, N. D., has been keeping bees in the Red River valley for 25 years. This has been his principal business, having from 600 to 700 colonies.

Two other large apiaries are those of George Seastream, Moorhead, Minn., who has 500 colonies, and R. C. Daniels, Buffalo, N. D., who has 700.

Will R. Wright, 16 miles north of Dilworth, Minn., living on National Stock farm No. 2, last year on 200 acres got 55 bushels of oats per acre, putting 11,000 bushels into the bins. Mr. Wright fed a lot of oats and then had some left over this spring to sell.





Plowing under sweet clover in the Red River valley. Farmers in this valley years ago began growing sweet clover to make their fertile, heavy bottom-land soils more porous and generally improve its physical condition. They found the crop under valley conditions frequently set a good crop of seed and the harvesting and marketing of such a crop has developed into an extensive industry.

## Red River Area Biggest Sweet Clover Producer

Eastern North Dakota and western Minnesota, particularly the Red River valley, comprise the largest sweet clover seed growing area in the United States. This product is marketed throughout the middlewest, in a number of eastern states and shipments even have gone to California.

While between 300,000 and 400,000 acres of sweet clover are grown in the valley and adjoining areas annually, not all of it is kept for a seed crop. The annual output of cleaned seed for distribution will run in excess of 12,000,000 pounds in normal years. In addition there is an exchange between farmers and smaller dealers throughout the territory which is unaccounted for in that figure. Most years Fargo has been the leading shipping point, with its volume of cleaned seed marketed reaching as high as 10,000,000 pounds. Seed comes into Fargo and nearby towns even from distant points in the territory to be cleaned, sold and shipped.

### Quality Obtained

Three hundred to 400 pounds of clean seed per acre is considered a good yield, although it has been known in the valley to produce

1,000 pounds. Five cents a pound to growers is a normal price.

Minnesota and North Dakota sweet clover seed has high quality. It is plump, well matured, of right color and relatively high germination. North Dakota growers have more than once won the championship on their product exhibited at the International Grain and Hay show in Chicago.

### Has Other Uses

The clover is seeded with a grain crop. It is biennial and the second year, if wanted for seed, generally is clipped for hay and then allowed the balance of the season to set seed. Experienced growers harvest

seed while there still are a few blooms, as at that stage a maximum of matured product can be saved with less chance of loss through shattering due to wind or handling.

Sweet clover came into this territory first, not as a seed producer, but because its roots with rapid growth penetrate to much greater depth than most crops and make the soil more porous, a desired condition on heavier soils of the Red River valley. The seed business was a later development. Sweet clover in addition to uses for hay and seed production is pastured or plowed under as green fertilizer.

### NORTH DAKOTA RAIN GOES FARTHER

Lower evaporation of soil moisture in North Dakota as compared with southern parts of the United States is an important factor in crop production, according to statements from the United States Department of Agriculture.

Department experts say that rainfall in North Dakota of 20 inches may be equivalent in producing crops to 30 inches in Texas, due to cooler growing season

weather in the northern state resulting in lower yearly evaporation. Precipitation and temperature, of course, are two of the most important factors in crop production.

The federal department points out that in Dakota, natural vegetation and crops characteristic of the humid east are found as far west as about the 100th meridian, while in states to the south the shift from humid to semi-arid vegetation takes place somewhere around the 97th meridian.



Farm land is being bought and sold in the Red River valley. This is not a distress story but one in which land figures as a desirable property in demand at satisfactory sums and the price trend is upward. It has been years since old-timers have seen anything like it.

Principally it means that tenants are becoming owners but that isn't all. Private capital invested in securities is being changed over into land, a factor so long absent in the farm real estate picture. To know the volume of land that has been dealt in during the recent pickup and just who has done the buying is impossible at this time as no authentic, thorough survey of the situation has yet been made. Examples, however that show the trend can be observed almost every day.

### Raising the Money

A New York man is known to have spent several weeks in the Red River valley seeking a block of from 2,000 up to 5,000 acres in farms, demonstrating his ability to pay for and operate it. He was choosy and sought the best land available in line with the volume he desired.

Red River valley people will recite late examples of investors dealing for farms and paying for them by cashing in low interest-bearing securities. The largest group of buyers are actual farmers in the area, either tenants acquiring land for themselves or owners increasing their holdings. In most of these latter cases either all cash is being paid or enough cash so that title for the property immediately passes to the purchaser. Contracts for purchase are in the minority.

Ask people in the valley where the money is coming from and they can't give you a definite answer. Bits of information pieced together indicate that a fair crop in the valley last year, even in spite of the general drouth, and higher prices for commodities are the leading factors. Farmers have cash again. One year of crops at current prices make a world of difference in that territory. Further, capital is seeking users. Fathers, uncles, cousins and whatnot are



Farm home of Roy Johnson, near Casselton, N. D., in the Red River valley. This valley has more buyers of land than it has had for a long time. Buyers are digging up the money to pay, and last year many Red River valley farms made their owners excellent returns.

## Red River Valley Land

Farms Desirable Property As Cash  
Present Crop Prospects

coming forward again with money to help finance their tenant relatives toward land ownership. Release of funds previously tied up in other property plays a part in this situation.

### Security Is Factor

To these people land now seems secure. One man proudly explained how his section of land last year in the valley, farmed on a half share basis and managed under a commendable rotation system, returned in 1934, sufficient net income to equal five per cent on a capitalization of \$87.50 an acre. You can figure out that he got an attractive sum for his ownership last year. Actually he has much less than \$87.50 an acre invested and his income on investment was higher than five per cent. A Cass county half-section last year made a net return to the owner who got

half the crop which, if capitalized at five per cent, would place a value of \$100 an acre on the land. There are other examples as good but it must be kept in mind that these are well operated farms whose managers were on the job and not frittering away their time in curb-stone debates.

Life insurance companies own some good farms in North Dakota and Minnesota, as they do in other states. No doubt they own some which are not so good, but these companies primarily are not farmers and so they are one important source of supply of land for buyers. The Fargo office of the Lincoln Life Insurance company last year sold 100 farms. Ten of these went for all cash, ranging from \$25 to \$30 an acre. These prices applied on improved farms. Only one-fourth of the 100 farms were sold on contracts. The others either were



with a great prospect for the present year, has more activity at present on the part of not all cash, a substantial portion of the purchase price when deals are made. Even last

## Being Bought and Sold

Deals Are Frequently Reported;  
t Increases Demand

all cash or enough cash so that a deed was furnished and a mortgage taken for the balance due. Most of these sales were to tenants in areas which obtained moisture last year and fair crops. This year's sales by the same company started out promising with a good prospect for the balance of the year.

### Sold 107 Farms in 1934

H. A. Schnell, in charge of land sales for the National Life Insurance company at Fargo, sold 107 farms totaling 21,599 acres last year. Up to May 21, this year, he had closed deals for 20 more with the prospect that an additional 35 would be sold before July 1.

"I have been in the farm real estate business for 20 years," Mr. Schnell said, "but I never before have seen as much activity in land sales. I receive inquiries daily, yet

I am doing no advertising. Our farms are selling from \$5 to \$10 per acre more today than we were asking in 1932. Very few sales were made in 1933. We couldn't interest anyone then and did almost no business on the sales end. The ample precipitation so far this year has helped a lot and if the moisture situation continues favorable we will see even more demand for farms before the year is over. Average Red River valley prices now run from \$25 to \$40 an acre. The highest priced tract that I have sold so far last year and this season was closed recently at \$40 an acre, an improved half-section involving in excess of a \$12,000 deal with one-fourth paid in cash. Rental opportunities are less numerous than they were two years ago, a factor which is causing some tenants to buy if they can raise the money."

### Price \$37.50 An Acre

Paul Smith of Casselton, is reported to have sold a section of land near West Fargo for \$37.50 an acre. The buyer had been a tenant farmer for several years. Sam White, East Grand Forks, Minn., owner of the John Lee Coulter farm, a short time ago bought another quarter-section without buildings. He paid spot cash. Many more examples of similar deals could be cited.

Insurance companies are not the only holders of land who wish to sell. Mortgage companies, banks, absentee owners who have wearied of long distance management, estates and private individuals reaching the age where they wish to retire, will entertain offers for their property.

### Precipitation Increases

Normal precipitation at the Moorhead, Minn., weather station is 23.4 inches annually, based on a 50-year record. Last year it was only 13.97 inches, nearly 14, but even then there were a lot of good crops. This year, up to May 21, the moisture totaled nearly half that—a little over six inches. Usually, most of the rain comes in the growing season.

Average length of the growing season at the Moorhead station is shown as 135 days, being computed on the basis of average last killing frost in spring on May 12, and the average first killing frost in the fall on September 24.

The Red River valley, along the Red River which drains north into the Hudson Bay country, comprising parts of both eastern North Dakota and western Minnesota, never has a crop failure. Some crops are not as good as others. Last year many cattle were fed on hay and grains produced on the Red River valley, the livestock having been moved in from dry areas.

General farming predominates in the valley, although there are specialized lines. Wheat and other grains are important, but livestock also holds a prominent place. The valley has proven itself dependable yet land prices are not excessive, do not place a heavy burden on the buyer who is properly financed to take full advantage of opportunities.





## MONTANA'S PIONEER STOCKMAN

Henry Sieben is Montana's pioneer stockman. At 87 he is the Treasure State's oldest livestock grower and still is active in connection with his ranch interests near his home at Helena.

Born in Germany in 1847, Mr. Sieben came to America when five years old with his father and mother who settled near Geneseo, Ill. In April, 1864, Mr. Sieben left Illinois with a brother, Leonard, and two other young men, and went to Montana, a four-horse team and a wagon being their means of transportation.

His first job in Montana consisted of working for ranchers who paid him \$50 a month and his summer work was mowing hay with a scythe, using a hand rake. The following spring he walked to the Gallatin valley where he bought a team of oxen and a wagon with which he began hauling freight from Virginia City to Last Chance Gulch, now Helena. For the next three years he continued his freight business with his brother and in 1868 they bought 90 to 100 head of cattle when hauling was slack, paying \$10 to \$12 a head. The next year they sold them for \$90 to \$100 a head.

From that time on he was a stockman, although the freight business was continued for several years. In 1876 another brother came west and they went into the sheep business. Three years later Mr. Sieben bought his brothers' interests and continued livestock ranching by himself.

Previous to 1900, his interests were transferred to ranch holdings near Helena, where he has been located since. Mr. Sieben achieved more than state-wide recognition. He was active in organization of the International Livestock Exposition and his portrait was among those of prominent stockmen and agricultural leaders in the old Saddle and Sirloin club at the Union Stockyards in Chicago, before the stockyards fire in 1934. He is a charter member of both the Montana Wool Growers' association and the Montana Stock Growers' association; is president of Montana Children's Home Soci-



Henry Sieben, pioneer Montana stockman, one of his grandchildren and a lamb from his band of sheep on one of his properties near Helena. He has been a Treasure State stockman for more than 60 years.

ety, a director of the Union Bank & Trust Company at Helena, and a director of the Helena branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis.

## INTENSIVE CULTIVATION

A large-scale wheat farmer from Colorado, who changed his tactics when grain prices were on the decline, R. E. Herman the last eight years has been making a living for himself and family on a seven-acre, intensively - cultivated farm in western Oregon, Washington county, near Cornelius.

The Hermans have a neat little home, three poultry houses with capacity for 1,500 hens, and a barn. Mr. Herman built all but the house, and that he remodeled extensively. Intensive cultivation builds up volume of production on this small farm.

In front of the dwelling an asparagus patch occupies land that used to be a roadway. It is worth more producing "grass." A little patch of alfalfa pastured a horse and two goats and made enough hay besides last year to bring \$60 revenue. Much of the land hadn't been cleared when he bought it, but Mr. Herman got busy. Evergreen

blackberries grow on land that was in brush when he started. A three-quarter acre piece in youngberries brought in \$150 last year. Between the rows of youngberries, filberts have been planted and they eventually will displace the berries.

There are 50 cherry trees and some Bartlett pears, with strawberries between the rows of fruit trees. In addition he grows vegetables and takes care of 1,000 hens. Poultry manure and alfalfa keep the land in a high state of fertility.

## WESTERN PULP INDUSTRY

The pulp industry in the state of Washington with about 20 mills, employs 5,000 men and has an annual pay roll of \$5,000,000 not including indirect employment sustained through purchases of wood and other raw material. The plants rate among producers of high-grade sulphide pulp entering into manufacture of book and magazine paper, bond paper, rayon, lacquers, plastics, cellophane and other finished products.

## GALLATIN COWS FIRST

With an average production of 817.5 pounds of milk and 30.2 pounds of butterfat, the 46 cows on test in the Gallatin Co-operative Association topped other dairy herd improvement associations in Montana during April, it is shown in the monthly report of J. O. Tretsven, extension dairy specialist at Montana State college. The Yellowstone county association was second, its 110 cows averaging 877 pounds of milk and 30.1 pounds of butterfat.

## MILLIONS FOR EGGS

The value of egg shipments from the state of Washington last year reached \$5,596,693. Into four eastern markets alone producers in that state sent 1,575 carloads of eggs.

## BERRY CENTER

Most of the berries canned and cold packed in United States are packed in Oregon, Idaho and Washington. This includes strawberries, raspberries, blackberries and loganberries as well as other small fruits.



# FARM AND HOME OPPORTUNITIES

You may select from this list of typical bargains or ask us for other propositions suited to your needs. Additional information, including addresses of the owners, will be furnished on request.

## MINNESOTA

M-65.7—In north central Minnesota, 3 miles from good town; cream truck and school bus by place;  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile to R. F. D., good roads. Place consists of 80 acres with frame buildings, including small house and practically new barn, 14x28; garage, fair chicken house, good well; lake across road. About 15 acres cleared, 4 acres cultivated; sandy and clay soil with clay subsoil. 20 acres timber—poplar, birch, oak, some Norway pine; some suitable for lumber; small sawmill  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles. 20 to 25 acres pasture, few acres waste; small fruit orchard. Owner states has always raised enough hay for stock even during a bad year like 1934. Place is adapted to potatoes, truck crops, small fruit, grain and hays, small dairying. Price \$1,500. \$750 cash, balance \$150 annually with interest.

M-105.1—160-acre partly improved farm, 14 miles from Pine River, Cass county. Nearly level land, clay and black loam soil, clay subsoil; about 20 acres quite rocky; much of land covered only with small brush; about 10 acres cultivated and about same acreage good hay land. Good auto road to farm, 1 mile to school; in well settled community; place adjoins large stock ranches. Two-story frame house, good cement basement, 12x24; good size frame barn for 12 cows, 2 teams and some young stock; good well. Some valuable white pine timber on 5 acres. Buildings need repairs. Price \$800 cash.

M-65.8—80 acres, frame and log house, 2 rooms and upstairs; barn and hay sheds, same construction; log chicken house, garage, woodshed and well. 25 acres cleared and cultivated, balance timber and pasture. Located only  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Laporte, in Hubbard county; good roads; route services. Good general farm for \$1,600. \$650 cash, balance state loan runs for 30 years which buyer may assume.

## NORTH DAKOTA

N-71.4—Attractive farm of 320 acres, good soil and located in fertile farm territory, 6 miles from town, Walsh county, upper Red River valley; one mile to school; gravel highway borders farm; phone and R. F. D. Good buildings include  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -story, seven-room house, good foundation, small cellar, good cistern; fairly large barn for 30 head stock; garage, machine shed, fair size chicken house, 2 good granaries; spring well and windmill. About 320 acres cultivated, black loam soil, 20 acres pasture; nice grove. Price \$8,000. \$1,500 cash, balance on 30-year amortized loan. Taxes about \$100 yearly.

## MONTANA

S-193—1,080-acre stock ranch, in section eastern Montana affording fine combination summer pasture, water, shelter and winter feeding facilities; half mile to country school; complete set ranch buildings; about 150 acres cultivated, balance pasture; 70 acres irrigated from flood water storage. Land is mainly creek bottom and rolling hills, all fenced. Acreage can be increased to 1,600 acres if desired. Permit for 240 head of cattle on forest reserve with place. Price only \$8.50 per acre.

PL-177—80 acres on oiled highway, 5 miles from Hamilton, in Bitter Root valley, western Montana. 60 acres good farm land with 61 inches decreed water right; 20 acres river bottom pasture; plenty wood; running water for stock; three-room house, 2 rooms plastered, well water piped into kitchen; barn, 30x60. School bus. Price \$2,700. \$1,000 cash, terms on balance.

PL-178—80 acres, 1 mile from Arlee, in Flathead valley; highway crosses farm; all irrigated but land has not been farmed for several years. Owner will not rent. Would make fine farm for alfalfa, grain and seed peas, also good dairy and poultry ranch. Small two-room house; 2 miles to timber; school bus through place. Price \$1,600 with \$250 cash, terms on balance. This ranch only 27 miles from Missoula.

S-37—40 acres, 3 miles from Heron,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile from school, in Clarks Fork valley; all cultivated; full set of improvements, well. Place is fenced and cross-fenced. Nice little western Montana farm home for \$1,000. About \$500 cash, terms on balance.

## IDAHO

I-69—80 acres, 3 miles from Post Falls, 10 miles from Coeur d'Alene, on paved highway; about 30 acres mostly bottom soil; small creek; 40 acres fenced, balance timbered and hilly;  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile from school, daily mail at place. Four-room house, chicken house, machine shed. Price \$1,000. \$500 cash, balance \$150 per year, 5 per cent interest. Part of land is in hay and some plowed ready for crop.

I-107—320-acre stock ranch; fine six-room modern house, full cement basement; good barns and outbuildings; 50 acres cultivated meadow, fenced and cross-fenced. Irrigated garden; mail route, trout stream; outside range. Price \$5,000. \$1,000 cash will handle.

## WASHINGTON

W-87—20 acres, 3 miles from Sedro Woolley, northwestern Washington. Small house and barn, poor condition;

garage, small hen house and well. About 8 acres cultivated, balance stumps and brush. Place adapted to dairying, grains, seed, etc. Sell for \$1,800. \$500 cash, monthly installments on balance. Taxes about \$18 annually.

W-226—120 acres with 16 acres cultivated, all good clay soil; 20 acres easily cleared; located 5 miles from Centralia, southwestern Washington; electricity; outside range for grazing. Three-room bungalow, barn for 12 head stock; large sheep shed; team and farm machinery. Price \$4,000; terms.

W-230.3—238 acres, 12 miles from Goldendale, in Klickitat county. 120 acres cultivated, 30 acres more could be plowed; 20 acres light timber; fair four-room house, good large barn, root cellar, other buildings; 3 springs at house and water could be piped in;  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles to school. 50 acres fall wheat, 7 acres oats; land rolling. Price \$4,000.  $\frac{1}{2}$  crop included. Reasonable terms.

## OREGON

O-125—48 acres, 6 miles from town, Deschutes county, central Oregon; 46 acres cultivated and under irrigation; exceptionally good barn, other buildings fair; good road, school bus transportation. A desirable farm home for \$3,200. \$650 cash, terms on balance.

O-38—17 $\frac{1}{2}$  acres with 5 acres cleared and cropped to clover, wheat, family garden, small patch of strawberries, etc., balance rolling logged off land; all fenced; plenty fuel wood; two wells, one runs gallon per minute. Three-room house, all furnished; plenty cedar timber for additional buildings; garage, hen house for 100 chickens, root house, rabbit hutches; barn for horses, dairy stock, hay and feed; hog lot; all kinds wild berries. Plow, wagon and other equipment included. Located at Deer Island, about 16 miles from St. Helens, county seat, Columbia county. Price \$1,300. \$650 cash will handle.

O-83—38 acres with year 'round creek, enough timber for wood; 28 acres cultivated; good spring piped to buildings; on good road; four-room house, fair barn. Located in Silverton district, western Oregon. Price \$2,500.

## BUSINESS AND INDUSTRIAL OPENINGS:

Business property, fronts on main street in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, 8,500 population, extends back to lake shore. Building about 150x50 feet. Front part is two stories, 12 rooms upstairs. Dance hall, 100x50 feet, in rear, new floor. Property now leased but available for purchase. Suitable for grocery, hardware, garage, etc., or ideal resort—has own docks and boat storage space. Price, terms, etc., on request.





Several thousand people in the Three Rivers section of central Washington gathered recently at Pasco to welcome settlers and their families who have bought farms in that locality. Governor Martin addressed the crowd, which included the new settlers and their families, and at noon, seven barbecued steers were served, the scene above being the crowd gathered around barbecue pits watching the beef being removed ready for serving.

## OLD-TIMERS ENTERTAIN NEWCOMERS

Four thousand people met at Pasco, Wash., on Saturday, May 18, for a celebration. Among this number, 600 were newcomers in the Three Rivers section of central Washington, settlers and members of their families who now are on irrigated truck farms after having located during the last four years.

Pasco's event was a welcome to new settlers and their families. In addition, it was public observance of the progress the Three Rivers section has made in recent years, not only in putting its good irrigated lands to work, but in financial rehabilitation of its irrigation districts, improvements of the physical works of the irrigation systems and a wider understanding of opportunities.

In the forenoon, the crowd gathered on the well-shaded lawn of the Pasco park, where Washington's Governor Martin welcomed newcomers and brought to them as well as to old-timers a message of state-wide importance. F. D. Balmer, director of the agricultural extension service of Washington State College, and W. P. Stapleton, western agricultural development agent for the Northern Pacific Railway, were other speakers.

At noon, seven barbecued fat steers were ready for the crowd.

## What the Settlers Say

"We were born in Illinois, went to Utah for 13 years, worked hard and made money, but it was impossible for a working man to buy high-priced land," says Cecil Spaid, an Aitkin county, Minnesota settler.

"So we read about Minnesota and made a trip in July, 1933. Liked it fine and that fall bought 80 acres in Aitkin county. My wife, two children and I had the best garden in 1934 we ever had, raised 100 bushels of oats and sold \$150 worth of hay. We are still feeding some of the corn we raised. At this time, March, 1935, we have 80 acres paid for, good house, barn, workshop and garage and are getting out logs for an ice house, although we have our ice for this summer. Have a good team, 11 Guernsey cattle, all necessary machinery, good hay meadow and more land broken for this spring. Just sold six tons more of wild hay for \$14 a ton. There are fine lakes, lots of fish, wild game, and we have plenty of rainfall in summer, and winters are not bad."

Everybody had plenty to eat with barbecue sandwiches and trimmings to accompany them. Then there were foot races, tugs-of-war

and other contests with prizes to make a full afternoon.

Newcomers in the Three Rivers section have bought more than 3,000 acres on irrigated projects. From 15 to 20 acres is the family size farm, although some are larger. Settlers have come from several states. Truck crops, such as head lettuce, cantaloupes, watermelons, potatoes, asparagus, peas and beans, spinach and other vegetables and small fruits and tree fruits such as strawberries and sweet cherries are important crops. The growing season opens early in the year and continues until late in the fall. The sandy loam soil warms up quickly and growers get their crops onto the market early.

## CANNERY VOLUME UP

The Washington Cannery Co-operative in its plant at Vancouver, Wash., cans 140,000 cases of food products annually, having increased to that amount in a few years from 40,000 cases.

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