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No. 1

Pointers on Renting a Farm

Frequently it appears there are more prospective renters of farms than there are farms available. Often one who describes himself as a prospective land buyer in a new locality states that he will rent for a year or two before he finally decides what farm he wants to settle down on.

Whatever merit there may be in that attitude, comparatively few farms are offered for rent throughout the Northwest states. Rentals go first to parties in the community who are known and realtors and others generally prefer to sell when dealing with newcomers. In some cases where the prospective tenant personally interviews the agent or landlord and puts his case up just right, giving ample evidence that he will handle

Growing New Seed Crop

Central and eastern Oregon growers will have 40,000 pounds of seed of crested wheat grass, a new range forage plant, for sale this year. It is the first year that Oregon has produced the seed in commercial quantities. Heavy demand for it has been created by programs initiated to improve western ranges.

the farm satisfactorily, rental deals are made.

However, Morse and Morse, realtors at Sauk Center, Minn., have made a proposal as to farm rentals that is different. Managing farms for absentee owners, they have developed a plan for obtaining renters and locating them

on places in line with their ability to make good as far as can be told in advance. In addition, Morse and Morse have opened a farm rental bureau in which are listed rental opportunities outside of their own direct management.

What they say concerning tenant qualifications is designed primarily for a dairy section but, considering that their plan could be altered to fit different localities, it is of general interest. The fundamentals would apply in almost any community, adjusted to local needs.

"At present we have a list of 15 farms located from 4 to 20 miles from Sauk Center," says G. V. Morse of this firm. "These range from 120 to 360 acres, have productive soil and practically all

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The wheat harvest being enacted now in eastern Washington and northern Idaho on the extensive rolling country typical of that important grain growing region. Wheats grown are the soft winter and spring varieties. The grain grower's home in the background is representative of many attractive farmsteads one sees in that Pacific Northwest area.



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POINTERS ON RENTING A FARM

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have good buildings. For the most part they can be rented on shares, except for the corn and pasture,

and possession can be had Oct. 1, 1935, or March 1, next."

Morse and Morse will be unable to do anything for prospective tenants who are not properly equipped to handle a farm. Tenants must have stock and equipment and a reasonable amount of cash to see them through until harvest. Financial statement and at least two references will be required. This is for protection not only of the landlord but of the tenant as well. Those who have at their command neither equipment, stock nor at least modest capital are wasting time if they inquire.

"We have seen too much of improperly equipped tenants making a failure," Mr. Morse states, "and we have found one cannot be too careful in fitting the tenant to the farm or the farm to the tenant."

"In this dairy section, our 80-acre farms average 10 cows; 160 acres, 18 to 20 cows, and we have half sections with 40 cows. Nearly every farmer has some young stock and a moderate number of pigs and sheep. Some farms are not equipped to handle these average numbers and so each particular case requires individual attention. We now have a number, however, which can handle the average."

"I believe a farmer moving into a new community to rent can be

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CLOSE-UPS

Short Paragraphs About Agriculture in Northern Pacific Territory

Last fall the Flathead Lake Sheep company at Polson, Mont., sold a number of Columbia ram lambs to a sheepman in Wyoming. At shearing time this year these rams delivered an 18-pound three-eighths blood fleece. The Wyoming party has doubled his 1934 order with the Flathead company for rams for 1935 delivery.

Mrs. L. M. Beck, Ronan, Mont., got an average of 23.14 eggs per hen from her 118 White Leghorns during May, according to records of the state poultry demonstration project in which 40 flockowners kept records. The 40 poultrymen sold eggs that month for an average of 23 cents per dozen.

The Flathead valley, Montana, dairy herd improvement association in May had an average production of 745.1 pounds of milk and 36.1 pounds of butterfat per cow.

In seven years as a 4-H club member Delbert Lynch, Ellensburg, Wash., starting with three head, built up a flock of 39 sheep. Three years in garden clubs, four in potato projects and two in poultry clubs brought the total value of his 4-H work to \$1,113. In addition he won \$275 at county and state fairs.

Joe Mayer delivered to market the first 1935 wheat in the Lewiston, Ida., territory this year, a distinction he holds almost every season. Delivery was made on June 24 and it was expected general harvest would be under way right after July 4.

Lester Totten, a Kansan, bought a \$5,500, 140-acre farm near Coeur d'Alene, Ida., purchasing on terms. He and his family now are living on the new farm.

E. E. McLain, a Pennsylvania resident, bought a 15-acre ranch near Snohomish, Wash., more than a year ago and has recently moved west to live on it.

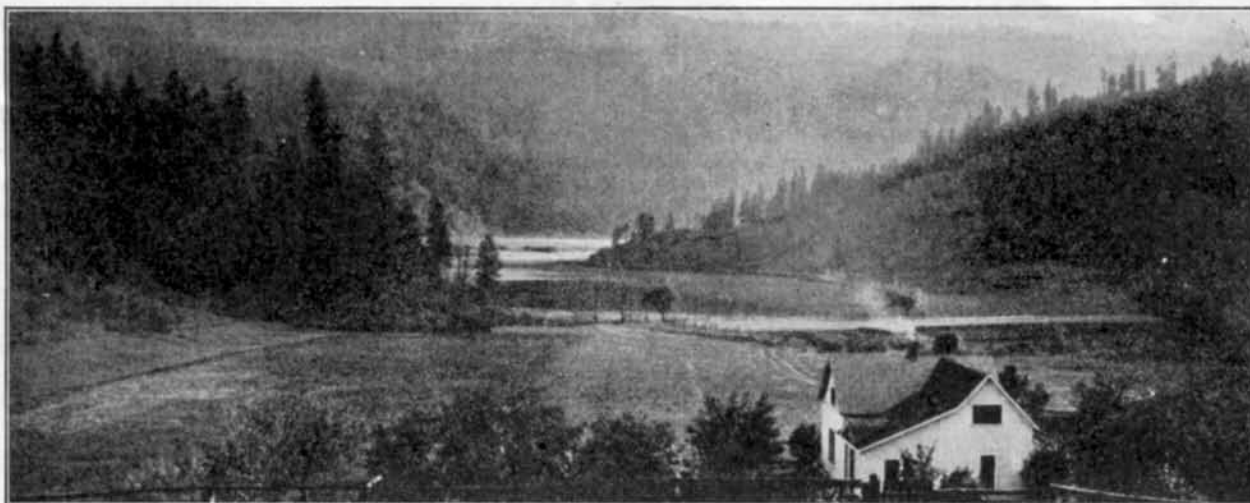
Ivan R. Brings bought a 17 1/2-acre farm four miles north of Coeur d'Alene, Ida., for \$2,300 and 20 acres of vacant land adjoining it for \$200 and is occupying this place.

O. C. Woods and J. L. Dahl are growers of sweet cherries near Polson, Mont. Each has 800 trees. Approximately 100 trees are required for one acre. These orchards are irrigated.

Melvin Nessel, living nine miles from Blackduck, Minn., this year has more than 100 acres in alfalfa which he expects to use for a seed crop. Grimm is the variety grown in this locality.



New dam in Mission canyon, Lake county, western Montana, is a part of the irrigation works on the Flathead valley project, further assurance of water for crops. Completed a few weeks ago, it is 90 feet high, nearly half a mile long and provides a reservoir for 8,000 acre feet of water. As shown here, it has 52 feet of water in it at the dam. The small house in the center is the control room for regulation of stream flow below the dam. In the background is the Mission range and at left background, a mountain falls which looks like snow. Timber cut from the reservoir site was used for project construction work, the slashings and brush being burned in the reservoir before it was flooded.



A farm home 12 miles east of Coeur d'Alene in northern Idaho. Topography shown is similar to that of many parts of Kootenai county, whose farming is described briefly on this page. Meadow lands are seen in the background of this picture.

Farming in Kootenai County, Northern Idaho

Kootenai county, located in the Panhandle or northern part of Idaho, approximately 100 miles south of the Canadian boundary, ranks eleventh in agricultural importance in the state. In population it rates fifth, and in rural population ninth of the forty-four counties in the state. The county was originally a timbered area with the exception of the Rathdrum prairie and the area south and west of Worley, which are prairie areas.

The area of Kootenai county is 1,302 square miles, of which 62 square miles are water surface and 414 square miles are in the Coeur d'Alene and Pend Oreille national forests. Of the remaining 515,840 surveyed acres, 228,099 acres are in the 1,348 farms listed in the 1930 census, 83,000 acres of the latter area being crop land, of which 6,000 are irrigated.

Principal Crops

In the irrigated areas the principal crops are apples, pears, and small fruits. A considerable acreage is also devoted to the growing of alfalfa hay as well as vegetables. In the balance of the county the principal crops grown are wheat, alfalfa, timothy and wild hay, field peas, oats, barley, potatoes and silage crops such as corn and sunflowers. The wheat acreage averages 25,000 acres; the to-

tal average yield is 465,000 bushels. The 1930 census gives the alfalfa acreage as 7,200 with an average yield from two to four tons per acre. It is believed that the 1935 census will reveal almost 100 per cent increase in this crop. Approximately 12,000 acres of oats and 5,000 acres of field peas are grown for commercial markets, while some 13,000 acres of hay are grown each year, exclusive of alfalfa, for both market and the feeding of livestock on the various farms.

Other major sources of income for farmers in this county are derived from the sale of dairy by-products, poultry, beef cattle and hogs. Approximately two-thirds of the farmers in the county own dairy cattle and derive some portion of their income from the sale of dairy products. Poultry has also become a major source of income.

Climate Generally Moderate

Since this county is located west of the Rocky and Bitter Root mountains, severe winter storms of the middlewest do not reach it. Thunder storms are almost unknown and there is no record of either tornadoes or earthquakes. Temperature ranges usually run from 10 degrees below zero in winter to 100 degrees above in summer, although these extremes are

of very short duration. Nights are cool in summer. Prevailing winds are from the southwest.

Average precipitation in Coeur d'Alene, the county seat, which is in about the center of the county, is 24.9 inches annually, most of it coming in winter. Mean average precipitation for the period June, July and August is a little under three inches.

Average date of the last killing frost in spring is May 5, while that of the first frost in the fall is Oct. 1, giving a growing season of nearly 150 days. The cool summer nights are not conducive to growth of crops of the middlewest of the same latitude such as corn, soy beans and cane sorghums.

Soils range from a silt loam and gravelly loam on the once glaciated portions of Kootenai county to wind-laid or loessial soils, the latter being located principally in the southern part of the county.

The county is scenic, with much virgin pine and other timber, streams and lakes. Lake Coeur d'Alene is one of the nation's large fresh water bodies and its beauty is enhanced by its irregular shore line immediately bordered by sloping wooded hills. Game and fish for the vacationist are one of the important assets of this locality. Mining and lumbering are leading industries.



Answering Two Questions About Northern Minnesota Agriculture

Prospective Settlers Need Not Be Apprehensive About Land Retirement Program in That Area; Productive Soils Are Available.

Two questions recently have been in the minds of prospective settlers concerning the agricultural and homemaking possibilities in Beltrami and Koochiching counties in northern Minnesota.

One is in relation to the land retirement program in those counties of the United States department of agriculture and resettlement of residents living in the affected area. The other is the removal from northern Minnesota of settlers by the Federal Emergency Relief administration to its new colony in the Matanuska valley of Alaska.

Buyer Asks the Question

What significance have these two projects with regard to northern Minnesota as a future permanent location for people in other sections who are seeking new opportunities for establishing rural homes? Prospective buyers of lands in those counties want to know about this.

As concerns the first project, land retirement, it does not appear that the prospective settler has

need for apprehension. Since reports of options taken by the government on farms and privately-owned undeveloped land and the designation of areas for future use only as forests, game preserves and the like have caused some confusion among those not in position to have all the details concerning that program, the agricultural development department of the Northern Pacific has investigated the northern Minnesota land retirement program insofar as it concerns area tributary to the Minnesota & International Railway, a subsidiary company.

The federal government has one land retirement project embracing parts of Lake of the Woods and Roseau counties and one in Koochiching. The former is known as the Beltrami Island project, but it is not in Beltrami county, and since it is not tributary to the Minnesota & International Railway and since no retirement project is planned along that line in Beltrami county, there is no cause for discussion of possible effects of the government program in that particular area.

Pine Island Project

The land retirement project under way in Koochiching county is known as the Pine Island project and covers approximately 30 townships, starting just north of the station Gemmel on the Minnesota & International Railway and extending north to a project boundary about five miles south of the town of Littlefork. No other similar project is anticipated in that county.

While the Pine Island mostly is an area of low land of swampy, marshy character, there are notable exceptions. A high point is reached at Margie and an area approximately of two townships in that vicinity has been excepted and removed from the project, left as agricultural land. There are in the Margie community 25 tracts of 80 acres each now available for settlement. They are for the most part unimproved, some of them having a few acres cleared.

Another exception has been made in a considerable section tributary to Big Falls, which also has been reserved for settlement and for farming purposes. At this



Northern Minnesota, always a natural producer of wild strawberries, blueberries and raspberries, is coming into the fruit picture recently more than ever with the use by farmers of the Latham red raspberry, a large, heavy yielding fruit developed at the Minnesota fruit breeding farm particularly for conditions in the northern states. This is a Minnesota grower's patch.



Alfalfa, as pictured here, clover, sheep, dairying and potatoes continue to be the backbone of profitable farming in Beltrami and Koochiching counties, northern Minnesota. This section has possibilities for becoming one of the nation's most important seed potato growing regions.

time it has not been determined how much of the Big Falls territory will be excluded from the retirement project. This is a matter to be determined locally.

Settlement Scattered

Outside of the Big Falls and Margie territories which will remain unaffected and retain their former status, the Pine Island country has scattered settlement, comparatively little land that would be developed agriculturally in any event and inadequate means of communication. Portions of the unimproved land is tax delinquent, since with most of its timber gone it has little opportunity of carrying a tax. Largely it is not agricultural land. Closing it to settlement directs attention to the land suitable for farming surrounding it and obviates the need for roads, schools and other services which are paid for out of taxes.

The land retirement program grows out of reasons which are not new. Actually it is not a retirement of land, but rather a diversion of it to uses other than at present or its continuation in forest. It long has been recognized that northern Minnesota soils vary, and that sizable areas of good, fertile, dark loam soils may lie adjacent to land of a flat, swampy character, generally unproductive or less productive than the former type. There are areas also where the soils may grade into sandy loams, many of these well drained and productive. These things all go back to the early

geology of northern Minnesota. Even a brief review of geological maps and reports of the area are enlightening and point out the locations of the different types of soil formation.

Good Land for Farms

The important point is that there has been and still is ample room in Beltrami and Koochiching counties for settlement on good land for some time to come. A. D. Wilson, director of the federal land program in the Pine Island project, himself a Beltrami county farmer and a former director of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension service, makes it clear that he has no idea of restricting settlement of northern Minnesota land where soils are productive and where it has been demonstrated that the settler has opportunity to make a success.

Certainly it is not anticipated that the black loam soils which produce so well in the vicinity of Littlefork, Blackduck, Northome, Kelliher, Tenstrike and in similar communities ever will be considered marginal or that they will be subjected to a retirement program, according to Mr. Wilson's view. These localities have enjoyed a continued settlement for a long time and they offer room for further expansion on suitable lands. The yields of grains, legumes, seed crops, berries and root crops on cleared farms are evidence of their dependability and worth in the hands of an operator who wants to succeed.

Mr. Wilson feels that northern Minnesota wants and needs progressive settlers who can finance themselves toward establishing permanent rural homes, but that it is neither desirable nor necessary to attempt to use for agricultural purposes land which does not qualify. In fact, the federal government in resettling families displaced in land retirement projects is attempting wherever possible and where families are willing, to relocate them on satisfactory farms outside of the projects but not far from their former homes.

The Alaska Trek

Concern over the second program mentioned in the second paragraph of this article, the Alaska trek, largely has been dissipated as the public has learned more about it in the short time since it was initiated. Only a few of the colonist families were selected from northern Minnesota counties, and a requirement was that they be relief cases. Alaska candidates were chosen from northern states due to their familiarity with cut-over land adapted to agriculture, their acquaintance with snow and sharp winter days. This surely is no indictment against the agriculture of an area. The Alaska colonization is a special project, pretty generally admitted to be a social experiment. The drawing of human materials from northern Minnesota for experimental purposes has nothing to do with its agriculture.

Northern Minnesota is a clover,



A field of oats photographed in 1934 in Skagit county, western Washington, near Sedro Woolley. Can you count the shocks and make a guess on how much that field yielded per acre? We can't, but we have been advised it was a heavy yield although not an uncommon one.

alfalfa, dairy, sheep and potato country. Around these four types of enterprises the farming of both Koochiching and Beltrami counties centers. Production of alsike clover seed long has been important. It has brought excellent cash returns, even on newly cleared and plowed land. For three or four years prices lagged and enthusiasm of growers waned, but this past year with a fresh demand for seed and resulting higher prices, northern Minnesota growers are at it full force again. Of late years, alfalfa seed growing has gained many followers. That condition is noted particularly around Blackduck.

The Farming Program

Sheep thrive and fatten on clover and alfalfa. Lambs go to market right off pasture with no grain at all, just a generous legume ration, and bring top prices. Oats and barley make good yields and this condition coupled with the supply of forages and hay give impetus to the dairy industry. Most of the towns have creameries.

Specialists will tell you that northern Minnesota has possibilities of being one of the leading seed potato growing sections in the United States. Yields, freedom from disease and high quality obtained in the area's potato crops have demonstrated these possibilities.

300,000 LBS. BUTTER

Three hundred patrons supply the creamery at Blackduck, Koochiching county, Minn., with 300,000 pounds of butterfat per year.

Another Berry Grower

Growers of quality berries in commercial quantities in northern Minnesota are ceasing to be unusual. Another one just reported is William Zahn, at Littlefork, in Koochiching county. His raspberries get ripe from the last of July to the middle of August and he markets surplus in International Falls and Minneapolis.

POINTERS ON RENTING A FARM

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reasonably assured of success if he has personal property clear of debt and has sufficient means for five or six months' feed. If he moves in the fall, usually he can buy the former tenant's share, or at least the landlord's share. Spring moving does not require the feed investment at the new location. The farmer's problem then is to find the farm that will support his stock.

"In dealing with a tenant, we want to know the amount of stock he has, or the amount he plans to farm with in the new community. We want to know his financial situation, the size of his family, number of years he has farmed and we ask for at least two references. We also give references if required. Such information makes it possible to go about intelligently trying to locate the tenant on the place he can handle."

There are opportunities for tenants if they can qualify. Some of the best farmers in the Red River valley who are now owners started

out as tenants. They had stock and equipment when they started and farmed as well for the former owners as they do for themselves now. They have practiced rotation methods and in general have learned to be good farm managers.

GOT BIG APPLE CROP

Living on the east shore of Flathead lake in western Montana, three neighboring growers, O. A. Moen, Erick Gunderson and F. W. Young, with a total of 12 acres in McIntosh apples got a harvest last year of 5,000 boxes or more than 400 boxes per acre.

These growers also raise sweet cherries. Mr. Moen, who settled 22 years ago, has five acres in that fruit, some trees being 20 years old. His son recently began developing a cherry orchard and has three and a half acres of it planted.

MORE CREAM AT HINES

In three years farmers near Hines, Minn., in Beltrami county, have increased their cream shipments 25 per cent, using records for 1931 and 1934 for comparison. So far this year their cream shipments have been about the same as last.

POTATO SHIPMENTS

The second week in July carloads of early potatoes were shipped from Pasco, central Washington, irrigated farms to Washington, Oregon, Montana, North Dakota, Minnesota, New York, Pennsylvania, South Dakota and Massachusetts.



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-66.0—130 acres, 2½ miles from town, schools, etc., Beltrami county. Log house, 18x24, with lean-to; also frame house, 20x32; two barns, 16x60 and 16x30; sheep shed, garage, chicken house, cabin 10x16; root cellar; pole corrals for sheep and cattle; well. Creek runs through place. About 80 acres cleared, 60 acres plow and meadowland, balance light timber and pasture; about 50 acres fenced for sheep; 25 acres in alfalfa. Place puts up 100 tons of hay or more. Sandy and clay loam soils, some peat, clay subsoil, adapted to hay, grain and potatoes. Good gravel road, phone, R. F. D., school bus. Taxes \$35 annually. Good dairy, stock and general farm for \$2,600. \$800 cash, balance to suit purchaser, 5 per cent interest.

M-41.9—520 acres in 40-acre tracts, 3 to 5 miles from Northome, nice little village with good schools, Koochiching county. Old house and barn on one forty, could be fixed up at small cost. All unimproved land with good productive soil and much valuable timber on each tract. Owner says wood on each forty will more than pay for land. Spring water; good roads, phone, R. F. D., school bus. Will be sold in tracts of 40 acres or more at \$2 per acre, with \$50 down payment on each forty, 2 years on balance, 5 per cent interest. Adapted to small grains, clover, alfalfa, etc.

M-175—600-acre dairy farm, 6 miles from town, west central Minnesota. Good buildings including 1½-story frame house, 14x36; cattle barn, 24x100, barn for horses and machine shed, 24x80, granary, 24x60, other buildings. River and well provide ample water, with water piped to cattle barn. 500 acres cleared, 250 acres cultivated, 40 acres timber, 300 acres pasture. Productive black loam soil with clay subsoil; gently rolling land, all fenced and cross-fenced. 50 acres in corn, oats, barley, alfalfa and sweet clover. A well improved and highly cultivated ranch for \$50 per acre. Or will sell with 80 cattle (40 milk cows), 6 horses, 50 hogs and machinery for \$60 per acre, or will sell crop with farm.

M-66.1—120 acres, 5 miles from Frazer, on state highway, R. F. D., in Becker county. 60 acres cultivated, about 15 acres meadows, balance pasture. Good well. Two-story house with stone basement under main part; hip roof barn built new in 1932, also other buildings. Farm is well located and in nice neighborhood. Price \$3,600. \$1,000 cash, terms on balance.

NORTH DAKOTA

N-40.2—In upper Red River valley,

eastern North Dakota—160 acres, 9 miles from good town, Walsh county, in nice farm community. Land is level black loam, all highly cultivated, 15 acres fenced. Fair seven-room house, good barn, granary, machine shed, chicken house and hog house, all in fairly good shape. Flowing well, also good surface well; small grove. Sell for \$4,800. Terms.

MONTANA

PL-177—267 acres, on highway 93, 5 miles from Missoula, western Montana. Large brick dwelling, large barn, private water for 100 acres, ideal for sugar beets and diversified farming. Price \$8,000. \$2,500 cash, terms on balance, 6 per cent interest. Would make fine dairy layout; sell whole milk in Missoula, home of state university, 18,000 population.

PL-182—40 acres, on east side of Bitter Root valley, 9 miles from Stevensville. 20 acres alfalfa, 9 acres old orchard. Two-room house, root cellar, small cow barn. Place is all irrigated and can be bought for \$1,100. \$520 cash, purchaser to assume balance on contract payable \$60 per year, 4 per cent interest. Owner will sell some good cows with place.

S-83—160 acres, 1½ miles from Heron, 25 acres cleared and cultivated, balance easily cleared. 10 acres alfalfa, good pasture, plenty outside range adjoins. Three-room house, barn, shop, garage, other buildings, 3 wells on place. A good dairy, turkey or sheep ranch for \$1,000. About \$400 cash, long time on balance, 5 per cent interest.

IDAHO

I-87—160 acres, about ½ mile from Hayden Lake, on county road, 17 miles from Coeur d'Alene, school about 1¼ miles. Good soil, no rocks; about 15 acres good alfalfa hay in; about 42 acres cleared, considerably more good land when cleared. Land is level to rolling, some of timbered portion hillside; good, strong fencing. Beautiful scenery and view of lake. Outside range for stock and lots of wild clover, mixed grass, vines and leaf brush for stock feed. Six-room frame house with porch and balcony. Frame for first-class big barn, considerable lumber on hand. Other sheds and good sized old barn. Root cellar for fruits and vegetables. Salable timber on land should nearly pay for place. Soil adapted to wide variety garden and fruit crops, some family orchard now on place. Price only \$2,000 with \$500 cash, balance \$150 yearly, 5 per cent interest.

I-90.2—320 acres, 7 miles west of Sandpoint; small acreage cleared; good

little three-room house, barn and garage, also nice log cabin. About 7,000 cords wood and standing timber. When cut owner says will bring enough to pay for place. 15 live springs on farm provide abundance of water. Will make desirable farm when cleared and developed. Offered for \$1,600. \$500 cash, balance yearly.

WASHINGTON

W-184—75 acres, 1 mile from nice little town, good schools, stores, etc., southwestern Washington. Good frame house, 24x28; fair barn, 30x40; two chicken houses, nearly new, each 20x50; well and living stream. Productive clay loam soil with clayey subsoil. 15 acres cleared but not cultivated, 20 acres second growth timber, balance pasture; slightly rolling land, good drainage; partly fenced. Good road and on milk route. Place suitable for poultry, dairy, grain, berries and family orchard. Price only \$2,500; terms.

W-104—Several fine, irrigated truck, fruit and poultry tracts, in Three Rivers district, central Washington, 5 to about 50 acres each, \$10 to \$50 an acre. Good soil, abundant water, low elevation, earliest cropping season in Northwest. Most tracts unimproved, but easily cleared and brought into satisfactory production first year; no stumps. Terms: About 10 per cent cash, balance yearly.

OREGON

O-127—40 acres, 1½ miles from Redmond, central Oregon. Five-room house, small dairy barn, chicken house, stone cellar, granary, store room, garage and cattle shed. 25 acres irrigated, most of place in pasture. Would make small dairy ranch or good chicken and turkey proposition. Sell for \$2,500; terms.

O-128—69 acres, close to Clatskanie, Columbia county, western Oregon. Good five-room house with electricity, barn and chicken house; good orchard; water piped to house and barn; about 10 acres cultivated; lots of wood and piling. Team of mules, cow, chickens and farm implements. Price \$2,000.

BUSINESS AND

INDUSTRIAL OPENINGS:

Two store propositions in northern Idaho. One a grocery with meat shop in connection, located on paved street, city of 9,000 population; rented building. Complete stock, fixtures and business for about \$5,000. Other opening is country store on highway, including general stock of groceries, clothing, etc. Large building and stock, good growing business; half acre with place. Can be purchased complete for \$9,000 to \$9,500 depending on season.



A view of Albany, Ore., along the Willamette river. This is one of several Willamette valley cities serving the agricultural and industrial interests which largely are based on a diversified farming program. Nearly all industries, with the exception of lumber, center on handling of agricultural products. Settlers have shown much interest in Willamette valley opportunities.

Willamette Valley Attracts Attention

The Willamette valley in Oregon is attracting wide attention, according to R. W. Tripp, president of the Albany, Ore., Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Tripp says:

"Our 38 inches of rainfall annually is greatly appreciated by many people looking for rural homes here. This valley, approximately the size of Holland, is traversed midcenter by the Willamette river which is 150 miles long and empties into the Columbia river near Portland, the Oregon metropolis. On the east of this valley are the snow-capped mountains, Hood, Jefferson, Sisters, and on the west, the Coast range, overlooking the Pacific ocean, highest of the coast range mountains being Mary's Peak, a natural playground, inhabited with wild deer and other animal life and streams stocked with fish.

"The soil, mild climate and rainfall in the Willamette county make a combination which produces such crops as wheat, barley, oats, clover, alfalfa, rye grass, peppermint, corn and flax, as well as a

variety of fruits and nuts, including strawberries, raspberries, youngberries, loganberries, blackberries, gooseberries, peaches, pears, prunes, plums, cherries, apples, grapes, currants, English walnuts and filberts. Vegetables such as potatoes, pumpkins, carrots, peas, beets, onions, lettuce, celery, beans, broccoli, asparagus and tomatoes, are grown. Sheep, hogs, beef and dairy cattle, as well as poultry and turkey raising are industries of importance.

"The valley has a number of cities, such as Salem, Albany, Corvallis and Eugene, with practically every city the home of an institution of higher learning, either a college or university. The Willamette valley is inhabited with practically 95 per cent American-born citizens. The principal highways are paved, with good year-round roads leading to practically every door and electricity is found or is being extended to most of the rural communities."

GUERNSEYS IN MONTANA

Guernsey cattle are raised in the Valley View community on the Flathead Irrigation project, in western Montana, 10 miles from Polson. The farmers sell butterfat and raise a surplus of stock for sale to outsiders. One buyer recently looking for Guernseys found that within a radius of five miles of the Valley View schoolhouse, with guidance of L. R. Strum, secretary of the Montana Guernsey Breeders' Association, he could inspect be-

tween 500 and 600 Guernseys, a situation attractive to a carload buyer.

SPECIAL RATES ACCOMMODATE HOMESEEEKERS

Reduced rates are on sale daily to all points on the Northern Pacific Railway. One-way and round-trip season and special limit tickets. Let us quote rates from your station and assist you in planning your trip of inspection.

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