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## Northwest Farm Numbers Reach High Mark

The number of farms and all land in farms in six states served by the Northern Pacific Railway have reached new high marks, according to the 1935 report of the United States bureau of census.

In Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon there now are 532,790 farms compared with 478,457 reported in the federal agricultural census of 1930. The 1935 figures of all land in farms in those states are 161,441,000 acres compared with 153,659,777 five years before. In each of the six states there was an increase over 1930 in the number of farms and in the acres in farms.

### MORE LAND IN FARMS

State	No. Farms		Land in Farms (Acres)	
	1935	1930	1935	1930
Minn. . .	203,302	185,255	32,822,259	30,913,367
No. Dak. . .	84,606	77,975	39,129,478	38,657,894
Mont. . .	50,562	47,495	47,536,118	44,659,152
Idaho . .	45,113	41,675	9,956,085	9,346,908
Wash. . .	84,381	70,904	14,694,933	13,533,778
Oregon . .	64,826	55,153	17,302,127	16,548,678
Total 6				
States	532,790	478,457	161,441,000	153,659,777
U. S. . . .	6,812,049	6,288,648	1,055,180,009	986,771,016

Each of these states has now more land in farms than at any time in its history. Each of them, with the exception of Montana, has more farms than it ever has been credited with in a previous census.

Montana, with 50,562 farms, shows an increase of more than 3,000 since 1930, but is short of the high mark it reached in 1920, when there were recorded 57,677. It now has, however, 47,536,118 acres in farms compared with 44,659,152 acres in 1930 and 35,070,656 acres in 1920.

Montana's greatest period of expansion of farm acreage and number of farms was between 1910 and 1920. Following the latter date, there was a recession to 46,904 farms in 1925, and 32,735,723 acres, but not back to the 1910 level. In the last 10 years there have been successive increases in

(Continued on page 2)



Irrigated potatoes in the Frenchtown valley, western Montana, adjacent to 7,000 acres that will be provided water by the new Frenchtown Irrigation project to cost \$240,000 and which is a part of a new program for irrigation expansion in Northwest states.



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This magazine is sent free for five months to those indicating an interest in the Northwest states. On expiration of that period it may be obtained on a yearly basis by sending 25 cents in stamps, coin or money order made out to J. W. Haw. If you wish to renew on a complimentary basis for five months, this may be done by making written request.

SEPTEMBER, 1935

NORTHWEST FARM NUMBERS REACH HIGH MARK

(Continued from page 1)

the number of Montana farms and total land in farms, as shown by the 1930 and 1935 United States census reports.

The United States as a whole, in the last five years, shows an increase of 8.3 per cent in number of farms, but in the six Northwest states along the Northern Pacific the increase was over three per cent greater—11.4 per cent. Among these Northwest states, the largest increases, expressed in percentages, were in Washington and Oregon. Only two states in the Union did not have an increase in the number of farms, both being in the South. One western state which now has more farms than in 1930, has a smaller total acreage in all farms than it did at that time.

While the increase of land in farms in the last five years in the United States was 6.9 per cent, the increase in the six Northwest states named was five per cent.

CHERRY INCOME INCREASED

In 1931, H. A. Johnson put out 640 sweet cherry trees on a tract of land he owned along Flathead Lake, in western Montana, near Polson. The next year Mr. Johnson planted 535 more trees. They are mostly the Lambert variety.

Irrigated, fertilized and properly cultivated since that time, the trees now have begun to bring returns to their owner. The 1935 crop was from 10 to 12 tons of fruit. Last year two tons were harvested. This orchard will increase its production for a number of years. Generally it is considered that sweet cherries reach the height of their bearing at about 12 years and maintain maximum yields at least until 20 to 25 years old.

The orchard, sloping to the north toward the lake, has air and soil drainage required by cherries and the trees have developed well under proper management and favorable natural conditions.

Growers in this district have been receiving from 10 to 15 cents a pound for their crop of high quality cherries. Ordinarily, ripening takes place about the middle of July when no other United States region has sweet cherries for sale.

Mr. Johnson, who lives in town, is getting ready to build a new home for himself and Mrs. Johnson out on the cherry ranch.

NELSON FEEDS STOCK

Otis Nelson, Mapleton, N. D., has been feeding livestock for 15 years. He owns one section of land and rents 160 acres more, making a total of 800 acres that he farms with his sons, one 18 years old and another 20. They hire little outside help.

Mr. Nelson has 125 head of feeder cattle on his farm now. Practically all of the feed needed for this program is raised on the place. Hogs follow the cattle in the feedlots. Livestock is sold usually twice a year.

While Mr. Nelson uses straw sheds for his livestock to reduce his capital investment required, he has been getting results. His water system is developed to furnish plenty, giving enough water even at times when he has 300 head of cattle on the farm.

CLOSE-UPS

Short Paragraphs About Agriculture in Northern Pacific Territory

Ingvard Svarre, Sidney, eastern Mont., marketed two carloads of cattle selling at \$9.75 to \$10 per hundred which were the last of 300 head fed this year. He also marketed 1,000 head of fat lambs this year.

Idaho Walker Notion, a purebred Holstein Friesian six-year-old cow owned by the University of Idaho, at Moscow, has completed a state record of 32,248 pounds of milk and 1,059.6 pounds of butterfat in a year, which is more of both milk and butterfat than any other cow of any breed in Idaho has produced. She was fed 20 tons of feed, converting it, along with water, into 16 tons of milk.

A. O. Nichols and family, wife and eight children, have located on a 120-acre farm near Onalaska, in western Washington. They made a cash down payment on the farm and arranged terms for the balance running over 15 years. They formerly lived in Colorado, where Mr. Nichols owned land.

Four brothers, Theodore, William, Jacob and Karl Hammer operate a 320-acre farm, 90 acres of which is cleared on Puget Island, located in the Columbia river 25 miles west of Longview, Wash. They have 70 head of dairy cattle, 46 of them being milk cows, all registered Holsteins, foundation animals having been from Washington and Minnesota breeders. Whole milk is marketed at the creamery on the island.

Magnus Garthe and family settled last winter on a small farm near Rochester, Wash., which Mr. Garthe bought. There were four acres of raspberries which brought them a gross return of \$504.99, and a net return of \$278.36 or almost \$70 per acre. Six acres of strawberries produced a light crop this year but the net returns above expenses were \$183.

On his farm six miles east of Pullman, Wash., Thomas Hughes this year raised 80 acres of Alderman peas, part of which were picked green and shipped in the pod to green pea markets.

Charles Perchial, near Mapleton, N. D., fattens cattle as an important part of his farming program. A consignment sent to market recently brought him \$10 per hundred.

Average production for all cows in the Clark County, western Washington, dairy herd improvement association, for the past year was 381.8 pounds of butterfat per cow. The highest producing herd was owned by John Gasser, 77 head averaging 419.2 pounds of fat.

Central Oregon growers last year produced 1,100,000 pounds of alsike clover seed, which brought them a return of nearly \$200,000.





That North Dakota people can have gardens with quality produce is shown by results at the state agricultural experiment station at Fargo. Above are test plots at the station. Several vegetables and fruits for use under North Dakota conditions have been developed and more are being prepared for release to the public.

## A North Dakota Apricot, Maybe

Growing apricots in North Dakota? Don't be stupid!

Such an idea is not stupid. It represents imagination and the creative instinct of a plant breeder, both in this case carried a long way toward fulfillment.

Facts are that a hardy, well-flavored apricot which will produce under North Dakota conditions may be available a few years hence for the family orchard. Prof. A. F. Yeager, plant breeder at the North Dakota Agricultural Experiment station in Fargo, now is growing hundreds of apricot seedlings in his testing plots.

### Search for Hardiness

These seedlings were obtained by Prof. Yeager by crossing high quality apricots from California with a hardy variety of the same fruit obtained elsewhere. The seed of this first cross was planted in the experiment station nursery over which Mr. Yeager presides. The first cross cots were a small fruit, nothing remarkable as to quality, but he is interested in what the seedlings produced from them and now being grown, will do. It is too early to tell what the outcome will be. The plant breeder knows too well the many disappointments met in developing something new. But somewhere among hundreds and hundreds of seedlings, Prof. Yeager has strong

faith that he will find combined to the right degree the quality of one parent apricot and the hardiness of the other.

Buttercup squash is one of the accomplishments of Prof. Yeager. It is becoming widely known and used after having been released a few years ago. It is received in northern states enthusiastically particularly because it has, when prepared for table, a consistency and flavor somewhat resembling the sweet potato.

Gem and Sunshine sweet corn are others resulting from Prof. Yeager's work. They are early, tasty varieties adapted for northern growing. Combined with other available varieties, they help make possible a month's continuous corn-on-the-cob for the foresighted North Dakota gardener. Few people object to a diet enhanced in that manner.

### 30-Year Asparagus Patch

Gooseberries, raspberries, cantaloupes, tomatoes, apples, plums, grapes and many others are projects that Prof. Yeager and his associates at the station have been busy on. Raspberries, commonly thought of as very susceptible to dry spells, are being made over. A red raspberry, the Latham, and a black variety have been crossed. It appears now that the result may

be a plant that will come through dry weather with flying colors.

A half-acre patch of asparagus at the North Dakota station this year yielded a ton of crop, or at the rate of two tons per acre. The patch is 30 years old. It is dressed generously each year with fertilizer.

### MACHINERY DOES HIS WORK

Henry Wiedemann, Red River valley farmer near Moorhead, Minn., raised 1,000 acres of small grain this year. In addition to that, he has nearly 400 acres of potatoes and a considerable acreage of corn.

Mr. Wiedemann rigged up his own threshing outfit. He bought a large used separator and put it into good repair. The same was done with a steam engine. These two pieces of machinery cost him about \$250 and they threshed out his grain crop.

Another machine featured in his threshing operations was a shock loader. This was pulled by a tractor, and used along with this outfit were large bundle wagons, pulled two at a time by another tractor. When loaded these wagons are pulled to the separator and two more, empties, taken back for bundle loads. Threshing progressed at a rapid pace with this equipment.



The Northwest is on the threshold of irrigation development long visualized and needed but up until the last year considered beyond realization in the present decade, or even the next.

Two situations have been responsible for bringing to a head authorization of construction which will result in watering of large fertile yet arid areas and consequent building of thousands of rural homes in Northwest states. One of these was the demand for irrigated land and its products resulting from the devastating drouth last year throughout the middlewest. Second is the availability of funds through the federal works program for building of permanent, liquidating projects which ultimately will add to the national wealth.

**Security a Factor**

Other aspects are the general demand for secure rural locations on productive irrigated land, the land retirement program of the federal government, the need for additional users of low-cost power to be developed by large Pacific Northwest projects now under way and a requirement for more adequate storage of water on irrigated projects already operative.

Most prominent of works approved or in view in the Northwest are the Roza division of the Yakima Irrigation project, in central Washington's Yakima valley, and the Grand Coulee dam, also in the state of Washington. These projects, particularly the latter, now in construction, challenge one's imagination. Their enormity and engineering ingenuity brought into play or projected for use in their construction are amazing.

The Roza division is a strip of choice Yakima valley land 90 miles long, just north of and at somewhat higher elevation than the present irrigated area in the valley, adjacent principally to the Sunnyside division of the Yakima project.

**Storage Is Ready**

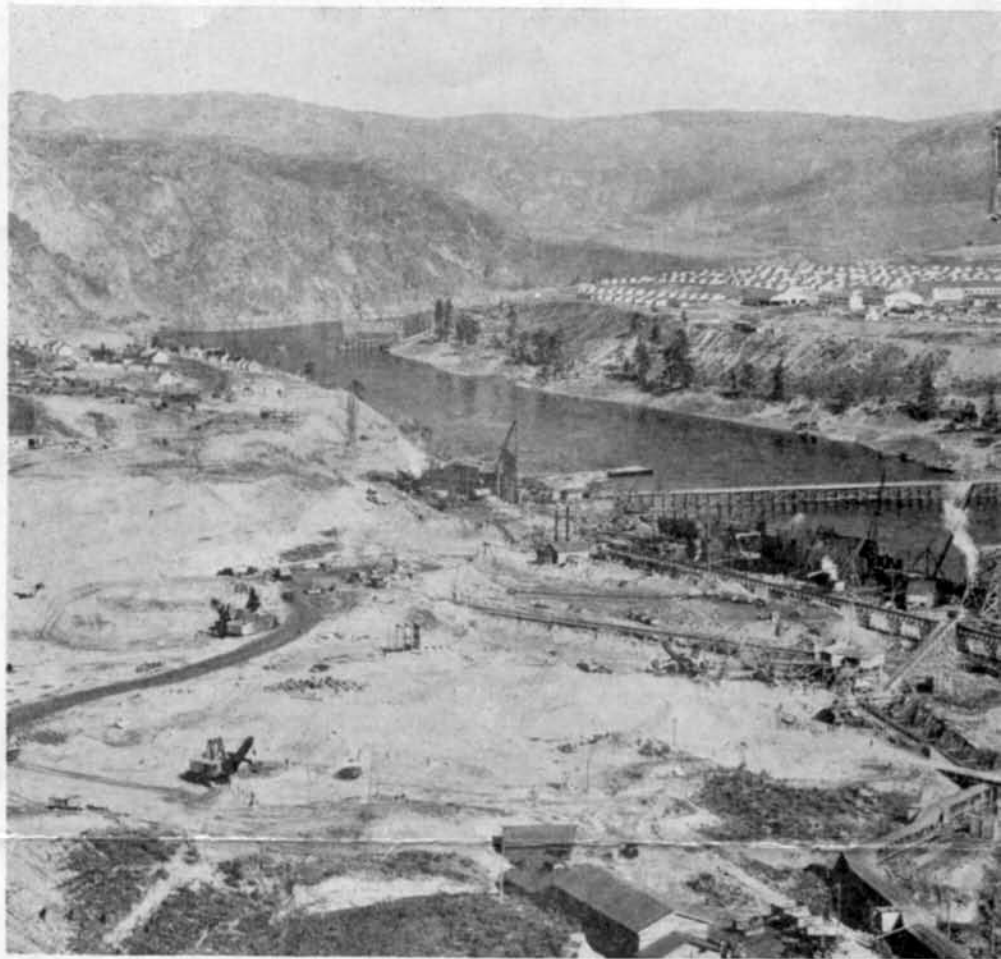
Roza consists of 72,000 acres. Preliminary surveys have been completed and plans have been drawn for irrigation works which will consist of a diversion dam in

the Yakima river 15 miles above the city of Yakima near the station Roza on the Northern Pacific Railway; 99 miles of main canals, tunnels and siphons and 500 miles of laterals.

Water storage for the Roza project was provided several years ago when the Yakima-Benton Irrigation district, organization of landowners in the area, signed a contract with the United States for stored water in the Lake Cle Elum reservoir in the Cascade mountains.

Construction of this reservoir was completed in 1933 at a cost of \$2,500,000. Plans for irrigation of the Roza contemplate removal from production elsewhere of a proportionate amount of land classed as marginal.

Expenditure of \$5,000,000 to initiate the Roza project recently was applied for and early authorization of allotment of funds for this purpose is expected. This job is to be done under supervision of the United States bureau of

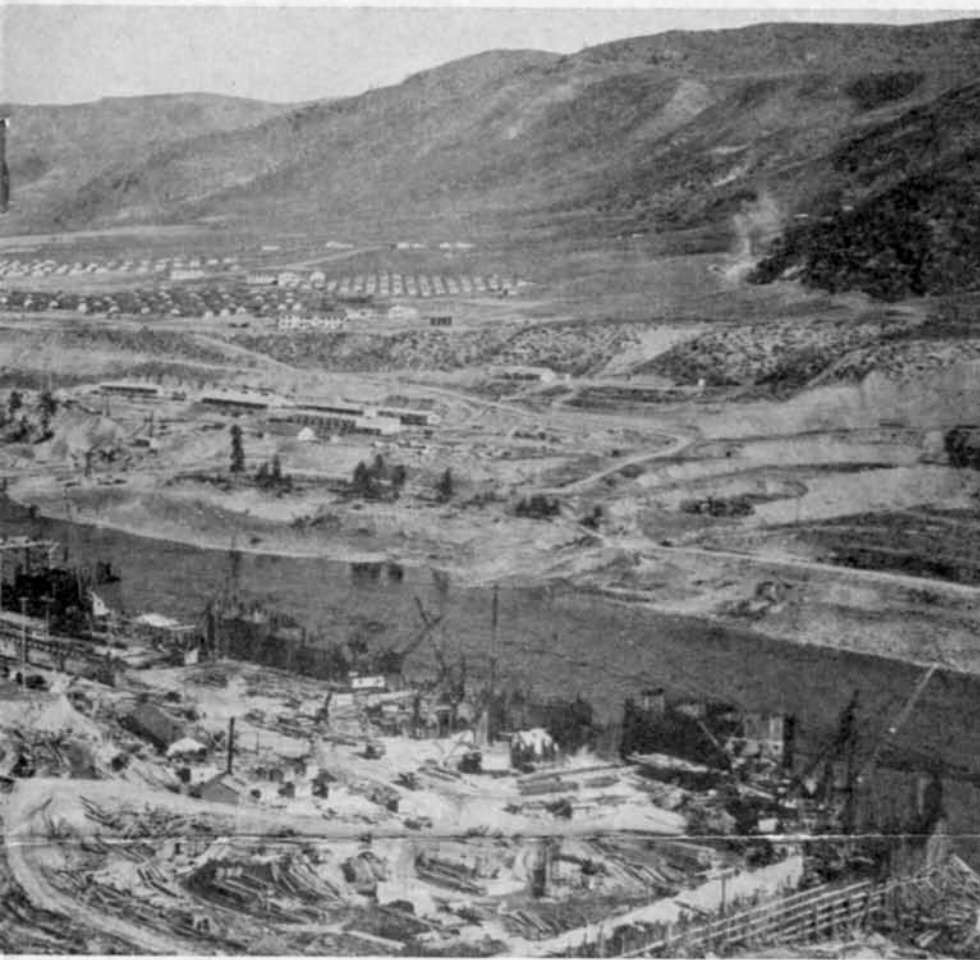


Harnessing the Columbia river for power development and irrigation. Construction east side of the river is the contractors' camp, Mason City. In the left background on the west cofferdam which will hold the river back while millions of cubic yards of earth 400 feet high. In the center foreground may be seen part of the conveyor system which

# Northwest States Envision

In Addition, Program Embodies Enlarging on Certain Project





on the Grand Coulee dam in the state of Washington. In the center background on the west side of the river is the engineers' camp and in the center is the beginning of an excavation for the foundation of a dam that eventually will be more than 400 feet high and will carry away excavated material.

## n New Irrigation Projects

g of Storage, Canal and Lateral Systems  
ts Now Operating

reclamation and it is anticipated that within a comparatively short time work will be started.

### Grand Coulee Project

The Roza is in close proximity to 400,000 acres now irrigated under private and government projects developed for fruit, vegetable, poultry, dairy and general farming. Roza lands, unused now except for grazing, vary in altitude from 700 to 1,300 feet above sea level, higher than adjacent irrigat-

ed farms. A general slope to the south toward the Yakima river provides for air and soil drainage.

Back in 1918 the first announcement was made of an idea sponsored by a small group of central Washington people about irrigating more than 1,200,000 acres in Garfield, Franklin and Adams counties. Ever since that time the idea has been kept alive, augmented and developed. Investigations, engineering surveys and campaigns to publicize the Columbia

Basin proposal took place time and again. Various plans were threshed over and finally in 1934, authorization was announced for construction of a power dam in the Columbia river, approximately 100 miles west of Spokane. Such a dam, with the plans now altered to allow for both power and irrigation, has been under construction since last year with more than 3,000 persons at work.

### Pioneering Reenacted

Plans call for construction under present contracts to a height of 177 feet of a complete foundation for a dam eventually to be 444 feet high above the average level of bedrock, 440 feet thick at the base and 4,100 feet across the river at the crest. It will be the largest undertaking of its kind ever attempted and will contain more than twice as much concrete as Boulder dam. To June 1 this year \$10,000,000 had been expended for construction. It is estimated that a total of two years will be required to complete the foundation of the dam under present plans and that \$45,000,000 will be required to finance the work over that period. Actual pouring of concrete is expected to be started in October this year.

Much of the romance of pioneering on earlier large undertakings has been reenacted with beginning of work on the Grand Coulee dam. Several towns, consisting mostly of frame, unpainted shacks, mushroomed along the rim of the Columbia river canyon near the dam site, a canyon so deep that the dam when finally completed will not at its crest be halfway to the rocky rim at the top. Later there came the orderly contractors' town, Mason City, on the east side of the river, built on a flat, well above the river but in the canyon, and the government engineers' camp on the opposite side but on a similar site.

### Moving 11 Million Yards

The two latter are of a permanent type, with landscaping, lawns and modern improvements in dwellings and dormitories. The dam site is literally a beehive of activity, excavating at the present time being the greatest project under way. Eleven million yards



Dry falls in the old bed of the Columbia river. Centuries ago when the river came over this course, the falls were greater than Niagara. The falls are at the head of the Grand Coulee, a natural reservoir site, which will be used when Columbia Basin is irrigated.

of earth and rock are being moved to bring the site to bedrock before actual dam structure can be started. On one side of the river this work progresses with motor trucks hauling away material over the "Roman road," a construction highway of 18 inches of packed gravel. On the other side the largest belt conveyor system ever devised is at work carrying out yards of earth daily. The conveyor is more than a mile long from excavation level up the side of the canyon to the spoil bank to the south of the dam site. One cofferdam has been built for handling the river during construction and highway and railroad construction into the site have been among the major preliminary jobs.

Steam shovels gouging out five cubic yards at one bite, tractor-powered bulldozers, 10 to 12-yard motorized dump wagons and large trucks move earth and rock long hours every day. Trip hammers exert tons of energy driving sheets of steel to bedrock for cofferdams. Engineers are at work checking developments, laying out additional sections of the project; delivery trucks come and go bringing supplies for this new settlement. A constant din arises from the activities of man and machines.

#### May Water Lands

No definite commitments have been made concerning development of irrigation as a result of construction of the dam. The dam

foundation is real and funds have been earmarked to complete it. The consensus is that ultimately watering of Columbia Basin lands will be accomplished, secondary power arising at the dam site being used to pump out of the giant reservoir in the Columbia river, which will reach to the international boundary on the north, into another reservoir at a higher level to be created, from which gravity flow to a large part of the Basin can be used. The whole Grand Coulee and Columbia Basin plan contemplates power development, irrigation and flood control to carry the expense load of construction.

Another large irrigation project under consideration in the Northwest is the Buffalo Rapids project in eastern Montana. A report of an engineering and economic survey of the area made by the United States bureau of reclamation now is being prepared. The project would water approximately 70,000 acres of good land, some of it now irrigated, but inadequately, along the Yellowstone river and would cost approximately \$5,000,000 for diversion dam in the Yellowstone, canals and laterals. Preliminary examinations indicate that the Buffalo Rapids is feasible.

Other irrigation developments anticipated in Northwest states include additional water storage and canal enlargement at such points as the Bitter Root valley in western Montana, and the Yakima valley. Surveys of other areas also

are being made, including the Deschutes project on the Deschutes river in central Oregon.

#### Ready to Start Work

Funds have been allotted for the Frenchtown-Grass Valley Irrigation project, in western Montana, not far from Missoula. United States bureau of reclamation engineers now are making a final survey of this 7,000-acre project and it is expected bids for construction will be invited soon.

Money also has been earmarked for further work toward completion of the Flathead Irrigation project, in Lake county, Montana, a project which already has some 70,000 acres in irrigated farms.

Montana water conservation board projects, including several areas of varying sizes which it is proposed be built through the state's irrigation program in connection with the federal public works administration, contemplate early watering of additional lands in that state. That program was discussed in detail in the May, 1935, issue of this publication.

#### BUTTER PRODUCTION UP

North Dakota creamery butter manufacture was twice as large in June, 1935, as it was in May this year. The June production was 6,041,000 pounds, slightly less than the total amount produced the same month in 1934.





## 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-66.2—141 acres adjacent to Perham, nice little town with 1,500 population, serving fine lake and dairy region, in Ottertail county. Good nine-room frame house. Other buildings fair, including barn, 30x40; granary, 20x30; chicken house, 16x20. 141 acres cleared and cultivated, 22 acres pasture; level land, black sandy loam soil. All route services, phone, electricity, near lakes, close to river and to main part of town. Railroad representative inspecting this place considers it real bargain and good productive land. Excellent crops of wheat, oats and corn this year. Good dairy and general farm for \$4,200. \$1,500 cash, small yearly payments on balance, 5 per cent interest. Taxes about \$62 annually.

M-105.5—Ideal sheep and stock farm—200 acres with over 100 acres cultivated, 30 acres meadow. Good farm buildings, 2 good wells, 900 rods woven wire fence; heavy soil; only 9 miles from town, in good community, north central Minnesota, mail route, phone. Also large sheep shed. Price \$3,200.

M-105.6—240 acres, 3 miles from Deer Creek, 1½ miles to school, west central Minnesota. About 140 acres cleared, 100 acres cultivated, 100 acres mixed hardwood timber and pasture. 40 acres of cultivated land is good hay meadow through which creek flows furnishing abundance of water throughout pasture season. 200 acres of black loam soil, some 40 acres light soil. Quite level land, partly fenced. Graded, graveled highway by place, phone and R. F. D. Large barn and plenty of room for lots of stock. Good six-room frame house, 2 stories, with 1-story addition. Granary, shed and chicken house. Dairy, poultry and general farm. Price \$6,000. \$1,000 cash will handle.

### NORTH DAKOTA

N-40.3—160 acres, 2½ miles from Bowsmont, nice little town serving prosperous farm community, upper Red River valley, eastern North Dakota. Close to school and on good roads. Level land, all cultivated, large grove. Good six-room house and barn, other buildings. Entire farm is fenced and cross-fenced. An all-around purpose farm for \$4,000. \$1,500 cash, balance terms, 5 per cent interest.

### MONTANA

PL-183—Good 80-acre farm, 1½ miles from Ronan, 1 mile from beet dump, in Flathead valley, western Montana. Soil especially adapted to sugar beets, seed peas and forage crops. Crops are irrigated, no improvements. Owner has always made money on place, but due to loss of hand desires to sell for

\$3,100. \$1,000 cash, terms on balance. Good beet raiser can pay for this farm with one crop.

PL-184—40 acres, deep black soil, 2 miles east of St. Ignatius, in Flathead valley, western Montana. All irrigated, can be made into nice little dairy and general farm. Adapted to clover seed, alfalfa, grain and seed peas; close to timber. Price \$1,000. Half cash.

S-38—Nice little place of 66 acres, close to Clarks Fork river, 2 miles from Noxon, grade and high school, in Clarks Fork valley, western Montana. Small house, barn, chicken house and well. Eleven bearing apple trees and same number bearing plum trees. Good sandy clay subsoil; 15 acres cleared and cultivated, 51 acres mixed timber and pasture, all fenced. On good road and milk route. Suited to poultry and dairying. Price only \$675. About \$375 cash, balance \$125 per year, 5 per cent interest. Taxes run about \$10 annually.

S-153—640-acre dairy and sheep ranch, only 1 mile from Noxon, in Clarks Fork valley. Nice five-room bungalow, excellent condition; small barn, several sheds, chicken house, wells. Seventy acres cleared and cultivated, balance mixed timber and pasture. Bottom land very fertile and adapted to hay crops; 240 acres sub-irrigated and fenced. After making inspection, railroad representative writes: "A very desirable location—enough ties and other wood can be cut on place to pay for it; location is readily accessible to sawmill and railroad." Price \$3,750 (less than \$6 per acre). About \$1,750 cash, then \$250 annually, 5 per cent interest. Taxes about \$24 per year.

### IDAHO

I-63—100 acres, ¼ mile from Juliaetta, in famous Palouse country, Latah county; 5 or 6 acres in cultivation; small house and barn. Adapted to small grains, peas, alfalfa, hays and general farm crops. Price \$2,000.

I-88—160 acres, all but 3 acres cultivated; water piped to buildings. New seven-room house, all modern; good barn and new outbuildings. Located 2 miles from Troy, nice little town serving prosperous farm community in Palouse territory, on Northern Pacific Railway. A very desirable farm for \$75 per acre; terms.

### WASHINGTON

W-183—70 acres, 2½ miles from Sedro Woolley, northwestern Washington. Fair six-room house, good large barn, garage, woodshed, well with electric pump. About 40 acres cultivated, balance pasture. Good gravel road and all route services; low cost electricity. Land is fenced and cross-fenced; fine

sandy loam soil, subirrigated. Barn has 23 stanchions with individual drinking cups; cement foundation; manure carrier for both sides of barn. Good dairy, grain and general farm. Price \$7,000; terms.

WL-501—15 acres, in Franklin Irrigation district, 2 miles from Pasco, central Washington. All irrigated, 7 acres alfalfa. Good 6-room house, full basement, electric lights, two wells, shade trees. This tract especially adapted to melons, cantaloupes, onions, potatoes, all kinds truck crops. Well located on oiled road. Price \$2,500 with \$1,500 cash.

WL-502—40 acres, in Columbia Irrigation district, central Washington. Old 5-room house, can be fixed up for about \$100. Land all leveled and ready to go; running stream through place and over 2,000 feet of 8-inch concrete pipe. One of best buys left in district and ideal for large family. Price only \$1,000, with \$200 cash, 5 years on balance.

W-30.7—16 acres, 10 miles from good town, in Cowlitz county, south western Washington. Five acres cleared and cultivated, 10 acres cordwood, 2 acres waste. Clay loam with clay subsoil, adapted to dairying, poultry, berries, nuts, hay and grain; 1 acre in strawberries, clover and timothy; 12 apple trees, few prune trees, cherries and plums. Small but comfortable buildings, unpainted—three-room house, barn, 24x54; woodshed, log chicken house, 2 springs excellent water for all purposes; 1 mile to electric line, on R. F. D., school bus, crushed rock highway past place. Inspected by railroad representative who writes: "A very good place to begin on; clearing quite easy; open range for pasture. Place well worth the money." Price \$1,100; terms. Owner will include considerable personal property if purchaser makes substantial down payment.

### OREGON

O-100.1—53 acres, located on fine road, vicinity good towns, western Oregon. Forty acres cultivated, balance pasture, 7 acres good timber. Splendid gravity water system with sufficient water for irrigation if needed. Good six-room house, barn, chicken house. An unusually good place for \$5,000, one-half cash.

O-129—70 acres, 1½ miles from Lebanon, in choice section Willamette valley, western Oregon, on fine road. School on corner of farm; 50 acres cultivated, balance pasture and excellent oak timber, creek through place, well fenced, no buildings. Can sell for \$2,250; terms.



Montana wool producers on range in the Bitter Root country. Lush pastures on the mountains and feeding of alfalfa hay and concentrates give Montana fleeces a high average weight.

**MONTANA GROWS HEAVIEST FLEECES**

While less wool was shorn this year than last, Montana was high among all states in the Union in average weight per fleece, was second in total pounds of wool and third in the number of sheep shorn.

Treasure State sheep numbering 3,350,000 averaged 9.5 pounds of wool each at the 1935 shearing. Only one other state equalled that average, but its record was on a somewhat smaller number of sheep. Montanans sheared approximately 300,000 less sheep than they did in 1934 and got four million pounds less of wool.

Washington was next high in fleece weight, averaging 9.4 pounds compared with 9.7 last year from 655,000 head compared with 640,000 in 1934. North Dakota's wool production was down more than a million pounds and her number of sheep shorn fell off approximately 170,000.

Idaho sheared about the same number this year as last, and with nine pounds per fleece had half a pound gain over 1934 and got slightly more wool.

The accompanying table shows the pounds of wool shorn in 1935 in states along the Northern Pacific Railway, the average weight per fleece and United States total and average.

**30-BUSHEL WHEAT YIELD**

Thatcher wheat did a good job this year for J. O. Christianson, Red River valley farmer, near East

**1935 WOOL CROP**

State	Lbs. Shorn	Av. Fleece Wt. Lbs.
Minnesota .....	6,930,000	7.7
North Dakota .....	5,704,000	8.4
Montana .....	31,825,000	9.5
Idaho .....	18,540,000	9.0
Washington .....	6,157,000	9.4
Oregon .....	19,110,000	8.4
United States .....	343,889,000	8.0

Grand Forks, Minn. He planted 30 acres of it last spring and got a heavy crop, with a yield prospect of 30 bushels or better to the acre. It was affected neither by stem rust nor hot weather. Thatcher is the new spring wheat developed at the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment station and released two years ago to growers. Reports are that it did well this year all through the spring wheat belt where it was used.

**STOCKYARDS AT FARGO**

The Midwest Stockyards Company is building a public stockyards at West Fargo, N. D., which it is estimated will cost \$250,000 exclusive of service connections and which is expected to be opened for business on or before October 1 this year. Livestock commission firms have announced that they will open offices at the new yards. Armour & Company has operated a packing plant at West Fargo since 1925 and has handled 5,000,000 head of livestock. The Midwest firm is a subsidiary of the St. Paul Union Stockyards Company.

**200 ACRES IN ALFALFA**

After selling \$1,500 worth of hay from 51 acres last year in Koochi-ching county, northern Minnesota, L. M. Moon was convinced that alfalfa is a satisfactory crop in his section. This legume also makes a seed crop in that locality. Growers who shipped a carload of seed last year got yields of 300 pounds to the acre or better.

Mr. Moon has continued clearing land to seed it to alfalfa. In 1936 he will have 200 acres of the crop which will be used for seed production if conditions indicate a favorable market. The land has been cleared in three years at a cost of \$20 an acre. This work was expedited by a hot fire that went through the area just prior to the time Mr. Moon began working on it. One hundred and twenty-five acres of this land were bought for \$10 an acre, but that was a bargain.

**NEW 4-H MEMBERS**

Enrollment of farm boys and girls in Montana 4-H clubs has increased 20 per cent over 1934. The junior farmers have taken greater interest this year.

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