

ISSUED MONTHLY BY THE AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT, NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY

VOL. IX

ST. PAUL, MINN., DECEMBER, 1935

No. 5

## Demand for Land Has Increased This Year

Last winter realtors said that general demand for farm land in the Northwest was slowly but surely on the increase and that prices were on the verge of moving a notch upwards. Scattered reports being received now, looking back over the past spring and summer, indicate that such trends were carried out.

From Billings, Mont., Wheeler Brothers, Inc., real estate brokers, come forward with the statement: "We are selling a lot to local people and some to outsiders, business is good and will be for some time. We have sold a number of ranches this year. Among them was a 9,000-acre place to a stockman from Wyoming; another to an eastern Montana stockman and a third to a Colorado stockman."

"People who buy land in northern Minnesota do not make any mistake," says George Elhard, Northome, Minn., dealer. "Our land is selling and it is going up in price. Equity of those who bought last year is

being enhanced by this strengthening of value. I advertised 520 acres of cut-over land and have sold it all in tracts of varying sizes to nearby and distant buyers."

Another realtor, Earl H. Colson, Tacoma, Wash., doesn't go into de-

tail but expresses confidence in his territory agriculturally and anticipates considerable future activity in land purchases.

These are a few of what might be quoted. They come from representatives of a group of business men who are closer than anyone else to the situation. Most people who look for land come at one time or another into contact with realtors.

Interest in land so evident a couple of years ago on the part of town and city people who were forced out of industry by the depression largely has died down. Such a demand either has been satisfied or has receded with those being drawn back to the city due to one cause or another. Demand for land at this time comes from different groups.

Two factors new to the present situation are: increasing rental costs beginning to show up again in the Corn Belt, bringing tenants in many cases to feel that they can

(Continued on page 6)



The Christmas scene in the Pacific Northwest. Mt. Hood in the Cascade Range as viewed from points in Washington and Oregon. There are many beautiful winter pictures in this country's mountains and forests. Snow and ice sports are popular, but the valleys, which are at much lower elevation, receive little or no snow.



Published by the  
Department of Agricultural Development  
**NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY**  
"First of the Northern Transcontinentals"

- J. W. HAW ..... St. Paul, Minn.  
Director
- W. J. HUNT ..... St. Paul, Minn.  
Assistant to the Director
- W. P. STAPLETON ..... Seattle, Wash.  
Western Agric. Development Agent
- A. J. DEXTER ..... St. Paul, Minn.  
Agricultural Development Agent
- A. R. MIESEN ..... St. Paul, Minn.  
Livestock Development Agent
- I. J. COURTICE ..... Seattle, Wash.  
Agricultural Development Agent
- L. S. MacDONALD ..... Missoula, Mont.  
Agricultural Development Agent
- H. W. BYERLY ..... St. Paul, Minn.  
Immigration Agent
- W. C. LARSEN ..... Pasco, Wash.  
Immigration Agent

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 a written request.

DECEMBER, 1935

**RODEN RAISES CAPONS**

Lawrence Roden, Cass county, North Dakota, farmer, is raising 225 White Giant and Wyandotte capons. This is the second year that he has tried capons, having a few last winter that made 9 to 11-pound weights by January, when the marketing is done. He receives prices in excess of those paid for cockerels.

Mr. Roden's capons are summered on alfalfa range, they are provided shelter, a growing mash and whole scratch grain. After the weather gets cold in the fall, the birds are shut up and given a fat-

tening ration until disposed of through a nearby poultry dealer.

**ANOTHER NORTHWEST CANNERY**

Another large cannery is being built in the Pacific Northwest. Work has been started on a plant at Milton, Ore., by the J. P. Burk Canning Company, which owns and operates a canning factory at Athena, in the same state.

The new one will be 80x260 feet with a warehouse 120x200 feet. Peas will be the principal product, although others, including asparagus, will be handled. The company canned 260,000 cases of peas at Athena this year and is expected to handle that many or more at Milton in 1936.

**TONS OF FROZEN BERRIES**

Frozen berry business in the Pacific Northwest this year reached a volume of 25,000 tons. The berries are packed in barrels and in smaller containers, sugar is added and they are frozen, held at low temperatures during storage and shipment, thawed out just before they are used.

Freezing methods have been tried commercially on certain vegetables also. Three thousand tons of western peas last year were frozen and shipped to eastern cities where they were consumed.

**ROZA WORK STARTS**

First bids for work on the Roza Irrigation project in central Washington have been opened and are for the building of three tunnels, two, a quarter of a mile each in length, and the third more than a mile and three quarters.

**CLOSE-UPS**

Short Paragraphs About Agriculture in Northern Pacific Territory

Byron Anderson, who bought a 163-acre farm near Littlefork, Minn., last spring on which 20 acres were cleared and ready for crops, reports he will have 50 acres tilled next summer. Mr. Anderson has bought some cows and has recently completed construction of a root cellar which is filled with supplies for the family table from the home garden.

Sig Olson, Almont, N. D., in the western part of the state, accompanying three carloads of livestock to market from the local shipping association, recently reported that farmers in his community have more feed on hand than they have had any fall in the last twenty years.

A few years ago J. H. Bowers acquired a half section North Dakota farm near Crete, in the eastern part of the state. Mr. Bowers lives in Nebraska and this fall one of his neighbors, Charles Knipple, came up to North Dakota to rent and operate his farm.

Through several years of experience turkey raising has become a specialty with Mrs. I. E. Shisler, Aitkin county, Minn. She takes care of the turkeys while her husband gives major attention to the raising and feeding of sheep.

Henry Cross, Cass county, N. D., has a small farm flock of sheep which works into his program well. He became interested in sheep when his children joined a 4-H lamb club.

In 1927 W. L. Hendrix moved onto a 65-acre farm in the Kiona Irrigation district in central Washington. Production on this farm has been increased. In the meantime, he has bought another farm of 40 acres in the district and, although the investment would not be considered large, he paid cash for it.

Wayne and Jack Conley, brothers from Verndale, Minn., exhibited Shropshire lambs at the recent Junior Livestock show in South St. Paul and won respectively, ninth and sixth places. Their grandfather, J. B. Conley, Verndale sheepman, went to the show with them.

A. O. Nichols, Colorado man who bought a farm this year near Onalaska, western Washington, has prepared 10 acres for strawberries to be put out next spring. He has built a new poultry house that will carry 400 hens.

A year ago Mr. and Mrs. George Marlman moved from Colorado to the Willamette valley, in western Oregon. "We have an ideal climate," they write, "and can grow almost anything. Two of our sisters and their families now have located here on farms."



North Dakota has her poultrymen who have found it worth while to provide their flocks with good equipment and rations; who have high-producing stock and who follow the accepted methods for poultry production. Lawrence Roden, near Mapleton is one. In addition to a laying flock, he is raising 200 capons this year, some of which are shown.





Pasture scene on Section 25 of Manor Farms, Cass county, N. D., with buildings in background. Baby heeves in foreground are from the cow herd of 50 head kept on this farm. Two hundred to 300 grade ewes and 12 to 20 brood sows also are kept. This livestock farm gets higher grain yields than similar places which do not have livestock but which are farmed similarly otherwise.

## Demonstrating Diversification in the Red River Valley

Livestock growing and feeding and increased grain yields in North Dakota's Red River valley are demonstrated on Section 25 of Manor farms in Cass county, operated by John Holgerson, share tenant, under supervision of William Guy, farm manager.

Fifty head of beef cows, 200 to 300 grade ewes and 12 to 20 brood sows are kept on Section 25. The livestock increase is fattened on the farm. In years when crop yields are highest, the feeding program may be enlarged with lambs or cattle brought in from outside.

The beef herd now has reached the fourth and fifth generations, founded on common cows as good as could be obtained on the nearest public market with funds available. Only purebred beef bulls have been used. Baby heeves are marketed 12 to 14 months old.

Purebred rams and good grade ewes are the foundation of the sheep department. Mr. Holgerson got 400 lambs from 300 ewes this year.

A crop rotation used on Section 25 consists of the following, a five-year series: corn, barley, wheat, oats, sweet clover, the latter being for pasture. In addition there is a minor rotation with alfalfa for hay and hog pasture and such other special crops as may be desired from time to time.

For 11 years comparisons were made between grain yields obtained on Section 25 and on adjoining sec-

tion farms of similar soil and under the same rotation and management methods with the exception that no livestock was kept on the latter lands. The livestock farm over that period has averaged 50 per cent higher oat yields and 35 per cent higher wheat and barley yields than the grain farms. Figures were gathered carefully from farm and elevator records by Mr. Guy. No comparisons were made on corn due to the fact that on Section 25 it is hogged or lambed down.

The farms which are compared with the livestock setup are no ordinary grain farms. They have been managed under rotation methods and have grown sweet clover for many years. All of these lands have been farmed for nearly 60 years.

Manor farms formerly were known as the Amenia Sharon Land Company and are owned by Mrs. Carrie T. Chaffee. In 1875, about 30,000 acres were selected in Cass county for these farms. As their development began, wheat growing was the major enterprise. The first change from all wheat was made when summer fallowing was introduced, millet usually being seeded and plowed under. During these times the operations were with hired crews and finally the land was subdivided into smaller units and tenant farming introduced. Gradually rotations and livestock systems were adopted. Producing and selling of pure seed of

corn, grains and forages have become one of the specialties.

### MORE CROP CASH

Kittitas valley people in central Washington are counting results of their 1935 farm operations and finding a number of items bringing more return than in previous years.

The seed and canning pea growing industry is one which increased the volume of business in the valley the past season and brought attractive cash receipts to farmers. Some growers obtained gross returns per acre from peas amounting from \$90 to \$120, which figures provide a generous net profit after paying expenses.

In all, the moneys paid for the crop, pay rolls and the purchase of supplies by different local plants handling the peas brought the total value of the industry in the Kittitas valley for 1935 to almost \$1,000,000. Peas are one of the newer crops in this area.

Report of one of the large dairy and creamery operators in the valley also is indicative. The Kittitas County Dairymen's association for the year ending Sept. 30, last, paid an average of a little over 27 cents a pound for 1,144,122 pounds of butterfat, each figure being above the previous year. The association did business for the year, of \$398,717.68, more than for any of the previous five years compared in its annual report.

# Funds Allotted to Construct

## Willow Creek, Flint Creek and Swamp Creeks Among Important Ones

Montana's State Water Conservation board, hammering away on a program for the last two years pointed toward rejuvenation of agriculture in the state by initiating new irrigation facilities and enlargement of existing storage reservoirs and canal systems along its many streams, now reports major progress toward its goal.

Approval of plans on eight projects has been obtained which means that bonds covering 55 per cent of their cost will be purchased by the Public Works administration, and that a grant of the remaining 45 per cent will be made. Funds have been allotted for this purpose.

### Prepare Specifications

The State Water Conservation board is the financing and construction agency, with authority to issue revenue bonds in dealing with the federal government on the one hand and on the other to sell water to users. Final details of contracts initiated by the board with the two parties are being completed following which it is expected that construction shortly can be started. The water board already has completed surveys, which were preliminary to its application to the government for funds. Contracts have been let for construction on five of the projects.

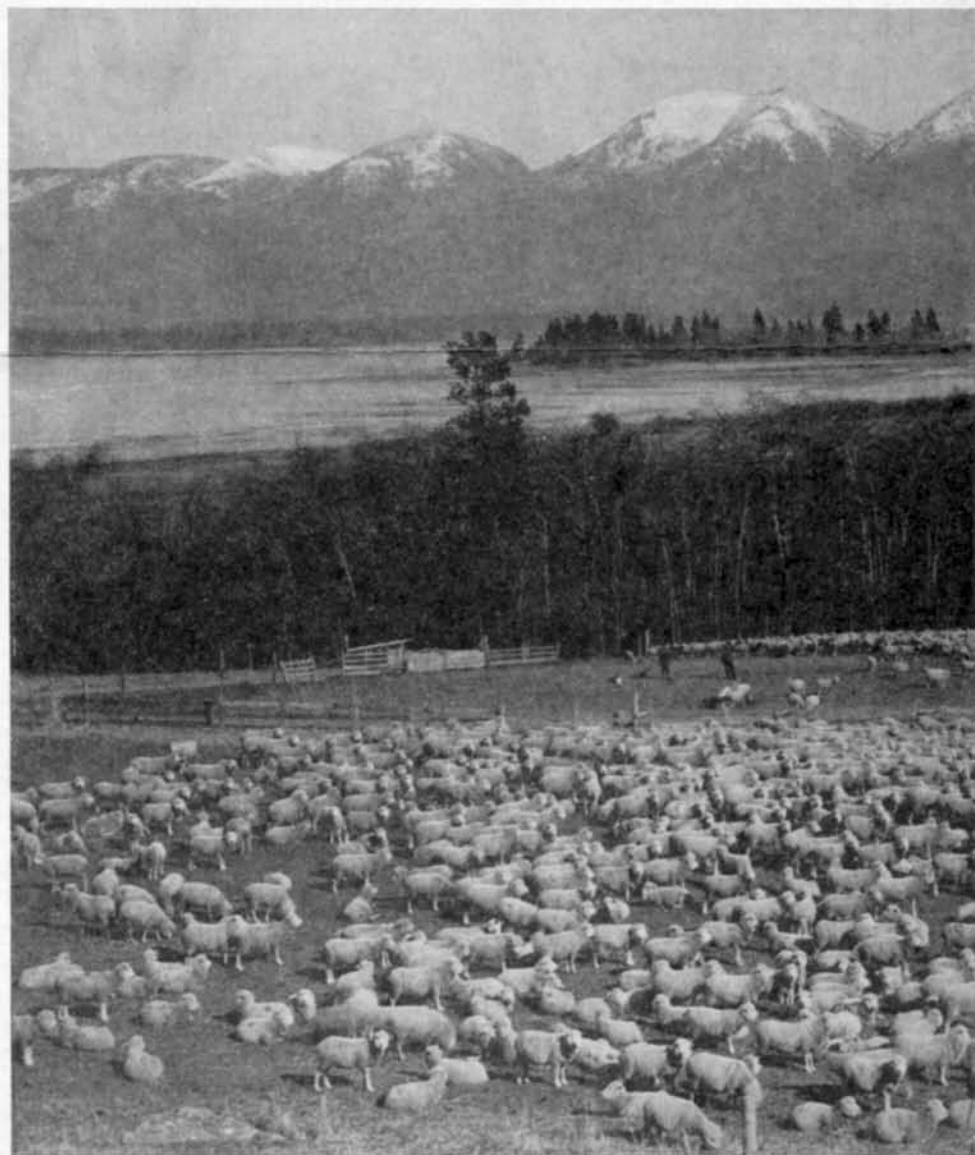
A review of the projects approved up to the present unfolds principally a picture of irrigation districts long established in fertile valleys; farmers who in wet years have found their canals filled throughout the season with the water that has made their fields yield a maximum of crops but who in dry years found that in the heat of summer when they wanted most to have water the stream flow was inadequate, that reservoirs and even canal enlargements, too expensive for them to undertake yet entirely feasible, were required; district organizations and their members gradually for the lack of water drifting into financial difficulties and low morale.

Some of the district lands had

been dry-farmed and with gratifying success during the infrequent years when rainfall was abundant. The soils are fertile but impotent without water.

Approval of water projects means that Montana will assume new importance agriculturally. Hundreds of farmers will be put

back on their feet, improvements will be made, the livestock industry will be stabilized with surplus feeds from the irrigated valleys. Furthermore, on a number of the projects there is excellent land not now farmed which will be watered. Newcomers will have a chance to buy and settle on some of it.



A band of Montana range ewes wintering in a sheltered valley. Alfalfa hay from irrigation is one of Montana's greatest problems for her extensive livestock industry. The fulfillment of irrigation projects will stabilize the livestock business but will have as well a wide influence on the general agriculture of the state.





# Montana Irrigation Projects

Week Valleys, Along With Park Branch Canal,  
 es Recently Approved.

Six of the recently approved projects are served by the Northern Pacific Railway. A brief summary concerning each is given.

The Park Branch Canal in Park county, south of Livingston, obviously deriving its name from the fact that the irrigated land and the canal follow for some distance

along the Livingston-Gardiner branch of the Northern Pacific, which leads to Yellowstone National Park, has been approved. Five thousand acres of new land will be brought in and 3,000 acres now irrigated will receive supplemental water, making 8,000 acres total to be served by 20,000 acre feet of

water. The estimated cost is \$112,000. The principal problem is canal enlargement and diversion from the Yellowstone river.

## Willow Creek Project

The Livingston or Town Ditch project, immediately surrounding Livingston consisting of 5,000 acres, will receive supplemental water. This project would cost a little less than \$30,000.

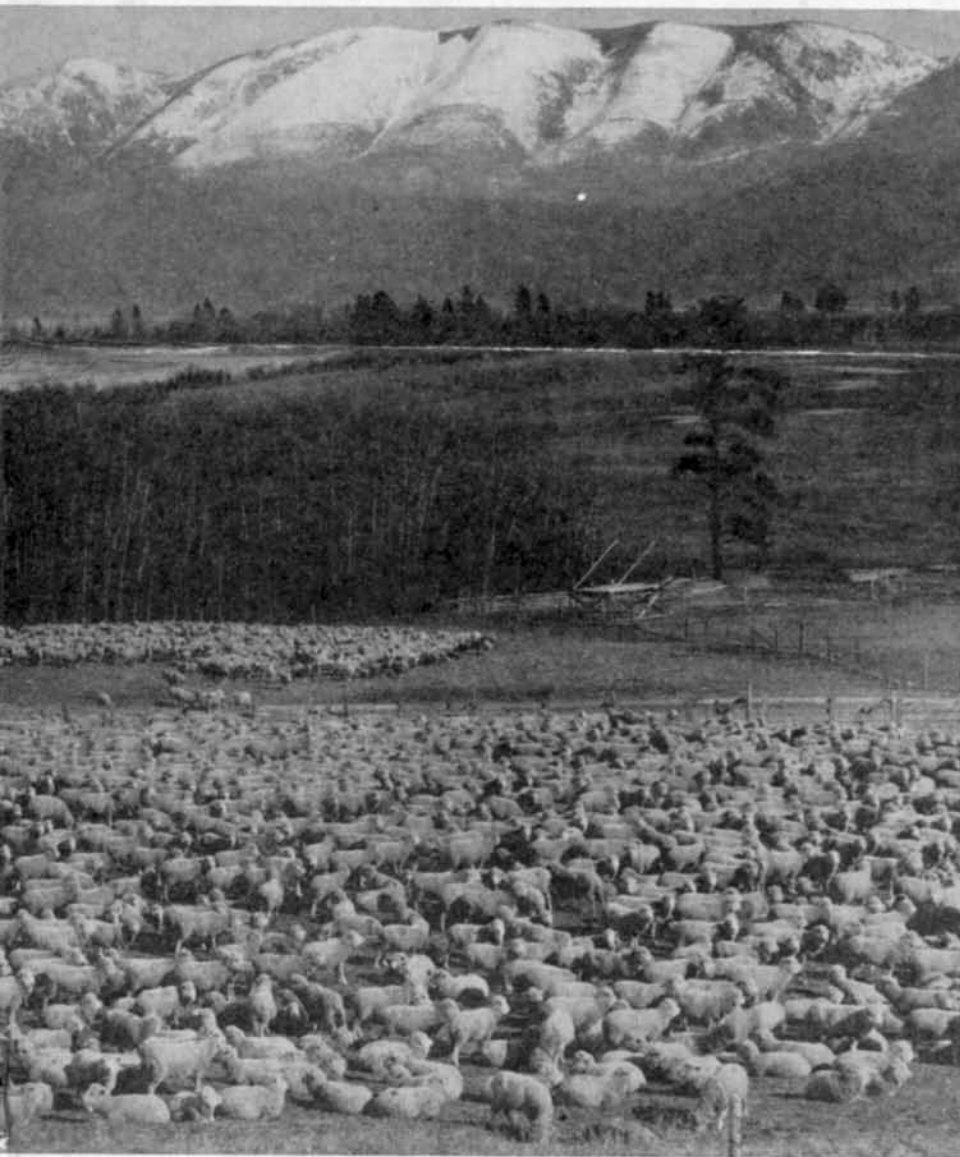
These two projects serve both the livestock industry and smaller, more intensive farm units having poultry, vegetable, and dairy enterprises.

Willow Creek project in Gallatin and Madison counties, near the village, Willow Creek, on the Northern Pacific Railway, with an altitude somewhat over 4,000 feet above sea level, is another. As now planned, the Willow Creek district consists of 10,500 acres which would receive supplemental water. The biggest part of the job is the construction of a large reservoir on an ideal site.

## May Use Jefferson River

The reservoir would be formed by a large dam tied into the rocky sidewalls which hem in Willow Creek just after it has been joined by Norwegian Creek and shortly before it drops down through the lower lands in its valley which the river irrigates. It has always been a storage problem on this project. Twelve thousand acre feet of water annually are to be supplied to the district. Total costs will be \$240,000.

Considerable acreage may be added to the Willow Creek project later by including a fertile bench on the east side of the valley which largely now is not farmed although it once was used for grain growing. If this is done, the district expects to divert additional water out of the Jefferson river to supply the lower valley lands and release a supply from the reservoir on Willow Creek to be carried around the benchland in a proposed canal. This would open much new land to cultivation.



Irrigated farms is a major part of their ration. Feed reserves for winter have been one of the State Water Conservation Board's program of irrigation not only will tend to stabilize the cultural program.



Going on west to the Philipsburg country or Flint Creek valley, one finds a different picture. Here in one of the important valleys of the Rocky mountains, at an elevation of 5,000 or more feet, is a cattle and sheep country, with the greater emphasis on cattle. Irrigation for hay meadows and some grain fields has been obtained by diverting water out of Flint Creek and out of smaller streams which in most years flow only in the spring and early summer runoff period. While this has been useful, it has been entirely inadequate. The additional water required will be obtained by diverting the waters of Rock Creek into the Flint Creek watershed.

Another important feature of this project is the watering of a large acreage below Philipsburg around Hall and New Chicago. Northwest of Philipsburg a few miles, the valley comes down to a narrow pass and then opens out again into an extensive valley and benchland. Between Philipsburg and Hall there is a drop in elevation of almost 1,000 feet. Surplus water from the former area would be returned to Flint Creek above the pass and below be taken out again to make possible additional irrigation tributary to Hall and New Chicago. Much new land here would be made available for grain, alfalfa, and sugar beets.

**Room for Settlers**

Sanders county people, in the extreme western part of the state, are pleased with approval of the Swamp Creek project. It is not far from the town, Trout Creek, and embraces 3,000 acres of cut-over land along the Clarks Fork river, 2,000 of which are in farms. For the most part this project requires only diversion of the water out of Swamp Creek and building of canals and laterals to bring it to the land. A mountain lake serves as a natural reservoir. The total construction cost will be only about \$35,000 to furnish 1,500 acre feet of water. The project offers room for settlers on 1,000 acres not in farms and on other land which may be released if some of the larger farms now are subdivided. Vegetables, poultry, dairying, and small fruits will be the important

**When You Move**

When you move, we would like to have you let us know. If you give us your new address promptly, we can change our records and see that you receive at your new home the unexpired portion of your subscription to the Northwest magazine. Sometimes, when people move to Northern Pacific territory, their next issue of the Northwest is returned marked "Moved, left no address." If we are fortunate, we may obtain your new address from one of your friends or one of our representatives in the west. This method is uncertain and laborious. It will be helpful to us and insure your uninterrupted receipt of mail if just before moving you either drop us a card advising where you will locate or leave a forwarding address with your postmaster.

agricultural enterprises here with advent of irrigation.

None of these Montana projects would be classified as expensive. The per acre expenditure and the water cost per acre foot are low. There have been careful investigation and survey and the grower may feel assured that the water supply will be adequate for the land included in each project.

**One Under Way**

The Red Lodge—Rock Creek project in Carbon county is another coming under the Montana Water Conservation board group and this was approved some months ago, contract let and construction initiated. It is now expected that the Red Lodge project will be completed sometime in the summer of 1936. Supplemental water will be provided for 45,000 acres and water furnished for 5,000 acres of new land not now being irrigated. Thirty-one thousand five hundred acre-feet of water will be provided and the total cost has been placed at \$711,714. Principal job will be creation of storage.

An unusual feature about Montana Water Conservation board projects is that their stored water and not the lands it serves will be the security for construction bonds. Water is emphasized as a commodity. The board sells it to farmers on an acre-foot basis and in that way will derive revenue necessary to meet obligations incurred through construction.

**Other Construction**

The projects named should be understood as being the first approved out of the board's program along the Northern Pacific. Application for funds for construction of a number of others has been made.

Irrigation development in the state also is continuing at other points outside of the program of the water board. The Bitter Root Irrigation district, in western Montana, has been allotted \$200,000 through the Federal Reclamation Bureau to enlarge storage and canals which will make possible more fully watering the lands of the district. This is principally a dairy, poultry, vegetable and small fruit area.

**Contractor at Work**

The Flathead Irrigation project, also in western Montana, has been provided in excess of \$500,000 with which to further its long-time program of reservoir, canal and lateral work in the next year. This project is under the Indian Irrigation service and has more than 1,600 families on irrigated farms. The further construction is a part of a program previously planned for maximum use of good land requiring irrigation on the project. Actual construction has begun on the Frenchtown project, which is another in western Montana. Located near Missoula, it consists of 7,000 acres of choice land to be watered out of the Missoula river at a cost of \$240,000. The Bureau of Reclamation is in charge.

**DEMAND FOR LAND HAS INCREASED THIS YEAR**

(Continued from page 1)

better afford to go into the Northwest to buy land where prices are more reasonable, rather than rent in the older agricultural regions, and the increasing number of purchases which continually are bringing tenants face to face with necessity of purchasing in order to assure themselves of a desirable farm.

Others now buying Northwest farms have been dried out in their old locations consecutive seasons. Still others have numerous reasons for moving, including the varied climate and surroundings of different locations along the Northern Pacific.





# 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-106.4—160 acres, well improved farm, only ½ mile from nice little town, Hubbard county, northern Minnesota. Seven-room house, plastered, hardwood floors. Large barn, machine shed, chicken house, garage, other buildings—all in good condition. Thirty-five acres or more under cultivation, considerable hay meadow, balance timber. Good well. Land lies level to gently rolling, good soil. Located on main highway. Price \$3,000. \$500 cash, balance on terms like rent or arranged to suit at 4 per cent interest.

M-192—640 acres, fine improved stock and grain farm, 15 miles from Moorhead, 1 mile to station on Northern Pacific railway. Practically all cultivated, 300 acres plowed. Good five-room house with full basement. Large basement barn, 32x64; stock shed, 24x50; granary, 12x20; poultry house, 10x10; two 120-ton cement silos. Fine well and windmill. Lots of fencing, some woven wire. Good grove. Only one-half hour's drive from new Midwest stockyards and packing plant on Northern Pacific railway. Sell for \$18 per acre. \$3,000 cash, balance Federal loan, low rate of interest. Taxes 35c per acre. In Red River valley, western Minnesota.

M-106.3—160 acres, good improved farm, 4 miles from small town on Northern Pacific railway, 10 miles from Fargo, in Red River valley. Good five-room house, barn, granary, poultry house, fine well, good grove. All level land with black loam soil and clay subsoil. \$22.50 per acre.

## NORTH DAKOTA

N-72.3—320 acres, less about two acres for school, 3½ miles from New Rockford, eastern North Dakota. Land is level to slightly rolling, black loam, clay subsoil, adapted to grains, corn, alfalfa and sweet clover. Substantial dwelling, 3 rooms upstairs, 3 rooms downstairs, closed-in summer kitchen, closed-in porch, cellar for vegetables. Barn, 28x75, concrete basement, ample room for hay, concrete floors, stanchions for cattle. Good granary, 16x30, driveway in center; another granary, 16x30, with lean-to for chicken house. Machine shed, part of which is boarded off for hogs or sheep. Just west of property line and buildings is government planted shelter belt, should afford excellent protection in few years. All fenced and cross-fenced. Graded

road to buildings, ½ mile to Federal highway, mail route. School on land includes grade and 2 years high school. Well improved and productive farm for \$37.50 per acre; terms.

## MONTANA

PL-213—80-acre stock and dairy farm, private water for irrigation, 35 acres hay meadow, balance pasture and woods. Four-room house and outbuildings, not very good. Small family orchard, plenty water for stock from two running streams and several springs. Just the place for small bunch of sheep. Owner will include 25 tons of hay and 2 shares of lake water with stock value of \$500. This year's cost for irrigation only 35c. Located 2 miles from Florence, small town in Bitter Root valley, western Montana. On good highway and school bus. Price \$2,900. \$1,500 Federal loan which purchaser may assume.

PL-104—Fine stock or sheep layout—1,280 acres, 18 miles from Philipsburg, Granite county; adjoins forest reserve with abundance good grazing land. Five hundred acres tillable, 200 acres of which is hay, 60 acres grain. About 7 miles woven wire fence. Good seven-room log house. Lots of wood and timber, good vein of coal, also vein of manganese. Private water for irrigation. Price \$20 per acre; terms.

S-87—160 acres suitable for truck gardening, poultry, dairying and raising mushrooms. About 25 acres can be cultivated. Land is very good, well protected and there is abundance of water, wood and timber. Balance of land is fair pasture. Sixteen acres cleared and about 12 acres cultivated. Fair log house, 16x30; 2 sheds, fair to poor. Water is piped down from springs on hill, runs about 10 gallons per minute year around. Fifteen acres irrigated, no cost. Water available for electric power in winter. Located 2 miles from Trout Creek, good gravel road, 1 mile to milk route. Price \$1,100. \$300 will handle. In Clarks Fork valley.

## IDAHO

I-70.1—200 acres on oiled highway, 9½ miles from Coeur d'Alene, Kootenai county. Buildings on hill commanding fine view of valley for miles. About 60 acres cleared, nearly level farm land, balance timbered or pasture. Five-room house, large chicken houses, barn, etc. Few fruit trees, well water. Price

\$3,500 on reasonable terms, perhaps \$800 cash down payment. Pictures if desired.

I-115—640 acres with about 500 acres cultivated, 7 miles south of Lewiston, Nez Perce county. Land lies well, all can be farmed with tractors. No improvements except fences. Located on good road. Grain yields 25 to 35 bushels per acre. To settle estate must be sold at reduced price of \$12.50 per acre. \$1,500 cash, balance on crop payments on 50-50 basis, 6 per cent interest.

## WASHINGTON

W-228—80 acres with 15 acres cultivated, 2 modern chicken houses for 500 hens. Team and farm machinery, 3 cows, yearling heifer, 2 calves. Five-room house, electric lights, plenty cord wood. Nice farm and especially adapted to berries and grain, in vicinity of Centralia, southwestern Washington. Price \$3,500, terms.

W-89—20 acres, about 7 acres cleared, 3½ acres red raspberries, pressure water, costs 65c per month. Located 2 miles from South Prairie, 5 miles from Buckley, western Washington. Free school bus to grade and high school. Six-room house, full front porch, R. F. D., route services, barn. Owner wishes to retire account advanced age. Will sell for \$2,000. Desires at least one-third cash.

W-110.6—48 acres, 1 mile from Woodinville, 12 miles from Seattle. Part bottom land, some rolling, 1,700 foot frontage on Sunset highway. About 25 acres cleared. Two small houses, large barn, machine shed, 2 silos, spring water. Price \$3,500. \$1,000 will handle.

## OREGON

O-100.7—40 acres, unimproved land, no buildings, in Lower Columbia valley, western Oregon. Productive cut-over land, on good road and in well settled community. Land lies exceptionally well. Good spring on place. About one acre cleared and about 5 acres good timber. Price \$800.

O-89—36 acres, 2 miles from Silverton, nice little city serving choice farming area in Willamette valley, western Oregon. 25 acres cultivated, good spring and well, 5 acres hops, 3 acres strawberries, 3 acres prunes, good buildings, electric lights, some timber. Account advanced age, owner has reduced price to \$4,500. \$1,500 down payment will handle.



## North Dakota Develops New Tomato

Many of the new garden and orchard crops which have been introduced in recent years have come from North Dakota. Prof. A. F. Yeager, horticulturist at the agricultural college in that state, now makes known one of his latest, a tomato of uniform color that does not spoil or crack at the stem or butt end—a tomato growing on a determinate or short vine, producing heart-shaped fruit which provides a maximum of large, attractive center slices.

Prof. Yeager has a big patch of tomatoes on his experimental tracts at the state college. Among the several varieties grown are a number he has developed and which are adapted to use in North Dakota and adjoining states.

For example, there is the Bison, a short vine type, which has the advantage of not putting all its energy into vine but, rather, more of it into the fruit which develops readily, getting ample sunshine and plant food. The short vine types are heavy bearers. The Bison was one of the grandparents of the new tomato, as were Ox Heart and Pink Heart. The fourth was a tomato of uniform color but of unknown lineage, picked up from a miscellaneous lot in use in one of his classrooms.

Tomatoes develop with light green color except at the butt end where they are darker green. As they turn red, the latter portion is the last to turn, frequently never ripening fully, often cracking and spoiling. The most important feature about Prof. Yeager's new tomato is that with its uniform color it avoids such uneven ripening and spoilage.

### FARMERS BUY PUREBRED SHEEP

Three hundred and twenty-three purebred Hampshire rams and ewes were sold and distributed to breeders, farmers and 4-H club members in North Dakota and Minnesota along the Northern Pacific Railway, during October and November, by the Mt. Haggin Land and Livestock Company, Anaconda, western Montana. This company is



Here is Prof. A. F. Yeager, "the plant wizard of the North," of whom Northwest readers have heard before, showing one of his Bison tomatoes, a heavy bearing short vine type. Now he has a new variety, one of uniform color, being tested in a number of plots over the country prior to release to the public.

under management of Dr. H. C. Gardiner.

The shipments were made to eight different points in North Dakota—Dickinson, Bismarck, Steele, Jamestown, Valley City, Lisbon, LaMoure and Grand Forks—and two in Minnesota—Crookston and Detroit Lakes—and consisted of 190 rams and 133 ewes.

Of the purebred rams, two were yearlings and 188 were early spring ram lambs. Most of the ewes were yearlings and two-year-olds, with the remainder threes, fours, fives, and sixes. Largely they were sold one or two head to a buyer, but group purchases to one farmer went as high as 10 rams.

This is the fourth year that Dr. Gardiner has sent purebred breeding sheep from his Mt. Haggin ranches in carloads to North Dakota and Minnesota. Buyers were almost universal in their expression of enthusiasm over sheep as a farm enterprise, and that sheep had been their standby even in

depression years. Rams were bought mostly for use in farm flocks of good grade ewes.

The Northern Pacific agricultural development department assisted in the placement and distribution of this purebred breeding stock.

### OREGON GROWS RYE GRASS

Oregon produces 95 per cent of the nation's rye grass seed, most of it in the Willamette valley. The acreage of this crop has varied in recent years from 12,000 to 22,000 in the state. Western Washington produces a small amount of rye grass.

Oregon produces 90 per cent of the creeping bent grass seed grown in United States, a development of the last six to eight years, and a large part of the nation's supply of Ladino clover seed. Oregonians harvested 56,000 pounds of bent grass seed in 1926 and by 1934 their total harvest of the crop had increased to 240,000 pounds.

### A NEW RANGE GRASS

The new range and hay crop, crested wheat grass, has reached a total acreage in Montana of 28,000. Treasure State growers harvested 135,000 pounds of seed this year. Ladak alfalfa, another new one in Montana, favored particularly for non-irrigated areas, is gaining. In four years 1,044 acres producing registered Ladak seed have been developed.

### SETTLER BUILDS HOUSE

H. D. Flautt moved recently from Wyoming to western Washington, buying 20 acres near Rochester. He is building a house, four rooms and bath, for which lumber, including doors, windows, shingles, nails, foundation, cost \$285.90.

### 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.

J. W. HAW,  
115 Northern Pacific Ry.,  
St. Paul, Minn.