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No. 7

## Beet Growers Harvest Over Half Million Tons

Early estimates indicate that farmers along the Northern Pacific Railway in 1936 will raise more sugar beets than they did in 1935, with expected total plantings of 83,500 acres for the coming season compared with 64,598 acres grown in the past year.

Beets in territory of this railway are grown for five sugar factories: American Crystal Sugar company, East Grand Forks, Minn.; Holly Sugar corporation, Sidney, Mont.; Great Western Sugar company, Billings, Mont.; Amalgamated Sugar company, Missoula, Mont.; and Utah-Idaho Sugar company, Bellingham, Wash.

A few more than 3,000 farmers last year having contracts with

### *Has Most Farms*

Yakima county, Wash., has more farms, cattle, cows and sheep than any other county in the state and is second in number of horses and hogs. Its cattle numbers increased 41 per cent in the last five years.

these factories grew 647,103 tons of beets. At this time settlements have not been completed on the beet crop, although substantial payments have been made. Total amount growers will receive depends on sugar prices and outcome of AAA contracts, but an estimate

is that it may reach \$4,000,000 or more.

The five factories have made 1,892,672 bags of sugar, weighing 100 pounds each, from the 1935 crop. In addition to the growers and members of their families, employment by the beet sugar industry was furnished during the season to nearly 10,000 people in the territory.

Beets again were grown in the Yakima valley, in considerably greater volume than in 1934, using successfully newly developed seed of a variety resistant to curly top disease. Use of this variety and another further improved is expected in 1936 in the valley.

(Continued on Page 2)



Typical of western beet fields which along the Northern Pacific Railway in 1935, produced a harvest of 647,103 tons. In 1936, acreage for five factories in the territory may reach 83,500 acres of sugar beets, almost 20,000 more than were grown the past year.



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FEBRUARY, 1936

NEW MINNESOTA FRUITS

A new plum, known as Minnesota No. 83, soon is to be named and introduced by the fruit breeding farm of the University of Minnesota. A late plum of good size, it is yellow with a red blush, hangs to the tree well even when fully ripe and will keep in good condition for two weeks after picking.

An apple variety, Minnesota No. 423, also appears certain to be named and introduced, though another year of tests will be made first. This apple is an all red variety, ripening with Duchess or a little later. It is better for eating than Duchess.

MONTANA'S 79 VARIETIES

In seven counties of Montana, representing 91.1 per cent of the apple acreage in the state, a survey made in the summer of 1935 cataloged 79 varieties of apples being grown. Of these, nine varieties constituted the bulk of the acreage, namely: McIntosh, 255,756 trees; Wealthy, 28,229 trees; Delicious, 14,663; all strains of Crabs, 8,928; Gano, 5,063; Transparent, 4,911; Duchess, 4,139; Jonathan, 3,577; Wolf River, 2,424.

Counties included in the survey are Lake, Missoula, Ravalli, Yellowstone, Carbon, Stillwater and Flathead.

Ravalli Mills has established and is operating a flour mill at Missoula, in western Montana.

BEEET GROWERS HARVEST OVER HALF MILLION TONS

(Continued from Page 1)

Livestock fattening and wintering, including lambs, ewes and cattle, has continued this winter in the sugar factory areas, using beet sugar pulp as an important feed.

CLOSE-UPS

Short Paragraphs About Agriculture in Northern Pacific Territory

W. B. Cook, south of Chehalis, Wash., sold his 1935 popcorn crop to customers in town who buy for home use and to popcorn stands whose operators reported they would take more if Mr. Cook could supply it.

Nagel Brothers marketed last fall in Pasco, central Washington, a ton of English walnuts they grew on 12 trees occupying no more than a sixth of an acre. The walnuts brought \$300.

George C. Sinton, Manhattan, Mont., has purchased livestock and land interests in Montana and Wyoming of E. L. Dana, pioneer stockman. Involved in the deal were 19,000 head of cattle, 27,000 acres of owned land and 400,000 acres of leased land.

Carlton County, Minnesota, Dairy Herd Improvement association in December was led by a Guernsey cow owned by Arveson Brothers, Barnum, that produced 87.4 pounds of butterfat. High herd was Joe Putzke's, at Barnum, 10 cows making an average of 40.2 pounds of fat.

At Manhattan, Mont., Mrs. Harry Droge got an average in November of almost 22 eggs per hen from 225 White Leghorns, over 404 dozens for the month.

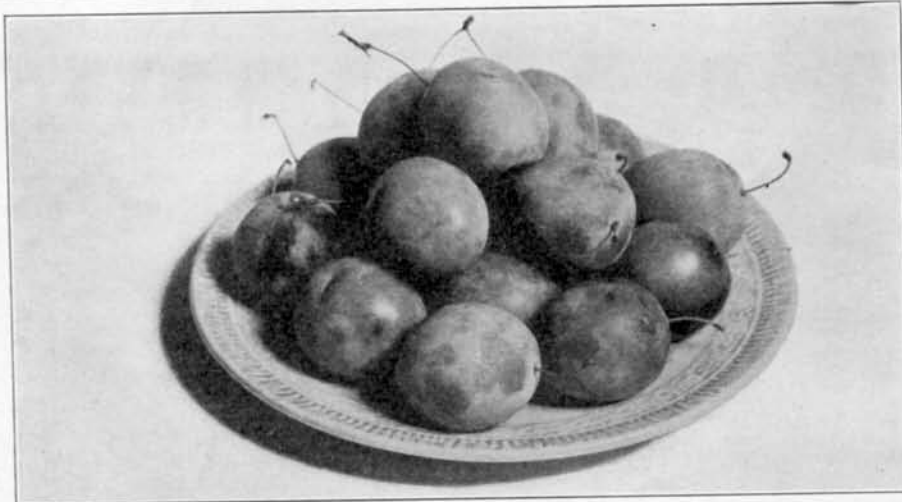
Twenty-six fat lambs exhibited recently by Montana 4-H boys and Smith-Hughes students were auctioned for a total of \$290.36. Bennie Anderson, Bozeman, had the 4-H division champion that brought 25 cents a pound and Tom Jarrett, Big Timber, got 22 1/2 cents a pound for the Smith-Hughes division champion.

Robert Houston has bought a half section wheat farm in the Wilbur, Wash., area for \$11,000 from the S. L. Copenhaver estate.

Carnation Ormsby Nellie, owned by Carnation Milk farms, Seattle, Wash., has completed a record for a year's production of 1,328.8 pounds of butterfat, or 1,661 pounds of butter, and 35,886.9 pounds of milk—all-time high for United States butter records and butter and milk combined.

A new high record has been made in the North Dakota Agricultural college flock by a pullet that laid 295 eggs in a year.

John F. Kippen, farmer and stockman at Pembina, N. D., was honored recently by the Saddle & Sirloin club of North Dakota Agricultural college, for his work toward better farming and improved livestock.



Horticulturists are at work constantly trying to develop new kinds of fruit which do well and produce a good product in Northwest states. Here is a new plum recently announced by the Minnesota State Fruit Breeding farm.



One of the big turkey flocks last year in Aitkin County, Minn., on the Sam Davis farm. Mrs. Davis in foreground. Not only does this view show the type of birds grown, but indicates the methods and inexpensive equipment with the range roosts illustrated in the background.

## Aitkin County Now a Turkey Growing Center

Aitkin county, Minn., has become a turkey center. Ten years ago not more than 2,000 were raised in Aitkin county's 55 townships put together but during the past year 65,000 turkeys were marketed from the same area.

In the forefront of this activity were the 30 members of the Aitkin County Turkey Growers' association who raised and sold a large share of that number. Several carloads of their birds went to eastern centers for the Thanksgiving, Christmas and after-holiday trade. In 1936 they expect to have still more turkeys and others in the county are following their lead.

### Location Is Ideal

These growers have found that they have in many ways an ideal location for their activity; that properly taken care of, their turkeys do well and grow into large, healthy, profitable birds.

Two factors have been outstand-

ing in the success of this group who through the last few years gradually have perfected methods they follow. One is the Billings plan of raising turkeys, originated and popularized through demonstration by Dr. W. A. Billings, of the University Farm, at St. Paul. This calls for rigid sanitary precautions in the housing, ranging and feeding of the flock and confinement of the birds in small lots on alfalfa or rape pasture. Aitkin county turkeys raised by association members, at least, are not permitted to roam all over. They wouldn't get fat that way, the growers have found, and plenty of feed is provided for them all the time. The other leading factor is the marketing activity of the association.

### How They Sell

A few years ago, although some of them had good-sized flocks, the growers found they needed to pool their shipments into carloads to

market most economically. They did this through their association and went farther to set up close to home a competitive market for their product. The manager of the organization, unsalaried and himself a producing member, receives bids from a number of prospective buyers and then the members convene and agree as to where the turkeys will be sold.

Each member dresses, grades and delivers his own birds to the buyer at Aitkin, where they are accepted and returns made direct to individuals on the basis of the bid. These growers prefer to do the dressing themselves, as it cuts their costs and mostly is done any way with family labor. Furthermore, it gives them control over the grade, which they strive to maintain high and satisfactory to the buyer, since they are looking forward to future years of selling their birds satisfactorily.

(Continued on Page 6)

# Dairying a Leading Farm Enterprise in Washington

Mild, Even Climate, Long Pasture Season Important

Reasons for High Production

Dairying in all its phases is a very important industry in the state of Washington. Among agricultural pursuits, in total dollar value of its various products, it is second only to grain growing. Two principal groups of dairymen operate in the state as viewed geographically and from standpoint of methods followed—those west of the Cascade mountains along Puget Sound and the Pacific coast and those east of the range in the different irrigated valleys.

Dairymen in Washington as compared with those in other states are efficient. Their cows, more than 300,000 of them in milk, average 5,700 pounds of milk and 231 pounds of butterfat annually, ranking fourth and third, respectively, in these two items among other states. This does not satisfy Washington herd owners. They are seeking to increase efficiency.

## Intensive Farm Type

In the region along the coast is found the most intensive dairy

farming. Nearly all of the farms here originate from cut-over land and most of the farmers derive a part or all of their revenue from cows. The setting is favorable toward uniform, high production throughout the year because there are no extremes of temperature; losses due to parasites and disease are comparatively low and the pasture season is long, opening early in the spring and continuing until late fall. Eight months of pasture at least are obtained.

The state as a whole has been accredited free from bovine tuberculosis and testing is now under way for Bangs disease, with more than 33 per cent of the cattle having been examined.

In Washington all manner of production records of world, national and regional importance have been made by dairy cows. One is the recent all-time high in butterfat production made by a Holstein cow in a leading herd located near Seattle. One of the state-owned herds made an annual

average for 80 head of cows of more than 500 pounds of butterfat per cow.

## West of the Cascades

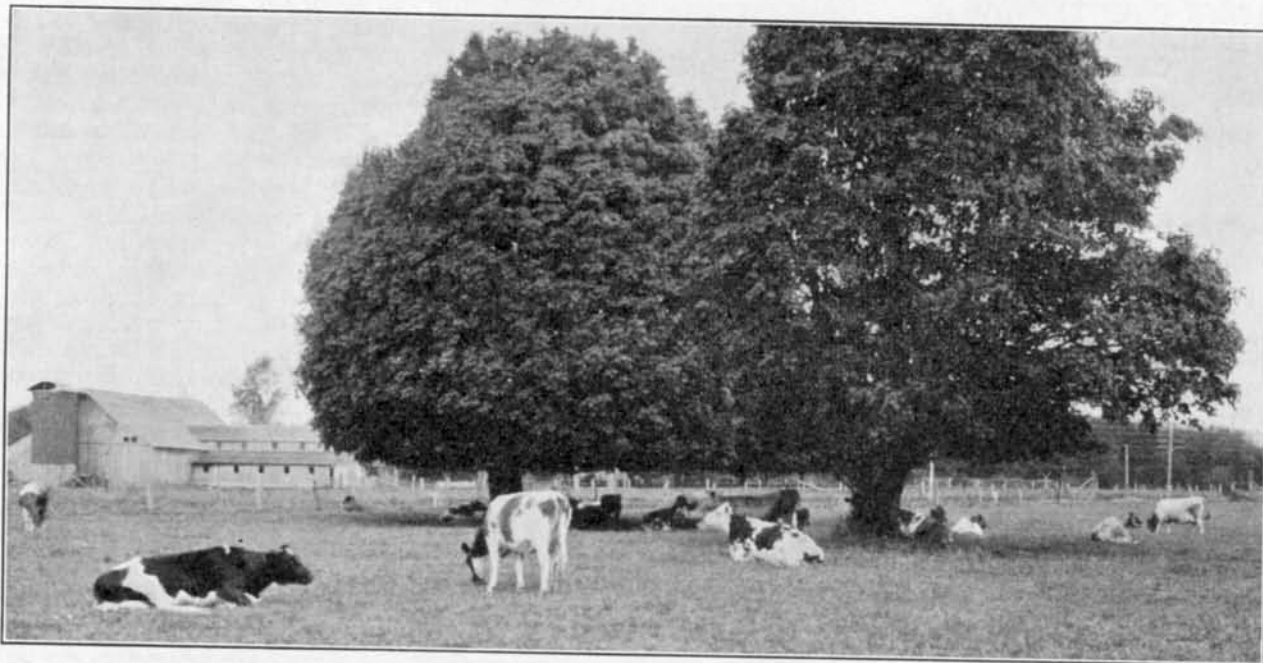
But the average individual still can accomplish something in the way of herd improvement, management and crop production in line with the number of cows he keeps.

A western Washington farmer with a 40-acre place, partially or all cleared and with eight cows, 25 ewes and 400 laying hens would have a job to occupy himself fully and one which should result in a comfortable income. He would not grow much of the grain required but could raise pasture, root crops and the hay.

Perhaps the ideal dairy set-up west of the Cascade range would be to start with about 80 acres and, if little of it is cleared, have only a few cows at first but aim toward clearing most of the land and the gradual increasing of the herd to 25 to 30 cows in the milking string.



A state institution herd in western Washington. Eighty cows on the farm averaged in a dairy herd improvement association 548 pounds of butterfat per cow in a year. The cost per pound of producing the butterfat was 21 cents.



A dairy pasture scene in western Washington. Large cities create demand for millions of gallons of milk and millions of pounds of manufactured dairy products in the state. Many farmers derive all or a part of their income from milk cows in Washington.

Twenty-acre pastures could be used to advantage, two of them so that they could be rotated. This practice is followed extensively, especially in the coast region.

Pasture mixtures for different parts of the state have been tried by the Washington Agricultural Experiment stations and recommendations made for dairymen. Unless there is some form of supplemental irrigation, grain generally is fed at times during the pasture season—in July and August—in the coast region.

#### Roots and Kale Help

Forty acres of the 80-acre farm should be used for hay, roots and grain. Mangels grow well, yield heavily and are used extensively by western Washington dairymen. Several improved varieties have been introduced. They are great savers of grain for this section of the state. Corn and pea silage can be used to advantage and kale frequently is grown for winter succulence. Some winters it remains green all the time.

Two factors have been responsible for western Washington dairymen selecting their cows especially for high production and for their continual search for ways to make cows give more milk.

These are the few alfalfa fields one finds in the region and the inability of many to grow all the grain they require because of having insufficient cleared land. In very many cases these factors have been overcome successfully with other crops, such as roots, oat and vetch hay, silage and the high production that seems to result in that moderate climate when cows are well fed and taken care of.

#### Irrigated Valley Advantages

In western Washington the profitable cows as a rule, and there are many of them, produce at least 300 pounds of butterfat annually. In the eastern Washington irrigated valleys, the requirements are not quite that high, 250-pound producers being about on the line between profit and loss. In the latter areas, dairying in recent years has made great strides. The high yields of nutritious alfalfa and ample supplies of grain near at hand have been important in this development. Large manufacturing plants now have been built in that part of the state.

Nearness to the larger cities of the state, with the exception of Spokane and Yakima, has been one of the reasons for growth of dairying in the western Washington

counties. The summer temperature seldom reaches 89; cool breezes are the rule; there are few flies for the cow to use up her energy on; winter temperatures below freezing are rare. The long pasture season is another advantage.

Competition for dairy products among buyers is keen. There are a number of private concerns handling market milk, cream and manufactured products and large volume also goes through the co-operatives, which in western Washington are organized by counties and banded together in a central agency for handling of surpluses.

#### Outlet for Surplus Stock

Approximately 30,000,000 gallons of milk are required in a year for the city market milk demand. About 35,000,000 pounds of butter are manufactured by creameries within the state annually and 7,500,000 pounds of cheese. Considering all products, such as butter made on farms as well as in creameries, the total butterfat produced in a year in the state goes into different uses in approximately the following percentages: butter, 57 per cent; condensed and evaporated milk, nine per cent; cheese, six;

(Continued on Page 8)



### AITKIN COUNTY NOW A TURKEY GROWING CENTER

(Continued from Page 3)

#### Annual Tour Big Event

Turkey growing days require vigilance in looking after the many details required to produce quality birds. The growers follow out these tasks enthusiastically because they have found year-end results of such effort are satisfactory but there is other spice added along the way. Demonstrations of various aspects of turkey growing looking toward greater effectiveness always are well attended. The turkey tour of producers' farms and a banquet along with it have become anticipated yearly events both from the standpoint of education and the sociability afforded. The annual turkey dressing contest is one of the premier events. Competitors line up the fat, clean, ivory-skinned, unblemished carcasses of their entries for the judges to work on. Another event in which they participate is the All-American Turkey show held annually at Grand Forks.

Through activities such as these, association members have long since learned what it takes to make a No. 1 bird and they have acquired a favorable reputation with buyers, which they carefully guard, since it means much to them in price and a continued market for their product. This factor is one of the most important in the success of the association along marketing lines.

#### Dairy Section, Too

Most of the association members have breeding flocks—virtually out-of-doors all winter long with shelter only from wind and storms—healthy and vigorous, and hatch their own poults from good stock. A few buy their poults.

Some of the feeds must be bought—meat scraps, mill feeds where used, cod-liver oil and bone-meal. Some buy all of their grains and do the grinding and mixing themselves. Others buy only a part and grind and mix with what they raise themselves. It cost growers \$1.50 to \$1.75 a head to produce turkeys in 1935. A number of these producers also have dairy



Messrs. Davis and Hoffman, who were winners in the last annual turkey dressing contest held by the Aitkin County, Minnesota, Turkey Growers' association. Members of the association all dress their own birds for market.

herds of eight to 12 cows each, for Aitkin county also is a dairy section, with 23,000 head of dairy cattle.

Officers of the Aitkin County Turkey Growers' association are Joe Kelling, president; Henning Johnson, vice-president; A. W. Hoffman, secretary-treasurer; R. C. Williams, manager.

There are 3,000 improved farms in the county, and good land for development of more. One of the important advantages is that land is not high priced and that moderate means can be made to bring it to development.

#### DEVELOPED FLOCK FROM ONE EWES

For many years Fred Mueller, Cass county, N. D., farmer, has kept a farm flock of 100 to 150 ewes but he invested in only one ewe at the start and has purchased none since. From that modest start his stock has been built up and maintained through selection and the use of good purebred rams.

Red River valley pastures have a lot to do with flock returns on Mr. Mueller's big grain and livestock farm. A patch of fall rye and one of spring rye are raised every year. The former is used from early spring until shortly before lambing when the ewes are changed to the spring rye. Late

in July the flock is taken off the spring rye and returned to the fall rye patch or to sweet clover pasture. At this time they get some grain, generally down grain which could not be cut with binder or mower.

The Mueller lambs begin coming the first week in May and the lambing is on pasture. They go to market in the late fall weighing about 95 pounds, having had full grain feed a few weeks before being sold and after the harvest season is over so that he has plenty of time to give them attention. His equipment is not expensive. With ample feed, rotated pastures and careful winter management of ewes, his flock has been profitable under Red River Valley conditions and there has been very little loss from sheep parasites or disease.

#### FARMS BY THE FOOT

R. E. L. Miller, living near Centralia, Wash., farms by the foot rather than by the acre. Living and working alone, he has since locating in the West more than a year ago cleared up with hand tools and stump burning enough land to make a start on.

This past year he sold from a plot of strawberries 72 x 70 feet, \$102 worth. Raspberries from ground 105 x 50 feet, brought him \$58. One hundred fifty young berry plants, the new type of loganberry, brought \$68 in fruit returns. Also he sold \$75 worth of squash, corn, beans and potatoes, making a total of \$303. Early in January this year he still had plenty of canned fruits, jams, a ton of potatoes and a liberal supply of carrots in the root cellar, all from his little ranch. He is clearing additional land as rapidly as possible.

"More than 200 people, most of them strangers to this country, have visited my ranch during 1935," Mr. Miller said.

#### MONTANANS STUDY

Montana State college attendance during the present winter term is 1,228. In addition 52 are enrolled in a Diesel short course and 37 in agricultural short courses.



# 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-66.5—80 acres, 9 miles from Aitkin, in Aitkin county, on state highway. Level land, good soil, 30 acres plowed, balance hay meadow and pasture. Good five-room house, barn for 15 head stock, poultry house, garage, good well. Running brook through land. Price \$2,600. \$1,200 will handle.

M-106.6—Fine dairy and stock farm—160 acres, 5 miles from railroad station and good trading point, Aitkin county. Nice level, productive land, half cultivated, fenced and cross-fenced. Fine large hip-roof barn, good five-room frame house, garage and poultry house. Owner says barn alone worth \$2,000. This farm for only \$4,000. \$1,000 down payment, balance terms.

M-67.2—Choice, partly improved 80 acres, 7½ miles east of Brainerd, in Crow Wing county, located on tarvia road. Sandy loam soil with clay subsoil, about 40 acres fenced, good well. On phone line, rural mail route and in good farm community, 5 to 6 acres under cultivation. Small house. Barn for about 10 cows. \$650 cash buys it.

M-106.7—296 acres on paved highway, 6 miles from Moorhead, western Minnesota. Fair house, barn, granary, fencing, well. About 20 acres alfalfa, 15 acres native hay land, balance under plow. In heart of choice Red River valley section. Price \$27.50 per acre, cash.

## NORTH DAKOTA

N-72.5—320-acre Red River valley farm, 1½ miles from small town on Northern Pacific Railway with good high school, 13 miles to Union stock yards and packing plant at West Fargo. Rich black loam soil produces heavy crops corn, alfalfa and small grains. Good five-room house with screened porches, hip-roof barn, 24x60, with lean-to on each side for stock. Cement stove silo, hog house, corn crib, machine shed, granary, hen house, good well and windmill, nice grove, fencing, on gravel highway. Price \$50 per acre. \$3,000 cash, balance terms, low interest. See picture on this page.

## MONTANA

PL-181—40 acres in Valley View dis-



Showing buildings on place described on this page as N-72.5, a 320-acre grain and livestock farm in the Red River valley, North Dakota.

trict, Flathead valley, western Montana. All in alfalfa, no other improvements. Close to school, about 9 miles from Polson, county seat. Sell for \$1,000. \$250 down payment, balance terms.

PL-194—80 acres, 8 miles northwest of St. Ignatius, Flathead valley. Improvements valued at \$475 include two-room house, barn and machine shed. Place is fenced. This year's crop—20 acres pasture, 30 acres alfalfa, 30 acres grain. This ranch for \$1,850. Half cash will handle.

## IDAHO

I-90.4—440 acres, 5 miles from Post Falls, Kootenai county, with high school. 115 acres cultivated—60 acres alfalfa, balance grain. Ample free range. 1,000 cords wood. Seven-room dwelling with bath. Springs. Owner values improvements at \$8,000. Has reduced price on ranch to \$5,000.

## WASHINGTON

W-106—Fine dairy and poultry farm with stock and equipment. 35 acres, 17 miles from Tacoma, 1½ miles from church and schools, pavement and good gravel road, milk route and school bus. 15 acres cultivated, balance pasture. 1,000 acres outside range. Level land, productive shot clay soil. Good six-room house, barn with cement floors, 14 stanchions for cows. Milk house, poultry house, woodshed, pump house, etc. Hay barn holds 45 tons hay, can feed to stock through feed aisles. Eight Guernsey milk cows, 4 heifers, 1 bull, all farm equipment included with property. Price complete \$5,250; terms. Pictures if desired.

W-1.2—4-acre Puyallup valley ranch. Nine-room modern house, hot water heating plant, electricity, city water.

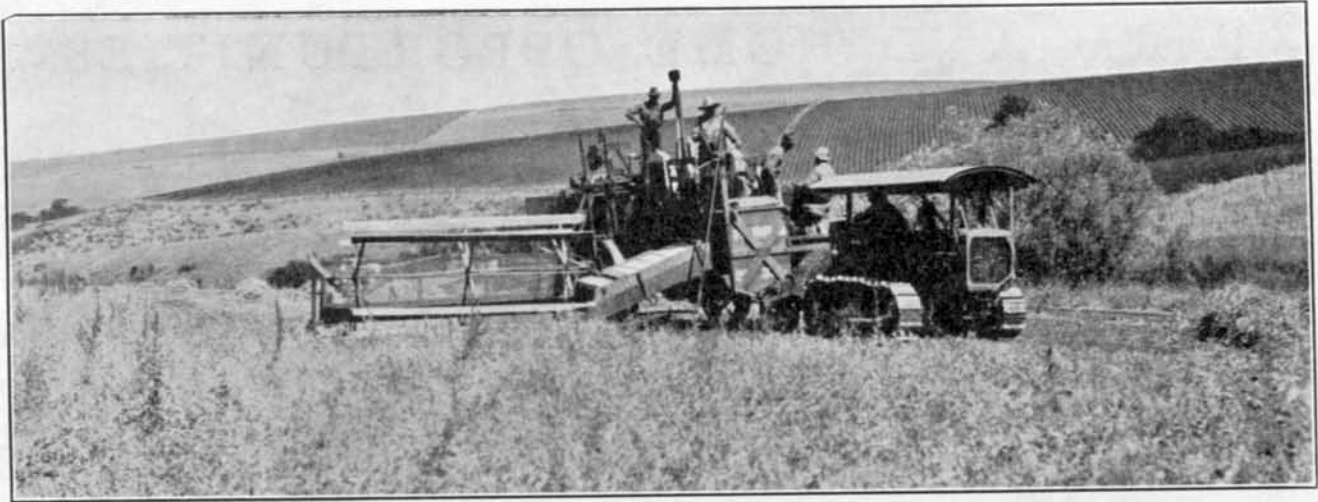
Two-car garage, chicken house for 800 birds, berry pickers' quarters for 12 persons. 1½ acres Cuthbert red raspberries, ¼ acre red currants, ¼ acre rhubarb, 70 fruit trees including several varieties apples and cherries. Located on paved highway between Puyallup and Sumner, about 9 miles from Tacoma. Price \$8,000. \$1,500 will handle.

W-200.1—Good dairy and general farm of 120 acres, 35 acres cleared and cultivated, 2 nice creeks, fine bottom land, 6 miles from small town, in Lewis county, southwestern Washington, on good road, various route services. Fair six-room house, large barn in good condition, new hen house for 800 hens, new brooder house. All for \$3,500. \$500 cash will handle. Will furnish stock, cows and team to reliable party.

## OREGON

O-181—168-acre dairy and general farm, about 100 acres cultivated, balance pasture, abundance timber. Soil especially adapted to clover, corn, berries, nuts, grain. Splendid year-around creek flows through place. Some good bottom land. Good seven-room bungalow, full cement basement. Large dairy barn, 50x60, other necessary buildings. School on corner of farm. High school bus passes door, mail and cream routes. Good family orchard. Price \$6,500. About \$1,200 cash, balance terms. In Willamette valley, western Oregon.

O-183—160 acres with 40 acres cultivated, 80 acres logged-off land, 40 acres good second-growth timber. River and creek run through property. About 1½ miles from small town, high school and grade school. Nearest railroad station, Clatskanie, Lower Columbia valley, western Oregon. Good road to place. Eight-room house, large barn, large shop building, also four dwellings formerly used by logging company employees, also large frame building previously used for hospital, will supply lumber for current needs for long time. Electricity available. Well suited to stock ranching. Thousands of acres of cheap logged-off land in immediate vicinity. Price \$6,000.



Harvesting dry field peas in the Palouse country of eastern Washington with power combine. This crop was raised on 162,000 acres in the state last year, producing a farm crop value in excess of three and one-half million dollars. Many pea fields were on fallow wheat ground.

**FIELD PEAS BIG CROP**

Dry field peas, other than cow-peas, were grown in the state of Washington last year on 162,000 acres, which yielded 2,997,000 bushels having a farm value of \$3,596,000 compared with 1934 production on 120,000 acres producing 2,220,000 bushels valued on the farm at \$3,463,000.

Average per acre production last year in Washington was 18.5 bushels, the same as 1934.

Oregon grew 9,000 acres of this crop in 1935; Montana growers had 25,000 acres and Idaho had 98,000 acres. Of seven states for which data are given on dry field pea volume, Washington is the largest producer.

**CORN ACREAGE UP**

During the past five years corn acreage in Richland county has increased from 13,000 acres to a total of 40,000 acres in 1935, according to the annual report of County Agent Theodore Fosse. Corn is now the main feed crop on 90 per cent of the non-irrigated farms in the county.

**PEARS IN MONTANA**

In seven principal fruit producing counties of Montana there are 3,102 pear trees of all ages. With 1,800 of them nine years or older, production in 1934 was 3,896 boxes. The fact that trees up to eight years old amount to more than 40

<i>Farm Value of Principal Crops</i>		
Data, U. S. D. A.		
State	1934	1935
Minn.	\$183,984,000	\$211,207,000
N. D.	49,438,000	112,116,000
Mont.	56,701,000	64,400,000
Idaho	58,166,000	57,403,000
Wash.	87,254,000	86,787,000
Oregon	49,268,000	50,323,000
<b>Total, 6 States</b>	<b>\$484,811,000</b>	<b>\$582,236,000</b>

per cent of the total is considered to indicate a tendency toward increased pear production in the state. Twelve per cent of the total trees reported here were planted as late as the fall of 1934 and the spring of 1935.

**IRON ORE OUTPUT**

Shipments of iron ore from the Lake Superior district in 1935 amounted to more than 28,000,000 tons, about 6,000,000 tons above the total recorded for 1934. Normal shipments are placed at between 35,000,000 and 40,000,000 tons and operators estimate the volume may reach normal again in the present year. Minnesota has the largest iron ore producing mines.

Otto Benson's herd, in Missoula county, Montana, last month averaged 31.6 pounds of butterfat per cow.

**BEAN YIELD INCREASED**

Montana was the second largest producer last year of beans of the Great Northern variety. Her farmers grew 441,000 bags, 100 pounds each, of these beans and 110,000 bags of other beans, making a total of 551,000, compared with volume in the state the year before of 174,000 bags.

Idaho was the biggest Great Northern producer, with 752,000 bags in 1935 and total bean output of 1,306,000 bags.

**DAIRYING A LEADING FARM ENTERPRISE IN WASHINGTON**

(Continued from Page 5)

ice cream, three; fluid milk, 17; and fluid cream, eight.

Surplus dairy stock in Washington has had a rather constant outlet, which has strengthened the price. A leading factor in creating this outlet has been trade with California retail milk producers who have for several years been coming north to buy herd replacements which they either cannot or prefer not to raise themselves.

**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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