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Northwest Farmers Fatten Lambs, Cattle

Lambs and cattle on feed in northwest states along the Northern Pacific Railway this winter are counted not in thousands or tens of thousands but rather in hundreds of thousands. In six important areas the current feeding of stock for market is notable.

One hundred and thirty thousand head of western range lambs were brought into the Red River valley, eastern North Dakota and western Minnesota, for feeding. Number of cattle fed in the same area, including natives and those shipped in, is placed at approximately 12,000 head.

The Lower Yellowstone valley, in eastern Montana, centering around the town of Sidney, again is a leading cattle and lamb feeding territory. Here 75,937 head of lambs, 41,077 ewes and 3,129 cattle were placed on feed during the

Livestock on Farms

Data, U. S. D. A.

FARM VALUES

Horses and Colts, All Cattle, Stock Sheep and Lambs, Hogs

| State | Jan. 1, 1935 | Jan. 1, 1936 |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Minnesota .. | \$ 139,194,000 | \$ 241,597,000 |
| North Dakota .. | 51,656,000 | 89,000,000 |
| Montana .. | 74,797,000 | 86,340,000 |
| Idaho | 37,345,000 | 55,979,000 |
| Washington .. | 37,527,000 | 49,242,000 |
| Oregon | 45,800,000 | 60,786,000 |
| Total 6 States | \$ 386,319,000 | \$ 582,944,000 |
| U. S. Total .. | \$2,747,927,000 | \$4,285,796,000 |

cold months. In addition, 8,115 breeding sheep are being wintered in the valley.

Farmers around Billings, Mont., long have been in the feeding business. This winter they are fattening 23,450 lambs and 7,260 cattle and wintering 32,600 sheep and 8,750 head of cattle.

In western Montana, near Missoula, 5,000 head of cattle were put into feed yards this winter and 1,200 ewes were fattened for market. Sizable numbers of both cattle and lambs have been on feed at Spokane, in eastern Washington, and in the Yakima valley, in the central part of the state.

In most of the areas mentioned, livestock feeding is carried on in proximity to beet sugar factories from which beet pulp is obtained and made a major item in the ration. It is both a good feed and an economical one.

LEADS IN CO-OPERATIVES

Minnesota leads the states in number of farmers' co-operative organizations. It has 1,416 associations, with membership of 332,100, doing an annual business over \$122,000,000.



View on a Northwest livestock farm. During the winter hundreds of thousands of sheep and cattle have been on feed in the various Northwest fertile river valleys where heaping supplies of good feeds and water and a crisp, invigorating climate have been leading factors in putting heavy gains on the livestock.



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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 a written request.

MARCH, 1936

YAKIMA VALLEY TURKEY IS CHAMPION

Out of 394 dressed turkeys coming from several states in the Union and displayed recently at the 1936 All-American Turkey show in Grand Forks, N. D., a Bronze young tom entered by Rob-

ert D. Mitchell, Sunnyside, Wash., in the Yakima valley, was made grand champion. Mr. Mitchell's almost perfect bird was sold at the close of the show for \$25 to a New York buyer and was shipped east to be displayed in the window of Jack Dempsey's restaurant in New York City.

The best display of dressed Narragansett turkeys was entered by H. B. Olin, Grand Forks, and the best display of White Hollands in the dressed turkey division was shown by Mrs. Joe Kelling, Aitkin, Minn. The best single Narragansett and best single Bourbon Red in this division were exhibited by G. C. Bronzl, Ollie, Mont., and Clarence Mairs & Son, Lisbon, N. D., respectively.

In the live turkey division there were 467 birds, making a total of more than 800 in the entire show and they came from 11 states and Canada, entered by 100 exhibitors.

In the live turkey classes J. M. Olson, Devil's Lake, N. D., had the best display in the White Holland breed.

CANNERY AT FREEWATER

Utah Canning Company's announcement that it will build this spring an \$80,000 cannery at Free-water, Ore., brings to seven the number of canning plants built in the central Washington-central Oregon country during the last three years.

CLOSE-UPS

Short Paragraphs About Agriculture in Northern Pacific Territory

Hogs are paying the high school expenses of 17-year-old Robert Davis, Toppenish, Wash., and he hopes they will also send him to college. One of his Chester White boars last fall won a championship at the Pacific International Livestock exposition in Portland, Ore. He returned from the show with \$1,028 derived from showing premiums and sale of stock.

Henry Wiedeman, Clay County, Minn., had almost 1,000 acres of grain last year, 520 acres of which were barley. His barley was grown from registered seed of the Wisconsin 38 variety and he sold 14,000 bushels to maltsters, a good, bright, disease-free product. He had 8,000 bushels more which he expected might sell for malting. In addition he fed 600 bushels of barley to lambs, making him a total crop of that grain in 1935 of 22,600 bushels, or 43 1/2 bushels per acre.

Last March Bert Lundgren rented a farm in the Kittitas valley, near Ellensburg, Wash. He says: "Am well satisfied with my crops the past season, which were the first raised from sagebrush land. My seed peas yielded 61 bushels per acre; wheat, 66 bushels per acre; potatoes, 12 tons an acre.

Two cows in A. E. Fiske's herd, Toppenish, Wash., Yakima valley, have made state-wide Guernsey records of 492.6 and 448.6 pounds of butterfat, respectively, the records being for cows of different ages.

Seven hundred and fifty people attended the banquet in Fargo during the annual North Dakota 4-H club achievement institute in December. Top lamb of the livestock show and sale in connection with the institute brought \$3 a pound and the top calf, 30 cents a pound.

High herd in December in the Washington County Dairy Improvement association in Oregon was the Jersey cattle of C. C. Bamford, Forest Grove, whose nine cows averaged 48.67 pounds of butterfat each.

Bert Lane, commercial gardener in Hennepin county, Minn., has found styles in watermelons are changing. In 1933 he started growing a new variety, Northern Sweet, a small melon, seed of which was sent to Minnesota from Russia. It is a small, early melon. He thought people wouldn't buy small melons. But they did and wanted more. Since then Northern Sweet has become a leader with growers and buyers in several states.

Last year 6,562 Montana farm women in 356 local clubs in 36 counties were enrolled in home projects.



Typical feedlot view, fattening Montana lambs in the eastern part of the state with sugar beet pulp, hay and concentrate. The pulp has been used to advantage by feeders in a number of Northwest communities.



A crop of head lettuce coming on near Pasco on the Franklin County Irrigation project. Two crops a year of head lettuce are raised at Pasco—early spring and late fall. Two crop farming of one piece of ground, using various vegetables, is a common practice.

Farmers Exhibit, Sell Products at Winter Shows

At the purebred livestock auction in connection with the twenty-sixth annual Red River valley winter shows at Crookston, Minn., early in February, farmers paid a top of \$55 for a purebred gilt, a Chester White. Others in the top bracket brought \$52 and \$50 a head. Other prices for bred gilts were \$46, \$40, \$39, \$37.50, \$35 and \$30 a head.

Top on purebred ewes was \$30 for a Southdown, another of that breed selling for \$23. Shropshire ewes brought from \$16 to \$20 a head. Purebred dairy bulls sold between \$45 and \$90 a head. A Milking Shorthorn bull brought \$100 and purebred Herefords got up to \$125 and \$120, which were prices paid for a bull and heifer, respectively.

District Exposition

The sale, however, was only one of a number of important parts of the winter shows. With show rooms, livestock barns and equipment costing more than \$50,000, it really is a district agricultural exposition serving a dozen Minnesota counties. Coming in the winter, the "off" season for fairs, it draws added attention.

Coupled with the show is the annual farmers' week of the Northwest School of Agriculture of the University of Minnesota, the school being located near Crookston. This brings a series of educational and entertainment features throughout the week, held in a

large auditorium next to the show rooms.

Red River valley breeders' and growers' associations hold their meetings during the week. Farm women have their own separate program. Boys and girls in 4-H clubs exhibit, demonstrate and judge farm products in competitive contests. Long tiers of corn, big tables of potatoes, small grains and seeds are on display. In the barns the stalls are filled with cattle, sheep and hogs of most of the important breeds. Turkeys and chickens occupy their own department. Cash prizes as high as \$14 for first premiums in some of the livestock classes, and smaller in others, run down to tenth place at \$3, the number of cash premiums usually depending on the number entered in the different classes.

Bingo Games Are Out

Then there is the industrial exhibit. Usually it features farm machinery and other devices to make life comfortable. Red River valley farmers are interested in these things. Eighteen different concerns exhibited this year and attendance in the industrial department was good.

It's like a big fair, except that horse races, side shows, bingo games, parachute jumpers, pop stands and what not are absent. No one seems to miss them. Emphasis is on the substantial things, yet interest does not lag.

PLENTY OF FOOD

George Evans, who built a home on Grays Harbor county, Washington, logged-off land about 10 miles from Hoquiam, raises potatoes, a large patch of strawberries, a general garden, loganberries, raspberries, blackberries and tree fruits. He keeps a flock of chickens, some geese and several colonies of bees.

A son of Mr. Evans killed a deer last fall during season and the family as well as neighbors had venison. On another occasion he went to a nearby hatchery and got 70 big salmon. After the neighborhood had all the fresh salmon wanted, they smoked enough to last for some time.

TULIPS UP; GARDEN PLANTED

Writing on Feb. 3, last, to a prospective settler, C. E. Edwards, realtor at Centralia, Wash., said:

"We do have a lot of moisture in this section . . . We have never had a crop failure. Our temperature today is 48 above. It is a little cool out but the air is fine. We have been having some nice sunshine and a little cool at nights. The bulbs, as daffodils, crocus and tulips, are coming up. I planted some onion sets, peas and some lettuce. We always have an early garden. The spinach is on the market from last fall planting and the seed onions that were planted last fall are nearly ready to use..."



A good example of many poultry houses found in the Pacific Northwest. Twenty-five years ago eggs were brought into the state of Washington to meet the local need but now every year her own poultrymen supply that market with a quality product and in addition ship hundreds of earloads annually to markets outside the state.

Washington Holds Commanding Position in Poultry Industry

Fresh Eggs from Pacific Northwest Lead in Eastern Markets;
Business Has Had Large Growth in Past 20 Years

Poultrymen in the state of Washington hold a commanding position in production and sale of eggs.

Only two states—New York and Iowa—each send more eggs to the New York City market in a year than does Washington which supplies over 10 per cent of the total eggs received at that point.

In the four leading United States egg markets—New York City, Chicago, Philadelphia and Boston—Washington ranks sixth among the states in total volume supplied.

Lots of Quality Eggs

High quality eggs and lots of them are the reason for this place of eminence in the poultry industry. This reason is brief enough, but a long and interesting story lies back of the Pacific Northwest's rise to such a position in egg production and the things which guard against possible disintegration of its poultry business.

Washington poultrymen, particularly those west of the Cascade mountains in the Puget Sound area, carry on poultry raising as a major enterprise, not as a sideline. Hens and eggs receive much attention, not merely the time which may be left over from a farmer's other interests. They are not al-

ways the only enterprise on the farm, but they are one of major importance.

A second leading factor in the Washington poultry industry is the mode of marketing. Bulk of the eggs, from 80 to 85 per cent of those marketed, is sold through the Washington Co-operative Egg & Poultry association and this organization's eastern sales representative, Pacific Egg Producers.

Membership of 17,000

This is a co-operative that has had outstanding success. It has 17,000 members, although not all are poultrymen, since some come into membership through purchase of dairy feeds from the association. The organization belongs to its members. They finance it through stock purchases continually made on an installment plan—a few cents on each case of eggs being set aside toward this stock. Members receive interest annually on their stock. This financial structure does not become top-heavy because it revolves and every so often the association buys up the older shares, which means that farmers not only pay themselves for use of their own money but also pay back what they owe themselves.

The association has a pay day every week, when farmers are reimbursed for eggs. Petty jealousies and differences which have played havoc with so many farm co-operatives are of little or no moment in the Washington Co-operative Egg & Poultry association. Officers have no secrets. There is widespread understanding among members of the association's problems and its objectives. There is a contract with each member, and it is valid, but little thought is given to this angle as the thing that counts is service to members and price for eggs. In these two factors is the answer for much of the association's leadership and the important place the poultry industry takes in the state; and the price goes back to quality which was mentioned earlier.

Hens Major Enterprise

The association's marketing policy is founded on a wide base, since a constant and large demand must be at hand at all times as well as a dependable supply of eggs. That in itself is a large and another story.

As to quality, a number of factors have something to do with it. The fact that poultry is a major item with a large number of farm-



ers accounts for it in part. The state agricultural college and experiment station, the co-operative and other agencies have for years done educational work with growers, pointing out benefits of stock with the inherent ability to lay lots of eggs of the right size; good housing, sanitation; proper range accommodations; care of chicks; feeding of the laying flock; care of eggs and their proper handling. Then there is that unusually mild Washington climate, which augurs well for sustained high production throughout the laying period and a long season in which green feed is raised.

Washington flocks of 1,000 to 2,000 laying hens are not uncommon. There are few of the so-called "one-acre chicken farms." Land does not require excessive investment and the poultryman usually will have from 5 to 40 acres, but in the latter case he would not use it all for chickens.

Mass Production

Egg production here assumes the characteristics of mass produc-

tion. Almost all concentrated feeds in the coast region are purchased. As a large number buy feed from the association, there is a uniformity in rations which has an effect clear through to the finished product—a wholesome, light-



A north Pacific coast poultryman in his patch of kale in winter when it still is green and succulent—a common and economical feed for heavy laying hens.

volked egg which is favored in many eastern markets.

Most of the poultrymen gather their eggs five or six times a day. They have and use various schemes for keeping eggs clean. Wire baskets are used for gathering them and these are placed in cool rooms on many of the farms immediately so that the eggs are cooled quickly to reduce evaporation of the egg contents, which would lower the quality. Some have rigged up humidifiers for their egg rooms when eggs have to be held more than a few hours before being delivered to the nearest receiving station where every case is candled and graded. Humidifiers also arrest or retard evaporation of the egg contents and have much to do with quality.

Many Make Profit

These efforts toward high production and quality along with the state's natural advantages for poultry, account for the fact that most of the commercial egg producers make a profit, although there are some who do not. Generally it is figured that a flock



Not all Pacific Northwest eggs go to market in cartons or cases. If they are too big, too small or have shells too thin to stand handling and transportation,—good, fresh eggs—they sometimes are sent to a laboratory like this one where clean, careful workers break them for canning and freezing, whites and yolks separated or together. They may be used in baked goods, ice creams and other foods.



averaging 150 eggs per hen a year in the coast region just about pays expenses but nothing for labor or invested capital. Fortunately most of the flocks average higher than that—from 180 to 240 eggs per hen per flock annually. At least one-third of these are produced in fall and early winter when prices are high and western Washington egg prices for the 10 years, 1925 to 1934, averaged 24.71 cents a dozen, all grades considered. Pacific Northwest eggs in New York actually bring a premium in price of seven to eight cents a dozen over midwest eggs and two to three cents over nearby New York eggs.

Another important factor in delivering Pacific Northwest eggs on the eastern markets fresh has been refinements in rail transportation, speeding-up of schedules and careful handling en route of the product. Eggs from Seattle now are delivered in freight service the tenth morning in New York city, transported across the continent in air-conditioned, modern equipment.

In Oregon, Too

The Yakima valley, in central Washington, and the Spokane country, in the eastern part of the state, along with northern Idaho around Coeur D'Alene, have progressed in the poultry industry. The lower Yakima valley also has become important in turkey growing, several thousand birds being fattened for the winter markets. A few localities on the coast now have gone into turkey growing, too.

Back in 1911 and 1912 eggs were shipped into the state to supply local needs. There was practically no home poultry industry. Shortly after that, farmers began to take an interest in egg production and by 1919 they had 3,178,472 hens. Today they have more than double that number and produce over two and a quarter million cases of eggs annually, about 1,700 carloads of which are for eastern markets.

In western Oregon there is also much attention paid to poultry, much along the same line that egg production is carried on in western Washington. Oregon supplies in a year approximately 300 carloads of quality eggs for eastern markets.

Jim Moved West

Here's what happened when they moved west in the "old days." The following is a copy of a sale bill advertising goods and chattels of one Jim Newton, a resident of Pike County, Mo., in the fall of 1846, on the occasion of his moving, 90 years ago:

"BILL OF SALE"

"State of Missouri
County of Pike }

"The undersigned will, Tuesday, Sept. 29, A.D. 1846, sell at public outcry for cash on premises where Coon Creek crosses Missouri road, the following chattels, to wit: Nine yoke of oxen with yokes and chains, two wagons with beds, three nigger wenches, four buck niggers, three nigger boys, two prairie plows, 25 steel traps, one barrel pickled cabbage, one hoghead of tobacco, one spinning wheel, loom, three fox hounds, a lot of coon, mink and skunk skins and a host of other articles. Am Guine to California. Jim Newton.

"John Wilson, Cryer. Free headcheese, apples and hard cider at noon."

RESORT AND FARM LAND ON VASHON ISLAND

On the southwest shore of Vashon Island, Washington, in Puget Sound, H. B. Ritz has a combination agricultural and summer resort proposition which he has concluded to offer for sale after having built, owned and operated it for several years. He calls it Spring Beach, because of several large springs originating on the property.

It consists of 200 acres of wooded land, with fir, cedar, alder, dogwood, huckleberry and other native growth. There is a long sand beach, a dock, 40 cabins, an inn, including store and post office, daily and frequent boat service to the mainland.

Elevation rises sharply in the rear of the resort center and on the hill in the background are 100 acres of raw land suitable for clearing and dividing into tracts for farming.

There is half a mile of salt water frontage. No other resorts are near. Many improvements have been made. Mr. Ritz wants to get in contact with parties of means interested in such a property.

MIKKELSEN "PITCHED IN"

In 1934 O. S. Mikkelsen moved into the Lower Flathead valley and bought an 80-acre farm for \$2,500. In addition, he agreed to pay the taxes delinquent on the property—it was in an estate, hadn't been farmed for several years, was foul

with weeds and displayed some surface rock that had to be cleared off, another one of those places with possibilities for an active, aggressive operator on the job.

Mr. Mikkelsen paid \$100 down, in addition to assuming back taxes. He had three horses, two cows, a brood sow and some machinery. The first year he got a few bushels of wheat and a little oats as his reward.

The next year, 1935, it was a different story. After harvesting this crop, he paid up all the delinquent taxes, totaling \$640. After that he had \$2,067 left out of what he made from 22 acres of seed peas, five acres of sugar beets, 380 bushels of wheat and 18 hogs.

Now Mr. Mikkelsen has 18 head of dairy stock, cows and heifers, and he doesn't owe anyone a cent outside of the amount yet payable on his farm, which he expects to pay within the next two years. He says that anyone who will "pitch in" can do as well or better.

MAKING A NEW START

"In September, 1934, we left Nebraska and came to the Pacific coast, arriving at Chehalis, in western Washington," says J. D. Spatz. "We remained here several weeks before buying property and after being shown numerous places by various real estate men, we finally found the land we wanted.

"We bought and paid for in full 440 acres of logged off land about six miles southeast of Chehalis, a good road running across a corner of it. Since we have to build, we are living on an adjacent 40 acres which we are renting until ready to move into our own new home.

"We now have a start with a number of registered Shorthorns and other cattle, work horses and Leghorn hens. We have a fine strawberry patch and some promising looking winter oats give a note of cheer these spring-like days."

MORE PRUNES CANNED

Output of canned Oregon prunes has increased from 459,000 cases in 1927 to 1,200,000 cases in 1935.

Frank L. Kendall, new western Oregon settler, reported on Feb. 26, that timothy was four inches tall.



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-42.3—54 acres, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Little Falls, in Morrison county, central Minnesota. About 20 acres cultivated, 25 acres pasture, small set of buildings in poor condition. Place is especially adapted to poultry or turkey ranch. Land is slightly rolling, good clay loam with clay subsoil, some oak and poplar timber. Sell for \$1,400. One-third cash, balance on time.

M-67.3—80 acres, partly improved farm, 4 miles from Pequot, on graded road, north central Minnesota. 10 acres field, 10 acres good meadow, 40 acres valuable timber, 20 acres brush and scattered trees. Large eight-room, two-story frame house, half of first floor is maple flooring, good brick chimney. Barn and chicken house, poor and of little value. House needs considerable repairing, land rolling, good soil. In good neighborhood, school 1 mile. Price only \$600. \$200 cash, balance \$100 per year for four years.

M-164—320-acre improved farm close to good towns in substantial farm district in Norman county, western Minnesota. On graded road, 1 mile from main highway, rural mail route, phone line, school about 1 mile. Land level to gently rolling with good quality soil, about 170 acres cultivated, balance pasture and hay land. All suitable for farming excepting about 20 acres. Good well put down in 1935, nice grove and yard. Good dwelling, 16x26, with addition 14x16 and summer kitchen. Barn 32x42, addition 16x42; granary 16x24; machine shed lean-to, chicken house, other minor improvements. All buildings in good condition and repair. Ideal stock and general farm for \$20 per acre. One-fifth cash, balance on 10, 15, 20 or 25-year amortized contract with 5 per cent interest.

NORTH DAKOTA

N-116—RENTALS: Few half section to section farms in vicinity good towns in Red River valley, southeastern North Dakota. Good buildings and other improvements, productive soils. Especially suited to grains, alfalfa, sweet clover, hay crops and stock farming. Each for rent on crop shares, tenant to furnish seed, \$1.50 to \$2 cash per acre for corn, pasture and hay lands. Only good farmers well equipped and with good line of livestock desired.

MONTANA

S-178—1,100-acre ranch home with 110 acres irrigated. Seven-room house with bath; house cost around \$4,000 to build, has full basement, electric lights and water system. Gravity water

system for stock. Good barn and out-buildings. Located adjacent to nice little town on main line of Northern Pacific Railway, in Stillwater county, central Montana. On main highway. Walking distance from grade and high schools. Owner has occupied place for 30 years and wishes to retire. Price quoted upon request, will require down payment of \$8,000 cash.

PL-172—40 acres good beet land, on good graveled highway, 1 mile from Charlo, in Flathead valley, western Montana. Good pond on place kept filled from canal that runs through land. Ideal place for small dairy herd and general farm. Electricity available. Price \$1,200. \$300 cash, terms on balance.

S-195—Good, well improved cattle and sheep ranch for spring delivery. 3,500 acres with 1,000 acres irrigated, free water right, land partly fenced sheep tight. Ran 400 head of cattle on ranch all year, in addition winter 3,000 sheep yearly, also leases. In good ranch territory near Big Timber central Montana. Price \$12 per acre. Will sell cattle to buyer if desired.

PL-234—210-acre stock and dairy ranch, on oiled highway, in Bitter Root valley, western Montana. Plenty of timber for fuel, running water through pasture land and private water for irrigation. Good six-room house, large barn, electricity, some fruit trees. Located 4 miles from town. Price \$9,000. \$2,000 cash, terms on balance.

IDAHO

I-50.5—100 acres, 4 miles from Sandpoint, 1 mile from nice little town and schools, in Bonner county. On state highway and would make good place for milk route serving town with 400 population. Frame buildings in fair condition include house, 30x60; barn, 30x40; chicken house, 12x16; good root cellar. 20 acres cultivated and irrigated, balance timber and pasture. Has water right to irrigate entire tract. Land fenced and cross-fenced. Electric power, phone, R. F. D. and school bus. Some fruit trees and creek runs through place year around. Price \$4,000. \$500 cash, then \$300 annually. Will rent for \$200 per year payable as crop is harvested.

I-116—650-acre stock ranch, 1 mile from Clarks Fork, Bonner county, on good road, state highway within half mile. Complete set of frame buildings in fair condition. 30 acres cleared, 200 acres wild hay, 100 acres timber, balance pasture. Flat land except wood land, all fenced and cross-fenced. Located on river. Would make excellent

cattle ranch. Price \$8,000. \$1,000 down payment, balance \$300 to \$500 annually. (Not for rent.)

WASHINGTON

W-110.7—Unimproved but productive logged off land, consisting of 200 acres in 40-acre tracts, on good county road and accessible to main highway. Price \$10 per acre. Close to little community with store and school, about 16 miles from Hoquiam, in Grays Harbor county, western Washington. Also few partially improved places; for example: 50 acres with 10 acres cleared, fair little three-room house, barn, large woodshed, work shop, some good timber, plenty wood, good well at house and good spring water in pasture, located on gravel road. Price \$1,200. \$300 cash, terms on balance.

W-110.8—40 acres, 2 miles from Grandview, in famous Yakima valley, central Washington. Modern six-room house, full basement, in good condition. Barn, small chicken house and small hog or calf shed, drilled well of fine water, pump equipped for gas engine or motor. All cleared, 30 acres cultivated and irrigated. Farm has full water right under Sunnyside canal, gravity flow, all construction charges fully paid. \$1.75 total annual cost per acre for irrigation. Place will carry 12 to 15 cows, adapted to corn, alfalfa and root crops. Dwelling especially attractive and complete, cost over \$4,000 to build. Price of farm complete only \$3,500. \$500 cash, annual principal installments \$300 each over 10-year period, 5 per cent interest. (Not for rent.)

OREGON

O-100.9—58 acres for \$2,500. Has 25 acres nice berry and fruit land in cultivation and adapted to all kinds of crops common to Willamette valley, western Oregon. Balance of land now in pasture, but all level land with about 20 acres wood. Small house, large barn and other buildings. Immediate possession of buildings, orchard and garden spot can be given, balance is rented. Terms: \$1,200 cash, balance long time government loan.

BUSINESS AND INDUSTRIAL OPENINGS:

For sale—large, well equipped garage with hardware business and other accessories, located in growing town in Flathead valley, western Montana. Owner employs four men practically all year and is kept busy. Also has gas and oil service and does good wood yard business. Price quoted upon request.

Making Progress in Grays Harbor County

Last June after J. L. Miller and family had moved from Missouri to Grays Harbor county, western Washington, they started making a home on part of a large tract of logged-off land Mr. Miller owns there.

Last fall when they stopped to survey what they had accomplished, Mr. Miller summed it up this way:

"We have built a comfortable home of eight rooms, although not complete, garage, woodshed, and have a good start on a barn; nearly a mile of fence built and two acres cleared. It is not difficult to realize what we will have in a few years. And when one is building a 'home' it becomes a labor of love, which is never irksome but joyful, buoyant with hope and anticipation.

"We planted some late garden and in late October were eating potatoes from plantings made after August 5.

"We have as fine neighbors as one could wish, helpful in every practical way. One, an Austrian, a bachelor, says he raises things to see them grow; gave us several bushels of carrots. He plants his carrots the first part of January. Another neighbor gave us about 100 raspberry plants.

"We are more enthusiastic about this country all the time. Its possibilities practically are unlimited and its agricultural resources only scratched. It takes a stout heart to tackle the job of making a home on logged-off land, but what one can accomplish is limited only by his own concept of things. This is wonderful soil, wonderful climate and enough fine people already established here to show what can be done . . .

"There is a prospect now of getting the electric line extended up our highway. That would make this area more attractive for settlers."



The Pacific Northwest's early spring is accompanied by a profusion of bloom—apples, pears, peaches, prunes, cherries, apricots and others. A pear orchard is pictured.

Mr. Miller and family live not far from Hoquiam, Wash. He expects to sell a portion of his large unimproved holdings, as he owns too much for his own use, and also will serve as agent for owners of surrounding partially improved tracts where occasionally there are some for sale. He reports that he has in one block 200 acres of "very fine land," logged-off, unimproved, not on the main highway but accessible from a good county road, which he will sell for \$10 an acre in 10-acre tracts. He has others on or near the main highway and connected with his main body of land which he has platted into various sized tracts and which are for sale at from \$16.50 to \$50 an acre.

MILLION FOR GRAYS HARBOR

Agricultural products marketed in 1935 by Grays Harbor county, western Washington, farmers were

worth \$1,120,835, according to a survey conducted by the Grays Harbor Chamber of Commerce and County Agent Kulin.

Dairy products made up the leading item, with a total value of \$490,000; eggs and poultry, \$92,225; peas, \$98,525; cranberries, \$70,000; strawberries, \$15,000; blackberries, \$8,700; cascara bark, \$7,500; oats, \$8,935; hay, \$220,680; potatoes, \$50,940; hogs, \$20,700; lambs and wool, \$2,500.

Peas were raised for canning, for green pod market and for seed. There were 22,470 boxes of first grade cranberries and 650 boxes of second grade. Strawberries were grown on 75 acres, two tons per acre, at five cents a pound. There were 1,140 barrels of blackberries at two cents a pound. Cascara bark harvest totaled 125 tons at \$60 a ton. The variety of production makes many opportunities in western Washington counties.

\$650 FROM EGGS

Melvin Houtz, a couple of years ago, moved from the middle west out to Ethel, Wash., in the western part of the state, where he bought a small farm of 30 acres and went to work. One of his first moves was to start a poultry flock. In 1935 he averaged throughout the year 162 hens and they returned him for eggs an income of \$650. The lowest price was 19 cents a dozen and the highest he got was 34 cents.

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