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## Truck Crop Value Over Seven Million

Seventeen commercial truck crops for market and manufacture in Washington and Oregon last year had a value of \$7,010,000, which was a little in excess of the 1934 value of the same crops in these two states and nearly \$3,000,000 more than in 1932 and 1933.

Washington last year had 39,500 acres in such crops and Oregon had 24,860, which represent continual increases over the last several years.

The crops include asparagus, carrots, cabbage, cantaloupes, cauliflower, celery, lettuce, onions, green peas for market and green peas for manufacture, spinach, strawberries, watermelons, tomatoes, beans, beets and cucumbers for manufacture.

### Had Biggest Crop

Washington produced more dry peas last year than any other state, with 162,000 acres and a yield of 2,997,000 bushels. Most of them were grown in the Palouse country. The acreage and crop were considerably above the previous year. Idaho was second, with 98,000 acres and 1,666,000 bushels. Farm value of the dry pea crop of the two states combined for 1935 was \$5,845,000.

The largest area for any one of the crops, was 15,000 acres of peas for canning in Washington, producing 15,000 tons, and 8,000 acres in Oregon, producing 7,000 tons. Green peas for market were grown

on 3,850 acres in the former state and on 690 in the latter, most of them being late season crop. In 1932 cannery peas in Washington were planted on only 2,600 acres, and no plantings are listed for that year in Oregon. The large increase since that time has been brought about largely by establishment of several canneries in central Washington and Oregon for handling the product produced in the Blue Mountain country.

Strawberries are second among the truck crops in point of acreage, there having been last year 18,300 acres of this crop in the two states. Lettuce and onions each runs near 5,000 acres in the two states and asparagus, cantaloupes and cabbage, each about 3,000 acres.



Onions are one of the important vegetable crops in the Pacific Northwest. Walla Walla and Yakima valley points in Washington have produced heavy tonnage. Here is a 1935 field of onions on Earnest Rowe's irrigated ranch near Toppenish, Wash. Mr. Rowe has given major attention to onion growing, sugar beets and fattening of beef cattle.



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NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY "First of the Northern Transcontinentals"

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MAY, 1936

WANT TO GO BACK

Last year Everett Damp and his family moved to a farm in western Oregon to live but were compelled through unavoidable reasons to return to live in the middlewest. Their reaction was the same as that of many who live in the Pacific Northwest for a few months to a year—either they won't consider leaving at all or pledge themselves

to return as soon as possible after circumstances require them to leave.

"This was the first occasion of my family being away from the native state," Mr. Damp said in commenting on his residence in the west, "and consequently inclined to be homesick but I can say at this writing they appreciate good old Oregon better now than while residing there.

"As to myself, I can frankly state that the west cannot be beaten in any angle one might look at it, especially western Washington and Oregon, and I beg to inform you that I intend to go back out there to establish permanent residence at a near future date as I owe it to my family to rear them up in that wonderful country and I firmly believe they will appreciate the country upon the second trip."

WESTERNERS HAVE BEEF CLUB

Two hundred Oregon boys and girls were enrolled last year in baby beef clubs, a project which received little attention in the state until 1933. Almost half of them exhibited their baby beeves at the Pacific International Livestock exposition in Portland last fall.

GASOLINE IN VOLUME

Montana refineries last year produced 51,106,253 gallons of gasoline of which more than 6,000,000 gallons went outside of the state.

CLOSE-UPS

Short Paragraphs About Agriculture in Northern Pacific Territory

F. W. Schram, a former Iowan, located on an 11-acre ranch in the Bitter Root valley, western Montana, where he is raising poultry and beets.

Sedro Woolley, western Washington, is the location Mr. and Mrs. Emil Peterson picked out for their future home where they are now renting 60 acres, engaged in dairying and raising poultry and berries.

At the state university, Moscow, Ida., the experiment station has a string of cows on test, being milked four times daily. The head milker and champion of the state is Henry Betz, who milks 100 gallons daily—all hand work, no machines—351 days a year, which is 365 minus the 14 days vacation he gets every summer.

Twenty-one cows in H. L. Soames' herd near Kent, western Washington, averaged in a month 44.6 pounds of butterfat each.

Lawrence and Herman Lee, successful young farmers of Grafton, recently purchased 80 acres of Walsh county land adjoining their 480-acre farm and paid \$60 per acre cash for this additional tract on which there are no buildings. Along about 1918 these brothers purchased another farm in that territory for \$75 per acre and have paid for it from the crops grown. They now operate 480 acres of land which is devoted to general farming with potatoes and a dairy herd of 10 good cows as profitable side lines.—The North Dakotan.

Arthur F. Thaw is a new settler at Deer Island, western Washington, where he rented a 30-acre farm two and a half miles from town.

Zeno Muggli, near Richardton, N. D., in 1935, produced and harvested 60,000 pounds of crested wheat grass seed—the new forage crop which is being seeded by northern Great Plains people.

In Lewis county, western Washington, near Toledo, B. I. Williams is developing a cattle ranch at the mouth of Cedar Creek. He has 1,000 acres, is adding buildings and has an hydroelectric plant at the falls in the creek.

Robert Lindsey, Billings, Mont., keeps a flock of 2,000 White Leghorn laying hens. All of his time is devoted to poultry raising. Lindsey a few years ago started in this business in a small way as a Smith-Hughes student in the local high school.

Two tons of black locust seed have been gathered in the Walla Walla, Wash., area for planting.



Two acres of Tall Telephone peas on I. L. Stauffer's farm in Snohomish county, western Washington. These peas were sold for the green pea market through the growers' association at Arlington, Wash. Nearly 4,000 acres of peas were grown in the state last year for the same purpose.



A large field of dwarf peas on the Foster Brothers ranch at Montesano, Wash., last year, when this ranch had 120 acres in peas for the fresh vegetable market, for seed and for canning. Pea canning has been gaining volume both in Washington and Oregon the last few years.

## Many Yakima Products for Canning

In 1912, Floyd L. Rinehold, a farmer near Granger, Wash., accidentally started a canning factory. Mr. Rinehold related that he had employed on his farm a man who had had experience canning clams on the coast. "This fellow kept at me to fix up a small outfit to can the surplus fruit and vegetables on the farm. I did so, and off and on for the next 12 years I operated a cannery in a small building back of the house."

In 1933 Mr. Rinehold began commercial canning. About 25 years before there had been a canning factory at Granger which failed. The equipment lay idly rusting away until Mr. Rinehold salvaged and moved some of it to his farm. In addition to farming, Mr. Rinehold engaged in a number of enterprises—road building, concrete-pipe manufacture, building construction, and operating a sand and gravel plant. It will be appreciated that he is an unusually versatile mechanic as well as a prodigious worker. Except for some of the equipment salvaged from the Granger plant and a leased sealer or lidding machine, he has designed and built all of the plant he is now operating.

Mr. Rinehold processes 18 separate items of fruit and vegetables. The most important ones have

### *Early Vegetables*

Growers in the Three Rivers section of central Washington, near Pasco, Kennewick and Richland, were planting watermelons, cantaloupes and tomatoes the third week in April. Asparagus was being harvested for fresh markets and canneries were preparing to can this product.

been green asparagus and tomatoes. However, corn, apricots, pears, peaches, apples, as well as grape and tomato juice, should be mentioned. In 1933 his output was 10,000 cans; in 1934, 160,000; and in 1935, 200,000. Until 1935, his output was marketed in the Yakima Valley through various jobbers. That year's run was sold in Seattle and Spokane, and to Canada will go the applesauce he was canning as the year closed. Except for the four months, January to April, Mr. Rinehold operated throughout the year 1935 but states year-around operation is practicable. He employed, while operating, a crew of seven to 25 men and women.

Mr. Rinehold places his investment for plant at approximately \$10,000. However, he has designed and built so much of it himself it is apparent that it could not be

duplicated for that amount elsewhere.

It has been necessary for Mr. Rinehold to purchase where and when available his fruits and vegetables. This has seriously handicapped his operations this year. He plans another year to contract in advance with the growers. Thus he will be surer of the varieties and quantities he requires, as well as a more orderly operation of his plant.

What Mr. Rinehold has accomplished, under none too favorable odds, is the result of practical planning, ingenious contriving, and, of course, hard work, none of which is accidental. With adequate financing, Mr. Rinehold is confident he could duplicate the success of his farm canning operations on a much larger scale in one of the lower valley towns.—M. D. Scroggs, Yakima, Wash., in the April, 1936, Reclamation Era.

### APPLE FOR DAKOTA

A new apple for North Dakota has been developed at the state agricultural experiment station and is known as North Dakota No. 5. It is a small red apple, a cross of the Dolgo crab and Delicious. It is a hardy variety and will be recommended for eating fresh and as sauce.



Cattle in the yards of the Billings Livestock Commission company, Billings, Mont., where many feeder and fat cattle are sold both at auction and at private sale. Horses and cattle have come into Billings from several parts of Montana and surrounding states since the company was formed in 1934. Last year the gross business handled through the Billings yards totaled four and a half million dollars.

## Western Range Livestock Sold in Billings Auction

\$4,500,000 Worth of Cattle and Horses Handled by Sales Firm in Past Year from Montana and Other States.

There were no welcoming committees, no banquets or speeches, no fanfare of any kind. In March, 1934, the Billings Livestock Commission company, after some preliminary arrangements had been quietly carried out, began operating at Billings, Mont., and before long people saw that something really was happening in the old stockyards which had for some time been the scene of little activity.

A new factor had come into the picture in marketing range livestock and it wasn't long until the company was growing at a fast pace in volume of business. Trainloads of cattle and horses steamed in and out of Billings bringing the offerings of ranchers not only from Montana but from surrounding states as well. Buyers and sellers of livestock began to head toward Billings. In 1935 the company handled \$4,500,000 of business in gross sales and there were 3,200 carloads of livestock in and out of the yards.

### Large Sales Held

The principal feature is auction sale of livestock. On sale days, the

company's pavilion at the yards is crowded as the auctioneers get under way with their big job and either horses or cattle are put through the ring at a lively pace, although they are sold mostly one at a time or in twos.

Genial, efficient, hard-working Art Langman, president of the company, is busier than ever on sale days, as are the three Wolf Brothers, Max, Julius and William, vice president, secretary and treasurer, respectively. The management states that in addition to livestock from Montana, consignments have come into this market from distant points such as Oregon, Canada and parts of Wyoming.

Top speed so far has been a total of 1,200 horses sold in the Billings yards in one day. Recently during early April, the auctioneers took their places at 9 a. m. in the pavilion and when they stepped down at 12 o'clock, noon, 352 head of horses had been sold, or approximately two every minute. A buyer soon learns that if he is going to make progress in that kind of a sale he has to bid and do it quickly.

### Breeding Cattle Sold

Cattle go to many states after coming out of the Billings Livestock Commission company's sale ring. A large part of the cattle are feeder stock and are taken by farmers and large feeders in the middlewest and other states. Fat cattle also are sold, packers from several states doing the buying. Breeding cattle have been auctioned here, too, and on March 24 and 25, last, 375 registered Hereford bulls and heifers were sold. During the same week 1,008 horses and 1,500 stock steers and cows were handled.

Horses mostly go to midwestern, eastern and southern states. Buyers come in person or send their orders for good farm horses or for those that meet the requirements for bread wagons and milk carts on city pavements. The horse still remains an important source of power and orders received at Billings indicate that he is coming back at least part way for use both on the farm and in the city. One trainload of horses from Billings, contained cars going to 14 different states.



### \$400 Paid for Team

Several kinds and classes of horses have been handled and, naturally, prices have had a wide range. But to indicate what a good horse may bring in the west nowadays it will suffice to state that recently an 1,800-pound roan gelding was sold to a South Dakota buyer for \$207 and a team of mares weighing 3,400 pounds brought \$400.

Definite arrangements have been made to sell feeder lambs and breeding ewes this year in addition to horses and cattle, according to recent announcement which carries the news that Harry Snyder, a practical sheepman and long owner of one of Montana's largest range sheep outfits, will manage the lamb and ewe department for the Billings Livestock Commission company. Art Langman estimates that his firm will handle 200,000 lambs this coming fall.

Operations also are being expanded and other yards and sales points established. One of these is at Miles City, in eastern Montana, where the old horse market yards have been reconditioned and again will be active after a long period of dormancy brought on by the decline following the post-boom days the western horse business encountered after the World War. Another yard is being opened at Great Falls, Mont., and others may be added to the list.

### Special Days Arranged

Special days arranged at the Billings pavilion have enlivened interest and added to the sales totals. One of these special events is scheduled during the Montana stockgrowers' convention which will be held at Billings May 21 to 23. During that time the company will offer 2,000 head of feeder cattle.

While auctions handle most of

the business, some private selling is done. The company and the yards are operated under supervision of the United States packers and stockyards administration. Loud-speakers and a telephone system have been installed throughout the Billings yards and offices are equipped with teletype.

### Big Stock Country

Auctions on a smaller scale have become increasingly popular through the east and south as a means of marketing livestock, but this is a new development in the range country. Montana and surrounding western states long have been the destination of midwestern and eastern feeders who go out in the early fall to look for feeder lambs and cattle, particularly lambs. Montana is the second largest sheep state with 3,553,000 head on Jan. 1, this year and an average annual sheep population for the last 10 years of 3,681,400. For the



Part of the Billings Livestock Commission company's yards at Billings, Mont., showing horses in for auction, the sale pavilion being the white building at the left background. Horses from sales here go into several midwestern and eastern states. An 1,800-pound gelding recently was auctioned for \$207 and a team of 3,400-pound mares brought \$400.



Another view of yards of the Billings, Mont., Livestock Commission company. This company is opening other yards in Montana and in addition to cattle and horses will this fall handle feeder lambs and breeding ewes.

same period the state has an average annual cattle population of 1,396,700 head. With its extensive areas of native grazing land making for economical production of well-grown, healthy cattle and sheep, Montana will always be an important livestock territory.

In addition to outsiders who come to the auctions to buy, a number of local farmers and feeders have found they can fill their requirements to advantage at the Billings yards, including beet growers who feed from a half car to several cars each of lambs in the winter on beet pulp and alfalfa.

#### LIBRARIES IN YAKIMA TOWNS

The Sunnyside division of the Yakima project has two Carnegie libraries, one at Sunnyside established in 1910, the other at Prosser.

Grandview was not thus favored, but on May 20, 1910, a woman's club was organized with 22 members. In 1911, this club gathered together 200 books and founded a library, which they operated and maintained, through their own efforts and by donations, until the year 1920, when the city appropriated \$300 per annum toward its support. From 1923 to the present time, the city has appropriated \$600 per annum for this purpose. The library now has books numbering 3,500 and during the year 1935 more

#### X-Ray for Spuds

Studies which may have wide influence toward improvements in the Northwest potato and fruit industries are being conducted by scientists at University Farm, St. Paul. Having discovered that the X-ray machine reveals internal defects of fruits and vegetables, the scientists now believe they can find out what causes hollow heart of potatoes, and how to prevent it. Other troubles they hope to clear up through this discovery include such defects of apples as internal decline, core flush, and water core. More accurate and reliable inspection and grading of fruits and vegetables is another important possibility. Examination of potatoes and apples with a portable X-ray equipped with fluoroscope is almost as simple as candling eggs.

than 12,000 books were loaned, which was not quite up to the average of former years.

The club at this time consists of 78 members, and, in addition to their work in connection with the library, they have given both money and trees toward establishing the city park; they have put tables, benches, and a drinking fountain in the park, a drinking fountain in the business section of the town, and each year give Christmas baskets to the needy. They also give \$5 a year each to the Veterans' Home and the Chil-

dren's Home, and in addition help the Red Cross and tuberculosis societies.

Mrs. H. C. Daugherty, president, and Miss Elizabeth Rawlings, corresponding secretary, to whom we are indebted for the above information, stated that they hoped, in the not too distant future, to be able to build a clubhouse which can be used as a community center.—Mrs. Ella S. Tuttle, Sunnyside, Wash., in the April, 1936, Reclamation Era.

#### MONTANANS TRY NEW BEETS

Sugar beet growers in the Billings, Mont., area who will raise 27,500 acres this year of beets are putting in a part of their acreage with improved seed, using U. S. 34, a variety developed by some of the sugar companies in co-operation with the United States department of agriculture. This is domestic seed bred for yields and resistance to curly top disease of beets, and is a selection from U. S. No. 1, the first curly top resistant variety developed and introduced a few years ago.

Great Western Sugar Company, owner and operator of the Billings factory, is making extensive improvements this year in its equipment, chiefly in installation of scales for weighing beets, power at beet receiving stations and improved piling machinery.



# 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-107.2—160 acres, 11 miles from McGregor, in Aitkin county. Good heavy soil, rolling land, 2 miles from school, 1 mile to fine lake, 25 acres cultivated, balance timber and pasture land. Good, new seven-room house, full basement; barn for 20 head stock, place fenced. Nine milk cows, some young stock, team of horses and machinery included. All for \$2,700, part cash.

M-68.6—113 acres, 4½ miles from nice little town with good grade and high school, in Hubbard county. Nearly level land, about 20 acres cultivated, 5 acres new clearing, 4 acres alfalfa, balance mixed timber—estimate 30,000 ft. saw timber. River bottom soil, nearly all tillable, no stone. River borders farm on north. New bungalow type house of 6 rooms, large fireplace, cement cellar. New basement barn, 24x32, hip roof, room for 16 tons hay. Good well and pump in barn, also in kitchen, other fine building improvements. Fine grove large Norway pine around buildings, some red raspberries and rhubarb. Considerable stock and equipment included if sold before seeding time. If purchased this spring, price for farm and equipment, \$2,800; terms. Owner says buildings alone are worth price asked for whole layout.

M-107.3—240 acres, 9 miles from town in Cass county, north central Minnesota, on good highway. Two sets fair buildings—one set on 80 acres and one on 160 acres. About 80 acres field and hay meadow, nearly level land, heavy soil, some stone. Spring brook crosses both 80 acres and 160 acres, fenced and cross-fenced. Mail route and phone line, about 80 rods from school. Good stock and dairy farm to be sold at forced sale. Price only \$9.50 per acre.

## NORTH DAKOTA

N-40.4—In upper Red River valley, eastern North Dakota—160 acres, 2½ miles from Bowsmont, 1 mile from school, graded county road, graveled highway 2 miles east. Five-room house with cistern and basement. Barn, 32x40, 16 ft. posts, gable roof, hay carrier. Two granaries, old chicken house and hog house, two wells for stock. 140 acres cultivated, balance pasture including 2-acre grove. Entire farm fenced sheep tight and cross-fenced, black loam with clay subsoil. One of the good farms in this community, has never been in other hands since homesteaded except present owner. Sell for \$4,000. About \$1,000 cash, balance long time loan.

## MONTANA

PL-235—70 acres in Bitter Root valley, 3 miles from Florence, western Montana. Good loam soil for hay, grain and vegetables. Free water for irrigation. Three-room frame house, small barn, good well for domestic use. Located 2 miles from school. Price includes 2 good young cows and some hay. This farm for \$1,900 with \$500 cash, 6 years on the balance.

S-7—Nice little 10-acre tract, in Flathead valley, western Montana, adjacent to Polson, county seat. About 8½ acres irrigated with 4 acres of this in fine alfalfa, 2 acres has been used for sugar beets. Large garden spot and about a dozen large fruit trees around the house. Irrigation water from government irrigation project, yearly water charge about \$6; this year's taxes on place about \$32, including water for irrigation. Deep productive soil being black gravelly loam, small gravel and clay subsoil. No alkali and free from frost. Five-room house with city water and electric lights, about 1 mile from Flathead lake, commands fine view of lake and Mission mountain range. Price \$2,500. Will consider terms.

S-88—160 acres, 1 mile from Noxon, grade and high school, in Clarks Fork valley, western Montana. 100 acres in hay, balance second growth pine and tamarack timber. Good five-room house, fair barn, chicken house, 50 bearing apple trees. Place is partly subirrigated with good spring in pasture, all fenced, nice location. Price \$2,000 with \$500 cash, balance \$100 per year.

## IDAHO

I-70.2—193-acre improved stock ranch, in Lemhi county, post office Salmon, Idaho. Five-room dwelling with spring water piped in. Barn sheds, cellar, land fenced and cross-fenced, good range for 100 head cattle and 20 horses. Free range between ranch and forest. About 3 acres in bearing orchard—pears, apples, plums and cherries. Yearly cutting alfalfa hay, 200 tons or more. Salmon river borders ranch on east and does not overflow, handy to timber, plenty shelter and shade, on main highway, 1½ miles to school. Price \$6,000. \$500 down payment, then \$1,000 on date of delivery, balance terms.

I-70.3—Located 8 miles from Coeur d'Alene, in Kootenai county—160 acres with 50 acres cultivated, 5 acres alfalfa, orchard, excellent well, on oiled highway. Good improvements. Close to school. Price \$4,000, including stock and equipment; terms.

## WASHINGTON

W-200.2—In Spokane valley, eastern Washington—45 acres, all good heavy soil, 6 miles south of Spokane, 9 acres alfalfa, good buildings, spring and well water. Nice farm home for \$5,400, half cash. Also 80 acres, all cultivated, gently rolling land, heavy soil, good pea land, small buildings in fair condition, graveled road, half mile to station, 25 miles south of Spokane. Price \$5,500. \$1,500 cash, balance terms.

W-166—65 acres, 12 miles from Bellingham, Whatcom county, northwestern Washington. Five-room dwelling, barn, root house, wood timber on place valued at \$1,000, about 8 acres cultivated. No trade. Sell for \$1,800.

W-107—33 acres, 1 mile from Napavine, southwestern Washington. Fair frame house, barn 35x40, wood shed, garage, milk house, chicken house, ample supply well water. 10 acres cleared, none cultivated, balance second growth timber and pasture. Loamy soil with clay subsoil, adapted to grains, vegetables, berries, dairying and poultry. Electricity, phone, various route services, good roads. This little farm for \$1,500. \$500 cash, terms on balance. (Not for rent.)

## OREGON

O-101.0—40 acres, about 9 miles from Salem on good gravel road, in Willamette valley, western Oregon. Very good five-room house, good barn, chicken house, garage, pump and vegetable house. Water piped to house from spring. Creek and small amount of timber on place. Excellent soil and enough pasture to keep two or three cows. Price \$4,750.

O-164—Well improved farm of 110 acres, in vicinity of Lebanon, Linn county, western Oregon. About 40 acres cultivated, fine Olympic soil adapted to any temperate zone crop, balance woodland. Small house, large barn, 40x50, fine orchard, ideal strawberry and raspberry land. Just the place for cows, hogs, fruit and poultry. Sell for \$2,500. \$500 down payment, balance terms.

## BUSINESS AND INDUSTRIAL OPPORTUNITIES

100,000-bushel capacity, all-steel elevator, fully equipped with S. S. pneumatic truck lift, N&M 12x24 feed roller. Two 150-bushel Fairbanks hopper scales powered by 40 H. P. motor (rates very reasonable) ample power for full load, including feed roller. Frame buildings now used for creamery business, but could be purchased with elevator and would make good set-up for malting plant. Well located in Gallatin valley, central Montana, heavy grain producing section. Details on request.



A northern Idaho view not far from Moscow, typical of much of the area in that section of the state where diversified farm interests, centering around the growing of grains, have been built up.

## Crops Do Well in This Idaho Community

Weippe is situated 16 miles from Greer, Ida., a station on the Northern Pacific railway. The population of Weippe is about 500. There are grade and high schools, drug store, two large stores, community hall, picture shows and a beautiful natural city park. What is called Weippe prairie adjoining on the south has about 1,500 acres of good level farming land, with Ford creek passing through it. The soil is of black loam, no rock, with a clay subsoil and is productive. Red and white clover, timothy, oats, barley and wheat grow well. Around Weippe prairie for a distance of about 10 miles the land is level and mostly timbered with yellow and black pine, white and red fir, with small meadows here and there all through the timber. The land is readily cleared for cultivation, and while doing so, getting a good market for the merchantable timber right at the sawmill near Weippe. There is also a local market for cordwood.

There is plenty of rainfall and from three to five feet of snow during the winter months, December to March. During January and February the temperature gets below zero, but this period consists of only a few days at a time. However, it may be said that the district generally enjoys a moderate, healthful climate. The elevation of Weippe is about 2,800 feet.

### What the Settlers Say

J. L. Bratten, a settler six miles from Auburn, western Washington, says: "We rent a 34-acre place here. When we first came we took a two-year lease on an old, run-down place, got it for fixing it up into habitable condition and, not boasting, we made a reputation which made it possible for us to get a lease on a better place at an attractive rental.

"We have one acre of red raspberries, one acre of Island Belle grapes, balance seeded to clover and pasture. We certainly like Washington. We landed here April 26, 1934, and by the time we locat-

Weippe country is adapted for dairying, sheep and cattle raising on account of the green pasture during the summer. The national forest adjoins on the east and north of Weippe. Winter feeding is usually done on the farm. Most places offered for sale have meadows on them ranging in size from 10 to 20 acres, and as much as 100 acres. There is plenty of water available from wells and running streams all through that part of the country. Southwest and down to the Clearwater River breaks, there is a farming community of well-improved farms where prices range

ed, had only \$150 left. We spent that for three cows, two calves, one hog and dairy equipment on a small scale. Today we have nine milk cows, three heifers, three calves, one bull, three hogs, one mare, 60 hens, farm equipment, some rabbits and have schooled our three children. We are served by streamlined bus that picks them up at the door and takes them to city schools in Auburn. The children all belong to 4-H clubs and attend church and Sunday school at a Presbyterian church one mile away. Our farm is electrically equipped. This country is a fine green land of cool summers and mild winters—no cyclones, dust storms or poisonous snakes. We are happy in the Puget Sound district."

from \$45 to \$60 per acre. Cut-over land around Weippe can be purchased for \$5 to \$10 per acre on suitable terms in 80 up to 320-acre tracts. Plenty of timber left for building material and cordwood.

### 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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