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Truck Crop Income Going Up

Commercial truck and vegetable crops in Washington and Oregon are increasing rapidly in acreage, volume and total value on the farm. In 1936 these crops for shipment and canning in the two states had a farm value of \$8,454,000 compared with \$6,804,000 the previous year and \$5,983,000 in 1934.

The increase is due both to greater acreage of some of the crops and to higher prices per unit in the case of a number of them. This year's pro-

Washington and Oregon Major Truck Crops, 1936

Crops	FOR SHIPMENT				Unit of Measure
	WASHINGTON Acres	Production	OREGON Acres	Production	
Asparagus.....	2,800	462,000	800	128,000	24½ crates
Cabbages, late.....	1,070	8,300	1,360	8,200	Short tons
Cantaloupes.....	2,700	526,000	700	116,000	45½ crates
Carrots.....	620	298,000	800	360,000	Bu. of 50½
Cauliflower.....	1,150	276,000	550	90,000	39½ crates
Celery.....	850	332,000	500	190,000	60½ crates
Lettuce, intermediate.....	3,500	682,000	300	30,000	Crates*
Lettuce, late.....	750	120,000	1,000	100,500	Crates*
Onions.....	2,100	500,000	1,900	285,000	100½ sacks
Green peas.....	6,000	1,140,000	700	105,000	Bu. of 30½
Spinach, early.....	200	100,000	.....	.....	Bu. of 18½
Spinach, late.....	300	45,000	.....	.....	Bu. of 18½
Tomatoes.....	1,600	384,000	1,000	225,000	Bu. of 53½
Watermelons.....	1,200	444,000	800	304,000	Melons
TOTAL.....	24,840		10,410		
Crops	FOR CANNING				Unit of Measure
	WASHINGTON Acres	Production	OREGON Acres	Production	
Snap beans.....	690	28,000	1,340	7,600	Short tons
Cabbage for kraut.....	330	3,000	.....	.....	Short tons
Cucumbers for pickles.....	330	75,000	630	151,000	Bu. of 48½
Green peas.....	21,000	26,250	16,150	12,840	Short tons
Beets.....	.....	.....	900	4,500	Short tons
TOTAL.....	22,350		19,020		
GRAND TOTAL.....	47,190		29,430		

duction and value would have been higher except for very unusual conditions in the onion and cauliflower growing section in western Oregon.

"The past crop season has been on the whole favorable for truck crop growers in Washington," says the United States department of agriculture, division of crop statistics. "As between production for shipment and for canning, the latter shows much the larger relative increase in acreage and value. Even so the acre-



Rhubarb grown indoors in the Pacific Northwest during winter, with the season closing late in March, is known as hot-house rhubarb and is grouped with the specialty vegetables. Truck crops valued at more than \$8,000,000 were sold by Washington and Oregon farmers last year.



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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.

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age for fresh shipment shows a continual increase right through the depression years.

"As is true in Washington also, it can be said that in Oregon the total value of truck and commercial vegetable crops will compare well with the value of any one of the more important field or fruit crops produced in the state. Exceptional quality of many of the crops produced, the development of new methods in the processing of these crops and the bringing into cultivation of additional acreage in districts particularly adapted to the growing of these crops are factors which have contributed to the rapidly increasing importance of vegetables in the agricultural income."

Over and above the truck and vegetable crops are many others such as small fruits and specialties. For example, strawberries are important in both states. In Oregon alone last year strawberries marketed for cold pack and other purposes had a farm value of \$2,227,000 compared with \$1,414,000 the previous year and \$666,000 in 1934.

The figures given in this article and in the accompanying table are for the major truck and commercial vegetable crops and do not

cover a number which are grown in lesser amount.

CLUB BOY BUILDS FLOCK

Ivan Rodine, living in Dickey county, North Dakota, has been a 4-H club member for five years and with the co-operation of his parents has introduced improved livestock on the home farm.

"Our hogs are purebred stock," he says, "having been bred up from 4-H club pigs. We are trying to develop a purebred Shropshire flock of sheep. We have a flock of grade ewes, western White-faces and Hampshires, and during the last two years have used only registered rams, finding that our lamb crops are improved and that they are an easier feeding type."

In 1934, Ivan worked with his father in selecting a registered Shorthorn bull for the Rodine farm. Today they state that their beef cattle are of higher producing type than before.

FARMERS FEED MILLET

The west central experiment station for the state of Minnesota, at Morris, announces its experiments show ground millet seed could be effectively used in fattening lambs, millet generally being considered an emergency or dry-weather crop.



One of the newer vegetables in western Oregon—the edible artichoke—still somewhat of a novelty in that section.

CLOSE-UPS

Short Paragraphs About Agriculture in Northern Pacific Territory

Mrs. K. B. Bower and her family are located on a 40-acre cutover ranch, partly cleared, near Rainier, Ore., and are pleased with the climate and location. "Our vegetables are beyond anything we had anticipated," she says. The Bowers are former Kansans.

In Carlton county, Minnesota, Winfield Holmes raised 30 acres of cabbage which yielded 12 tons to the acre. Also he grows potatoes, getting 200-bushel yields.

Ludwig Lee, an old settler in Barnes county, North Dakota, has a 23-year record on his farm showing an average of 11.5 bushels per acre yield of wheat. The high average was 18.5 bushels per acre in 1915.

Turkeys amounting to 1,105,408 pounds, or 49 carloads, were shipped by 23 marketing associations in Montana during the 1936-37 season. Ten cars went for the Thanksgiving trade, 35 for Christmas and four were shipped in January.

James Lyons, formerly of Ohio, has moved to north central Minnesota where he bought a farm fully equipped and stocked.

Henry Wiedmann, Clay county, Minnesota, has contracted to grow 780 acres of sugar beets this year. They will be irrigated.

Edward T. Larson, a new settler in western Washington, reports that he bought stump land last October and did some clearing and planting before winter. "The people here have been wonderful to us," Mr. Larson says, "and the winter was very mild compared to Iowa. We have a good view of Mt. Rainier."

North Dakota's 790 4-H boys' and girls' clubs last year had total membership of 8,384, an increase of 300 over 1935. Barnes county had the most members, with 490.

Near Hillsboro, western Oregon, W. T. Putnam & Sons have 16 acres of Ladino clover which pastures between two and three cows per acre. It is divided into three plots which are rotated.

Joe Hartung, who located last fall near Coeur D'Alene, northern Idaho, is one of a dozen settlers moving west from his old community in central South Dakota, nearly all of whom have chosen the Pacific Northwest's Inland Empire area for their new homes.

On the Kittitas division of the Yakima Irrigation project last year, 52,693 acres were irrigated.



Montana's sheep and cattle fatten on the native range grasses. Some of the livestock is grazed in the national forests which comprise 16,000,000 acres of the state's area which totals 93,000,000 acres.

Montana's National Forests Feed Sheep and Cattle

The national forests of Montana, of which there are slightly more than 16,000,000 acres, were selected from the vacant public lands. After the national forest system was set up there still remained in excess of 51,000,000 acres of vacant public land in Montana, according to the report of the secretary of the interior for 1906.

The main thought at that time in the setting aside of the forest areas was to assure a future timber supply and to protect the headwaters of the nation's waterways, also to provide a sustained water supply for domestic use and for irrigation. Boundaries were, therefore, restricted to those areas most suited to these purposes and large areas of purely grazing land were eliminated.

Changes in 30 Years

It is known now that there are some 8,000,000 acres in Montana's national forests that produce forage in greater or lesser degree. Much of the forage land is intermingled with forested or semi-forested areas, and much forage is produced beneath the stands of timber. Most, if not all, of this area is usable for domestic stock and is also an integral part of a valuable watershed system.

The 30 years, 1906 to 1936, brought many changes in Montana.

Population more than doubled. Much of the public range land is now in private ownership, and the remnant is soon to be placed under Government administration via the Taylor grazing act. The lands devoted to cultivated crops have increased from two and a half million acres in 1906 to eleven and a half million in 1936. The production of small grains and sugar beets, beans, peas, dairy products, hogs and poultry have increased enormously.

People Enjoy Forests

Along with these developments, cities have sprung up with all the modern conveniences of electrification, good schools, roads and many other things that contribute toward making the state a better place to live. The livestock and agricultural picture has changed with this growth. It has enlarged, diversified and become more complicated. Also good roads, autos, and more leisure time are bringing greater numbers of Montana citizens, as well as large numbers from states afar, to enjoy the recreation, fishing, hunting, etc., afforded by the national forests.

The uses of the forests have increased by leaps and bounds, and there is reason to believe far more people from far and near will seek the health-giving values inherent

in well-watered natural wooded lands, lakes, and grassy mountain peaks. More than forty million dollars were spent in tourist travel in Montana in 1936.

INTERNATIONAL WINNERS

Exhibited at the International Livestock Exposition & Grain & Hay show in Chicago during December, steers from the North Dakota Agricultural college won \$150 in cash prizes, one of the Shorthorn entries taking third place in a large class and other steers from the college placing in the money.

A Montanan of long show experience, L. E. Peterson, of Victor, exhibited the champion barley, the reserve champion barley and reserve champion hard red winter wheat. Seventy forage seed and grain samples were shown by North Dakota farmers.

NORTHWEST FARM INCOME

Farmers in Northwest states received the following sums from sale of farm products in 1936, including government benefit payments: Minnesota, \$345,052,000; North Dakota, \$94,297,000; Montana, \$80,595,000; Idaho, \$87,570,000; Washington, \$135,722,000; Oregon, \$87,628,000.



Whatcom county, western Washington, is a leading dairy county. Its cows have high average production. Nearly 4,000 farmers in the county, or 83 per cent of the total number own the land they work. Poultry raising is the other chief enterprise on Whatcom county farms.

Intensive Farming in Whatcom County

Northwestern Washington Has Introduced Alfalfa. Poultry Raising and Dairying Are Chief Enterprises

Whatcom county, in northwestern Washington, has a highly developed and diversified type of agriculture. At the same time it has continued to be the goal of numerous homeseekers. A large number have fulfilled their intention of getting a start on Whatcom county land.

The agriculture in this area first developed on the river bottom soils, but has expanded to the more upland areas which have been found adapted to many of the farm enterprises. Dairying and poultry raising are the two most important rural industries.

3,300 Poultrymen

Whatcom county has 3,300 poultry raisers out of a total of 4,662 farmers. A large proportion of these keep poultry as the major activity or as one of the major activities along with either cows, berries or vegetables. The poultrymen give concerted attention to the rate of production in their large flocks, nearly all of which are White Leghorns, and as a result they have a high average yield of eggs per hen annually. Much poultry stock of improved breeding has been introduced.

The poultrymen are largely organized. They have three local

business-social associations in the county and these are affiliated with the Washington Co-operative Egg and Poultry association. In fact, in all branches of agriculture, Whatcom county is one of the leaders among all United States counties in co-operative effort. They have one of the largest receiving stations of the state poultry marketing association and at Bellingham the state co-op has a poultry canning factory. In addition, the state-wide co-operative baby chick hatching association has its base of operations near Bellingham. However, there are different private companies dealing in poultry, eggs and supplies operating in the territory.

Weather Great Help

Whatcom county people state that they have a minimum of poultry diseases to contend with. Their climate seems well suited to heavy laying and healthy flocks. There is considerable winter, fall and early spring rain, but this is not a bar to egg production. The mild climate is a decided advantage. There is an average of 215 days at Bellingham between the last frost in spring and the first in fall, which indicates the character of the climate. Usually there is a breeze,

which further moderates the temperature.

Likewise the dairy industry has reached a high state of development in this section of the state, and likewise it is to a considerable extent organized for co-operative marketing. Whatcom county's farm herds that are tested for production regularly average more than 300 pounds of butterfat per cow a year compared with 216 pounds of butterfat average for the state.

The dairymen are beginning to raise alfalfa—a crop which has been slow to come into the area. It is cut twice per summer and the third crop is used for pasture, as it produces just as valuable, and perhaps more valuable, feed in this way as it does for hay. The two cuttings often will average more than two tons per acre each. Corn is raised for silage, although in limited amounts. A strain of Minnesota No. 13 is used for that. Some of the forage and row crops are given supplementary irrigation in the summer from streams and wells. There are shallow wells which throw 1,000 gallons per minute on some of the farms.

Settlers Join Clubs

The canning industry is important. For canning purposes hun-



dreds of acres of strawberries, peas, corn, beets, carrots, gooseberries, and sour cherries are being raised. The river-bottom soils are fine for bringing on high production of quality canning crops. Some sweet cherries also are grown and handled by the commercial plants. There are 34,000 trees, or about 340 acres, of sour cherries in the county at this time, divided largely in small ownerships.

Concerning the dairy industry, it should further be said that for 15 years Whatcom county has been an area accredited free from bovine tuberculosis. Tests are being made now for contagious abortion in cattle in an effort to accredit the area as free also from that disease.

Of the many new settlers coming into Whatcom county, some are renting or working for six months to a year before definitely deciding on the particular piece of land on which they want permanently to settle. They are finding their niche in the life of the community and a number early are taking part in the social activities. There are 61 farm women's clubs in the county, with a membership of 1,500. Boys' and girls' club work has been sponsored without lapse for several years and there are more than 60

clubs for farm youngsters. The new settlers' children are finding a place for themselves in these clubs.

Have Modern Equipment

A considerable number of the settlers in the last two or three years have arrived from midwestern states. They go through a process of adjusting themselves to the conditions they find in the West. Generally they learn that farming is different from what they are accustomed to at home. The farms are smaller, more intensive agriculture is followed and the returns per acre must be multiplied in comparison with the type of farming back home. Less machinery and power are required.

Towns in Whatcom county are connected by concrete highways. Farmers nearly all have telephones

and radios. Electric power is used on many of the farms and almost all have been equipped with water systems. Eighty-three per cent of the farmers are landowners and only 17 per cent tenants.

Lumber once was the foundation of the only large industry in Whatcom county, but this is not true today. There still is activity in that line, however, with mills on Puget Sound at Bellingham. Other industries have grown up for the servicing of the agriculture that the territory has developed and which in most of the cases is on farms that were cutover and cleared.

Bellingham, largest city in the county, has a population of 30,823. It is served by railroads and by ocean boats, being one of the important ports sending out supplies to Alaska and other distant points by water.

Several specialty crops, such as flower bulbs and filberts, are cultivated to some extent in the county.



A Washington flock on range. In Whatcom county there are over 3,300 poultrymen.

WATER COMMISSION

North Dakota now has a state water commission whose purpose is to work toward conservation of water supplies for agricultural, industrial and domestic uses. This would include irrigation.



Whatcom county farmers in northwestern Washington have started growing alfalfa and at present have a total of 2,000 acres. They cut it twice a year and pasture the third crop.



These beef cattle in eastern Washington are pasturing on sweet clover. It is not irrigated. Forty acres carried 75 head of Shorthorn and Whiteface beef feeders from June 1 to December 1 on the Albert Owes ranch near Sprague.

Washington Beef Market Improved

Beef cattle production has received more attention in the state of Washington during the last few years. An increased appreciation of good-quality meats by the consumers in the Pacific Northwest has been evident and has made for a better market on grain-finished beef than was the case a few years ago.

There have been increasingly large quantities of feed such as legumes and grain hay that could best be utilized by raising and feeding beef cattle. Wheat farmers in the state operate on a large scale and until recent years have used horses and mules to a large extent. In the past few years the tractor has replaced many of these work animals. This has made additional quantities of grain and hay available for beef cattle production.

During 1935 and 1936 grading demonstrations were held in different parts of the state to acquaint more farmers with the differences in various grades of feeder cattle and to point out the way to improvement.

The amount of forage required to carry breeding herds varies in different parts of the state. A number of growers have records showing they could winter cows on one and a tenth tons of hay per head. Size of herds varies greatly, but the largest number of them would not run over 50 breeding cows.

REAL ESTATE TAXES

Average farm real estate taxes per acre in states in the Northwest for 1935 follow: Minnesota, 61

cents; North Dakota, 25 cents; Montana, 10 cents; Idaho, 46 cents; Washington, 34 cents; Oregon, 33 cents. Average for the United States that year was 37 cents. On a different basis, these taxes amount to the following per \$100 of value in farm real estate: Minnesota, \$1.42; North Dakota, \$1.35; Montana, \$1.19; Idaho, \$1.44; Washington, 87 cents; Oregon, \$1.23; United States, \$1.14. It should be kept in mind that these are state averages and there will be wide variation from them for many individual tracts of land. These figures will serve only as a broad guide. Comparative tax data for all states may be obtained from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

NEW CROPS MOVE WEST

Grimm alfalfa, once rare west of the Cascade mountains, increased from 3,310 acres in western Oregon during 1926 to 42,585 acres five years later, according to figures recently announced by the Oregon experiment station. In the same period Ladino clover increased in that area from 134 acres to 16,254; sweet clover from 583 to 6,175; and Austrian winter peas from 57 to 27,350. East of the Cascades in Oregon another of the newer crops, crested wheat grass, totals 30,000 acres.



H. L. Sherwood, Sandpoint, Ida., last fall harvested 150 sacks of potatoes per acre, weighing 100 pounds to the sack, from this five-acre field on his 160-acre farm. This yield was the graded measurement, meaning marketable potatoes.



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-194—Unimproved farm of 680 acres, good clay soil, borders 3 good fishing lakes, 1 1/4 miles lake shore, some valuable timber. Located 6 miles from town, on good road, half mile off highway, in central Minnesota. Tract suitable for dividing if desired. A bargain at only \$4 per acre, cash.

M-109.1—280 acres, 3 miles from Pine River, in north central Minnesota. Small set of buildings, some fencing, nearly level land. 160 acres nice meadow can be plowed, balance brush, timber and pasture. As much as 100 tons of hay has been cut on part of meadow. Fine sheep or dairy farm. For limited time will be offered for \$7.50 per acre; terms.

M-70.5—Well improved 80 acres, in good farming community near Brainerd, in Crow Wing county. Good four-room house, barn, 28x36; garage, chicken house, well house and workshop, also good well. Good road and near school. 40 acres natural meadow, 15 acres cultivated, balance pasture and timber land, 65 acres fenced. Price \$1,600. Terms can be arranged.

M-43.4—Ideal place for summer resort, 80 rods lakeshore on beautiful Blackduck lake, all hard lake shore, good fishing. Includes 43 acres, 4 miles from village of Blackduck and high school, 3 miles to grade school, county road, school bus. Good eight-room house, hardwood floors, screened-in porch, full basement, hot air furnace. Fair barn, 12x30; garage, chicken house, spring water. 10 acres cleared, 8 acres cultivated, balance pasture and hardwood timber. Enough maple trees to produce 150 gallons of maple syrup. Two unfinished log cottages. Located in productive soil territory, northern Minnesota, and adapted to small general program, berries, etc. Price \$3,500.

NORTH DAKOTA

N-40.5—In upper Red River valley, eastern North Dakota—160 acres, highly cultivated, with small pasture and grove. Seven-room house, large hip roof barn, large granary. All buildings in good shape. Located 5 miles from town on graveled highway, 1 mile to school. Price \$4,800. Half cash, balance over 10 years, 5 per cent interest.

MONTANA

S-155—927-acre ranch tributary to White Hall, in Jefferson county, western Montana. 50 acres tillable, some sub-irrigated pasture and hay land. Six-room house in good condition, all new furniture. Horse and cow barn,

good sheds, well watered, good fencing. School bus, 10 miles to market. 67 head cattle, 8 horses, some chickens, all farm equipment, 80 tons good hay. Cash price, \$8,500. Or will sell for \$9,500 on terms.

PL-277—1,000-acre stock ranch in Flathead valley, western Montana. About one-fourth of place is tillable, 150 acres cultivated. Two good sets of buildings, fenced and cross-fenced, 9 separate pastures. 20 acres timber. Fine spring for domestic water, 3 miles to main road, 1 1/4 miles to school. Price \$10.50 per acre. Part cash, balance at 4 per cent interest.

S-60.6—147 acres bordering on Clarks Fork river, in rain and snow belt, 1 1/2 miles from Heron, Clarks Fork valley, western Montana. Seven-room house, spring water piped in, barn, 40x60, log and frame construction; hay barn, 18x36; garage, machine shed, other buildings. 3 acres in bearing orchard and small fruit, 60 acres cleared and cultivated, 12 acres green timber, balance is pasture and brush which can be easily cleared. Fenced and cross-fenced. Government gauging station on river on this farm. Tenant reads gauge once a week and receives \$60 annually for this service. Good fishing and hunting. Farm is clear of debt. Owner is 77 years of age and wishes to retire. Price, including stock, machinery and household goods—\$4,500. \$2,500 down payment, balance terms.

IDAHO

I-45—78 acres, 12 acres cleared, 8 acres partly cleared, about 8 acres rough land, balance tillable when cleared. Located 9 miles from Sandpoint, in Bonner county, northern Idaho, 1 1/4 miles to school. Two-room log house, fair barn, log chicken house. Price \$1,500. \$400 cash and 8 years on balance.

I-51.2—150-acre dairy farm, 2 1/2 miles north of Kootenai, station on Northern Pacific Ry., in Bonner county. Fair four-room house, 2 good barns, orchard, good water, 30 acres cleared, fenced and cross-fenced. Price \$3,000. Terms: \$500 cash, balance \$300 per year, 6 per cent interest.

I-90.9—240 acres with 100 acres cultivated, balance in grass. Old set of buildings, all fenced, near school, 8 miles from nice little town, in Nez Perce county and Lewiston, Idaho, territory. Plenty outside range. Sell for \$4,250. \$1,000 cash, balance on suitable terms.

WASHINGTON

W-90.2—Good dairy or stock farm. 35 acres irrigated and in crop, adjoins

good summer range. Productive soil but land is slightly rolling. Located 4 1/2 miles from Benton City, in Sunnyside irrigation district, central Washington. Price only \$2,000 with \$400 down payment.

W-90.3—30 acres with 24 acres in crop. Adjoins Benton City. Soil is exceptionally good, land slightly rolling. Two-room house and barn. Price \$2,500 with \$500 cash, 5 years on balance. In Sunnyside irrigation district.

W-230.6—Partially improved farm of 195 acres, on two good roads, less than one mile from main line of Northern Pacific Ry., about 3 miles from paved Pacific highway, about 8 miles from Chehalis, county seat of Lewis county, southwestern Washington. Only 1 mile from an accredited high school, grade school, churches, etc., in small town. Nice level land with about 70 acres well cleared which can be cultivated nicely. Large two-story house, large barn, also medium sized barn, garage and outbuildings. Good family orchard and considerable green timber. Electricity on place. No rock or gravel in soil and every foot productive when properly cleared and cultivated. No surface water for two or three months, but abundance water can be had at shallow depths all over place for stock or irrigation at nominal cost. Suitable for dividing into smaller tracts if desired, or would make good stock and grain proposition as is. Party reporting this place recommends it highly. Can be purchased for about \$36 per acre. About \$2,500 cash will handle.

OREGON

O-101.9—60 acres in Silverton district, western Oregon. Good eight-room house, electric lights. Good year-around stream and good well. About 35 acres cultivated, mostly level bottom land, some cultivated land and buildings on bench land. Owner is widow and anxious to sell. Has reduced price to \$6,500.

O-102.1—79-acre dairy and poultry farm, all cleared and cultivated, productive chocolate loam and black loam soils. Electricity, wells with automatic water system, R. F. D. and milk route. Six-room frame house, plastered; frame barn, about 36x40; chicken house, 20x40. Located 7 miles from Eugene, in Lane county, western Oregon. Grade school on corner of place, high school and churches 2 1/2 miles, oiled highway. Some fruit and berries. Price only \$4,500. \$1,000 cash, balance terms, 5 per cent interest.



MONTANA'S BUTTER BUSINESS

Montana producers in 1936 made 11,586,093 pounds of butter. Creameries during the year shipped part of their product to the following states: California, Washington, Idaho, Illinois and Wyoming. In other years Montana butter has gone also to Indiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, North Dakota, New York, Oregon, Colorado, Utah and Washington, D. C.

Ice cream factories in Montana, the Treasure State, in 1936 manufactured 1,195,669 gallons of ice cream. Cheese factories made 1,647,936 pounds of cheese. Small amounts of powdered milk and casein also were made in the state during the same 12 months. A considerable portion, 281,842 gallons, of the ice cream was made in 66 counter-type freezers which were operated in various parts of the state.

Average price paid in Montana last year for the highest grade of eggs, according to the state department of agriculture, was 27½ cents a dozen.

TANNIN FROM HEMLOCK

The Pacific Northwest's Hemlock tree is good not only for lumber but also for pulp, rayon and tannin. A plan of making tannin in powdered form, used in the leather industry, is said to be feasible and capable of development.

13 HOMESTEADS OFFERED

United States department of interior announced in February it soon would open to entry 13 public land farms in the Lower Yellowstone Irrigation project, eastern Montana and western North Dakota. Expectation was that the homesteads would average nearly

70 acres of irrigated land each and each also would include some non-irrigable land. Starting February 23, applications were received from military and naval service men. If applicants in this group don't take all the land, prospective homesteaders from among the general



Early spring and the cherry blooms beginning to come out near Clarkston, Wash., along the Snake river. This irrigated orchard, small fruit and truck crop section around Clarkston was described in the March issue of The Northwest. The river canyon walls along the valley are seen in the background.

public may apply on May 24 or thereafter.

POULTRY INCOME UP

Farmer stockholders attending the annual meeting of Washington Co-operative Egg & Poultry association in Seattle heard that the 1936 gross income of their organization exceeded \$18,000,000, or \$2,000,000 more than in 1935.

BUILD WOODEN SHIPS

Wooden ships are being built in yards along Puget Sound. A short time ago \$300,000 worth of contracts were in work to produce fishing craft, a cannery tender, a cruiser yacht, motor sailer, a tug and a number of scows.

South St. Paul has moved into second place in importance among the livestock markets in United States.

WINTER EGGS IN NORTH DAKOTA

An outstanding example of what can be done producing winter eggs with a poultry flock in North Dakota has been furnished in recent months by George Broderson, who farms near Jamestown, in Stutsman county.

Mr. Broderson's pullets came into production in November. The following month, when 228 were laying, they averaged 20 eggs per bird. In January the average was 19½ eggs per bird. The flock has been a paying proposition.

Starting with chicks of good breeding, he did a thorough job of developing the pullets during the summer and fall, paying attention to feeding and management. He is feeding a commercial laying mash with a whole grain mixture of corn, wheat and oats. He gives a warm wet mash twice daily in cold weather to stimulate use of feed.

On page one the March Northwest said growers' intentions are to plant 97,000 acres of sugar beets this year in territory served by the Northern Pacific railway, or nearly 21,000 acres more than were harvested in 1936. Statement should have been "nearly 26,000 acres more."

In connection with the annual winter show at Crookston, Minn., registered bulls of beef and dairy breeds were sold up to \$150. A number of females brought \$100.

SPECIAL RATES ACCOMMODATE HOMESEKERS

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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