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No. 7

Western Truck Crops Leaders in Yield

Production of truck crops in the two north Pacific coast states, Washington and Oregon, during 1938 in general was similar in acreage and yield to 1937. In few instances was there shown by year-end figures compiled by the U. S. department of agriculture any important variation between the two years.

However, with a production of 1,139,000 crates of strawberries, Oregon went into the lead among all states in total output of that crop, exceeding by 39,000 crates the former leader, Louisiana, and topping Michigan also which dropped in 1938 from more than 1,000,000 to less than 500,000. Washington also is a heavy producer of strawberries. The berries from

1938 TRUCK CROPS WASHINGTON AND OREGON

FOR MARKET

	Acres	Total Production
Asparagus	5,200	571,000 crates
Cantaloupes	2,450	346,000 crates
Carrots	1,320	485,000 bus.
Cauliflower	1,900	703,000 crates
Celery	1,490	661,000 crates
Lettuce	3,950	628,000 crates
Onions	5,000	1,243,000 sacks
Cabbage	3,000	17,100 tons
Strawberries	21,100	1,740,000 crates
Peas	5,000	598,000 bus.
Watermelons	1,600	945,000 melons
Spinach	1,010	388,000 bus.

FOR MANUFACTURE

Snap Beans	3,300	18,600 tons
Beets	380	2,000 tons
Sweet Corn	4,650	12,400 tons
Cucumbers	1,030	200,000 bus.
Peas	47,710	43,040 tons

the north Pacific states go onto the market both fresh and in frozen pack.

With nearly 50,000 acres together in peas for canning and for frozen pack, the two western states kept a leading place in growing and packing of this crop. Washington was in third place in acres of green peas for manufacture and Oregon was in fourth, the two being exceeded only by Wisconsin and New York, large pea canning states. In addition the north Pacific coast sends many shipments of fresh peas to market.

A change that has taken place in the last few years in addition to the large increase in canning peas is the growing and packing of snap beans. Last year only two states produced more snap beans for manufacture than did Oregon.

(Continued on page 2)



An irrigated truck crop in central Washington. North Pacific coast states, Oregon and Washington, have a high rating nationally from a truck crop standpoint. They lead in volume of strawberries, are one of the top areas in canning peas and fresh peas and are the origin of large quantities of frozen fruits and vegetables.



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NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY

"First of the Northern Transcontinentals"

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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.

FEBRUARY, 1939

LAMP LIGHT FOR HENS

In Hennepin county, Minnesota, John Heslop last season kept his 400 yearling hens over until Jan. 1, holding them at a good rate of lay by the use of generous rations and electric lights nearly all night long. He turns on the lights at least by midnight and lets them burn until broad daylight. Molting is delayed or so modified by this plan, started during August, that from 50 to 55 per cent production is obtained on the old hens during the fall and early winter when egg prices are high. At the start of the new year he found that poultry prices were favorable and sold the old hens for \$1 each, keeping only his pullet flock.

WESTERN TRUCK CROPS LEADERS IN YIELD

(Continued from page 1)

Asparagus acreage in the two states continues to increase, showing a 600-acre climb in Washington during 1938 as compared with the previous year. A slightly higher acreage was reported for Oregon. Production of this crop last year, however, while considerably in excess of the five-year average,

was not quite as high in total volume as during 1937.

Average yield per acre in truck crops grown by Washington and Oregon farmers is a significant figure. In every case the per acre production is at or near the top for the United States, and this is true not only for individual years but also over the 10-year average.

Further indication of truck crop farming results in the Pacific Northwest is shown by the table on page one. The products shown as grown for market are those sold for immediate use fresh and those for manufacture are canned or put into frozen pack.

BOYS SELL POTATOES

Four-H club boys in Dawson county, Montana, in the last seven years have established a source of good seed potatoes by growing plots of disease-free, high yielding potatoes and have shown a profit on their club project of \$5,000 through the sale of seed potatoes.

IRRIGATE 331 FARMS

Three hundred and thirty-one farms, comprising 15,841 acres, were irrigated last year in the Bitter Root Irrigation district, western Montana.



Men at work on just one spot of the mass of steel that is going into the concrete forming Grand Coulee dam in the Columbia river in Washington, man's greatest construction job which will hold back waters of the mighty river and make them available for irrigation of 1,200,000 acres.

CLOSE-UPS

Short Paragraphs About Agriculture in Northern Pacific Territory

In the Billings, Mont., area last summer Lawrence Bauwens grew sugar beets that yielded 20.2 tons per acre on 36.9 acres. Jacob Lackman got an average of 20.17 tons on 22 acres.

Emil Youngquist's 18 cows jumped over the moon, figuratively, from a production standpoint. Last year in the Holstein "herd" test, milked twice daily, they gave down 15,310 pounds of milk each. The butterfat production credited to each cow was 512.1 pounds and this was the highest U. S. record in the Holstein "herd" test for the year. Mr. Youngquist lives in Skagit county, western Washington.

Merle Miller, also of Skagit county, Washington, had the top U. S. record with his 15 cows in the Guernsey "herd" test last year. Miller's cows averaged 505.4 pounds of butterfat per cow.

O. W. Gear, still another Skagit county dairyman in Washington, ended the past year with a dairy herd improvement association record of 510 pounds of butterfat per cow in his herd of 15 head.

Churchill Brothers, who settled at Weippe, Ida., last year, will have 15 acres of newly cleared land ready for cultivation this spring. They will set out fruit trees and put in grain and garden crops.

A purple-fruited raspberry called Ruddy has been developed by North Dakota Experiment station by crossing Latham and Plum Farmer varieties. The Ruddy has considerable resistance to dry, hot weather.

Remember the 100-pound sacks of sugar Dad used to cart home every once in a while? Martin Linse, Billings, Mont., produced enough beets on nine acres last summer to fill 750 of those sacks with sugar. His crop turned out 25 tons of sugar beets to the acre.

"We left reluctantly and with a purpose to go back as soon as we can." Frederic E. Carter, Indianan, summed up his 10 years of Pacific Northwest residence that way. Serving as a minister while in the West, Mr. Carter says he never would have left but for the fact that his work called him East.

Angora rabbits made \$175 clear for A. Zellner, Pierce county, western Washington, in a year. Income was from rabbit wool only and Zellner had 175 rabbits. Spencer Wyndham, Whatcom county, Wash., who has 500 rabbits, says an Angora produces about 25 cents worth of wool a month. He reports no trouble selling it.



SALMON TAKE A RIDE

Secretary of Interior Harold L. Ickes has awarded a contract for the purchase of eight special tank trucks to be used by the Bureau of Reclamation in control and perpetuation of Columbia river salmon in the Grand Coulee dam area.

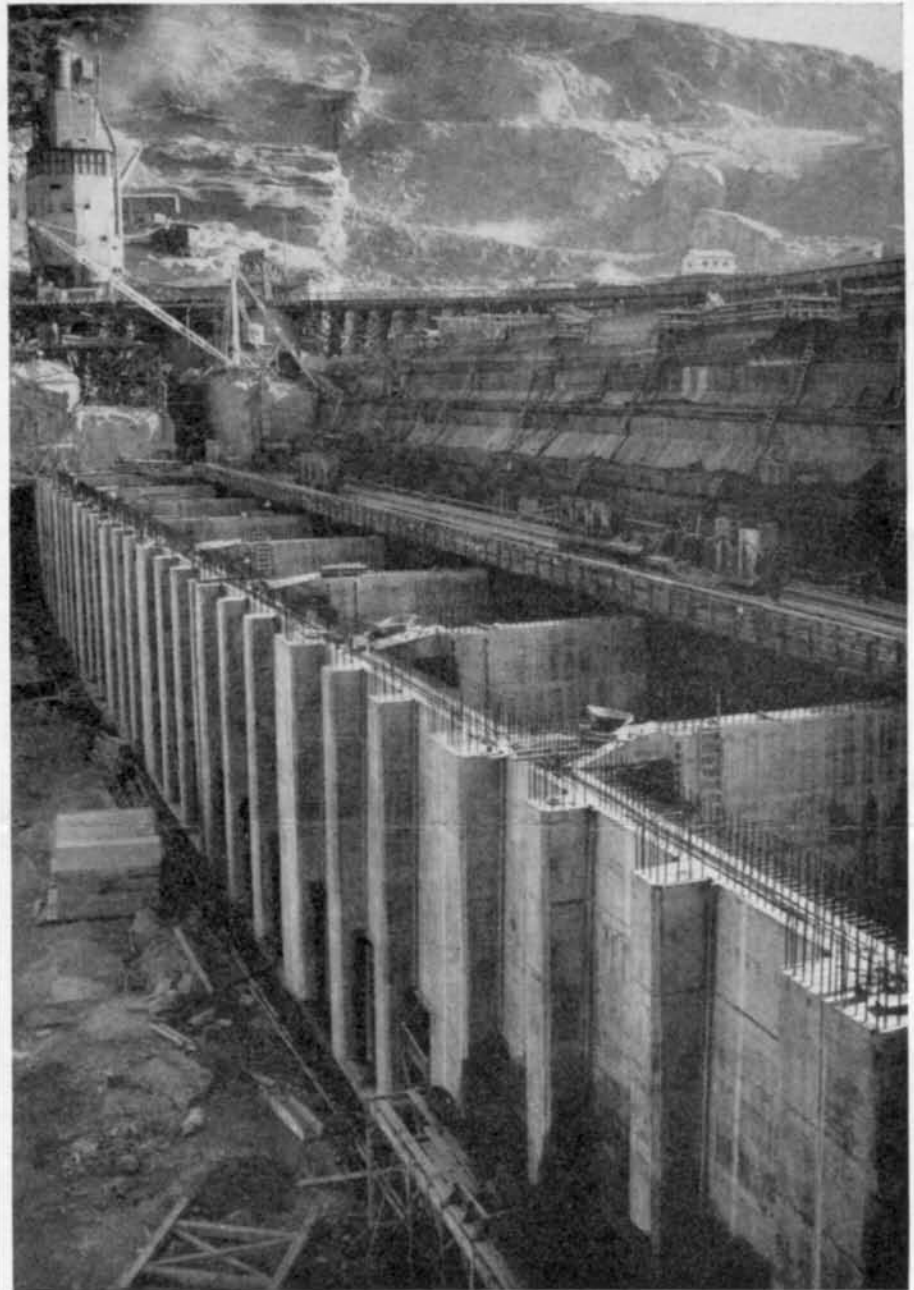
Trucks each are equipped with a 1,000-gallon tank in which from 650 to 800 pounds of live fish can be carried, and each tank will have a cooling system to regulate temperature of water in which fish are carried. The water also will be aerated. A compartment for 1,800 pounds of ice and a circulating pump will do the cooling.

Purchase of the trucks is a part of the program for salvaging salmon runs which will be cut off as Grand Coulee dam increases in height. Construction of fish traps at Rock Island dam below Grand Coulee and roads to the traps are other parts of the plan and are now being constructed.

"The 1939 run of Steelheads and salmon will be handled on a temporary but adequate basis," Mr. John C. Page, commissioner of reclamation, said. "They will be trapped and transported to spawning areas or to streams in which the fish can make their way to spawning areas. Subsequent runs may be handled differently and in accordance with a plan being devised by special consultants.

"We do not expect to lose any of the fish. The salmon which now run above Grand Coulee dam—and this does not constitute a large percentage of the salmon of the Columbia river—will not be able to reach their habitual spawning grounds when the dam gets a little higher. Salmon, after being hatched in fresh water, make their way to the sea but later return to spawn and die in streams where they were hatched. The life cycle is five or six years.

"The plan is to take fish, which are bound to waters above Grand Coulee dam, in traps at Rock Island dam and place them or their spawn in other tributaries. Thus, the runs can be transplanted and after five or six years the fish will



A recent view of a section of Grand Coulee dam in the state of Washington gives a little idea of the great size of this structure which is now scarcely half the height it will attain as construction continues. This view shows some idea of the problem engineers have in figuring out how Columbia river salmon will have to be handled at the time of the annual "run" when they come back to upper tributaries for spawning. That this problem has been answered is shown in the report on the subject on this page from the Bureau of Reclamation.

be running naturally to spawning areas below Grand Coulee dam."

It is expected the trucks will be in continuous service from July 1 to Sept. 30 each year and will be used only intermittently during the remainder of the fish run, which extends, roughly, from March 15 to December 15.

FIRST IRRIGATION

Dr. Marcus Whitman was the first man to irrigate land in the state of Washington. This occurred at the Whitman Mission six miles west of Walla Walla. Dr. Whitman constructed a ditch in 1846 to divert water from Doan creek.



Meetings and Exhibits Emphasize Red River Valley Opportunities

Soils Respond to Phosphate Fertilizer With Improved Yields;
Good Seed Ups Market Value of Crops.

During the early part of 1938 and in January this year thousands of North Dakota and Minnesota farmers in the Red River valley and adjoining territory attended crop and soil meetings at points on the Northern Pacific Railway and viewed educational exhibits prepared in railroad cars.

The 1939 exhibits, shown at 16 cities and towns, were seen by nearly 9,000 farm people. Both years the exhibits and the program at the meetings featured adapted varieties of grains, phosphate fertilizer, machinery for phosphate application, and various exhibits on potatoes covering good seed, potato diseases and harvesting and marketing.

Balance Food Ration

A highlight of the exhibits and meetings was the information that has been gathered showing the trend toward balancing the food ration for crops in western Minnesota and eastern North Dakota. Since in most of this area the available phosphate in the soil is known to be out of balance as compared to the content of important elements which plants use, farmers who now are applying phosphate fertilizer on grains, alfalfa, corn, potatoes and sugar beets are finding in about 90 per cent or more of the cases that they obtain larger yield. In the grains earlier maturity particularly is notable, a stronger straw, plump kernel, which gives a higher test weight per bushel, and more vigorous root growth.

There is more to it than natural soil deficiencies or those made through misdirected cropping practices. For example, it has been demonstrated under farm conditions in this area that phosphate on an early seeded crop gives the plants a chance to feed while the soil may still be wet and cold, putting them ahead in growth. Many

of the soils have been found to be nitrogen rich as a result of alfalfa or sweet clover but lacking phosphate for a proper balance. In addition to the yield improvement, the feeding and market values are enhanced.

Wheat Yield Better

A creditable record was reported by Albert Johnson, in North Dakota, who got an 11.6-bushel difference between phosphated and non-phosphated wheat and increased the test weight by two and a half pounds per bushel. On March 18, 1938, E. A. Goltz, near Leonard, N. D., seeded a field of wheat, part of which was phosphated. Seedlings were dug from the field on April 14, when those receiving phosphate were four inches tall with vigorous roots, while others were not as strongly-rooted and were an inch and three-quarters long. This demonstration so impressed Mr. Goltz that he phosphated 30 acres of corn. Chris Williamson, Grafton, N. D., noted about the same condition in his Thatcher wheat in the spring, and in the fall that which was phos-

phated yielded 22.5 bushels per acre compared with only 13.4 bushels for the other. At Nome, in eastern North Dakota, W. Herzog found much the same situation. Thatcher wheat seeded on April 8, last, showed a difference of four inches in four weeks between that phosphated and that not and by June 8, there was a distinct line clear across the field where the phosphate left off. At harvest the advance in yield was 8.5 bushels per acre.

Ned Wizer at Ulen, Minn., got an unusual performance with barley last year. Phosphated barley on his farm yielded 32 bushels per acre more than that not getting fertilizer. J. B. Cook, south of Fargo, N. D., made a careful check on barley last year. He used an accurately adjusted fertilizer-grain drill and his results are accepted as sound. Applying 75 pounds per acre of triple superphosphate, he got 43.4 pounds of barley per acre and a test weight of 46.3 pounds. When he used only 50 pounds per acre of the fertilizer, the test weight was 47 pounds per bushel and the yield was 40.7 bushels.



A Minnesota farmer fills his combination fertilizer grain drill with phosphate. Adding triple superphosphate 50 pounds per acre in a great many cases in the Red River valley the last two years has been pushing up grain yields.



These compared with a yield of only 22.8 bushels and a test weight down to 42.7 pounds when no phosphate was used. Bids made at the Minneapolis market August 20, last, were 52 cents a bushel for Cook's phosphated barley and 42 cents for that raised on the ground which was not fertilized. Figuring on the basis of 50 pounds of phosphate per acre, the difference in selling price of the grain was \$11.67 an acre but the out-of-pocket expense, which does not include the labor of application and use of the drill, for the phosphate was only \$1.43 an acre.

Background for Barley

The increases on wheat average four to five bushels an acre and the average increase on barley is from 8 to 10 bushels, with corn increases being about the same as barley. The phosphate trend on the part of large numbers of farmers is something new in this area, but phosphate itself is not. The state experiment stations in the Northwest years ago demonstrated the opportunities. Today this further avenue of using Red River valley soils to advantage is being realized and followed out by thousands of farmers.

On the exhibit cars the Northwest's opportunity to grow malting barley also was emphasized. The soil and climate offer a suitable background when growers use recommended seed on clean ground

Sugar beets in the Red River valley. Beet growers early recognized the advantage they would enjoy if they added phosphate to the plant food ration.



and watch their seedbed preparation and their harvesting with an eye toward growing plump grain not exposed to immaturity, weather and mechanical hazards.

This area's opportunities in the growing of high quality spring wheat also were brought to attention in the meetings and exhibits. One of the first essentials, it was shown, is a variety that will stand up under the conditions which may be met. Thatcher wheat still gets the recommendation of the crop specialists and leading growers from this angle. There are a dozen or more other spring wheats now being grown in eastern North Dakota, most of them in comparatively small amounts, which do not measure up nearly as well as Thatcher for rust resistance, yield

and market quality of grain. The two new spring wheats, Rival and Pilot, which yet are to receive tests on a wide scale received a sendoff at the meetings.

Flax had a place on the program and in the displays. Flax varieties and the many products in which oil from flaxseed is used were demonstrated.

Certified Potatoes

The potato exhibits made a special point of summarizing results of several years of tests of potatoes from certified seed compared with those grown from common seed not certified. The certified seed invariably averaged up higher in yield and, just as important, gave a much higher percentage of No. 1 potatoes for market purposes.

The organizations cooperating in thus distributing crop and soil information included the F. H. Peavey & Company, Minneapolis; Northwest Crop Improvement association; the Anaconda Sales company, the University of Minnesota, the North Dakota Agricultural college, the North Dakota State Seed department, the Red River Potato Growers' association, the Northern Pacific Railway and several of the leading makers of farm implements.

HALF BILLION DOLLARS

At the time of the last census of industry in the state of Washington, 2,865 manufacturing concerns were turning out products with a value placed at nearly half a billion dollars for one year.



Alfalfa is at home in Minnesota and adjoining states. It received attention along with other principal Red River valley crops in the Northern Pacific crop and soil institute recently which was held at 16 Minnesota and North Dakota towns.



A picture of a Minnesota farm for sale, referred to on page 7 as No. M-73.6. This farm consists of 120 acres in Wadena county, Minnesota, and is located seven miles from Verndale and eight miles from Wadena. One and a half miles from a good creamery. Buildings, six-room house with basement; barn, 40x50, with lean, cement floors, steel equipment; granary, poultry house, milk house, machine shed, concrete silo. Fifty-five acres under plow, 15 acres of hay meadow and balance pasture and some timber. Price, \$4,300, with \$1,000 down payment and terms on balance. Balance can be handled on 20-year term, monthly payments, if buyer can furnish satisfactory references and financial statement.

BUY FARMS ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS

Now comes the opportunity to buy Minnesota farm homes on a monthly payment basis, just like buying a home in the city on a long-term plan. One owner of rural property in the state who has come forward with a monthly payment program is a large insurance concern, through its farm management section.

After repairing the buildings and attending to other improvements on its west-central Minnesota properties, this organization has repriced a number of producing units and made them available on a low down payment and a 20 to 25-year term on the balance. For example, an 80-acre farm selling for \$3,500 and requiring a minimum down payment of \$500, could be handled on that basis by paying out the balance in 20 years at \$19.80 a month. This would include interest and principal reduction, but not taxes and insurance, which the purchaser would arrange outside of his deal for paying for the land.

The ability to arrange such a monthly payment proposition naturally depends to a large extent on the character of the buyer, his financial status and his apparent ability to pay. This necessitates that, as a matter of sound policy, he furnish the landowner with references and with a financial statement and on this showing will de-



House on farm No. M-73.6 described and pictured at top of this page. This view shows carpenter at work repairing the house. All buildings have been placed in good repair.

pend whether he has the ability to assume a farm on this plan. A farmer with reasonable amount of stock and equipment free of liens and the ability to handle a down payment has a chance to make such a deal. It is obvious that he should have enough cows and poultry or other means to assure him a monthly income large enough to service the balance monthly and to allow himself a margin for ordinary operating costs. It also is obvious that the more down payment which can be made without later embarrassment to the buyer, the better the whole deal will prove to be for both parties.

In the west coast country where many farms are smaller, monthly payments for purchase of rural

homes have become one important way by which people are acquiring land.

CASH FARM INCOME

Cash income to farmers from crops and livestock last year in six states served by the Northern Pacific Railway totaled \$772,687,000. Benefit payments for compliance in government crop programs amounted to \$44,557,000 more. The six states are Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. The following shows the income from each of the two sources in each state during 1938, exclusive of government payments, according to summaries made by the U. S. department of agriculture:

	From Crops	From Livestock	Total
Minn.	\$ 74,571,000	\$226,260,000	\$300,831,000
N. D.	44,037,000	43,716,000	87,753,000
Mont.	36,127,000	38,775,000	74,902,000
Ida.	37,131,000	39,832,000	76,963,000
Wash.	75,963,000	58,340,000	134,303,000
Ore.	46,659,000	51,276,000	97,935,000
Total	\$314,488,000	\$458,199,000	\$772,687,000

BONNEVILLE POWER LINE

Arrangements have been completed for right-of-way for a power transmission line to carry electricity from the Bonneville dam and generating plant, on the Columbia river east of Portland, Ore., to points in the Willamette valley in that state. Plans have been announced for early construction of the line and substations.



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-73.5—Located 16 miles northeast of Frazee and same distance from Detroit Lakes, the county seat of Becker county, on good road, mail route, school house corners farm. Place includes 80 acres with about 150,000 feet of merchantable saw timber and several hundred cords of cordwood. Nothing cultivated and no buildings. Price \$8 per acre; terms. In west central Minnesota.

M-150.1—320-acre improved farm, 2 miles from small town and 12 miles from Crookston, in northwestern Minnesota. Five-room house, barn, granary, grove around buildings. 200 acres cultivated, 50 acres poplar timber, balance is prairie land. Sell for \$12.50 per acre.

M-45.5—For those interested in developing unimproved but productive lands: Several unimproved tracts of 40 acres each, cutover 25 to 35 years ago, stumps well rotted and land can be easily cleared and brought into satisfactory production. Some timber on tracts for fuel and house logs. Heavy clay subsoil, vegetable mold top soil, very productive. Ample water supply can be had in wells 16 to 30 feet deep. Lands adapted to dairying, sheep, vegetables, alfalfa, clover and grains. Located 9 miles from Blackduck on good highway, in Beltrami county, northern Minnesota. Price \$7.50 per acre. Small down payment, balance in 10 equal annual payments, only 4 per cent interest. Low homestead tax will apply on homes established on these lands.

M-45.6—50 acres, on Buffalo river, 1½ miles from good town, in Clay county, western Minnesota, on graveled road, some native timber. Good productive soil, about 35 acres tillable, suited to truck crop, fruit and poultry farming. Only \$20 per acre.

Note—See picture and description of west central Minnesota farm, M-73.6, on page six.

NORTH DAKOTA

N-41.5—160 acres, 4 miles from good town, 6 miles to packing plant and West Fargo, in Red River valley, eastern North Dakota. A very well improved farm with well-drained and productive soil. Can be purchased very reasonably.

MONTANA

S-161—955 acres deeded land, 160 acres leased for grazing, 300 acres can be farmed, 200 acres now cultivated with private water for irrigation, old decreed water right, lots of timber for fuel and posts. Eight-room house with water piped in, large barn, garage, implement house, blacksmith shop, poultry house, other buildings. Located 25

miles from Missoula, western Montana, on Nine Mile creek, 2 miles from oiled highway, 5 miles to railroad station and close to school. This ranch will carry 150 head of cattle or more and raise necessary feed. Not for rent or trade. Price and terms quoted upon request.

S-61.3—80-acre improved, irrigated ranch, now operated as dairy, hog and chicken ranch. Has orchard and shade trees, electricity and school bus service. Adapted to grains, alfalfa, red clover seed, and has 20 acres irrigated pasture. Situated not far from recently completed Kerr dam, in Lower Flathead valley, western Montana. Price, \$2,800; terms.

S-129—Stock ranch of about 600 acres, in upper Stillwater valley, east central Montana. Good house and other ranch buildings. 170 acres hay land with first water right. Capacity, 200 head cattle. Forest permit, all fenced for 100 head cattle. Ranch watered by trout stream and springs. Write for special price and terms.

IDAHO

I-52.8—82 acres, in Sandpoint territory, northern Idaho. 30 acres cleared and in crop. Tree fruit and small fruit on place, fine set of buildings. Owner is getting old and cannot handle work, so is offering place for \$2,500. Desires substantial down payment.

I-49—A good general farm of 60 acres, with six-room house, good barn, and lots of outbuildings. About 50 acres cultivated, 10 acres timber. Fine well at house, also well in field for stock, plenty of water the year around. Rural route, electric lights, ¼ mile to school, one mile to main highway, 12 miles to city of Coeur d'Alene, northern Idaho. Good hunting and fishing. Price \$2,600. \$1,600 cash, terms on balance.

WASHINGTON

W-203.2—80 acres, good level, fertile soil, 25 acres cultivated and several acres more could be easily cleared, fenced and cross-fenced, good family orchard. Five-room house, old barn, good garage, woodshed, root house, chicken house, other buildings. Located on good road, not far from highway, and close to good market town, southwestern Washington. About 8 miles from Chehalis, the county seat of Lewis county. Price \$3,000. Small down payment with reasonable terms on balance.

W-172—On Orcas Island, near Beltingham, northwestern Washington—60-acre farm with 20 acres cleared, six-room house, small orchard, barn,

chicken house for about 300, spring water. Sell for \$1,000. \$500 cash, balance can be arranged.

W-61.2—27 acres, 3 miles from Centralia, in southwestern Washington. Good five-room modern house, double-deck hen house for 1,000 hens, barn and garage. About 15 acres cleared, some nice wood timber on place. Adjoins considerable logged-off land which can be had for \$12 an acre. Has electricity and various route services. The 27-acre tract can be purchased for \$3,000, with \$1,000 cash and terms on balance.

W-31.5—Small dairy, poultry and berry tract of 10 acres, 2½ miles from Sedro Woolley, in Skagit county, northwestern Washington. Fair house, barn, 16x30; small chicken house and well. 5 acres cultivated and 5 acres pasture. Various route services. Taxes only \$12 per year. Sell for \$1,400, with \$400 down payment and \$25 per month on balance, including interest.

OREGON

O-195—Stock ranch of 160 acres, about 65 acres cultivated, about 55 acres in timber, balance open pasture. Five-room house, very good condition, large new barn, also old barn, poultry house and wood house. Included with place are one team, two cows, mower and rake, plow, harrow, telephone and share in stock, numerous small tools and some feed. Price \$3,800. Reasonable terms. In Eugene territory, western Oregon.

O-103.0—45-acre farm, 10 miles from Astoria, on paved road, in Clatsop county, western Oregon. 20 acres is finest bottom land, about 1½ acres apple orchard and few pear trees. River forms western boundary of farm. Three poultry buildings, 20x40, 20x116 and 10x18; tool house, barn for 10 cows and two horses. Large, modern dwelling with furnace, basement and fruit storage. New roof put on house in 1937. Privately owned gravity water system, electric lights in all buildings. Place suitable for poultry or dairying, or for mink raising. Offered for \$7,500. Owners prefer all cash, but will sell on terms. As poultry farm this place earned annual income as high as \$6,000.

BUSINESS OPENINGS:

Fully equipped greenhouse, in northern Idaho city, 3,500 population. Has 7,000 feet of growing space, complete floral shop fixtures, delivery truck and telegraph delivery service, distributing 200 miles east, 40 miles west, and unlimited distance north and south. Business is well established and has been operating for years, but owner is getting old and wishes to retire. Bargain price and terms quoted upon request.



Poultry business in the Pacific Northwest is a highly developed project. Just as there are fine flocks for commercial egg production, so are there leading flocks maintained for perpetuating high class breeding stock. This view shows a breeder's flock in central Washington.

INTERNATIONAL POULTRYMAN

International boundaries do not check the shipments of high-producing Leghorn birds which J. A. Hanson raises and sells at his poultry farm near Corvallis, Ore. Poultrymen in more than 25 foreign countries have become regular customers of Mr. Hanson. Sometimes the shipments go by air express. Most recent sale to out-of-the-country buyers was one involving 100 pullets and 40 cockerels taken by the government of Brazil. Previous to that time breeding stock had been sold and shipped to half a dozen individuals in Brazil. During the last half of 1938 Mr. Hanson also sent Leghorns to buyers in Peru, Venezuela, the British West Indies, Porto Rico, Hawaii, Mexico, the Philippines and to Sweden.

SHARE RENT DEAL

A western Montana owner of a 400-acre farm is seeking a share operator who will make a three-year contract and invest \$1,250 in stock and equipment. This investment would represent a half share in five milk cows and three heifers, three work horses, 150 laying hens, 200 turkeys, three brood sows and a line of machinery including mower, rake, harrows, disk, spring tooth harrow, blacksmith tools and shop equipment, plows, wagon, hay rack and other implements. Live-stock increase would be divided 50-50 for three years, with an option

Sold 19 Farms

In the last three months of 1938 one Willamette valley, Oregon, firm sold 19 farms totaling 2,800 acres for \$55,000. Largest unit was a 600-acre farm purchased for production of rye grass, Superior Reed canary grass and tall fescue. Another farm, consisting of 167 acres, was bought for raising principally seed of the new grass called Chewings fescue. Five of the 19 sales were to former tenants.

of renewing the arrangement for two more years.

The farm has 100 acres of tillable land of deep soil. There is a small house and a barn, well and springs. Land is fenced. Wood for fuel and other purposes is within three miles. Some of the land will later be irrigated. Part of it now subirrigates. Hay and grains, hardy fruits and vegetables are raised. A co-operative creamery is operating nearby. The owner of the farm says:

"I will make a share arrangement with a family that has had some experience with farming in the Northwest, provided the family is willing to be guided by one who has had years of experience."

IRRIGATION IN REVERSE

Approximately 152,000 acres of agricultural lands have been reclaimed in Oregon under 70 organ-

ized drainage and diking districts, according to a recent land development report of the Oregon Planning board. Much of this kind of work has been done in the Lower Columbia river area and along the coast and some has been accomplished in the Willamette valley.

Lands involved in this sort of reclamation consist of those waterlogged needing drainage and river-bottom types subject to flooding needing both drainage and diking against inundation. A considerable acreage of additional lands has been similarly reclaimed by private individuals and unorganized groups. It is estimated that more than 350,000 acres of additional agricultural soil in the state could be reclaimed economically through further efforts on flood protection and drainage.

Some western people have applied the term "Irrigation in Reverse" to this type of reclamation.

WASHINGTON MINING

Mineral production in the state of Washington during 1937 amounted to \$31,135,053. Cement, sand and gravel, stone, coal and gold were the leading minerals.

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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