There Are Many Good Reasons for Buying These Lots--Let Us Present a Few of Them

We own the Turah townsite. It is only about 300 yards from where the Northern Pacific will build its new freight terminal plant. There will be roundhouses, shops and coal docks and scores of men will be employed. It will be necessary to have stores, hotels and residences and Turah townsite affords the very opportunity for business or for investment that the keen capitalist will appreciate. And it takes but little money to secure this property. We are ready to transfer to you as many of these lots as you want. The lots are excellently located; the prices are reasonable; the terms are easy. Come around and see us.

Location

Turah townsite is about 10 miles east of Missoula; the lots are situated on the north side of the tracks of the Northern Pacific; they are high and dry above the river; they have a southward slope that gives them a fine exposure. The section that has been reserved for residences is close to the hills, absolutely sheltered and with a commanding view. The business lots are near to the railway yards and shops and the opportunity for securing a good location for a hotel is right here for you now. You can also get a good site for a store; there will be stores needed and you might as well be there when the town starts. The situation is perfect for the purposes for which the townsite was laid out. There are not many of these lots and we have to sell them quickly. For a man who is seeking a business opening, here is a good chance; for the man who wants to make a good investment, these lots present an inviting opportunity. You can't miss it, either way, if you take advantage of this offer.

$75 and $100

TURAH

Terms

These lots are all 40-foot frontage; the depth of the business lots is 100 feet and of the residence lots, 150 feet. The latter are close up against the hills, with a fine southern exposure, affording a splendid opportunity to make gardens in the yards. The arrangement of the business lots is such that they are compactly grouped near the railway center, where the business of the town will be needed. All of these lots, 40 by 100 and 40 by 150, we will sell at a low price and on easy terms. The corners are listed at $100 and the inside lots are $75. The terms require a cash payment of 25 per cent.; the balance of the cost will be distributed in payments to suit the purchaser, interest at 8 per cent. At these figures there should be no delay in disposing of the entire townsite in a few days; in fact, this offer will not remain open for many days; we want to sell these lots quickly and we have made the prices so low and the terms so easy that we have not a doubt that they will go as we expect them to.

$75 and $100

We have offered a good many real estate propositions in Missoula and we feel confident that there is nobody in our field who will say that we ever recommended anything that did not have merit. We are not offering Turah townsite lots as suburban to Missoula; we are placing them on the market for exactly what they are—lots which will be perfect for business and residence purposes in the new terminal town of the Northern Pacific's freight division. The location is admirable; the lots are sightly and overlook the picturesque canyon of the Hell Gate; the site is healthy, high above the river and sloping gently from the base of the hills. The lots are but a short distance from the location of the proposed plant of the Northern Pacific; they will make fine business sites and those near the hill will make the very finest home places that a man could ask for.

108-110 East Main Street **STODDARD & PRICE** **108-110 East Main Street**

MANY INSTRUCTIVE PAPERS ON FRUITGROWING READ

FRUITGROWING IN OREGON

(Continued from Page Seven.)

ing trees is now small but the new plantings that will soon be in bearing amount to many thousands of acres and the Williamette valley alone, will plant 5,000 acres to walnuts this year. This new industry promises much and as the Oregon nut seems superior in size and quality to the majority of imported nuts, it is safe to say that American enterprise will result in the production of the finest walnuts the world has ever known. The best varieties to grow are the Franquette and Mayette. As yet there are no serious insects, pests or plant diseases of the walnut in Oregon and in this respect the industry has a decided advantage over fruit-growing. The trees come into bearing the fourth year and double every year afterwards up to maturity which would be from 15 to 20 years of age and walnut growing offers one of the finest fields of investment to be found anywhere. There is a large area of walnut land that can be purchased at from $25.00 to $100.00 per acre. Good grafted trees can be purchased for $1.50 each and nine trees are enough for an acre. One man and team can easily care for 40 acres. From the seventh year on the investment will pay good interest on a valuation of $1,000.00 per acre, and a good bearing orchard will easily bring that figure. There is no danger of overproduction as the present supply of nuts in this country is less than one-half pound per capita. Nuts as a food are coming into greater demand each year. Oregon nuts wholesale at 16 to 20 cents per pound.

Cherry Culture.

Although cherry culture is just beginning to develop the state produces in amazing abundance, several varieties of cherries that attain wonderful size and flavor, Oregon already leads the world in high grade cherries, its present acerage of that fruit being greater than the combined acreage of all other states in the Union. The famous Royal Anne, the ideal canning cherry, here grows in its highest perfection. While fresh it can be shipped across the continent. The Bing, the Black Republican and the Lambert thrive. Many specimens have measured one and one-quarter inches in diameter. One thousand pounds from a tree is not an unusual crop. At the Lewis and Clark and Chicago expositions Oregon peaches were pronounced the finest ever shown at any exposition. Southern Oregon is a perfect peach country. There is much room for expanding this branch of horticulture.

Nearly 90,000 boxes of peaches—the finest grown—are shipped annually from Ashland.

The prune is an important factor in Oregon horticulture, and it is surpassed in value only by the apple. The average annual crop is about 27,000,000 pounds of dried prunes and 150 car loads of fresh prunes, the price for the cured prunes averaging about four and one-half cents per pound and 50 cents per crate for the fresh fruit makes the value of the entire crop amount to about $1,250,000.00 annually.

Great Profusion.

Strawberries grow in great profusion and without fertilizing, spraying or irrigating. In western Oregon the average crop reported is three tons to the acre of strawberries, larger yields being secured by intensified culture.

Hood River strawberries are pronounced by connoisseurs the finest berries grown, a reputation which is confirmed by the fact that the first pickings bring as high as 75 cents per box wholesale in the markets of the east. The strawberry crop of this valley averages perhaps 90,000 crates of 24 pounds each, which adds to the wealth of this valley over $150,000.00 annually. J. W. Morton, near Hood River values his strawberry land at $1,000.00 per acre. F. G. Church, from one and one-half acres of strawberries takes about $650.00 annually. He states that he has made more clear money from this patch than be ever made in a year from a quarter section of wheat land in 20 years farming in northern Minnesota. C. H. Welch of Mount Tabor, in one season, took $250.24 net from 108 rods in raspberries, $100.00 from 50 rods in blackberries, $60.00 from one-half acre in currents, $50.00 from 40 rods in cherries, $38.00 from 32 rods in Loganberries. He has produced 10,000 pounds of fruit to the acre.

Prolific Crops.

Oregon also produces prolific crops of the finest Delaware, Concord, Muscat and other grapes, yet the state's entire yield is only half enough to supply the retail market of Portland alone. The state imports half the grapes consumed each year as there are not enough producers. Southern Oregon is probably as well adapted as any section of the globe to the raising of commercial grapes.

The essential avenue of distribution of small fruits is the cannery, and its support is the more important to horticulture as a whole in view of its ability to take care of all varieties and under ordinary conditions at all times. The recognition of canned fruit as a staple article of consumption in every market is sufficient evidence of what further may be expected of Oregon in its different branches of horticulture.

Just a word in conclusion as to over-production. The ultimate possibilities of the fruit industry in this section are difficult to foretell. There need be no fear of, as there is danger of, over-production. The market is constantly widening, the demand naturally growing by increased population, and transportation facilities are becoming better each year. If the present careful methods of packing and shipping are continued and cultivation carried on under the most approved principles of scientific horticulture, and provided that the present standard of quality is maintained, it may safely be said that the prospects are limited only by the extent of our available lands. A careful review of the general fruit situation clearly shows there is no danger of over-production in Oregon and the west. The Pacific coast, Idaho and Montana cannot compete with the east except upon the basis of superiority, and this is a factor which must always be borne in mind by the horticulturist here as well as in Oregon. A perfect article, representing not only appearance, palatableness, but keeping and shipping qualities, is a strict necessity. In addition to this up-to-date packing is essential. No method of advertisement brought the Hood River fruit into such prominence in the east, aside from its superior quality, as the perfection of its packing; and the years of experiment and study which brought about the present uniform style of wrapping and packing, was one of the greatest boons the industry ever received from any source. The apple production of the entire United States has steadily decreased since 1896, from 850,000 to 120,000 cars in 1907, while the average for the period was 200,000. The east is unable to meet the universal increasing demand for high grade fruits; neither is there production adequate to supply the demand for canning fruits, and in the natural order of events Oregon, Montana and other northwestern states must be called upon to supply the deficiency.

Carload Lots.

A large proportion of the strawberry crop of Oregon goes east in carload shipments, and the increasing demand for cherries justifies the arrangements which have already been made to ship them in car-load lots in 1909.

At the same time the establishment of the fruit canning industry in Oregon now taking place, distinctly marks the future of the smaller fruits. The present capacity of those in operation is 300,000 cases per annum, while the out-put should be not less than ten times that figure.

All that has been said in favor of the fruit industry in Oregon is equally as true of the same industry in the now famous Bitter Root valley—the "Land of the McIntosh Red"— with this very great advantage that your own orchards are and have always been absolutely free from disease, pests and insects, and you have never been called upon to fight the dreaded pear blight. And although your trees must be sprayed you do so as the ounce of prevention and not because of some serious insect, disease or pest. "Eternal vigilance is the price of safety," and you cannot exercise too much care in the keeping and growing of your orchards. And let us who are here in the Bitter Root valley—the valley of opportunity—say to all who come to this valley, as we remind them of the greatest opportunity offered to every true American—the right and privilege to become true, loyal, trustworthy Christian citizens of the most wonderful country on the globe, that here they can in truth and beyond the preadventure of any doubt "Get an acre and live on it," a condition made possible by the McIntosh Red, the Transcendent Crab and the fruit industry of the famous Bitter Root valley of Montana.

DAIRYING AS AN ADJUNCT

(B. E. A. Wilson.)

The dairy industry in the state of Montana is as yet in its infancy. It has not kept pace with the development of our other resources or with the increase in population. Hence a very large proportion of the dairy products consumed in the state are shipped in from the east. Through this source much money is sent out of the state each year, which should go to the farmers of our own fertile valleys. We complain of the heavy freight charges on farm products that we ship east, and yet we turn around and pay a heavy freight rate on dairy products shipped in. We pay the freight each way and let the eastern farmer turn our hay and grain into dairy products and reap the reward for his industry. Would it not be much cheaper and more business-like to save these freight charges, and turn our hay and grain into butter and cheese at home. It is reasonable to suppose that we can turn the raw into the finished product cheaper than the eastern farmer can do it, when we take into consideration the question of transportation charges. If this is so, and I think that you concede that it is so, let us consider the best method of producing our own products.

Dairy an Adjunct.

I think the answer is, "The Dairy as an Adjunct to the Farm." It is not the large dairy farm that we must look to, but rather the large number of smaller farmers with their five, ten or twenty cows. They are the men who can produce the milk at the lowest relative cost.

That farm is rare where there is not each year a considerable quantity of hay and grain that is unmarketable or that would not at least bring more money if turned into milk. Discolored or damaged hay will not bring enough on the market to pay for the growing, but it is often relished by cattle and can be fed at a good profit. The same is true of frost-bitten or light grain. Then there is on nearly every farm more or less land that cannot be easily cultivated which would support several cows during the summer. In the fall after harvesting, cattle can always pick up along the fences such grass that would otherwise go to waste.

The question of a market for the milk has been a drawback to the dairy industry in some places, but thanks to the efforts of the agricultural college, men have become interested and creameries have been built in the principal agricultural valleys of the state. The Bitter Root valley is fortunate in having a modern creamery equipped to handle all of the milk that the farmers in this neighborhood could produce. The creameries pay cash for milk, which means to the farmer an income the year round. The returns from half a dozen cows would keep a farmer in groceries throughout the year, and would tide him over a year of crop-failure when otherwise he might lose the farm.

The Hog Also.

A valuable adjunct to the farm and one which goes hand in hand with the dairy cow is the hog. As a rule the farmer can take home from the creamery the skim milk, and there is nothing better to feed growing pigs. Bringing the question home to Hamilton, some of our progressive citizens are boosting for a packing house, and if this is realized we will have a home market for all the hogs that we can produce. And we must not overlook skim milk as food for poultry.

In some places poultry fatten on skim-milk bring a higher price than any others, and it is an excellent feed for egg production. And of course the keeping of dairy cows would mean veal or beef production for the farm table and for market.

One great problem for the farmer and fruitgrower as well, to contend with, is keeping the land fertile and productive.

This is something that the western farmer on the new rich soil has not been troubled with, but it is a question that must soon receive consideration if we do not want to repeat the experiences of our eastern brothers, and find our land running down and becoming worn out. The experiece of others has taught us that there is othing that will keep our land rich and productive as well as barn-yard manure. The best authorities in the country tell us that the only proper way to farm and keep our land productive is to keep stock on the farm to consume the bulky products and by so doing we market that part of the plant food supplied from the air and return to the soil in barn-yard manure that part taken from the soil. By no method of farming can this be done as well as in dairy farming, where the products consist, let us say, in cream, veal or beef, pork, poultry and eggs.

Question of Help.

The question of help on the farm, which is such a serious one in this state, where so many men are needed for the short harvest and haying seasons, is more easily solved on the dairy farm than any other. Here help is needed the year round and it is easier to get good men and keep them when there is steady employment.

There is a great future for agriculture in all its branches in this great state. Nowhere in the whole United States is to be found richer soil, finer climate, or more industrious people. It is a state of boosters, and we can boost for no better cause than for "The Dairy as an Adjunct to the Farm."

IMPORTANCE OF SOIL

(By W. D. Harkins.)

Dr. W. D. Harkins, head of the chemistry department of the University of Montana, was the next speaker. Dr. Harkins talked on "Soils." He said in part:

"The soil is that thin layer of more or less loose material, derived from decomposition of rocks, in which plants do or may gain a foothold and from which they can derive their nourishment. On account of the great slowness of the formation of this layer, the problem of the conservation and enrichment of the soil is of supreme importance to both farmer and fruit grower.

"It is estimated that the rate of soil formation is not over one foot in 10,000 years, yet every year 1,000,000,000 tons of this precious material, worth approximittely $1,000,000,000, is washed from the surface of the United States into the sea.

"There are but a few points in regard to each particular soil of which the buyer or owner of orchard lands should have some knowledge, and these may be outlined as follows: First, the climate; second, the minerals from which the soil was formed; third, the character of the native vegetation; fourth, the physical characteristic of the soil and of the subsoil, especially the size of the soil grains and the percentage of clay—in other words, the texture of the soil; fifth, the existence of non-existence of hardpan; sixth, the depth of the ground water level in the soil; seventh, the chemical composition of the soil; eighth, the time is rapidly approaching when a knowledge of the bacterial content of the soil will be considered important.

"It is a fact well known to all practical fruit men that the addition of fertilizer to a soil which is in a poor physical condition is a waste of time and money. Soils may be greatly improved in their physical condition by proper cultivation and no soil, no matter how good it may be essentially, will yield the returns it should unless kept in a high state of cultivation."

Here the speaker launched into a discussion of the physical ingredients of soil—sand and silt, clay, humus and vegetable matters which have not yet decomposed into humus. After giving illustrations and figures bearing on the composition of various sorts of soil, he told of the soil most adapted to the growing of fruit:

"For the growth of fruit in general the soils classified as sandy loams are most sought after, though certain kinds of fruits, such as most varieties of pears, grow best on heavier soils, while peaches thrive on ordinary sandy lands. The loams are in general the soils of the best texture, since, when well cultivated, they are the most mellow and friable; less inclined to bake or form clods than the clay soils, and finer and less compact than the very sandy soils.

"Of the elements known to chemists only 18 are of importance in connection with the study of soils and plants," said Dr. Harkins in the concluding portion of his address. "They are," he continued, "potassium, sodium, calcium, magnesium, iron, manganese, aluminum and titanium of metallic elements, and carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, phosphorus, sulphur, chlorine, fluorine, iodine and silicon of the non-metallic elements. Of these, titanium is believed to be of no importance in plant growth, and this is true, in general, of aluminum, which occurs only in lower plants, such as ferns. Sodium is present in seaweed and fluorine is contained in a number of plants. The remaining fourteen elements are present in all plants and, in that sense, are important for the fertility of soils. However, nearly all of these are present in soils in such large amounts that they need not be considered in the fertility of any soil. Carbon, one of the principal elements in plants, is often present in small amounts in soils, but this is no great practical importance since the plant feeds upon the supply of carbon which exists in the atmosphere in the form of carbon dioxide, often called corbonic acid gas. The elements are most likely to be exhausted from the soil by the growth of plants are nitrogen, phosphorous and potassium. In addition to these three it is found that a certain percentage of calcium is a soil essential to keep it in good condition and to aid in the absorption of the other elements by plants. These four elements are never present as such in soils, but are always combined in the form of salts."

Dr. Harkins concluded his address by explaining an analysis of soils from typical fruit districts in the state of Washington.

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Drink first destroys ambition; breaks up ties of friendship; it kills and buries love and eventually destroys the family life.

Some of the best men in the world have been victims of drink, and if there is not some member in your family that is afflicted with this disease, you are indeed fortunate.

Drink cunningly destroys the will power, and while the drunkard wants to do what you tell him, he wants a thousand times more the drink that he craves. Medical treatment is necessary to destroy the craving, and this Orrine will do it.

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The remedy is absolutely harmless, is thoroughly scientific and is so uniformly successful that it is sold with a registered guarantee entitling you to a refund of your money if Orrine fails to effect a cure. Booklet on "How to Cure Drunkenness." Sent free on request in plain sealed wrapper. The Orrine Co., Washington, D. C.

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Pazo ointment is guaranteed to cure any case of itching, blind, bleeding or protruding piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.