REAL TILLERS DO BEST ON 10 ACRES

Manager Chapman, of Promotion Bureau, Refers to Willamette Valley.

LARGE FARMS PASSING

Dalrying, Fruitraising, Truck Gardening. Poultry Culture and Stockgrowing Most Profitable Lines of Work.

Probably the most hopeful tendency in agriculture in the Willamette Valley today, believes Manager Chapman of the promotion committee of the Portland Commercial Club, is the breaking up of the large farm into smaller acreage. This means a denser population, im-proved social conditions) more scien-

tific care of the soil, more products and a tremendous gain in wealth. Economic wasts, he believes, has marked Willamette Valley tillage heremarked Willamette Valley tillage heretofore. Pioneers naturally secured and
held large farms: they were mostly
grain growers and some still stick to
this crop almost exclusively. Modern
agriculturists say that this is wrong.
A country such as the Willamette
Valley, with a favorable climate for a
wide diversity of crops and with a
soil the depth and strength of which
is hardly equalled anywhere, is fit for
better things. The old farming system was a cruel waste in that it extem was a cruel waste in that it ex-hausted the soil, and the returns were far shert of the possibilities.

far short of the possibilities.
Western thregon is naturally the place for the small farm. With the passing of the sturdy pioneers and the higher valuations of farm lands, the thousand-acre holdings are being thousand-acre holdings are being broken up into small tracts to the im-mense advantage of the state. The interurban electric lines have proved a big factor in this transformation.

Intensive Methods Prevail.

The natural inquiry is being made by those not familiar with Willamette Vailey soil as to what can be a small acreage. This is the time of the passing of the "land-poor" farmer: extensive agriculture is being superiord by intensive methods. The Vailey soil as to what can be done with Oregon Agricultural College is preach-ing the economic importance of the fact that the true measure of the fact that the true measure of the farmer is not how much land he can lill, but how well. The 10-acre unit is becoming popular. The man who farms this much land successfully must of necessity be a specialist. For some industries, notably dairying and live-stock, more land is desirable, but for fruits, truck gardening and other forms of intensive agriculture, 10 acres of Willamette Valley land will make a family a good living.

a good living. best answer to the natural question of the new-comer as to what be done on a small acreage is to dell him what is being done. Instances of actual crops and the prices received, coming under the notice of Manager Chapman of the Commercial Club, are given. They are interesting and should prove of value to the new-comer

Green food all the year round in Western Oregon, due to the mild eli-mate, and higher prices for all dairy products than are received in the mo elebrated districts of the Middle West, this a profitable country for the farmer. There is a wide demand, not only in the Portland market, but hout the state for the output

Dairymen Make Big Profit.

Following are some of the ordinary returns that dairymen are receiving:

J. D. Mickie, Forest Grove, Or., last year sold milk worth \$128.90 a cow, realizing a total of \$1160 from his herd of nine cows. F. A. Hennett, a neighbor of Mr. Mickie, hit a higher average, selling milk worth \$125.53 a cow, realizing \$1762.54 from 12 cows. A condenser took the milk from these two herds, picking it up at the farmer's herds, picking it up at the farmer's

Chas. Bergeson, of Vernonia, Colum bia County, shows creamery statements to the amount of \$561.66, as the year's work with six cows, or \$93.61 a cow. This is in addition to milk and butter used in his family, and was done with-

used in his family, and was done without any grain feed. Clover hay and all the green feed the cows can use the year round produced these results.

Clarence S. Browns, of Aumsville, Marion County, sold last year cream amounting to \$1502.76 from 15 cows, an average of \$120.15 per cow.

L. E. Warner, of Yoncalla, Douglas County, sold cream amounting to \$121 from each of his 15 cows last year.

John Hughes, of Opgon City, Clackamus County, last year sold from nine cows \$925.74 worth of cream to a coperative creamery, the average price of butter fat being 35 2-4 cents a pound. In addition to this, Mr. Hughes sold from his 55-acre farm \$458.57 worth of stock and hogs. He bought mill feed to the amount of \$255.42, leaving a net profit for the year's work of \$1028.85. profit for the year's work of \$1028.89. Chickens, eggs and other crops were carketed to about equal the living ex-

penses of the family.

William Palmer, of Marion County,
has two cows that netted \$100 each
every year, butter fat selling at an aver. every year, butter fat selling at an aver-age of 32.69c per pound. James Sykes, Salem, Or., says his

James Sykes, Salem, Or., says his menthly receipts for butter fat between June and November, last year, from six cows, averaged \$9.19 per cow.

Charles Grable, of Marion County, received \$906 from the condenser in one year for the milk of nine cows. In October six cows averaged \$17.05 each.

These records are not remarkable, but are typical of what Oregon dairymen are doing. The producer in this state receives an average of 5 cents a pound more for butter fat than the dairymen in the celebrated Elgin, Ill. district. With a much more favorable district. With a much more favorable climate here and an abundance of green feed, there is no reason why Oregon dairymen should not live in luxury.

Truck gardening within reach of the Portland markets offers big induce-

ments to the man with a small farm. Rich, alluvial valley soil, much of it black beaver-dam, raises capital veg-etables. The mild Winters make an extremely long growing season and the hardler vegetables are frequently left in the field throughout the Winter, the gardener harvesting them as needed. The potate bug and other enemies of the Eastern farmer are unknown here. Some of the vegetable growers of the

state report the following returns: S. E. McBee, of Springfield, Lane County, grew 80 tons of carrots to the acre and sold them for \$7.50 per

Heise, Salem, conducts a truck garden of 40 acres and his profits average \$2500 per year.

J. H. Starnes, of Marion County, had 28 acres of Burbank potatoes last season which turned out 225 bushels to the acre. He considered that a light

bottom land near Springfield, Lane County, grows splendid asparagus, averaging one and one-half inches in diameter and many of the shoots are two inches thick. He conducts a cannery in connection with his 25-acre asparagus patch and this season will turn out 56,000 cans besides large quantities of the vegetable which are shipped green. No finer asparagus can be grown anywhere.

Potatoes Grow Well.

An East Portland man grows pota-toes on the back end of a city lot, pro-ducing an entire year's supply for his family on a patch about 40x50 feet. The potatees from one single hill weighed nine pounds.

A. E. Whittaker, of Walton, Or, har-vested and sold \$756 pounds of onlong from one-third acre besides about 200

from one-third acre besides about 300 pounds he kept for family use, making more than 9000 pounds from the small

Mrs. W. T. Simmons reports the pro Mrs. W. T. Simmons reports the pro-ceeds from her farm of 40 acres near Junction City, of which 25 acres are devoted to garden truck. Her income is from \$3500 to \$4000 per year. She has an orchard and keeps cowa, piga-and chickens. At the Lane County fair last year 123 varieties of products were shown from this one farm.

were shown from this one farm.

A Washington County fagn, almost within sight of Portland, last year produced 66,000 pounds of onlone on each of five acres. They sold at 2 cents a pound, giving an income of

Poultry Raising Attractive.

Poultry raising is an attractive occu pation for the owner of small acreage. A ready market for eggs and pouitry at Portland and the favorable climatic conditions throughout the state snake this a desirable business to engage in. Probably no other outdoor vocation re-quires such small capital to start and returns such large profits for the amount invested.

amount invested.

The experiences of growers who have gone at the matter intelligently are encouraging to others who would engage in this business. They have not been invariably successful, it is true, but failures have been the result of inexperience or neglect, for the condi-tions here are favorable. There is money to be made in the poultry business by any one who cares to go at it systematically and use ordinary indus-

Following are some of the things that have been accomplished by poultry raisers:

J. G. Jackson, of Junction City, Lane County, sold between January 1, 1910, and January 1, 1911, 1129 dozen engs from 80 Leghorn bens, receiving \$315.02. He ate and used for hatching 108 dozen eggs and sold young chickens to the value of \$15, also used 75 chickens on his own table. He raised the feed on

his Zi-acre farm, on which he also keeps a herd of dairy cows. F. M. Curtis, of Umatilia County, has been in the poultry business for nearly five years, keeping an average of 500 laying hens. They have paid more than \$1 a year net for each hen and all the feed has been bought. In order to make greater profits Mr. Curtis is growing part of his feeds He finds the demand is always ahead of the supply with prices ranging from 20 to 50 cents a dozen. He estimates the cost of production at 10 cents when the feed is

keeps about two dozen breeding hens. selling from them \$150 to \$300 worth of fowls and eggs, selling cockerels for hreeders and show birds at from \$2 to \$10 each, pullets from \$1 to \$5 each and eggs at \$2.50 a setting of 15. Of course in selling fancy poultry some years of breeding and exhibition are necessary to establish a reputation for

stock and eggs.

A. S. Hart, of Albany, got 342 eggs
from 15 hens hast February.

E. N. Keeney, of Smithfield, Polk
County, started with 100 Buff Leghorns
and at the end of the year he had 130
chickens and 2772.60 to show for his chickens and \$273.69 to show for his work. This year he expects to do much better and hopes to raise between 1500 and 1600 young chickens. He has a standing offer for 700 pullets at \$1 each,

September delivery. George Hall, of Cakland, Douglas County, started last Spring with 20 turkey hens and two gobblers, the approximate value being \$80. From this flock he raised and sold for the holiday trade 255 birds for which he received \$303.75, and still has a breeding flock left of 55 birds worth \$164.60. The average cost of growing and feeding each bird was 50 cents.

Fruit Most Popular Crop.

Fruit is probably more attractive to the average buyer of small acreage than any other crop. Throughout Western Oregon the small ranch is be-ing brought into first-class orchard property and all kinds of fruits known to the temperate zone are being devel-oped, and some almost incredible rec-ords are made for single trees and small tracts. Oregon fruit, when brought to perfection by intelligent care and packed attractively, is a

Apple orchards are veritable gold mines, returning as high as \$1000 an acre during favorable seasons. The Willamette Valley yield is below this figure, on an average, however, but big profits are secured by growers.

SMALL TRACTS OFFERED

Property Near Vancouver Divided by Portland Firm.

To meet the demand for small acreage tracts close to Portland and Vancouver, Thompson & Swan, realty oper ators, of this city, have purchased 216 acres just east of Vancouver, near the new electric line and adjoining a new townsite. The firm has divided the tract into five and ten-acre tracts.

"We have made a careful study of the real estate situation of Portland and vicinity," said Mr. Thompson, "and we have found that there is a strong demand for acreage tracts. One man, recently from the East, said; 'I have s little money to invest in a home, but I want a little place that I can come back to when my working days are over-a place where I can raise a few of the necessities of life and conseently cut down the high cost of liv-

That is a sample of how people are feeling. We are glad to note the dis-position of the people in wanting to get a small tract of land close to the get a small teach to make a bigger and better Portland, and that is what we are all striving for. What we want is people who will cultivate the outlying districts. This will have a tendency to not only make Portland larger

marked degree."
This firm believes that the building Joseph Woodward. Salem, raised 1206

Joseph Woodward. Salem, raised 1206

up of the country around Vancouver

sacks, 108 pounds each, of onions on

two acres in 1308.

George A. Dorris, with a farm of rich

This tirm believes that the bullons in the supply of dairy products.

"Oregon is not supplying her own market with grapes, and top prices also to this city.

OREGON GOAL FOR SMALL FARMERS!

Competence Can Be Obtained Off Ten Acres, Says Booster Booklet.

CONDITIONS ARE DESCRIBED

Commercial Club Pamphlet Gives Situation in Different Parts of Oregon Necessary to Bring About Success.

How a man can make a living upon ten acres in Oregon is told in a small pamphlet issued by the Portland Chamber of Commerce recently. 'A "living" as defined by the writer means provision for all the needs of the family—food, supplies, clothing, school supplies for the children, incidentals, etc.

Can 10 acres in Oregon produce a liv-

ing? That is a question which has been asked by many throughout the country and in Oregon the answer is that it can easily, but with industry. Primarily the easily, but with industry. Primarily the success of any venture depends upon the man. He is the person to bring out the results desired and if he is at fault then the prediction goes for mught. No man can expect success without labor and intelligent labor at that. So in Oregon there is no "easy money" principle involved. There is this to be said that nature in Oregon has given man splendid tools to work with, its climate is ideal, its soil is rich and the opportunity awaits snyone who will apply himself. awaits anyone who will apply himself.

Land Must Be Good.

The desired result cannot be achieved on any ten acres, of course," says the author of the pamphiet. "The land must be the best—deep, fortile and durable. Climatic conditions must be favorable, with pienty of moisture, a long growing season and freedom from dangerous frosts, floods and storms. Moreover, nearness to a center of population large enough to insure a dependable market is essential; and transportation facilities for reaching that market quickly and cheaply, equally so. Again, even with all of these conditions satisfied, not all methods of agriculture produce the nec-essary income. Wheat will not do it, even with 50 bushels to the acre and wheat at \$1. Clover and timothy will not wheat at \$1. Crover and timothy win not do it, even with three or four tons to the acre and hay at \$20 a ton. Cattle or sheep or hogs or even milch cows will not do it, without a large expenditure for extra feed. For these products, larger areas of cheaper land are neces-

sary.
"For suitable lands in Western Oregon there is a wide variety of prices.
Excellent land on transportation lines within ten miles of the City of Port-land can be bought for \$200 and \$400 an acre. The price decreases with distance and it is perfectly possible to find suitable land for \$75 or even \$50 able land for \$75 or even \$50 In any event, the ten acres should be on a good road leading to a good market. Rural mail delivery and telephone service are almost essential and are generally found throughout the more settled actions. In an irrigated district electricity is commonly availa-

Problem Sometimes Simple.

"If the ten acres ile in one of the great fruit sections and is a bearing orchard, the problem of a living from ten acres is no problem at all. There are ten-acre apple orchards in Hood River that pay a profit of \$5000 a year. There are ten-acre pear orchards in the Rogue River Valley that pay even better than that. There are ten-acre prune orchards in the Umpqua and Willam-ette valleys that yield a net revenue of \$1200 a year. There are ten-acre cherry orchards in the Willamette Val-ley and the Upper Columbia River basin that produce \$2000 a year. And there are ten-acre orchards of peaches and plums and apricots in many sections that yield incomes of \$1000 and \$2000

and \$3000 a year.
"In any event, fruit will form the "In any event, fruit will form the hasis for the development of most tenacre tracts. But it takes a number of years to bring an orchard to bearing—seven or eight years for apples and pears, five or six for prunes and cherries, three or four for peaches and spricots. If the tenacre man cannot afford to be the pears of the peaches and applications. ford to buy a mature erchard and must depend for his living upon the the land from the beginning, he must adopt other methods. many districts it is possible to

set his entire tract to trees the first year and still make a living from the ground between the trees.

Alfalfa Is Planted.

"Between the rows of trees alfalfa is planted. This is more especially practicable in irrigated sections be-cause alfalfa requires a great deal of moisture, and if there is a shortage the trees suffer. It is supposed, however, that the water supply is ample, in which event the inter-crop will not injure the trees, but will actually prove of benefit. The active tendency of alfalfa to store up nitrogen is well known, and this element, in which arid land is deficient, will be of great value orchard.

"Thus grown, it will yield a small erop the first year, a good crop the second, a full crop the third year. Al-faifa will bear five to six tons to the acre. It is cut three or four times a year, and is worth from \$10 to \$15 in the stack. Cost of production is put at \$2.50 a ton. A profit of \$40 an acre will be taken from the ground from nifalfa, sold as hay. A larger revenue is possible if the alfalfa is baied and held for Winter prices. Four hundred dollars a year will go a long way to-ward keeping a family, especially with the larger income from the trees ahead of them. But better than that can be done from 10 acres, "between the trees." Ten cows can be fed the year around from the alfalfa produced on this land. They will require bran, shorts or grain ration during the months of the

Winter. "Dr. Withycombe, of the Oregon Agroultural College, a specialist in ani-mal industry, says that a ton of alfalfa fed to a good milch cow will refaifa fed to a good mine cow will re-turn a revenue of \$20. An income of \$80 to \$100 a month should be pro-vided from the herd. Alfalfa is the ideal cow feed. It stimulates milk production, and the favorable climate does the rest. If miles cows are used. it is necessary of course, that the 10-acre farmer be on the collecting route of a creamery or condensery, or near enough to a community so that he can market his milk to advantage. Creamery products invariably bring high prices in Oregon. As a matter of fact, the state fails to produce its own butter dency to not only make Portland larger and is largely dependent for a consider in area, but will also increase the able portion of the year upon ship-city's population solidly and in a ments from the East. This is due entirely to the fact that Oregon's population is increasing more rapidly than

FREE EXCURSION, SATURDAY, APRIL 22

Linnhaven Orchards

the largest commercial apple orchard in Oregon, comprising 2500 acres, located seventy miles south of Portland in the famous Santiam Fruit District. Red Soil, Correct Elevation, Perfect Drainage, No Irrigation. Linnhaven Orchard Tracts were put on the market in St. Paul last October, and up to the present time there has been 500 acres sold to Eastern people. These lands sold are now being planted. The company plants and cultivates the trees for five years, turning over at the end of that time a full-bearing orchard that will make you independent for life. The cultivation and care of Linnhaven Orchards is under the supervision of the best horticulturist in Oregon, guaranteeing an orchard cultivated and cared for under the best scientific methods.

We Want You to See Linnhaven Orchards

We want you to know what we are doing in the development of the biggest orehard tract in all Oregon. So we have arranged for an excursion from Portland, and will take a party of representative men and women to the orchards on SATURDAY, APRIL 22, leaving the Union Depot, Portland, at 8:30 in the morning, spending the day at the orchards, and returning to the city at 10 in the evening. This will give ample time for inspection, for studying drainage, altitude and general location. It will give time to note the condition of trees now being planted and of the ideal condition in which the land is placed before the trees are set.

We are not swapping pocket-knives. We are offering shrewd business men and women an investment of merit, and we want them to see just what they are buying. He've years is a long time for a contract to continue, and we cannot afford to have dissatisfied We want to show exactly what we are doing, and from conditions now prevailing we expect the reasonable man to judge of the future, of the time when we shall turn over to him a bearing orehard produced with the best scientific knowledge of horticulture that we can obtain. That is why we have arranged for the excursion, and that is at least one good reason why you should arrange to make the trip. We want a large party-we want everybody

who is interested in apple culture to go-we want you to see what is being done near Albany to make Greater Oregon still greater.

Linnhaven is not an experiment. The work of planting and cultivating the trees is in charge of Professor W. K. Newell, perhaps the best-known horticulturist in Oregon. That fact alone is sufficient guarantee that the work is being and will be done right.

Linnhaven must be a good investment. Two large excursions of business men from St. Paul and Minneapolis have come to Oregon, gone over the tract, spent days inspecting every detail of management and tree culture, and EVERY MAN BOUGHT LAND. If that is not a good record, one cannot be found in Oregon. Another excursion is coming in June, largely through the good advertising that has been done by the men who are already interested in tracts in Linnhaven.

The soil is ideal for the production of choice red apples, the climate is the most salubrious in the Northwest, the markets offered are the best, the terms of sale are reasonable. And the orchards are within four hours of Portland!

Call at our offices and go over maps and plats of the lands and ask all the questions you can. Give your name as one of those who are interested in apple-growing and have a seat in the big excursion reserved for you. And do it now!

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING EXCURSION CALL AT OUR OFFICES

Linnhaven Orchard Co.

611 Pioneer Press Building, St. Paul, Minn.

Main 1590.

800 Plymouth Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

Columbia markets will readily absorb large shipments of grapes and there is no apparent reason why Oregon-grown grapes cannot be shipped to the East, where their high coloring, fine appearance, flavor and superior keeping qualities will recommend them to buyers. The venes bear a partial crop the third year and a full crop the fourth year. The cost of installing the orchard is \$50 an acre, Mature vines bear from 50 to 75 pounds each, and the grapes sell for about 5 cents per pound. Vineyardists in the grape districts of Oregon count on an average of \$200 an acre net returns from their vineyard. Here, then, is another opening for the 10-acre man. With a part, or all, of his little farm in grapes, he is assured

of a dependable income from that "The resources of the 10-acre farm would be incomplete without bees, for Oregon is well suited to the operations

of the honey-gatherers. Onions Are Paying.

"Onions produce enormously on land of the type mentioned. It is a staple erop, for which good prices always prevail. The yield will run from 350 bushels to the acre, as an average, up

to 800 bushels as a maximum crop. "Cabbages and cauliflower are equal-ly profitable. In some districts cab-bages are left in the ground until the following Spring and then marketed at premium prices. From 12 to 26 tons of cabbage to the acre are produced. Cauliflower returns from \$350 to \$400

an acre, gross.
"Asparagus is another vegetable grown to great advantage. In irri-gated districts there are asparagus ds that yield from \$500 to \$1000 gross

"Perhaps the easiest and surest way of making a living from a small piece of ground in Oregon is to raise poultry. Whether as an adjunct or a business, the profits from poultry in Oregon are large and reliable. This is due both to the favorableness of conditions and to the high prices for poultry. products. Prices for eggs range from 25 cents to 55 cents per dozen. And this in spite of the fact that in this state in spite of the fact that in this state eggs can be produced at a food cost as low as, if not lower than, anywhere in the United States. The genial, equable climate is greatly to the advantage of the birds. At no time is it necessary to pen them in a coop for protection against severe cold and Summer conditions prevail a large part of the year."

VIEWLAND IS OPENED UP

Boulevard Will Help Burlingame on West Side.

Camps were established in Burlingame Addition and grading operations started last week on Terwilliger Houle-This is designed to be Portland's show drive, and will extend along the hills south of the city for a distance of a mile and a half. Eventually it will be 200 feet in width, but the first operation contemplates a width of only 45 feet, which will include a roadway 25 feet wide, a parking strip and a sec-

tion for pedestrians. It is expected that the surface will It is expected that the stricte with be macadamized as soon as the grading is completed, so that the drive will be available for use without delay. As soon as the roadway has settled and it is thought advisable to do so the road

will be hard surfaced. will be hard surfaced.

The terminus of the boulevard as now laid out is in the Burlingame property, whence it follows a gulch by an easy grade down to the Macadam road. Owners of homes at Rivera, Riverand to the second of the erdale and Riverside are planning have the boulevard extended to that district, and are ready to pay the cost. The owners of Burlingame have been approached on the subject of granting a right of way, but the matter has not

been determined.

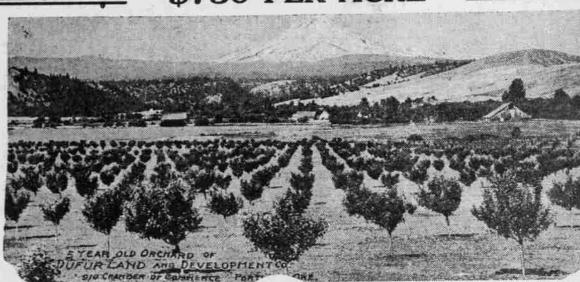
This boulevard is calculated to enhance the value of all property which

it serves either directly or indirectly. Burlingame, because of its proximity to the city and its great extent, will reap the greatest benefit, and the boulevard runs directly through the addition.

t serves either directly or indirectly, burlingame, because of its proximity to he city and its great extent, will reap he greatest benefit, and the boulevard uns directly through the addition.

West Portland Park lies to the west of transportation. Completion of the organ Electric again aroused interest in the property. Dove & Thompson recently acquired a large number of lots, and have disposed of many since they have been handling the proposition, and other sales are under way.

\$750 PER ACRE



THE ABOVE PICTURE SHOWS 60 ACRES OF FIVE-YEAR-OLD ORCHARD BELONGING TO THE DUFUR LAND & DEVELOPMENT COMPANY AT

DUFUR, OREGON

DUFUR is 15 miles south of The Dailes. The climatic conditions at DUFUR are identical with Hood River. Hood River has made a success of apple growing. We have better soil at DUFUR than they have at Hood River. The above orchard at Hood River would easily cost \$1200 per acre. We also have 1400 acres of land adjoining the above orchard which we will plant to orchard and care for same for five years, and sell at prices from \$350 to \$500 per acre. Terms, 10 per cent cash, 1% per cent per month. For further information inquire

THE HART LAND COMPANY SELLING AGENTS

OWN A HOME BY THE SEA at NEHALEM BAY

There is a great rush of people into the "Decshutes Country." What for ! To buy land. These people could have bought this same land for fifty per cent less, had they gone in there three months ahead of the first train. Just so with the NEHALEM COUNTRY. The rush will begin there about July 1; then watch prices jump. Owners of beach property along the Bay have been waiting for the completion of this railroad, knowing that they could double present prices. If you would profit by the mistakes of others who have waited, until after trains began to run into these new places, you had better buy a lot in either NECARNEY CITY, SEABRIGHT, NEHA-LEM BAY PARK or NEHALEM BEACH NOW. These tracts are the CREAM of all the beach propositions along the Tillamook Coast. All lots are 50x100, and if you prefer a lot in a fine grove, we have it. If you prefer a fine sand-soil beach lot, we have it. If you want a front lot on either Ocean or Bay, we have it. We bought this property when we could have the pick of the whole country, and we picked out the best there was in it. July 1 is the time we are told that trains will begin to earry passengers, and you can buy lots now for from fifty to a hundred per cent cheaper than you can buy then. The great value of our beach property is that it now is and always will be the closest beach property to Portland. That is a fact worth remembering. A small payment down and \$5.00 per month will start an investment that you will always be glad you started, and now is the best time to start the investment, in order to get the best results.

Write or Call at the Office for New Illustrated Folder.

Nehalem Bay Land Co.

274 Oak Street, Portland, Oregon.