Early Settlers Solved Their Problems

Unveiling of a plaque erected on John Christiansen's farm last summer near New Salem, in western North Dakota, commemorating the beginnings of the dairy industry in the community, and factors leading up to establishment of the New Salem Holstein Breeding Circuit, really had a deeper significance. It marked the fifty-second anniversary of the arrival of the first settlers in the New Salem country.

Back in the fall of 1882, at a district meeting in Illinois of the German Evangelical Synod of North America, a plan began to form for setting up a colony in western North Dakota. By early spring the following year all preliminary steps had been taken and a group of people, a trainload with their personal effects, left Wisconsin and Illinois for the West.

They found only a rolling prairie at the location where they were to build their new settlement. Buffalo grass and other native forages grew in abundance. Almost all the colonists were of modest means and they were busy at the outset providing the most necessary things to maintain themselves and families. However, this was their opportunity and as soon as possible they began to break ground and develop farms.

John Christiansen was a young man among those who had joined the colony and while he was out breaking sod on his new land, a Sioux Indian, many years the youthful settler's senior, came by and stopped, looked at the procedure and, shaking his head, walked over to the furrow, turned back the freshly plowed sod and muttered, "Wrong Side Up."

The Indian went away and John Christiansen did not meet him again, but this young man thought about the brief scene that had been

(Continued on page 3)
AIR CONDITIONING FOR RED RIVER BEES

Red River valley bees now are enjoying the comforts of air conditioning.

"And why shouldn't they?" inquires J. A. Munro, entomologist at North Dakota Agricultural college, whose investigations and those of his co-workers at the school have led to new wrinkles in beekeeping that are profitable. "Bees are very sensitive to changes in temperature."

Growers Try It

Prof. Munro recommends that air conditioning in the apiary be attained by nailing onto the four sides and the top of each hive insulation board an inch thick. That's about all there is to it, except that for winter, heavy building paper is wrapped around and over the top of the hive, leaving a small, screened entrance open. With this method there is no laborious gathering of straw, leaves or shavings for packing in winter or lugging of hives to the cellar to stay during the cold months.

Protection of bees in the new way started as a winter measure, the insulating board doing a good job of maintaining the desired temperature, but once affixed, this type of insulation is left on the year round and the entomologists have found that has the desired effect in spring, summer and fall also in protecting against any excessive weather, whether hot or cold. Several Red River valley beekeepers now are trying out the new method.

Commercial beekeeping is expanding, according to Prof. Munro, in the Red River valley. A number of new apiaries were established in the last year. Inquiry received at the college concerning beekeeping opportunities in the area have increased.

200 Pounds of Honey

It is recommended that only experienced people go into commercial apiary projects. If inexperienced, the experts say one should first work a year or two for a commercial beekeeper. From 350 to 500 hives are said to be the most economical unit for one man. A little help even then may be required in July and August. If one were to start from the bottom, an investment of $5,000 might be required to get under way immediately on the basis of 350 to 500 hives. Generally it would not be done that way but, rather, the apiculturist would grow into the business gradually.

Red River valley bees average in honey production 125 pounds harvested per season per hive. Commercial beekeepers get more than that—from 150 to 200. The marketing end of the business in this area has been the object of much development and there are outlets for quantities even up to carloads.

$1,000,000 CROP

The Pacific Northwest's crop of soft shell walnuts harvested last fall is estimated to have brought in more than $1,000,000. Several thousand people are employed in one phase or another of the Northwest walnut industry.

COWS MADE $1,400

The past year, the first time it was in a cow testing association, the herd of 20 cows owned by Ohlde Brothers, Skagit county, Washington, averaged 376 pounds of butterfat per cow and made a profit above feed costs of $70 a head.

CLOSE-UPS
Short Paragraphs About Agriculture in Northern Pacific Territory

John Sorrensen, Ellensburg, Wash., took one cutting of hay and 500 pounds of seed per acre from 35 acres of red clover on his Kittitas valley farm last year. The seed was sold from the huller for 12½ cents a pound.

LeRoy Christensen, Kittitas valley, Washington, settler, received $725 from five and a half acres of potatoes in 1935, selling the No. 1 potatoes for $14 a ton and the No. 2's for $6.

Thirty-eight farmers in western Washington tributary to the town of Arlington, who last year raised a total of 64 acres of green market peas, obtained an aggregate yield of 347,504 pounds which they sold for $9,770.80, or in excess of $152 an acre.

Terrett Brothers, Brandenburg, eastern Montana, stockmen, sold 55 steer calves at $10 a hundredweight, making a net of $39.30 a head.

White Pekin ducks, 500 of them, made money for William Stadelmann, a Vancouver, Wash., 4-H club boy, during the past year. A number of show birds were selected from his flock and many of them were sold in Portland, Ore., to the Chinese trade, which prefers ducks.

One of the better yields of green market peas obtained in 1935, in northwestern Washington, was harvested by Irvin L. Stauffer on two acres which yielded 8,197 pounds of peas per acre, or over calories at $10 a hundredweight, making a net of $39.30 a head.

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A recent new settler in central Oregon, near Bend, is J. G. Jackson, who went from Idaho to locate on 40 acres which he bought.

The junior champion Percheron stallion at the recent Pacific International Livestock exposition in Portland, Ore., has been purchased by George Koever, who lives in southwestern Washington, near Chehalis.

Iver Mathison inspected farms in northern Minnesota during October and bought one near Littlefork, in Koochiching county. He moved on immediately and started getting ready for a 1936 grain and clover seed crop.

Locating on 20 acres which he bought in western Washington, near Rochester, H. D. Flutt put out 10 acres of strawberries. This winter he is building a house with four rooms and bath, the lumber bill, including doors, windows, etc., made on the farm, amounting to $285.90. He will build a poultry house for 500 hens before spring.
Early Settlers Solved Their Problems
(Continued from page 1)

enacted before him and the three-word sermon delivered by the old Sioux. Mr. Christiansen didn't plow all the land he had expected to. He talked with his fellow colonists about it and after awhile they came to the conclusion that in that semi-humid area there was a lot of truth in the Indian's sermon. They should leave a sizable share of their prairie for grazing land and they should have milk cows to convert its grasses, along with such grains as were raised, into butterfat. Their reasoning was along that line and when they could, they carried out that program. Finally, in 1909, among these people the New Salem Holstein Breeding Circuit was formed with a multiple object—testing and improving the production of their cows; sale of surplus stock; and the exchange of good herd sires. The circuit has operated successfully ever since.

New Salem circuit members from farm proceeds paid for their land, built good barns and houses, had electricity and other conveniences in the homes. Times were hard to make new homes did a lot to meet their own problems, to realize their opportunity and adapt themselves to the conditions they found. In time, the town New Salem, was established and it grew. A farmers' creamery was started and continued to function with pay days regularly. Today the town has a modern auditorium. Many of the farmers' meetings as well as those of town people are held there. The settlers ordered silos, several of them buying at one time; they help one another thresh and cut silage; they run their own insurance company.

John Christiansen still enjoys living on his farm. He doesn't work as he did in days when the old Sioux Indian gave him some good advice. The children do that now. Some of the early settlers have died, their sons or sons-in-law now operating the farms. The less courageous of the colonists soon went back East after arriving in the new country in 1883. But those who worked at the job, kept at least 25 per cent of their land in virgin sod, got some cows and tried to improve their herds did a good job of it.

Ten of the charter members of the New Salem Holstein Breeding Circuit in western North Dakota and some of the men who were leaders in establishing the New Salem colony in 1883. Picture made last summer. These men are real Northwest pioneers. Back row: Chas. Klusman, Sr., D. Schwarting, Henry Holle, Robert Rush, Herman Kroeger. Front row: Wm. Klusman, Wm. Nens, John Christiansen, Fred Michaels, Wm. Tellman. (Pictures from North Dakota Agricultural College.)
Intensive Farming in Spokane Valley Given Impetus by New Irrigation Plan

Otis Orchards District Has Small Ranch Units for Truck Crops, Fruits and Poultry.

Here is news for the prospective home buyer who is thinking about a small irrigated ranch 5 to 30 acres near a city, close to markets, schools, churches, electrical service, telephone and mail delivery.

The Otis Orchards Irrigation district, located in the productive Spokane valley, just a few miles east of the city, Spokane, in eastern Washington, owns 800 acres that divide into just such farm units and these are for sale at reasonable prices which should stimulate purchase and development.

**Finances in Shape**

While in considering any such district as a place to live and derive a income there are a number of important factors, really the heart of an irrigation district is its financial situation and the condition of its facilities for furnishing water. These two things have been well taken care of by the Otis Orchards Irrigation district management. The physical properties have been repaired, enlarged or replaced where necessary and additional work now is under way to finish the job on water gates, canals, flumes, etc. The district officers give assurance that they can follow through on any contract they make with a ranch owner to deliver water to the high point of a 10-acre unit.

Financially the district recently has been reorganized and its bonded indebtedness has been reduced from more than $400,000 to $230,000 which will be carried over a period of 33 years. Of this amount $202,500 are owed to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation on a four per cent basis and $27,500 are owed to the state of Washington's irrigation fund, drawing only two per cent interest.

**High Acre Production**

The district has all its bills paid, met its interest requirements on Jan. 1, this year, and had a $3,000 reserve fund left. A financial plan has been arranged by which in five years ample reserve will have been accumulated to meet all irrigation demands for one year without any income should such contingency arise. That element of safety is considered more than adequate.

This year the charges to cover all irrigation expenses will be $8 an acre, which include operation and maintenance, bond service, minor repairs and reserve. When the maximum amount of land is in private ownership and cultivation, it is expected charges will be only $7.

These charges have a direct relation to what the land will and does produce. It must be kept in mind that the valley has an early and long season—that the land warms up soon in the spring—and that the acre production is high. With the prevailing climate, soils, water supply and farm unit sizes, an intensive type of agriculture is practiced. The water charges, applied to the amount of production, rather than the number of acres, are considered low.

**Truck Crops, Small Fruits**

The Otis Orchards district soil, in common with much soil in the entire valley, is of a gravelly nature—a fine foundation for intensive farming with small fruits, tree fruits and vegetables as the basis of the program and alfalfa for a rotation and cover crop. The soil drains readily, tills easily and handles additions for manure, required in all truck crop areas, in satisfactory manner. The surface soil of Garrison gravelly loam is a dark brown to dark grayish brown to a depth of several inches. The subsoil consists of a brown gravelly loam or sandy loam. Forty to 42 inches of water are supplied by the district for irrigation of these soils.

Strawberries, cantaloupes, to-
matoes, cabbage, cucumbers, watermelons, cherries, apples, potatoes, grapes—these are some of the crops grown by the numerous ranches now located in the valley. In the early days in this area tree fruits were a long suit of the settlers. High prices were paid for lands and much money was used for development, practically of apple orchards. As often has happened in such cases, orchards were planted in low spots and on other locations where localized conditions were not favorable. Much of that situation has been corrected and the apple growers now functioning in the valley on the right kind of locations have confidence in the fruit industry for those who are acquainted with it and have the capital to meet conditions in the industry as to markets and weather which arise from time to time.

Weather Is Favorable

The heavy growth of alfalfa, yielding five and six tons per acre, opens the way for dairying and poultry. Even the truck and small fruit grower would do well to have a cow or two and at least a small flock of hens.

Precipitation in the Spokane area averages annually 13 inches. Something of that kind would be expected where irrigation has been provided. Sparse rainfall in the harvest season has a number of advantages. There is much sunshine, more than 200 days annually, and the growing season between spring and fall frosts averages more than 180 days. Temperatures generally are moderate, although it does get really hot at times in summer and freezing temperatures for brief periods are experienced in winter.

Yet Spokane people who have seen seasons come and go in their surroundings know that they have a generous allotment of the Pacific Northwest's delightful weather.

Prices of Land

The Otis Orchards district gets irrigation water from two sources—Newman Lake and Cœur d'Alene Lake, the latter being the principal supply. This lake is really a large reservoir, fully capable of taking care of demands, being fed by different important rivers with mountain water. Cœur d'Alene Lake is 26 miles long.

The Otis district consists of 2,725 acres. All but approximately the 800 acres now in district ownership is being farmed, some of it highly developed. The district offers to sell its land, most of which is unimproved, at prices which will satisfy its investment in it and encourage development, according to Michael Hanley, district chairman. These figures are lower than the value that could be placed on the land viewing it from the standpoint of its possible production. The bulk of it is offered through the district's land representative, J. J. Schiffner, in Spokane, at $12.50 to $30 an acre. The latter figure will buy land in alfalfa, piped with a farm distribution system for irrigation water. One hundred and thirty-five acres of the 800 are in alfalfa. Sixty-five acres are in orchards, which, with care, would produce well. The orchards are higher in price, but not unreasonable.

Because of the porous soil, water is carried from the high point on a farm unit to different parts of a unit by underground concrete pipe, an efficient way of handling water under the conditions. Much of this piping already has been done on the units the Otis Orchards district is offering.

These tracts are something one may well investigate if in search of the foundation for a small ranch home. The price, the water supply, financial standing of the district, nearness to Spokane, city of 115,000 population, and the pleasant surroundings make them worthy of consideration.

Another nearby irrigated section has something much similar to offer. This is a portion of the Spokane Valley Irrigation district, a unit apart from the Otis Orchards district but one that has had a similar reorganization and which is now settling its vacant land by offering it in 5 to 40-acre tracts from $40 to $60 an acre. There are no buildings on this land but it has been in cultivation and water is delivered to it.

NEW BERRY GROWERS

The cranberry industry along the coast of Washington recently has expanded, according to Edward C. Johnson, dean of agriculture at Washington State college. The industry centers in Grays Harbor county, with 100 growers, and the Ilwaco peninsula of Pacific county, with 150 growers. Several new tracts have been added in each county in the last two years.

Western cranberries are said to have a high sugar content and are especially good for jams and jellies. There are a number of growers on the Oregon coast and a few in other western Washington counties.
THOUSANDS OF TURKEYS

Plans are being made to raise 7,000 turkeys this year on the Osteno Turkey ranch, near Brainerd, Minn., operated by Barney and Albert Osteno. More than 3,000 were produced in 1935.

A breeding flock of 600 turkeys has been retained at the ranch. There are 15 brooder houses and five more are to be built for this coming season’s use.

Recently a new industry has been established in Brainerd, the Osteno hatchery, with a 60,000-egg incubator, half of which will hatch turkey eggs and the other half chicken eggs. A specialty in February and March will be hatching of heavy breeds of chickens for broilers and capons.

COWS FOR ALASKA

Another consignment of Guernsey cattle has been collected and shipped north to Alaska to add to the dairy nucleus previously collected for the Matanuska colony sponsored by the federal government. A carload for this consignment was bought in the Lower Columbia region of Western Oregon.

SURVEY FINISHED

Covering about 75,000 acres in Jefferson county, central Oregon, a soil depth survey recently was finished. The survey looks toward selection of 50,000 acres of the best lands which may be irrigated with water impounded on the Deschutes river.

Analyzed

The crops, maintain an intricate irrigation system, and grind the feed. Dr. Anderson has calculated that the wages of one man is the difference between the cost of aseptic and ordinary dairying.

As soon as the doctor had remodeled the barn and constructed a milk plant, he established quarantine stations through which all cows were passed before coming to the farm. Prospective members of the herd spent two weeks at “Ellis Island” and two months at a second station, where they were tested and retested for tuberculosis, abortion and garget. After being admitted to the herd, the animals are tested twice yearly.

Fighting Microbes

Believing that many of the bacteria which can infect milk are responsible for human ailments, the doctor set about dairying his milk of the pesky microbes. He determined that milk is infected from two sources—the bacteria which are in the milk when it is excreted by the cow, and those which infest milk while it is being bottled and handled.

To lower the initial infection, the doctor runs individual bacterial counts of all the cows. After obtaining a reasonably low-count herd, the doctor garbed all of his milkers in white surgical caps and masks. This, Dr. Anderson avers, has a fourfold effect. The milk is protected from possible infection through coughs and sneezes, the men can’t smoke, can’t chew and are given a “major operation complex.”
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-66.4—Nice 80-acre tract, unimproved, located on state highway, 10 miles from town, Altoona. Level land, 15 acres hay meadow, small running stream, plenty timber for fuel, well settled community, daily mail and school bus by land. Would make ideal farm. Price $11 per acre. $200 will handle.

M-67.1—120 acres with about 90 acres cultivated, nice pasture, about 25 acres good meadow land. This is low land and especially adapted to hay crops. Four-room stucco house, two rooms upstairs, two rooms downstairs. Another room could be added if desired. Good barn and chicken house. River beach affords ample water for stock. Near fine lake and in vicinity of lake region and good town in Ottertail county. 200 acres adjoining this farm can be bought for $10 per acre. Owners of 120 acres will sell for $2,600. $500 cash, balance terms.

M-106.5—235 acres, 5 miles from town on good road, about 60 acres cultivated, nice level land. Large stucco house, two stories, 11 rooms, full cement basement and furnace, all rooms plastered, two large screened-in porches. Fairly large barn, garage, some smaller buildings. House alone cost about $5,000. Four good fishing lakes within one mile of this farm. Sell for $4,000; terms.

NORTH DAKOTA

N-72.4—In fertile Red River valley, eastern North Dakota—320-acre stock and grain farm, level land, productive black loam, clay subsoil, no waste land or stones. Good five-room house, hip-roofed barn, 36x50; lean-to, 14x40; good granary, hoghouse, well of fine water and windmill. Owners will sell for only $20 an acre. About $1,000 cash, balance terms, low interest rate. Located 6 miles from Buffalo, nice little town on N. P. Ry., 37 miles west of Fargo.

MONTANA

PL-214—30 acres, improved farm, 3½ miles from Hamilton, in Bitter Root valley, western Montana. Five-room house, large barn, double garage, cement root cellar. 15 acres alfalfa, balance is grain land and pasture, running stream through farm. Would make nice dairy farm. Owners $2,600. $500 cash, balance payable over 20 years.

PL-218—80 acres fine beef, grain and hay land. Good dairy barn for 12 cows, small horse barn. Four-room house, also two-room beet worker's house, good for domestic use. Farm is located 4 miles from Charlo, in Flathead valley, western Montana. Account advanced age, owner wants to sell and secure small tract adjacent to town. Price only $4,000. $1,000 cash, terms on balance.

PL-221—235 acres, 12 miles east of Missoula—considered one of best ranches in Montana, has good timber and joins other range land that could be bought very reasonably. About 50 acres farm land, 15 acres alfalfa. Private water for irrigation. Water piped into house from good spring on mountain side. Nice house, log barn, poultry house, other buildings. Buildings and land considered more than price asked for ranch, which is $2,700 cash.

S-106—Good hog, cattle, dairy or sheep ranch of 480 acres, 3 miles from White Pine, 11 miles from Thompson Falls, in Clarks Fork valley, western Montana. 150 acres cleared and cultivated, sandy loam with light sandy clay subsoil, about 300 acres of place is clearable, 150 acres used only for early summer grazing. Plenty wood, ample pasture, land fenced and cross-fenced. Creek runs through place furnishing abundance water for all purposes, including ice supply, fishing pond, etc. About 80 acres could be irrigated merely by ditching. Produces good hay, grain, clover, alfalfa, Timothy and garden crops. Small orchard. Two-story, eight-room frame house in fair condition; good barn, 100x30, with lean-to for cow, calf and horse stable, also poor log barn used for hay only, machine shed, small chicken house, scale house with set of seed farm scales. Owners advise place would support at least 100 head cattle the year around, including 30 milk cows, and that it is best in valley for location and money making possibilities. Some old farm machinery goes with place. To settle estate, will sell for $8,000; terms.

WASHINGTON

WL-501—Nice little irrigated tract of 15 acres, in Franklin district, two miles from Pasco, central Washington. 7 acres alfalfa. Good six-room house, full basement, electric lights, two wells, shade trees. This tract is especially adapted to melons, cantaloupes, onions, potatoes, all kinds truck crops. Well located on oiled road. Price at $2,500 with $1,500 in cash, balance terms. In so-called Three Rivers district, known for its productive soil, ample irrigation water, low elevation, early cropping season and favorable marketing conditions.

Following described tracts are in Spokane valley, 6 to 8 miles east of Spokane:

W-60.1—20-acre tract, nicely located on main highway, all tillable, 10 acres alfalfa. No buildings but can be developed into nice farm home. Electric power and ample irrigation water. Price only $275.00 an acre.

W-60.2—20 acres ready to irrigate, 10 acres alfalfa. No buildings. Will make nice farm home. Price $425.

W-30.8—10-acre orchard tract in 12-year-old apple trees, mainly Rome Beauty and Delicious varieties. Orchard well cared for right along. Price only $385.

W-105—Improved farm of 31 acres, seven-room house with 5 rooms on first floor, finished attic, 2 bedrooms, hard-wood floors downstairs, furnace, electricity, breakfast nook, built-in features, full basement, laundry, nice yard, shade trees and hedge. Good barn and other small buildings. 25 acres alfalfa, few fruit trees. Place well cared for. Owner must sell on account of sickness. Price $4,500. Taxes about $3 per acre.

OREGON

O-100.4—40 acres, 4½ miles from town, 14 miles from Portland. 28 acres cultivated, 5 acres timber, balance pasture with good creek, fruit for family use, 5 acres young filberts. Four-room house, chicken house for 300 hens, machine shed, milkhouse, fine new barn, 40x60, concrete foundation, large hay loft, stanchions for 9 cows. Very desirable farm for $5,000; terms.

O-163—80-acre ranch, 6 miles from Redmond, Deschutes county, central Oregon. 44 acres irrigated, fair buildings, all kinds diversified crops. Farm is desirably located along the Deschutes river. Price $3,300; terms.
Irrigated Bluegrass Produces Prize Angus

Yakima valley bluegrass and white clover pasture puts size, weight and "bloom" onto prize-winning Aberdeen Angus for Congdon & Battles, prominent breeders of beef cattle having a 1,000-acre irrigated ranch near the city of Yakima, Wash.

Five hundred acres of the Congdon & Battles land is in orchards and the other half is used for production of purebred Angus cattle.

Long Pasture Season

Pasture season on this Yakima ranch annually runs from eight to nine months, according to Otto Battles, the manager. The feed supply is continuous during that time because the pasture is irrigated every time it needs moisture.

From 300 to 350 acres are kept in bluegrass and white clover at all times and it supplies the most economical feed that Congdon & Battles have tried. It carries at least two head to the acre through the pasture season and there always is plenty of grass. No additional feeding is required when the herd is on grass, except that some creep feeding of calves may be done where circumstances warrant.

The pasture mixture used, Mr. Battles says, has proved under Yakima valley conditions to be well balanced, palatable and nutritious. It gives the cattle more "bloom" than any other pasture. The herd seldom is "barned" even in winter, except when unusual weather may occur and it gets cold for a few days.

From 150 to 200 acres are used for alfalfa and grains, the alfalfa acreage usually running from 60 to 80. Such a division of pasture and other crops is along the line of the cropping system used by British stockmen, whose pastures have a very important place.

Congdon & Battles for many years have been among the leaders in the Aberdeen Angus division at the larger fairs and expositions in the United States from west to east and almost always their entries are numbered among the top few singled out by the judges for high honors in the show ring. Several International Livestock exposition champions have been exhibited by these breeders.

BLACK WALNUTS PLANTED

In Grays Harbor county, western Washington, John Wolf planted 2,500 Burbank black walnuts. He got 850 young trees from the planting last year, some two and a half feet tall now and will replant cut-over land with them to grow a crop of black walnut timber.

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