

Yakima City

David Gilson is voucher for the truth of the following statement, which is an evidence of the wonderful fertility of the Yakima soil.

On Captain Inverarity's ranch, just below North Yakima, locust seed was plowed under on the 27th day of April. On the following October, a few days less than five months, the seed had germanated into trees, onfo f which whencut and carefully measured b Mr. Wilson registered twenty feet.

California records and has advertised all over the union the most wonderful tree growth that of acacia at Garden Grove, Los Angeles county which grew from a cutting to a height of 19 feet in one year. Without question Yakima carries off the palm-- Yakima Herald, 680 January 7, 1892.

Agriculture

An Ohio man thinks the Yakima country especially adapted to the growing of chestnuts and advocates experimenting with this profitable crop--Yakima Herald, Feb. 4, 1892.

Experiment Station

Andrew H. Smith of the agricultural college commission was in Yakima for a couple of days during the past week choosing the site in the Sunnyside country for the location of the state experimental station--Yakima Herald, June 9, 1892.

Agriculture

Grain

In conversation with Alexander Miller, president of the local milling company, a Herald scribe noted the following generous offer to the grain producers of this section. Mr. Miller said:

The grain yield this year in the vicinity of North Yakima is estimated to be from 40,000 to 50,000 bushels and a market and price are at present of importance to the grain producer.

The present shipping value or market price, is as is generally known, very low over the country and in order for our Yakima farmers to realize at least some advance above the low market, the grain should all be used at home and bring at least 10 cents a bushel above the market quotations.

As far as the mill is concerned we are willing to try it and if our home grain can bring above advance, Yakima merchants deserve the credit.

The mill will start the price and pay 50 cents per bushel and probably more later- Yakima Herald, August 17, 1893.

Potatoes

R.S. Morgan estimates that there are still in the neighborhood of 150 carloads of potatoes left in the county.

As they will average 500 bushels to the car, this means 75,000 bushels. The market price in Yakima is \$6 per ton and on the Sound \$11. Mr. Morgan has shipped 35 cars this season, 26 of which went to St Paul--^Yakima Herald, January 17, 1895.

Sugar Beets

C.L. Gano is obtaining some very interesting and satisfactory information concerning the culture and profit of the sugar-beet.

A few such active spirits in the work will secure for North Yakima the factory it desires.

The question is not so much as to whether or not sugar-beet culture is more profitable than any other agricultural pursuit as it is the encouragement of diversified farming.

There is no country on the face of the earth in which one crop or another never fails, and if the crop that fails is the only one in cultivation in any given section, then the entire community fails.

Agriculture is the basis ordinarily of all development and prosperity and its failure superinduces conditions that tend to disturb the entire business community.

To avoid such misfortune intelligent farmers everywhere are encouraging diversified agriculture. There may be seasons here when hops or fruit return a more satisfactory profit than sugar beets, but since there is such small difference in general results on an average for a period of years between the profits of these crops, no sensible investigator will for a moment doubt the propriety of adding sugar-beet culture to our list of products in Yakima county.-- Yakima Herald, February 1, 1894.

A number of farmers and orchardists in the vicinity of Walla Walla have placed their signatures on an agreement pledging themselves to plant at least one-quarter of an acre in sugar beets this season for the purpose of affording a test.--Yakima Herald, February 22, 1894.

Sugar Beets

Last year the department of agriculture sent 250 packages of sugar beet seed to experimenters throughout this state. The department afterwards analyzed 152 samples of beets from Washington and of all these those from Yakima rated highest, showing a purity of 90.2.

The beets were grown b J.M . Stout and without the use of fertilizers. The percentage of saccharine matter was over 18 per cent--also highest for the state--Yakima Herald, April 12, 1894.

Agriculture

Potatoes

G.M. McKinney is in receipt of a letter from St Paul stating that five car loads of Yakima potatoes have been disposed of at that point netting \$12.50 per ton.

The commission men of St Paul pronounce Yakima potatoes the finest that were ever placed on that market, and are anxiously awaiting the arrival of five more cars that are en route--Yakima Herald, June 14, 1894.

agriculture

Potatoes

The potatoes are proving a bonanza to Yakima county this year and growers are receiving \$11 per ton with three-fourths of the price paid cash in hand upon delivery aboard the cars.

The shipments at present are principally to St. Paul, R.S. Morgan estimates that he will handle seventy-five to one hundred thousand bushels and Ward Bros. as much more--Yakima Herald, Oct. 4, 1904;

During the month of October there were 1,110,000 pounds of potatoes shipped east and 740,000 shipped west from the North Yakima depot. The railroad company received as transportation charges for these shipments the sum of \$5,456. During the month the company has received \$20,677 for carriage of hops--a total of \$26,133 from this city in thirty days; and yet they will not give us that new depot but continue to fritter away money in constant repairs on the old one--Yakima Herald, Nov. 15, 1894.

Potatoes

Agent Humphrey states that there are fully 100 cars of potatoes awaiting shipment to the eastern market, all that delays the transportation being the lack of cars.

Many tons of the spuds are owned by commission dealers, but individual farmers are represented as well. George C. Mitchell has orders for 10 car loads of potatoes, but he says that the Northern Pacific is holding the refrigerator cars for Spokane and other points where there is competition, knowing that the Yakima shipments can't get away--Yakima Herald, March 21, 1895.

Potatoes

E.C. Burlingame has leased 200 acres of ground near Toppenish and has planted 30 acres of early potatoes and has plowed the balance preparatory to planting Burbanks. He expects to have not less than 2 60,000 bushels of potatoes for shipment next fall.
Yakima Herald, April 18, 1895.

It is estimated that the acreage of potatoes planted in Whitman county this year will reach 6,000 acres.

Counting 200 bushels per acre which is considered a small crop in most sections, there will be raised this year no less than 200,000 bushels or 26,000 tons of potatoes.

Of these not more than 9,000 tons will be required for home consumption and perhaps less than 2,000 tons more for the markets in the immediate vicinity. This will leave at least 25,000 tons or over 1,500 carloads of potatoes from Whitman county alone to seek some outside market.

Because of quality, there would be no diminution in demand for the Yakima Burbank if all Washington were planted to spuds--
Yakima Herald May 2, 1895.

Potatoes

Three car loads of potatoes were shipped from Yakima City to Minneapolis some months ago on the promise of the receiving commission dealers that an advance of 25 cents a bushel would be made to the growers.

This advance was never made but when settlement was received of the sales, one car load netted the grower \$4.80 another \$1.68 while the car load shipped by Peter Gervais brought him in debt in the sum of \$100.83. An effort is to be made to secure redress from these highway robbers and Mr. Snively who has taken the case thinks it is the same gang that has been operating in Kittitas county to the heavy loss of the farmers there. It is also reported that Mr. Purdy Flint shipped thirteen car loads of potatoes to Minneapolis some months ago and has been unable to get any accounting whatever--Yakima Herald June 13, 1895.

Potatoes

The potato crop of Kittitas county will be much less than last year and the quality of spuds greatly inferior. There is also a decreased potato acreage in Yakima county and the yield is not so heavy as it was in 1894, but the quality cannot be excelled. According to the assessor's returns there are 4082 acres devoted to the potatoes from which it is estimated that the total yield of the county will be nearly 1,250,000 bushels--Ellensburg Localizer, Sept. 12, 1895.

Agriculture Production

From July 1, 1894 to July 1, 1895, the shipments of produce from North Yakima were as follows:

Melons 32 cars; hay 210; cattle, 240; sheep 54; horses 4; potatoes 175; apples and peaches 8; dried fruit 1; flour and feed 73; hops, 15, 780 bales, 210 cars.

The foregoing is one shipping point only and probably comprises about two-thirds of the total for the county Ezra Meeker in the Tacoma Ledger, June, 1896.

There is a gentlemen in North Yakima who has a matter in hand that means more to the people of this city than any other proposition that has ever been placed before us.

His name is F.E. Deeringhoff and he is carefully looking into the matter of sugar beet culture and securing data that will some day decide the question of locating a factory at this point.

From his boyhood spent in Germany he has been directly in contact with the sugar beet industry and is familiar with every detail.

He is here now as the representative of the Northern Pacific Railway company and is just in receipt of his first returns from samples of beets sent in for testing.

He has been submitted samples grown by J.B. Bert, J.W. Young, W.T. Clark, W.E. Lawrence, E. Remy, H. Linse and J.E. Eschbach.

Returns from the last two show 1890 17 7-10 per cent and 21 3-10 per cent of sugar respectively and 92 and 91 3-4 per cent of purity. Yakima Herald, Sept. 30, 1897.

Sugar Beets

The Yakima Investment Co. through the receivers, are cultivating one-half acre of land in the neighborhood of Zillah to the sugar beet.

The beets are now well up and giving every indication of a good crop.

Full data is being taken of the cultivation and with rain gauges and thermometers for air and earth the record promises to be of much value--Yakima Herald, May 20, 1897.

Sugar Beets

The Commercial Club has sent for a lot of sugar beet seed to be distributed among the farmers of the Yakimavalley and has also extended an invitation to Mr. E.F. Benson to address the citizens on the subject of beet sugar and sugar beets.

Mr. Benson has visited the sugar beet growing sections and refineries of California and Utah and is well qualified to disseminate valuable information--Yakima Herald, March 25, 1897.

..... Thos. Cooper, land agent of the Northern Pacific has sent from Tacoma 12 packages of beet seeds, each sufficient for the seeding of half an acre, to the farmers of the Yakima valley with letters of instruction regarding cultivation and the records to be kept.

Three of these packages were sent to North Yakima, four to Prosser and five to the Sunnyside district. As a stimulus the company offers a prize of \$25 for the best samples of beets grown, Yakima Herald, April 1, 1897.

Sugar Beets

E.F. Benson was lately interviewed by the Tacoma Ledger regarding the beet sugar industry.

Mr. Benson having recently visited all of the beet sugar manufacturies in California and Utah and investigated the subject thoroughly with a view to its application in this state. Mr. Benson informs a Herald reporter that the conditions which exist in Yakima are similar to those of the Lehigh valley, Utah, where owing to the growing and manufacturing of the sugar beet, none of the irrigation lands of that section can be found in the market. Mr. Benson urges that the Yakima farmers experiment with the sugar beet and seems disposed to think that if the results are satisfactory that capital can be induced to come here and build a factory, which requires an outlay of four or five hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Benson could no doubt be persuaded to address the farmers and members of the Commercial club on this subject and give them the benefit of his investigations--Yakima Herald, Feb. 18, 1897.

Threshing

The following scale of prices for threshing has been established for the present season:

Bound oats 3 1-2 cents per bushel; bound wheat and barley 4 cents and headed barley 3 1-2 cents. A one-cent advance will be charged on loose grain--Yakima Herald, July 21, 1898.

Sugar Beets

Fred Chandler, who has been elected secretary of the Yakima Commercial club to succeed C.A. Anderson, resigned, is in receipt of important information relative to sugar beets.

D.C. Corbin, the well known railroad president and capitalist writes to the Yakima Commercial club offering a very liberal proposition. He is now establishing a beet sugar factory in Waverly, Washington and wants all the sugar beets he can get. He will furnish seed free to farmers and then purchase the beets that can be produced. Mr. Corbin states that Messrs Kendrick and Cooper of the Northern Pacific Railway company have made very flattering reports of the sugar producing quality of Yakima beets and he is desirous of testing. Mr. Chandler, of the school section, has already promised to plant an acre of beets and others are willing to help the good cause along by experimenting.

This will do more to bring a beet sugar factory here than anything else--Yakima Herald, April 6, 1899.

Judge J.M. Stout- Speaking of sugar beet proposition of D.C. Corbin I raised a ton of sugar beets at Old Town in 1893 which the government agricultural reports of that year pronounced as having the highest percentage of sugar of any in the United States.

The government sent the seeds and the test was made at the World's Fair. The beets were raised without irrigation and those exhibited from elsewhere were raised with fertilizers--Yakima Herald, April 13, 1899.

A sugar beet factory is a possibility for North Yakima. At least The Herald is so informed by Mr. Edward Whitson who has been negotiating with parties to that end.

One of the preliminary conditions is the agreement by farmers of this section to raise five thousand acres of sugar beets.

As the Herald understands the situation, such an agreement will not necessarily secure the factory but it is one of the first steps necessary in securing it. A good many beet factories have found themselves with a big plant and no beets and a very important in fact the important step to be taken is to ascertain whether the farmers will grow the beets. If not of course that will end if.

If they will the other conditions are to be investigated and the results may be that North Yakima will secure a beet sugar factory.

Farmers who are interested may leave their names with Mayor Fechter, A.S. Dam or H.B. Scudder and they ought to do so at once.

The bounty offered by law makes it a surety that \$60 \$4 per ton can be hand and thirty tons can be raised to the acre. ... Concert of action will secure the great acquisition which in turn will encourage other manufacturers to come--Yakima Herald, Sept 7, 1899.

D.C. C^urbin's sugar beet factory at Waverly will be manufacturing sugar in two weeks. It is expected to operate the factory about 40 days this year and in that time to make about 1300 tons of sugar.

The factory has been completed at a cost of \$350,000. During the time it will run 100 men will be employed in the various processes of making sugar. The enterprise has given birth to the town of Waverly which in a few months' time has developed into a thriving community--
Spokesman Review, Nov. 1899.

The following extracts from a private letter from C.W. Badger at Ogden, Utah possess some local interest:

"I have been working since the middle of August for the Utah Canning Company. The same company also operates a big sugar factory three miles from town. It has just bought a large tile and brick making plant close to town so you see it is quite an extensive company.

The canning factory employs 85 women and girls and eighty five men and boys or 170 people engaged in canning tomatoes.

The average capacity of the plant is 60,000 quartcans or 2,500 quart cases per day. A machine for labeling cans labels 40,000 a day. The sugar factory employs 150 men and boys and the average run of 400 tons of beets per day.

The beets this year yield 13 per cent sugar. The farmers thus have something to do in supplying beets and tomatoes. The tile and brick plant in the spring will employ 100 men. There are several other factories in the town which is also a railroad center.

"If these industries were in Yakima the town would have a population of at least 40,000 instead of a scant 20,000....Yakima Herald,
Sept. 16, 1899.