

..Following is the price farmers obtain for the articles named at the date; baled hay on board cars, alfalfa per ton \$6.25; timothy per ton \$12; clover per ton \$7.50 ; beef steers \$3.50 per cwt; fat cows \$2.75 per cwt; hogs live \$4.50 per cwt; sheep, weathers per head \$3; lambs per head \$2.50; butter , creamery 37 1-2 cents per pound, dairy 25 cents per pound; fresh eggs per dozen 30 c; comb honey per pound 12 1-2 cents; winter apples per bushel \$1 to \$1.75; pogzgdxdx pdf bushel 45 cents; cabbabe per pound 2 cents.

The following are prices for articles that must be bought: Flour high grade patent 80 cents per sack; patent 75 per sack; granulated sugar per 100 pound sack \$5.40; soft coal of the grad of best Ohio \$4 per ton; lumber, common No. 1 \$13 per M; no 2 \$12; fence posts 6 inch in diameter \$8 to \$9 per 100; nails, common \$4.50 per keg; barb wire \$4.50 to \$5 per cwt. The Yakima Republic, Dec. 29, 1899.

For the year 1901 the farm products of Yakima county show the enormous value of \$3,000,000 at the lowest estimate.

Of this sum over two million represents the value of hay, potatoes, hops, fruit and grain and the balance represents the cattle and sheep industries.

The following table has been compiled with conservative care showing the value of the most important crops grown in the valley:

170,000 tons of hay at \$4.50	\$765,000.
2,000 cars of potatoes	\$620,000.
13,000 bales of hops	\$280,000.
Fruit	\$260,000.
Wheat	\$70,000.
1000 Barley	\$20,000
Oats	\$10,000.

The total \$2,025,000.

The total does not include the value of melons, onions and other small vegetables which were raised in enormous quantities in 1901. With this and the cattle and sheep products the total sum would equal fully \$3,00,000,. Yakima Herald, March 4, 1902

Richey & Gilbert

Richey & Gilbert have filed articles of incorporation with the county auditor capitalizing their company at \$36,000/

The trustees of the concern are H.M. Gilbert, Clyde H. Richey and Fred A. Hall. The company has the largest farming business on the reservation--The Yakima Herald, July 20, 1904.

Agricultural production

Some idea of the volume of business done with the railroad can be obtained from figures given below, kindly furnished by Agent M.S. Meeks.

The figures for the previous year are not given, but it is stated that the increase is a very material one. The shipments from North Yakima aggregate 58,896 tons during the twelvemonths ending December 31 and are divided as follows:

Hay, 20,504 tons.

Potatoes 8,000 tons.

Flour 7,895 tons

Fruit and berries 5,037 tons.

Lumber 5,000 tons

Livestock 4,550 tons.

Hops 1,593 tons

Wool 415 tons

The average load for a care of these commodities is from 10 to 12 tons, except in the case of wool and lumber; of ehtier of these two fifteen tons const tute an average car load. Figuring on this basis cars were required to haul yakima county products marketed at this s tate as follows:

Hay 2050 cars; potatoes 800 804; flour 740; fruit 420; lumber 385; livestock 480; hops 160, wool 28.

The average length of cars being about 35 feet or 151 cars to the mile, it will beseen that the total length of a string of cars sufficient in number to haul away the shipments enumerated above would be thirty-thre and one fifth miles--The Yakima Herald, January 11, 1905.

Alfalfa hay-cattle

Mr. Charles Flowers, an extensive cattle feeder says:

"I will pay \$1 more per ton for alfalfa run through a feed cutter and cut into lengths of one half an inch to one inch than for alfalfa hay just as it is mown in the field.

The Hudson Bay Cattle Co of Butter Creek, Or. has always run their hay through this way before giving it to the stock. This year in that district as soon as the grain was threshed the threshing crews turned on the stacks of alfalfa and cut them up."

Mr. Flowers is of the opinion that not only will less hay be required but the stock will do better on what they consume.

In view of the large alfalfa meal mills that are being operated in Nebraska cannot some one be found who will put up such a mill at Sunnyside? Certainly no better location can be found anywhere. The cost to these mills of grinding alfalfa hay to meal is not over \$1 per ton-Sunnyside Sun, Nov., 1905.

Grain-Yakima county

Yakima county this season will produce 600,000 bushels of
wheat from 40,000 acres and 200,000 bushels of oats from 5,000
acres. In wheat Yakima leads ~~but not in oats~~ (copy indef.)
these being Warfield and Columbia.

Yakima Herald, August 21, 1907.

Asparagus

William Lee , Jr. of North Yakima is the owner of perhaps the largest asparagus patch in Washington.

He has completed his work in the planting of 60,000 plants in a tract of eight and a half acres at White Bluffs where he is a large land owner.

Mr. Leach of Kennewick who is conversant with the conditions along the Columbia river says that the Lee asparagus field is the largest on the river and neither he nor Mr. Lee knows of a bigger enterprise of the kind in the Walla Walla territory, where, if anywhere it would be found.

The plants were grown in North Yakima by Mr. Lee from seed procured in the east and were taken across country in huge wagon loads from the seed beds here to their permanent home at White Bluffs.

The North Yakima man is no novice at the cultivation of asparagus . He has three acres of tat plant in his home ranch here and his crop has established itself, a reputation which gives it a splendid market at excellent prices. The Yakima Herald, March 17, 1909.

Labor--Ranches

That the ranchers of the valley are vitally interested in the labor question was indicated Saturday afternoon by the large attendance at the meeting of 60 in the rooms of the North Yakima Commercial club to decide upon a wage scale. Upwards of 60 ranchers attended.

Prices for packing peaches will be two cents a box with five cents for apples and pears and six cents for prunes.

Labor employed in thinning and picking will be paid from a minimum of \$1 a day to a maximum of \$2.25 per day; 10 hours will constitute a day's work and tents or other shelter with cots will be provided by the ranchers who are distant from the cities and towns, the laborers to supply their own bedding and meals.

Every effort will be made to induce families to come, the ranchers furnishing tents and cots as far as possible but all are urged to bring camping outfits if they can do so--Yakima Republic, June 24, 1910.

Sugar

Upwards of \$15,000 worth of sugar will be consumed in the Yakima valley this summer and fall.

Four cars of sugar of this type costing \$10,300 arrived in the city Monday and will be distributed throughout the Yakima valley for use in preserving fruit this season/

Another is expected to arrive August 8 and several more throughout the summer.

One car costing \$3,100 was consigned to the Yakima transfer company, another costing \$2,800 was sent to Seattle Grocery company's branch in this city while two each, valued at \$2,200 , were shipped to the Yakima Grocery company.

The cars will be divided and shipped to farmers throughout the valley for canning purpose. The arrival of the sugar shows that at least all of the Yakima fruit won't leave the valley this summer on special schedule fruit trees for the east.

The sugar comes from San Marino, Cal. and is made especially for the fruit business--Yakima Republic, August 5, 1910.

Grapes

07d0c.08d Steven Topovich, proprietor of a wholesale and retail wine and liquor house in Tacoma was in the city this week and purchased B. B. McGregor's entire crop of grapes to use in making wine.

Mr. McGregor will have about two and one-half carloads of this luscious fruit on his farm near Prosser--the Prosser Independent, Sept. 1912.

Yakima county produced five or six tons of broom corn last summer and it all went into the manufacture of Yakima made brooms.

The total crop was bought by W.M. Russell of the North Yakima Broom Manufacturing company who turned out over 5,000 brooms in the short season of three months during which the factory operated in 1912. Mr. Russell said there are about a dozen ranches growing broom corn in small patches, one man getting a yield from land the first year after sage brush which would run a thousand pounds to the acre.

Broom corn brought \$95 a ton..The Yakima Herald, Feb. 8, 1913.

Salt Lake, Dec. 22--The Utah-Idaho Sugar company of Salt Lake City has decided to move the Yakima, Wash., beet sugar factory which has been idle for several years to a point in the Mount Vernon Washington Territory according to announcement here today.

Dismantling of the Union Gap sugar beet factory, the one referred to as the Yakima plant, will probably begin shortly after the first of the year though as yet he has not received official details, said Paul Kirker of the Toppenish office of the company.

J.W. Timpson, local manager is now at Mount Vernon with Ben Smoot, and he and will probably have the plans for moving the plant worked out in detail by the time he returns.

Mr. Kirker anticipates that the machinery and structural steel will be taken from the Yakima plant which will leave only a heap of bricks and the floor at Union Gap. The drier ~~000000000000~~ on the north will also be moved to Mount Vernon. Mr. Kirker expects that the bricks will be sold at Union Gap or Yakima as it would not pay to transport them far. The company owns about 100 acres surrounding the Union Gap factory but so far no plans as to disposition of this property have been announced.

"Mr. Timpson returns we expect to announce our plans," Mr. Kirker said. Notice from Salt Lake is the first I have received that the move has been decided upon although it has been under discussion for some time. The Yakima Republic Dec. 22, 1924.

Sugar beets

The checks for the payment of the sugar beet crop were mailed out to valley growers by the Utah-Idaho Sugar company.

The growers will receive additional payments, the amount depending upon the price of sugar. The total amount paid for the valley's sugar crop is less than \$50,000 so far as the grower is concerned.

The season's output of sugar from the Tropic plant amounting to 18,000 sacks or 30 carloads, manager Paul Kirker said. As one ton of beets makes 2.5 sacks of sugar on the average the total beet tonnage was but 7,200 tons. This is the smallest output of beets in the valley since beets have been grown here on a commercial scale. All of the growers suffered about equally from the leaf hopper and other pests and no one grower made an outstanding showing--The Yakima Republic, Dec. 17, 1924.

Toppenish, Nov. 29: When the Toppenish branch of the Utah-Idaho Sugar company plant closes down the first of the week some 10,000 tons of beets will have been manufactured into 25,000 sugar bags of sugar. Two shifts have been working in the plant since November 17. The majority of the men are local workmen and growers although some of the experts and foremen are from eastern plants.

Paul E. Kirker, assistant plant manager states most of this year's tonnage has been shipped in from Whatcom and Skagit counties where the company will locate a plant providing a suitable acreage can be signed.

"The valley tonnage handled through the plant is the lightest here we have experienced, he said. "Even with the added coast tonnage the run is not as long as last year when we operated for three weeks," he said.

Kirker says the beets are of good quality this year but on account of the heavy rains are especially muddy. Removing the mud has slightly slowed up operations.

The government has given money and is studying the beet blight but so far has been unable to discover a method of getting rid of the blight, the only thing that keeps the Yakima valley from becoming a heavy beet producing section. There is some talk of producing a beet resisting beet but experts explain such a task will take years. The beet as grows in the Yakima valley is the result of years of development and experimentation and government experts hold to further experiments is but uncertain. Kirker admits that it is not sound business to ship the the raw product from one side of the state to the other.

"The company is shipping the coast beets here in order to give the region ample time to prove itself. "e do not know yet the future of

Sugar Beets

Salt Lake City, Nov. 19--The Utah-Idaho Sugar Co. of Salt Lake will erect a new beet sugar factory in Southern Alberta Canada in the near future and the one in the Yakima valley, eastern Washington, will be discontinued according to announcement by company officials here today.

The Yakima valley plant is considered located in poor sugar beet producing land and territory and the prospects in Alberta province are declared exceedingly good for beet raising. Just how much will be spent in construction of the new Alberta factory has not been made known.

While decision has been announced only for discontinuance of one of the Yakima valley plants I believe that two will be removed during the coming season says J.W. Timpson, manager of the company in this state. One plant it has been decided will go to Alberta and the other will probably be transferred to take care of the crop of sugar beets from Whatcom and Skagit counties.

Machinery from the two factories at Sunnyside and Union Gap will be moved to Alberta and the Western Washington field, I believe. I do not know what will be done with the buildings themselves. There is little salvage in bricks if they are shipped for any distance and it may be that the walls will be left standing and the factories used as warehouses. There is also a possibility that the walls will be taken down and the bricks sold here. The Toppenish factory we hope to save for the valley and have it in operation in the future.

The Sunnyside sugar factory has had since its erection only one brief test run in the 1919 season. The Union Gap factory