

C.E. . Crownover of Tieton was this afternoon elected president of the Yakima District Horticultural institute for 1925 succeeding O.K. Conant. The retiring president was named to succeed Luke Powell as secretary.

With only ~~eight~~ slight opposition the fruit growers went far enough afield from their beaten path in the business session this morning to adopt resolutions favoring the increase of the tax on gasoline for motor vehicles used on the highway and a reduction of road levies.

Another resolution, calling attention that this state was one of the three leading horticultural states in the union and its assets annually are in excess of \$50,000,000 the resolution expressed the opinion that the lack of information on pest control and other problems of the fruit industry is responsible for losses running into millions of dollars each year. It asked for an adequate and distinct appropriation from the legislature for the exclusive use of the Washington State College experiment station for agricultural investigations...Yakima Republic, Dec. 13, 1924.

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The fruit shipping experience of Fred Eberle who retired as sales manager of the Horticultural Union April 1 dates back to 1905 when he drove out in the forenoon with a horse and buggy, bought from farmers the fruit wanted assembled it and shipped it in the evening.

That was the method, especially with soft fruit and summer apples for no place was available for storage and the buyers had no choice but to ship at once.

There were no standard rules for packing and each farmer put up the fruit he desired or as the buyer specified. The square pack was used with apples not wrapped and no liners went into the boxes.

The container was not standardized and three different apple boxes were in use--the California box which was narrower, shallower and longer than the present standard box, the Colorado box which was larger and the present box which was designed to fit the common wagon box.

There was just one cold storage in Yakima, that operated by Hughes & Dekay and it was capable of holding just a few carloads of fruit.

Winter apples were held in storage on the farms and often in root cellars or basements. Eberle bought apples on farms in the spring.

All the handling was by hand and no conveyers were used and the camp truck had not been invented. "We used none trucks which were unhandy and the cause of accidents and great injury to the fruit. When the camp truck ~~was~~ ~~invented~~ appeared in 1912 or 1913 we hailed it as a great improvement. There were no nail strippers and no lidding presses.

"We shipped scores of varieties of apples and the more varieties there were in a carload the more desirable it was. The grower had the same idea when planting. The Sitzberg was the most desirable but it was not plentiful. We had some Winesaps and a few Newtowns.

Our shipments included Gano, Ben Davis, Lawyer, Delaware, Red Baldwin,

King, Belliflower, Snow, Willow Twig, Rambo and others.

"No railroad regulations were in effect and refrigerator cars were few. One had to get around early in the morning to get a car and the fellow who stood in best graces with the yardman got the car. Rows over who would get an available car were frequent. The insulation in the ~~refrigerator~~ reefers were not as good as in the last ten years. The cars had no cleats or false bottoms and we had to put in 2 x 4s on the floor on which to lay the boxes, for water from the ice tanks often made the floor wet.

"I am certain I was the first messenger with a car of fruit. That was in 1908 or 1909. Its destination was Deadwood, S.D. and between Jamestown and Oakes we met a blizzard. On getting to Sioux Falls I bribed the crew in the railroad yard by giving them a box of apples each to put the car in the roundhouse.

"The car remained in the roundhouse for three days until the weather moderated and I got through to Deadwood without damage to the fruit.

"There was no exchange of sales information and no figures were compiled by the government or industrial organizations on shipments.

Yakima had no local organization so every fellow was for himself.

"The Horticultural Union installed refrigeration in 1916 in its stone building on West A and First avenue and soon cold storage plants began to spring up at different points in the valley. With the coming of refrigeration began improvements in pack and standards of handling. By 1916 wrapping of apples had become general.

"If growers and packers wish to improve their methods they must harvest the fruit at its prime period, get it more quickly from orchards to cold storage and evolve some concoction for the control of the codling moth so washing of apples and pears in ~~heating~~ heated water will not be necessary," Eberle said. Yakima Herald, April 25, 1937.

Grower members of the Yakima County Horticultural Union have received approximately \$1,400,000 for their crops during the past year. President O.K. Conant announced this morning to 150 members attending the Union's 22nd annual meeting at the YMCA.

Conant opened the session at 10 o'clock and the afternoon was taken up hearing reports of Manager Fred Luberle and the various department heads.

Total cash receipts for the year amounted to \$2,559,485. J.P. Evans, auditor reported. The 1924 crop tonnage received at the Union's warehouses and storage plants totaled 1,787 cars of which 1,318 were apples, 355 pears, 60 peaches, 20 cherries, 23 plums and prunes and 11 cars were grapes.

The tonnage was handled by the Union's seven warehouses as follows: Yakima 536 cars; Naches 349; Wieton 321; Selah 214; Wapato 197; Exchange 143 and Terrace Heights 27.

The Union now has a capital investment of \$515,718 of which \$461,599 is in real estate and buildings and \$54,119 is represented by equipment--- ... The Yakima Republic, Feb. 14, 1925.

Horticulture

The first biennial report of the state board of horticulture has just left the printer's hands. It is a work of 304 pages and was edited and compiled by C.A. Tonneson of Seattle, secretary and ex-officer of the horticultural board.

The report shows that at the annual meeting of the state board held in Seattle last November, a list of about 120 fruits was recommended for cultivation in the state of Washington and a full description of each variety given, including its color, shape, etc.

Each different fruit was selected by unanimous vote of the board having been indorsed by local horticultural societies and experienced fruit growers of this state.

Throughout the entire state apple trees are very thrifty, good bearers producing fine and highly colored fruit which possesses fair keeping qualities.

The apple will grow on a great variety of soils but it seldom thrives on very dry lands or soil saturated by water. Its favorable soil in all countries is a strong loam of a calcareous or limestone nature.

The red Astrachan or grey Astrachan, early Harvest and red June have been chosen as three standard varieties for the entire state in summer apples.

The fall apples named as the standards for this state are the gravenstein, waxen, fall pippin and twenty-ounce.

The winter apples endorsed by the board are King of Tompkins, Momouth pippin (red cheeked pippin) northern Spy, Rhode Island greening, Baldwin, Roxbury russet, yellow Newtown, Esopus Spitzenberg, Peck's pleasant, Westfield, seek-no-further, yellow beliflower and golden russet. For trial the York

imperial and Lawyer are recommended.

Cherries are divided into three varieties--the heart cherries, Bigarreau and the duke and Morello cherries.

The first class has heart shapen fruit with tender sweet flesh. The trees are of rapid growth with large, soft drooping leaves. Among the names in this variety are the Tartarian, early purple Guigue, Elton and Governor Wood.

In the second class or Bigarreau, the fruit is firmer in flesh and generally of larger size. The growth of the tree is vigorous with spreading branches, and has very luxurious foliage, somewhat drooping. Some of the kinds in this class are royal Ann or Napoleon, Bigarreau, yellow Spanish and Elkhorn or Tradescant's black heart.

The third class or duke and Morellos are distinct from the preceding. The trees are of smaller size and grow slowly. The leaves are thicker and more erect and of a deeper green. The fruit is generally round and in color varying from light red to a dark brown. The duke and Morello are appropriate for dwarfts and pyramids on the Mahaleb stock. In hardiness they excel the first and second classes, but are sometimes less prolific. Included in this variety are the early Richmond, late duke, Morello and royal duke.

The humid and temperate climate of Puget Sound seems to exactly meet the wants of the cherry. Orders have been sent from eastern cities for carload lots which indicates an open market and growers should not hesitate to plant largely with cherries.

The following selections are recommended for Washington by the board: Royal Ann, black Tartarian, black republican, early Redmond, May duke, late duke and recommended for further trial Bing and Major Francis.

Fruit

Apples

Since it is by comparison that we appreciate and understand most things, it strikes me that our people in Yakima county may think more of their homes if a little comparison is made with some eastern fruit raising districts.

During August I had the pleasure of visiting one of the choicest and most renowned fruit districts in New York state. I refer to Niagara c county--around Lewiston. The gentleman who showed me around was a well educated business man and farmer. He said:

"My orchard over there of 500 Baldwin trees, about 10 acres, is 20 years old; it was planted and cultivated under my own supervision and is as good an orchard as there is in the state. The first crop was, three years ago, 600 barrels; two years ago 700 barrels, last year 900 barrels. I think this year it would have been 1000 barrels if it hadn't been for the excessive rainfall.

Of an adjoining place Mr. Milar said:

This man set out these trees 25 years ago. They have been well cared for, Baldwins, Spys and Greenings. There are 20 acres of as good land as there is in the state. The first 20 years he didn't get 500 barrels from it and it hasn't yielded 15,000 barrels since it was set out.

In this gentleman's opinion there are 10,000 farmers in New York state who would get out of that country if they could, but they can't make enough money on their farms to eddvertise them even.

We talked with many people and they admitted that the best thing a man could do who had an apple orchard in that country was to give it to some one if he could cut it down.

I wish you would publish a few well authenticated apple yields in

Yakima county for say two and three years past for the sake of
comparison and send me a few copies of the paper. E.F. Benson,
World's Fair, Oct 6, 1893.

Fruit Industry

The fruit growers of California are beginning to discover that as much can be gained by organization and cooperation as by their best efforts in their orchards.

The direction in which their cooperative efforts have been most productive so far has been marketing. At a recent meeting of the State Horticultural society, held at San Francisco, a comparison of expense showed that the results of cooperation in sending their product to market had been satisfactory in many ways.

It has secured the best prices, certain sales and sure returns.

Why it had done this was shown by Mr. Stabler of Yuba City. He said that individual fruit growers, who sent their product forward when it was ready, in small lots and consigned to people of whom they knew little, frequently met with loss and sometimes it happened that they never heard from their fruit again.

By the cooperative plan the supply was regulated so that fruit was not only sent forward in carload lots at the lowest rates to be secured, but it was sent to the best market and at a time when there was a demand for it.

The experienced and wealthy growers found the plan advantageous as well as the small ones, although the small ones found they reaped a profit where heretofore they had experienced a loss.

One young man who had never tried fruit growing before found that he had made a profit, where if he had been obliged to depend on himself, he would certainly have suffered a loss and a widow who knew nothing about the fruit business and who had entrusted her marketing to the association, had secured three times the amount from her sales that she would have secured if she had attempted to handle the stock herself.

As a result, the California Horticultural society recommended

that fruit growers everywhere organize and cooperation, not only for the advantages to be secured by the way of comparison of expenses and cultivation, but particularly for the greater benefits to be gained by combination in shipment and marketing.

This is a matter that our own fruit growers ought to be considering. Fruit is a product that must be marketed when it is ready for market.

It cannot be held for better prices as wheat or corn or even vegetables. It will not receive the attention after it reaches the markets when shipped in that way that would be given it if it came in large quantities.

The individual grower cannot send it to the best market when there are several to choose from and altogether the cooperative plan has every thing to recommend it and the old plan has everything to condemn it.--Tacoma Ledger, October, 1893.

Fruit

Prunes Dehydrator

Matt Stanton of the Ahtanum brought to this office on Saturday a sample of dried prunes of the French and Italian varieties.

Mr. Stanton has the only evaporator in use in the county.

In his orchard he has 150 trees. The fruit is excellent in flavor and ought to sell readily in the local market, to which Mr. S. looks for disposition of his crop.

The product is cleaner and shows more careful handling than that which is ordinarily imported from other states.

The best product of California is not superior to the samples shown. That there is good profit in prune culture has been amply proven--Yakima Herald, November 9, 1893.

The fruit growers convention to be held in Spokane the second week in February is attracting considerable attention. The railways will join in a half fare rate from all points throughout the northwest and the attendance is expected to be large.

The state board of horticulture is making every effort to the end that the meeting shall not only prove profitable in promoting the production of fruits but that methods shall be evolved for marketing and caring for the output.

Washington, as is well known, has all the natural conditions for excelling in raising fruit, but the point has been reached where it is necessary that an outlet shall be provided.

Dealers from local and eastern points will probably be present at this meeting and plans adopted for a future course of action--Yakima Herald, November 9, 1893.

D.E. Lesh estimates that the fruit crop of Yakima this year, if there is no bad luck from frosts in the next two weeks, will bring between \$75,000 and \$100,000 into the country.

With fair prices for hops, fruits and various other productions will realize for the people of the Yakima in the neighborhood of a million dollars--Yakima Herald, April 26, 1894.

The Yakima Orchard company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$20,000.

Eighty acres of fertile land have been secured which will be planted to fruit. The incorporators are J.W. Arrington of Spokane; J.T. Kingsbury, N.W. Field and Thos. Norton of North Yakima--Yakima Herald, April 26, 1894.

D.E. Lesh and Louis Lesh who own section 7, township 13, range 20 east on the Moxee are making arrangements to improve the land and will plant 100 acres of apple trees. They also propose sinking a well for artesian water--Yakima Herald, April 26, 1894.

Dave Correll was up from the Sunnyside country and says that the peach crop is not injured in that section. Mr. Correll planted 21 acres of fruit this spring and of the whole number there are not 15 trees which failed to flourish. He has a thousand Italian prunes and a thousand winter apples of the Northern Spy, Ben Davis and Redcheeked Pippin varieties--Yakima Herald, April 26, 1894.

Fruit

Industry

It is evident that the supply of fruits produced in this section of the state is in excess of a profitable market for it and it is also evident that the fruit grower will suffer loss if he fail to apply some advanced plan of curing a considerable portion of his crop at home.

Yakima has always found a good market for its fruits on the Sound and in cities as far east as Montana, until this season.

As a consequence of the hard times the demand has greatly decreased while a very considerable increase in the volume of the product is ~~being~~ noted.

Thus is created a necessity for curing and preserving much of the local fruit supply at home and holding it in that form until the public appetite has grown more vigorous in its demand for luxuries.

A.F. Snelling, recently suggested a plan which the reporter finds is meeting with general approval among those with whom it has been discussed. It is that of establishing a kind of cooperative institution in Nanty Yakima over which a competent man shall preside and to which the growers may bring their fruits for storage, sale or preservation in some form.

For instance a structure shall be erected of sufficient dimensions and appropriate construction, in one department of which fruit may be stored and in another they may be cured.

Dryers and evaporators will be purchased and used. Possibly a small canning plant might be added.

The work of handling these fruits and conducting the business of curing and selling or storing them will be done by members of the families interested in the institution so far as possible, thus

affording employment, particularly to the children.

The superintendent of the establishment being particularly charged with looking after the interests of the growers in the matter of cultivating a market for Yakima fruits and preserving for sale the fruits for which a market can not be found immediately will be able to accomplish vastly more in the way of encouraging the production of fruits by establishing reliable markets for them, both for some in fresh condition and cured, than the orchardists can do single handedly. In organization there is strength and an organized effort appears to have become necessary among the Yakima fruit growers.

Those markets in which our fruits have hitherto found sale prefer the Yakima production to that of California and Oregon, but shippers in those states have an advantage in long experience at the business of handling fruits and they seem to transport them in better condition than do our growers.

This is an important feature of the fruit business and one concerning which our orchardists should have the most reliable information.

The organization of such a plan would, it appears, be of incalculable benefit to the fruit growers of this section in every way and, in our opinion, something of that nature ought to be done.

In the production of the line of staple fruits there are few sections of the west that can equal this portion of Washington.

Our peaches, apples, plums, prunes and nectarines are equal to anything that California can produce, and in some respects, better. We have a magnificent opportunity to make the fruit business in this section one of immense profit. Adopt some plan as meagrely outlined above and see how quickly good results will follow-Yakima Herald, December 14, 1893.

Horticulture

The call for the meeting of horticulturists at the Commercial club rooms on Wednesday afternoon brought out about fifty leading citizens of the city and vicinity.

Secretary Tonneson and Vice President Maxey of the state horticultural board were present.

..Mr. Tonneson explained the objects of the meeting. Mr. Maxey spoke of the exhibit of fruits from this state. There will always be found a brisk market for the best and the best will come from the Yakima valley. He attributed the failure of the orchards of the eastern state to the change in electrical conditions brought about by the vast net work of railroads and telegraph wires that spread over the country. A theory that scientists will probably smile at and bring plenty of facts and arguments to disprove.

Mr. Buchanan related the experience of Snake river fruit growers in organizing for the shipping and marketing of their apples and prunes. They had met with marked success. The productiveness of that region was reconsidered, but said the speaker, I see no reason why the Yakima valley may not produce as well, perhaps better, even in some varieties.

On motion Mr. C.P. Wilcox was chosen chairman and G.C. Mitchell secretary.

It was resolved to organize the Yakima County Horticultural society. The temporary officers were made permanent officers of the society. J.M. Gilbert being made vice president and Mr. Mitchell both secretary and treasurer. A constitution was adopted and names of our worthy members were enrolled.

The president was authorized to appoint a local committee to

look over the trees being shipped here and see that all are disinfected before being distributed. The orchards of the vicinity are also to be looked after and the state board orders regarding spraying are to be enforced.

The importance of the coming Spokane meeting were discussed and the president will appoint a full delegation to attend from the Yakima society.

An adjourned meeting will be held next week when the delegation will be announced--Yakima Herald, January 25, 1894.

The harvest of fall and winter apples will begin in this valley in a short time. Several buyers are in the field and some good offers have been made for the fruit to be shipped to eastern cities.

No definite sales are reported as the growers expect better prices. Some of the largest orchardists will hold for \$1.25 or better a box for fall shipping and higher if held until spring. It is estimated that the crop in the district is about 75 per cent of that gathered in 1902.

The red apples are in demand in all markets. Because of this the growers have made large plantings of red varieties during the year. Over 100,000 fruit trees of various kinds were placed in the spring. Of this list a large majority was of the red apple varieties. The principal sorts are the Ben Davis, Missouri Pippins, Northern Spy and similar colored fruits. The Ben Davis probably outnumbers all others. It is the best commercial fruit because of coming early into bearing and producing more pounds to the tree than any other variety.

Many of the orchardists of the Yakima valley have patterned after the famous Kansas Wellhouse, said to be the largest apple grower in the world. He has one orchard which produced 80,000 bushels in one year at a cost of \$13,000. The gross income from the fruit was \$52,000. The secret of his success lies in the planting of fruits demanded by the markets.

Apples are picked and sorted by hand. Expert packers are required to box and nail the covers on the fruits. The law prohibits the shipping of diseased fruits of all kinds. For this reason to keep up the reputation of the orchard and the vicinity, the growers do not permit any worm-eaten or specimens having San Jose scale to be packed for market at home or abroad.

The boxes used hold approximately 45 pounds of fruit. This package is preferred in the western markets but does not meet the approval of eastern dealers who are accustomed to the old barrel system of shipping apples.

Washington has about 200,000 acres of orchards. The area increased every year at the rate of 10 to 20 per cent. Every district in which apples can be planted has new tracts planted. The quick growing varieties produce fair crops the third year after planting. In the Sunnyside country an orchard begins paying good profits at the fifth year from planting.

Trees will then bear five bushels each. Many of the older orchards this year will yield ten bushels to the tree. As an acre usually contains about fifty trees the income from apples will be one of the greatest sources of revenue in the valley.

Shipments of Yakima apples are made every year to China and Japan.

Ten years ago there were few bearing apple orchards in the now rich fruitland of the Sunnyside country. One of the leading growers then planted 3,000 apple trees. Last season he sold fruit to the value of \$14,000 from the farm. He estimated the expense at \$4,000.

These living marks of the fruit industry and its possibility are causing many scores of farmers to investigate the fruit growing business for profitable and safe investment--The Yakima Herald, Sept. 23, 1903.

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plowing and fertilizing ; orchard heating, rejuvenation of old orchards and worthless orchards.

Worthless orchards, the executive group believes, is a new topic and one worthy of discussion. Members state that there are people operating orchards who could make more money doing other things and that the quicker such individuals realize their condition the better it will be for the orchardists, the individual and all concerned.

That the fertilization problem is growing here was demonstrated when one grower told of purchasing a large supply of horse manure for his trees. The manure is in demand at from \$1.50 to \$2.50 a ton.

Those present today were Conant, Luke Powell, M.E. Olson, A.B. Creighton, E.E. Cowin, William McKinney, Arthur Karr, E.C. Collins, F.A. Norton, Mr. Wright and C.K. Carey... November 11, 1924.

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herd, New Wakiem Netherlands, a four year old, and as a two year old junior was the junior champion milk and butter producer of the state. She produced some 20,000 pounds of milk and over 900 pounds of butter in 1922. Records this year show she will better both marks.

On the highest pinnacle of the farm is a tower, to the ordinary observer just a watch station but to those on the ranch the center of the water supply of the place. The tower houses two huge tanks one with a 2,000 gallon capacity for domestic purposes and the other of 700 barrel capacity for irrigation. The latter is a big open tank and is used as a swimming pool much of the summer.

The tower and tanks are directly above a drilled well of 415 feet. Water from the depth is ice cold during summer and warm during winter.

"The district has the heaviest valley tonnage this year on account of the small frost damage. There has never been any material frost damage in this section," Garretson states. The fourth cutting of alfalfa hay is now being made. This is the first year a fourth cutting has been made. It yields about one-half ton an acre--Yakima Republic October 15, 1924.

A sheep herder in the employ of Sam Cameron found a large block of petrified periwinkles on the top of the hill between the north and south forks of the Ahtanum, the other day.

This is simply additional evidence that this entire country was at one time a vast sea. 10-29-91

George

Sheriff Lesh brought the first peaches of the season to the city on Sunday last. Next Sunday the tables of "The Yakima" will be supplied from Mr. Lesh's orchard. 7-4-89

The success achieved this year in the raising and handling of fruit should stimulate the people of Yakima to largely increase the orchard area. Now is the best time to set out the trees and no better varieties are to found than those grown by E.R. Leaming. 10-16-90

lower end of town Friday morning, October 10. The coroner summoned a jury and held an inquest but there was nothing to show ~~what~~ but death was the result of natural causes .

Yakima Herald, October 16, 1890.

D.E. Lesh says the products of a good orchard in Yakima will bring
\$500 per acre a year. 11-19-91

Fruit boxes have been so scarce in this vicinity lately as to retard the shipment of fruits. This is unfortunate as loss must attend the delay in forwarding fruits that are ripe enough to harvest. The orchardists will probably be prepared for such an emergency next season by purchasing a quantity of suitable lumber and making their own boxes. Yakima Herald, Sept. 14, 1893.

A large San Francisco steamer carried to the sound a cargo of apples and other fruits which on examination was found to be very badly infected with the San Jose scale. Steps were taken at once to notify the commission men not to dispose of it before it had been properly disinfected. 8-31-93

the sidewalk in front
from A to D streets has been officially condemned, notices to that
effect appearing at regular intervals along the highway thus
treated. While on the subject of sidewalks it might be well
to call the attention of the council to the fact that many of our board
walks are in extremely bad condition. Nails have worked up from their