

## Cotton

Toppenish--Toppenish Commercial club members this noon mentally shivered while Father John ~~O'Mally~~ O'Mally discussed with them the possibility of developing the cottongrowing industry on the reservation.

Some of them remarked at that this time of the year they were more in favor of boosting the wool grower.

Father O'Mally has for some years made a study of the growing of cotton and a number of farmers have planted small crops of cotton and found the crop successful. It is the intention to test the possibility of growing cotton here still further.--  
Yakima Republic, Dec. 25, 1924.

Seven years ago R.E. Webster then working for another concern and now superintendent of construction for the James J. Burke company of Salt Lake City, Utah, built the Utah-Idaho Sugar beet factory at Union Gap and today he, with Fred E. Arnold, secretary-treasurer of the company, are in Yakima to check on the removal of the building and to arrange for its rebuilding at Chinook, Montana.

The Union Gap plant is 70 per cent dismantled and according to an estimate made by Webster will be moved away by May 17

This is just 60 days from the time the work of the destruction started. Webster will go to Chinook on Sunday and be there to direct the rebuilding process intending to have the plant ready for operation there on September 1. Arnold will return to Salt Lake City.

The task of removing the building from the Gap was explained by Webster when he stated a two- 50-car freight trains would be required to move the 1,700 tons of machinery of structural steel, cast iron and concrete aside from the vast quantity of brick that has not been sold here in the valley. 400 tons of structural steel will also be shipped.

The Burke company is only concerned with the tearing down of the plant at the Gap. The Toppenish work is being done by the Utah-Idaho company and the Sunnyside factory is under private contract. All told there will be about 300 carloads of material taken from the valley.

There will be three sm keystacks, each valued at \$12,000 for the amount of steel and concrete they contain, left standing in the valley. These are a total loss for there is no way to handle them except to destroy them.



Asparagus

It's better to earn a comfortable living on a small patch of ground than to be in the millionaire class with manifold properties and interests constantly taxing one's attention to maintain in the opinion of William Lee, Jr. pioneer asparagus grower of Yakima. Lee's rich soiled eight acres at North Sixteenth and Lincoln avenues have provided him with a comfortable income for many years.

"I'm independent and can express my opinion freely to anyone and that's a whole lot," he commented, as he surveyed his three acres of asparagus and his well kept rows of grape vines greening under the warm spring sun.

"When I first started growing asparagus 30 years ago 100 pounds of it would glut the Yakima market. Today the city can consume a ton a day."

Last year his acre of producing asparagus plants returned him \$600 gross or 30 cents a pound but ~~the year~~ this year he believes he will do well to average 20 cents a pound straight through the season due to the shipping in of California grass.

The bed he is cutting from now has been producing for the past six years. He has two ~~other~~ beds, one planted two years ago and the other a year old. These he will permit to go to seed each season until they are four years old in order to provide sufficient strength for the roots.

"It's a long time investment and takes a while before you can profit on it but a carefully tended bed is good for 15-16 years cutting he commented.

His vineyard annually supplies discriminating patrons with fruit from all parts of the state. At one time he had 60 varieties

Headquarters of the government's investigation of the ~~beets~~ beet leaf hopper are to be transferred from Toppenish to Twin Falls, Ida. and the station there handle the study of the menace for the best producing states of Utah, Idaho and Washington.

There is reported to be a big crop of beets in the Twin Falls district this year with the blight there showing badly. Toppenish, where headquarters for the work has been maintained will be ~~closed~~ open as a branch office station with E.W. Davis in charge. Walter Carter, federal entomologist will go to the Twin Falls office..Yakima Daily Republic, July 30, 1925.



## Agriculture

### Grapes

Grandview--Yakima valley grape growers at the meeting of Valley Grape Growers' Union here yesterday afternoon went on record as favoring the adoption of the government market regulations as to grade and pack for shipping this season's crop.

There are now 225 growers affiliated with the association and during the past season is rolled 102 cars of the 183 produced in the valley according to T.R. Robinson, sales manager.

Total receipts for the season were \$102,000 of which \$90,000 was paid to the growers on the weekly pool basis.

It is expected that the grades will be explained on some detail at a meeting to be held in March with W.H. Samson as the speaker. E.V. Wyant of Grandview presided at the conference yesterday--The Yakima Republic, January 29 , 1926.

## Agriculture

Last spring Messrs MacLean Reed & Co. offered prizes for the best specimens of produce of Yakima county. The awards have been made with the following result:

Best and largest watermelon, W.H. Kelly, weight 61lbs; best and largest muskmelon, Wm. Stevens, weight 22 1-2 pounds;, \$2.50; best dozen apples, J.A. Shaw, seven varieties, \$5; best display of grapes, Oscar Mansycle \$5; best display of pears, A. Lenoir; best peaches, D.E. Lesh, \$5; best head of cauliflower, S.O. Morford, weight 22 1-2 pounds; best egg plant, R.S. Morgan, \$2.50.

The Hallock potato digger is a new machine which is astonishing

the natives. On Tuesday one of them was tried at the Robertson ranch northwest of the city in hard, soil, weedy soil, green vines, rocky land, etc. and a perfect separation resulted in every instance.

As many acres can be covered in a day as a team of horses can

rapidly walk over; and the price is only \$30. For sale by Hawcett Bros. 10-4-94



## Agriculture

### Yakima soil

The Pullman agricultural college has been experimenting with Washington soils and had a sample from Yakima.

It was taken from the Miller ranch on the Wenas. The bulletin says of this sample:

"It is locally termed 'bench' or 'sage' brush soil. Being in an area of limited rain fall, irrigation is necessary to produce anything but greasewood and sage brush. Sample were taken from surface to a depth of 18 inches from uncultivated land.

It is light sandy loan. In this irrigated district no difficulty is experienced in raising excellent crops of cereals, fruit, alfalfa, hops, etc. wherever water is available. This fact having been determined by practical experience, it is no surprise to learn from a chemical analysis that the soil, so unpromising in appearance, contains such abundant stores of the elements of plant nutrition.

It is probable that when first partial exhaustion occurs ~~an~~ a potash and nitrogen fertilizer will be required first for its restoration to fertility.

The analysis of the soil shows:

Insoluble residue 78.4340 per cent.

Insoluble silica 60.2070.

Combined silica 18.2270.

Soluble silica .2100

Potash 4328

Soda 3739

Lime 1.2127

Magnesia .7880.

Peroxid of iron 5.1586.

Alumina 6.8906.

Phosphoric acid .1007.



Supphuric acid trace

Chlorin .0058

Water at 120 degrees C 3.4527.

Volatile and organic matter 3.0195.

Total 100.0793.

Humus .2500

Nitrogen .0876.

That these figures may be understood the bulleting states that only three of these constituents are particularly valuable. Lime, phosphoric acid and potash are these three and the percentage should run, to be averabe as follows: ~~lime~~ <sup>lime</sup> 0.1; with.1 as a maximum; phosphoric acid 0.1 is large; potash 0.3 with 0.1 as a minimum. In the first of these the Yakima soil is even beyond the maximum; in the second it is more than large; in the third it is far in excess of requirements.

A sample taken from a farm in the Ahtamum, owner 's name not given, shows even better averages and prompts the chemist to say:

"....The mineral plant food in these soils is quite large and according to all experience they should be profusely and permanently productive--Yakima Herald, January 3, 1895.



Wheat is worth 80 cents a bushel at the mill. This is the highest price paid for some time. This raises the price of flour to \$2.60 per hundred. 4-30-91

Yakima Herald, April 30, 1891.



Following is a list of shipments from this point since last week's report: To Tacoma, 10 cars of melons, 1 car hay, 1 car flour, 1 car sheep; Seattle; five cars melons, 2 cars sheep; two cars flour; Puyallup, 1 car melons, 1 car flour, 1 car cattle; Spokane, four cars melons; Milwaukee, three cars hops; Roslyn and Sumner, two car melons; Slaughter, 1 car flour, 1000 boxes small fruits and 100 crates of melons to various points. By express; 764 boxes of small fruits, 10 boxes of butter and 4 coops of chickens.--the season is just fairly opened--Yakima Herald , September 3, 1891.

Yakima is now shipping athousand pounds of strawberries  
for the Sound daily. G-3-41



Alfalpa hay is now selling at \$5.50 per ton in  
the stack. The Moxee company recently sold 500 tons at this figure. 10-29-91

### Miscellany

The thistle, cucklebur and milkweed are becoming destructive pests in the valleys. The farmers ought not to allow them to become so abundant. *Sept 7-1893-Herald*



Andrew Gervais brought to the Herald office this week  
some handsome potatoes of the Imperial variety. Some of them weighed  
found pounds. 10-16-90

The Northern Pacific has placed a rate of 70 cents per 100 pounds  
on potatoes shipped from Yakima to Sioux City , Iowa, in carload

lots. 10-16-90



Potatoes are now selling at 40 and 45 cents a bushel and the indications are that they will reach a higher figure. Yakima will have an immense quantity for shipment. (0-3-90

Twelve car loads of melons have been shipped from Yakima to the Sound thus far this season, besides large quantities in crates. This means 18,000 but the clam eaters can have ten times that many if their ~~appa~~ appetites hold out.

8-15-89