

The Ryan Fruit company has sold its Yakima wholesale business to the Pacific Fruit & Produce company and will suspend its wholesale operations tomorrow noon, Manager Ray Ryan announced today.

The Pacific Fruit will occupy the Ryan company's leased building on North First avenue until its own new structure is completed in about three weeks.

Simultaneously with the local deal the Ryan company is selling its Walla Walla wholesale business to the other concern and is buying out the Pacific business at Spokane, Coeur d'Alene and Lewiston, Ida.; Baker and La Grande Ore. The whole deal involves the transfer of properties and stocks and reshifting of interests valued at approximately \$150,000.

"We will maintain our shipping offices at Wapato and Yakima and I expect to remain here several months as Yakima manager of our company," Ryan said. "We will be able to devote our entire attention to the shipping end of the fruit and produce business from now on. We expect to ship 1,000 cars of agricultural products from the valley ~~000d~~ this year."

The Ryan company established its Yakia branch in 1915. Ray Ryan has been manager for the past two years.

Charles Trafton, manager of the Pacific Fruit's wholesale department says the Ryan building will be subject to other tenants as soon as the Pacific's structure is ready. The Pacific Fruit & Produce company has been established here for 20 years--
Yakima Repu~~00d00d~~ Daily Republic, April 29, 1925.

Fruit Storage

Storage capacity for 6 ,125 cars of fruit will be available to growers and shippers of the Yakima valley upon the completion of storage co struction now under way, an increa e of 2245 in the past three years according to a check completed by H.M. West, general agent for the Union Pa ific lines in the valley.

Of the 12,765 carloads of storage available between Selah and Kennewick, 5,480 are frostproof storage and 1,160 are common storage Yakima will have facilities for 3,550 cars of cold and 1,510 cars of frostproof storage with 125 cars of other storage--Yakima Republic, April 6, 1925.

Laying of the foundations for the Roche Fruit & Produce company's \$50,000 cold storage plant on North Second avenue began today by Ardinger & Miller, contractors. The new structure will have a capacity for 250 cars, which, together with the 100 car capacity of the plant erected last fall will give the company storage space for 350 cars.

The new building adjoins the other plant on the south side and will have a party wall with the \$100,000 C.M. Holtzinger cold storage plant warehouse and office building, construction of which is now under way.

The Roche storage is to be built of concrete and will have a frontage of 123 feet on North Second avenue and will run back 117 feet to the railroad tracks. It will have a full basement, W.E. Roche said.

Completion of the tree census now being made by members of the horticultural department under direction of District Horticulturist W.L. Close will show some remarkable changes in the varieties of fruit trees favored by growers say Close.

Figures now at hand and summarized cover about one third of all the fruit growing districts above Union Gap and are fairly indicative of the whole territory, he believes.

The Spitzenberg has lost out it is indicated. In 1918 the year of the last census, there were 137,000 of this variety. So far only 15,000 have been checked this year indicating a total of only 50,000.

Delicious plantings have been heavy and Close believes the total number of trees will be double that of 1918 when 106,000 were reported. The check shows 77,000 already. In spite of the delicacy of the Winter Banana and difficulty of handling it there has been considerable new planting of this variety and the 1918 figure of 9,699 is likely to be nearly doubled.

Winesaps are holding their own but not showing any such increase as some of the other varieties. In 1918 a total of 776,000 trees of this variety were counted. With the census a third complete 212,000 have now been counted.

Bartlett pears will show a heavy increase in plantings. In 1918 a total of 350,000 trees were listed. Already the enumerators have counted 185,000 and the real pear districts have not yet been entered. One of the notable features of new pear plantings is that while in 1918 there were not enough of the Bosc variety ~~yes~~ to be counted this tree is now ahead of the D'Anjou with 8,656 counted so far as against 8,484 for the D'Anjou.

Nellis pears will show about the same number as in 1918, it is believed.

Boxes, paper and nails used by the Yakima valley growers the past season for packing their apples, pears and peaches totaled an approximate cost of \$3,900,000. With local dealers estimating the 1924 crop around 80 per cent of last year's the money to be expended for the same materials this year will not exceed \$3,000,000. and may be even less if box shooks, as reported, can be obtained at a cent less than last year when boxes were available for 20 cents each, lidded and nailed.

More than 11,000,000 apple boxes alone were used as containers for the 1923 crop at a cost of \$151 a car or a total cost of \$2,300,000 in round numbers. Lining and wrapping paper cost \$40 for apples in each carlot or \$623,000 for the total pack, a half pound of paper to the box and 378 pounds to a car. A proximately 5,900,000 pounds of paper were used.

Cost of labor and nails amounted to \$235,500 and the nails alone to \$58,000, figuring the average price at \$6 per keg and the keg furnishing enough nails for 800 apple boxes.

There were more than 2,700,000 pear boxes made up at a cost exceeding \$533,000 and into them went \$133,000 worth of paper. Peach boxes made up cost more than \$165,000 for a total of 1,650,000 boxes/

If the box shooks purchased for the three fruits had been made into building lumber instead there would have been a total linear length of more than 67,000,000 feet of which 53,000,000 feet would be from apple box shooks, 10,000,000 from pear shooks and 3,000,000 from peach suitcases--The Yakima Republic, April 12, 1924.

Cold storage and pre-cooling equipment sufficient to handle 75 cars is being installed in the Lloyd Garretson company warehouse at Painted Rocks at a cost of \$15,000.

Four years ago the plant consisting of common storage space, grocery store and office headquarters was erected at a cost of \$90,000. The improvements will be completed in time to handle a part of this year's apple tonnage.

"This is the first step in the improvement of the plant," declares Mr. Garretson, president of the company. "There is adequate room in and near the plant for much larger storage capacity. This will be needed in a few years. We will pay out to growers in cash this year \$500,000, twice the amount paid last year and the largest season in our history."

Garretson considers his warehouse the logical shipping and trading center for the districts of Selah Heights, Naches Heights, Lower Naches and Fruitvale.

Twenty-eight years ago Mr. Garretson was the prime mover in the formation of the Pacific Fruit & Produce company with which he remained until 1918. The Garretson company formed the next year had headquarters during the first year in the Cardwell plant in Yakima and the second season in the Hellisen building. In 1920 the Painted Rocks plant was erected.

Leo F. Sainsbury, formerly with the NP has been manager of the Garretson firm since its conception. P.B. Holbridge is vice president and Charles F. Schaefer is sales manager and secretary.

Mr. Schaefer joined the firm a year ago, taking the place of G.C. Gervais. Under his supervision the company has increased its scope of business greatly and is looking forward to equal increased sales in many sections of the United States. Schaefer came here in 1922 from Dayton as district manager for the Sperry Milling

Apples

No more striking description of the growth and importance of the apple industry of the state of Washington can be shown than the table of the state. The figures were furnished by the state department of horticulture.

Wenatchee shipments include Chelan, Okanogan, Douglas and Grant counties. The Yakima shipments include Kittitas, Yakima and Benton counties. Walla Walla includes all the territory in the southeastern part of the state such as Clarkston, Pomeroy, Dayton, Waitsburg etc.

The report shows that the Yakima valley produced nearly half the apples rolled from the state and also shows how severely Spokane valley apple industry has been hit. The 1924 crop estimated by the the department July 1:

Year	Wn	Spokane	Yakima	Wa	Wa	State
1913	4,100	200	2,100	400		6,860
1914	5,500	520	5,400	400		11,910
1915	5,400	350	3,460	450		9,560
1916	7,721	980	7,448		635	16,784
1917	7,225	482		500		
1917	7,225	1,282	10,000	176		18,212
1918	7,908	1,608	7,760	907		17,150
1919	12,476	1,952	11,400	352		26,386
1920	9,597	2,485	8,600	1,504		20,550
1921	14,600	2,500		400		30,765
1921	14,00	1,600	12,165	1,200		26,400
1922	18,418	600	9,500			36,800
1923	13,366		15,500	100		24,100
1924 est	10,		10,000			

Yakima Republic, August 16, 1924.

Apples

Apple shipments were stronger and potato shipments weaker this week as compared with last.

There were 190 cars of apples rolling.

The total apple shipments for the season to date number 14,696 cars leaving 880 cars remaining in cold storage in the valley. These are all Winesaps and dealers believe the last of the crop will be out of their hands by the end of May. Shipments of all varieties of fruit throughout the 1923-24 season total 21,747 cars according to railroad figure, 8,015 cars more than had been shipped during the 1922-23 season up to the same date.

The Yakima Republic, April 18, 1924.

Fruit

Helm and Lewark (?) of Kláákitat county have sustained a loss estimated at \$2,000 in the way of fruit destroyed by frost this month.

-- Weekly Pac. Tribune, April 24, 1878

Seargent Smith at Walla Walla has made over 5,000 gallons of ocider this fall. He is putting in another orchard, being confient that fruit raising willbe one of if no t e greatest industry of this country--The Washington Farmer, Christmas Day, 1884.

Fruit Growing

Seargent Smith at Walla Walla has made over 5,000 gallons of cider this fall. He is putting in another orchard, being confident that fruit raising will be one of if not ~~the~~^{the} greatest industry of this country--The Washington Farmer, Christmas Day, 1884.

Fruit Growing

Yakima Herald, February 6, Thursday, 1889.

It may be of some use to persons who contemplate making a business of fruit growing to have the benefit of experience in assisting them to lay out their work. Location has much to do with success and character of soil is of greatest importance. Let us talk over the subject as to small fruit farms that can be mainly carried on with the labors of the proprietor. For this purpose twenty acres will fully suffice; ten to be for home lot, garden and pasture and 10 for orchard work on a permanent scale.

For fruit trees, river bottom or sandy loam on benches answers well, perhaps best of all when high enough to permit of orchard work. For stone fruits such land is desired. Pears do well and apples grow anywhere that other trees do. The red hills with their marl subsoils are excellent for fruit, any exposure answering for most fruit; peaches require a sunny spot if possible. Gravelly land on sandy loans may not need under draining but a clay subsoil does and unless the under soil is loose enough for water to work through, it is best to drain.. Land of this impervious nature of subsoil and also well drained, needs to be deeply plowed and subsoiled. It may cost \$50 or more an acre to put land in the best condition to plant trees, but the first good crop will pay it back and every successive crop will pay for it by extra production over and above what it could otherwise yield and the quality of the fruit will be much better. Ten acres well cultivated and under drained will pay more profit than twenty that is not.

Fruit , Shade and Ornameltal Trees--W.J. Robbins and F.R. Ogle, are in Yakima, with headquarters on a lot near Nevins' lumber yard, where they ave a large and complete stock of the most improved varieties of fruit, shade and ornameltal trees and berries from the celebrated nursery of J.M. Ogle at Puyallup. This is an excellent opportunity for those who want trees, as the varieties are the best and the prices low. Yakima people who have in the past planted trees from Ogle's nursery speak of them in high terms--The Yakima Herald, W.T. March 8, 1889.

Orchards

F.E. Thompson, formerly of Sumner, W.T. , who recently bought the ranch of E.H. Lord in the Kennewick district is preparing to have the best and most extensive orchard in Washington territory. He has now 700 bearing trees, mostly peach and 1100 trees which will bear in a year or two and in addition is now planting 4000 trees, 3000 of which are prune trees. The indications are that this will be one of the best years ever experienced in this country and that the shipments to Kittitas and the Sound will be on an extensive scale--March, 1889

For some time past there have been fears of a frost that would sweep away the flattering promise of a fruit crop. The frequent rains of late, with colder weather succeeding, had given cause for these fears but the winds kept the frost back until Sunday morning when the mantle of white descended. That day anxiety and regret were pictured on all faces and there were grave forebodings of a total destruction of the fruit crop. That afternoon and the next day there were anxious inquiries after the different sections. But Yakima now appears will have the greatest fruit crop in history.

In the Konnewock district no damage was done except in the way of nipping early strawberry flowers. The fruit on all of the bench land was uninjured and all over the pear, plum, prune and apple trees are all right and loaded down with healthy buds. In the city and on the orchards along the streams a portion of the peach buds have been killed. The frost was general throughout the country judging from all reports and extended from the Sound clear across Washington territory and over Oregon--["]erald, April 18, 1889.

A car load of big plump , seductive looking watermelons was received yesterday from North Yakima via Northern Pacific railroad. It was the first car load of the season and while the melons averaged as a whole superior in quality to California product, still there were a few in the car that were not quite "dead ripe."

A car load of melons average from 1,000 to 1,500 and the special rate given by the railroad company from North Yakima to Tacoma is \$60 per car. This is what is called a thirty per cent rate (per hundred pounds* for as a usual thing, 1,300 melons will weigh 20,000 pounds.

Mr. Chappell of Chappell , Herke and Co. through whom the first car load of the season was shipped, was in the city looking after the interests of his firm. When asked where the shoe pinched, he said frankly:

"At the present freight rate we cannot compete with Portland and Northern California. While we can offer much lower figures than California Portland, the transportation rate knocks us out of the race.....

Among the commission merchants there is a disposition to trade with Walla Walla and North Yakima merchants if reasonable rates can be secured for transportation.

Mr. Emerson of Emerson and Wood said his firm would favor North Yakima and Walla Walla producers if they can meet the California and Portland prices.

"We will be compelled to ship the bulk of our plums and peaches from Northern California as the prices are below those of the east of the mountains. As regards freight, we shall have to pay \$4 more for California than from North Yakima. The freight on a car load of melons from Lodi , Cal is \$10; but I find that the North Yakima melons sell faster than the California article. --Tacoma Ledger, August 20, 1889.

Refrigeration shipments

The Tacoma Globe makes mention of a refrigerator car load of fruit received in Tacoma, lately from Ashland, Oregon, which includes among other things 72 watermelons whose aggregate weight was 1680 pounds. This may be a pretty good showing for the boasted Southern Oregon country, but Yakima would fill car after car with melons of double this weight. Melons with weight running from 40 to 55 pounds are so common here that they cause no excitement or comment.--Yakima Herald, August 22, 1889.

John Buckley and George Nevin are each building warehouses on the west side of the track. The buildings will have ground dimensions of 50 by 80 feet.

In addition to cereals and grasses that would make the eyes of farmers from other sections bulge out in wonder, MacLean Reed and Co. have on exhibition some large grapes, pears, peaches, apples, plums and prunes from the orchards and vineyards of W.J. Robbins, M.B. Curtis and J.T. Simmons. Yakima Herald, Sept. 19, 1889

A.N. Miller, the well known horticulturalist of Puyallup, has purchased ~~one~~ of the Selah Valley Ditch company one hundred acres of land under the ditch and as early as the weather will permit will commence improving the same and planting it to fruit trees.

Mr. Miller is probably the best posted man on fruit culture in the state and much of the instructive matter in the Northwest Horticulturalist is gleaned from him. The fact that he has embarked in the fruit business in Yakima county is another indication that this section will be one of these days the main orchard area of the state. The price paid by Mr. Miller for the land was \$3,000--
Yakima Herald, December 12, 1889.

Agriculture

Fruit

The fruit growers of Walla Walla county have organized a produce and shipping company with a capital stock of \$10,000, the object being to control the fruit shipments from that city.

Such an organization was given a trial at Walla Walla last year and resulted in the producers always finding a ready market and at the best prices. There is no reason why Yakima should not profit by the experience of her neighbor. Let the producers organize.

The fruit trees have wintered well in Yakima and the prospects are flattering for a big crop. E.R. Leaming is of the opinion that the peach trees are slightly injured but Mr. Morford and others hold to the contrary.

Mr. Leaming says that there will be more trees planted this season than ever before and he has already received orders running into the thousands from Messrs Wilcox, Fisher and others and that one gentleman is negotiating for 8,000 trees. The indications are that before many years pass by Yakima will be the main fruit depot for the northwest--Yakima Herald, March 13, 1890.