

benches, previously described, equal to the best in the territory, there are a few crops for which the soil and climate are especially adapted. One of these is corn. It used to be said that corn could not be raised on the Pacific coast, and the earlier experiments with it in the region lying west of the Cascades and Sierra Nevada were practical failures. Later efforts in the dryer regions east of the Cascades have proved eminently successful, and both in quantity and quality the yield of corn in the Yakima valley is of a high order and the best in the territory. The yield of vegetables of all kinds is prolific. In nothing, perhaps, are the advantages of irrigation so marked as in the cultivation of vegetables. Turnips, cabbages, beets, squashes, etc., grow to enormous size and are of most excellent flavor. Potatoes are especially fine in quality and are of large size and yield enormously in quantity to the acre. Peanuts and sweet potatoes are good crops, and melons are especially large in size and fine in flavor. A good market for vegetables is found on Puget sound and in the mining districts. The farmers have united for the purpose of advancing their interests by superintending the packing and shipping of all produce. It is the intention of the Farmers' Alliance that all goods bearing the brand of the company shall be first class in every particular, and shall be in general demand for this reason. In the matter of fruits and berries, there is a great future before this region. The remarks made about vegetables are equally applicable to small fruits and berries. A cannery would find this an unequalled location, with an abundance of berries and vegetables of the best quality and an easy access to market, no better spot could be selected. The alliance also pays attention to the marketing of fruit. Special attention is called to the production of peaches, to which both soil and climate are adapted. The trees do not winter-kill, and frosts seldom interfere with either buds or fruit. The quality of the fruit is unsurpassed. No better peaches are found in the world than those raised on the irrigated lands of the Yakima. The trees make a rapid and vigorous growth, and begin bearing early, their branches bending almost to the ground with their luscious burden. The engraving on page 734 is made from a sketch taken in the orchard of Professor Miller, near Yakima, and is a fair representative of the orchards of this region. This vigorous growth of trees and shrubbery of all kinds is one of the first peculiarities of this region remarked by the visitor. No better illustration of this can be had than that of the charming, tree-embowered residence of Captain W. D. Inverarity (see page 743), a gentleman who never ceases to congratulate himself upon his decision, a number of years ago, to make this his home. This luxuriance of vegetation is the more noticeable in this naturally treeless region, and demonstrates that only the magical power of water is required to cover this entire country with verdure. There are about a hundred acres of peach trees near the city, and more are constantly being set out. Some of these orchards are ten acres in extent, and one gentleman is preparing to plant an orchard of one hundred acres. The production of this fruit is rapidly becoming a specialty, and the markets of the Northwest will, in a few years, be supplied from the orchards of Yakima valley. Apples, plums, pears, prunes, etc., do equally well, and will soon become a prominent feature of the county's exports. Grapes also thrive, and new vines are constantly being planted.

Another crop in which this region excels all others is hops. Yakima hops