

is known as the "Home Farm," six miles from Yakima, there are a postoffice, store, blacksmith shops and necessary farm buildings. A free library is maintained for the use of the men, of whom there are thirty, and some form of entertainment and refreshments are provided for them on Sundays. Religious services are held there every two weeks. The farm, which is illustrated on page 711, embraces one hundred and sixty acres, and is used chiefly for experimental purposes. These experiments cover a wide range, and are designed to test the adaptability of the soil and climate to the production of crops not ordinarily raised in this latitude, such as tobacco, cotton, sorghum, broom corn, sugar beets, etc. The result of all experiments is made public for the good of all, and every farmer in this region is as much benefited by them as if he had gone to the trouble and expense of making them himself; even more so, since the company conducts them in a more thorough and intelligent manner than nine-tenths of the farmers would do under ordinary circumstances. The products are mentioned elsewhere in this article. The Moxee Company has three hundred and fifty acres under cultivation, the remainder being used as a cattle range at present. The company has a ditch, fourteen miles long, from Yakima river, which covers the entire arable area. It proposes to divide the land into small farms of about fifty acres, and supply water at a low, permanent price to purchasers. It will sell fifty acres for \$750.00, and charge \$75.00 per year for water, or \$1.50 per acre. By cultivating hops, tobacco, fruit, berries and vegetables, a farmer on one of these tracts can make more money in a year than he could on three hundred acres of the best grain land in the West. The ditch, when completed for irrigation of these tracts, will cost \$30,000.00. The company has done

nothing prematurely, but has set about the proper development of its property, and, to this end, has invested \$200,000.00 in the past eighteen months. The farmer who purchases one of these tracts will find himself in an enviable situation, possessing a constant and ample supply of water for irrigation, and being in a position to benefit by all the costly experiments made by the company, and all the conveniences and market advantages it creates. The company has a home cattle ranch of eight hundred acres, where it conducts a large dairy business, the butter finding its chief market on Puget sound. It also has an auxiliary ranch of eleven hundred acres in Selah valley. The company has a large number of thoroughbred black Polled Angus and Hereford cattle. Settlers will be in position to benefit by these importations of blooded stock, as well as the valuable experiments mentioned above. The result of this company's efforts will be more apparent in a few years, as the contrast between the farms in this district and those in other localities will yearly become more marked and significant.

Parker bottom, or Piety flat, is on the main river, and is about one by six miles in area. It is well settled and cultivated. From this point the valley land continues down the river thirty miles, narrow in places, and in others widening out to fully eight miles. It is susceptible of irrigation from the river, by the outlay of capital. The soil is very deep and rich, and when some company takes hold of the matter and brings the land under ditch, thousands will find homes where now the sage brush holds undisputed sway. The finest body of land is the Simcoe valley, known as the Yakima Indian reservation. The river runs along one side for forty miles, back from which, for twenty miles, stretches a beautiful body of land. The Setas, To-