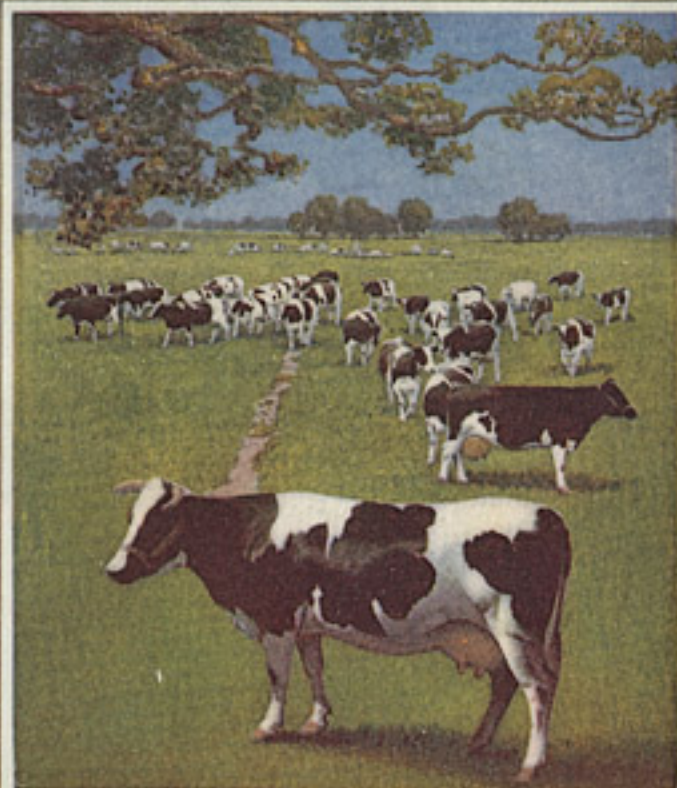


YOLO COUNTY CALIFORNIA



Almonds are grown in a very few sections of the United States. In Yolo County almonds lead all other orchard crops, a testimonial to soil and climatic supremacy. The industry pays well.

YOLO COUNTY CALIFORNIA



A Yolo County world's record Holstein dairy herd. In the foreground is Tilly Alcastra holder of the world's milk production record, 30,452.6 pounds in one year. Dairying is a big industry here.



STURDY GRAPE VINES THUS HEAVILY LADEN MEAN BUT ONE THING TO THE EXPERIENCED FARMER—PROFIT.

Yolo County, California

By R. D. SINCLAIR

THAT "the old order changeth giving place to new" is probably nowhere better exemplified than in Yolo County, California, today. Just as grazing disappeared in the county in favor of grain the latter now gives way to alfalfa and fruit; the old long-horn cattle give way to pure-bred dairy herds; the driving horse to the automobile; the dim trail to the macadamized road, and, last but not most important, the grain king of many sections gives way to the intensive farmer of twenty or forty acres. Progress is the keynote, and those who cannot keep the step must stand aside in favor of others who can see into the future and its possibilities.

Located near the geographical center of California, Yolo County might be said to have been made first and the other counties built around it. With its eastern boundary extending for ninety miles along the Sacramento River, the longest river frontage of any county in the State, Putah Creek marking the southern extremity, the foothills of the Coast Range the western limits, the county stretches north to cover an area of 1017 square miles or 648,960 acres, about equal to the area of the State of Rhode Island.

Here, across the river from the State capital, is a domain capable of supporting in comfort, when farmed according to modern methods, a population larger than the State which it equals in size.

Yolo County invites investigation from those who seek escape from the rigorous winters and sultry summers of the East, or from the narrow confines of an office leading from the pittance of today to the despair of tomorrow. To such as possess courage and a small capital to make the start Yolo County offers a future with certainty replacing doubt, agreeable employment instead of drudgery, a business instead of a job and a deed to a self-sustaining home instead of a rent receipt.

Nor need the new settler expect to find isolation nor do pioneering. No point in the county is more than eight miles from a railroad and well-kept roads lead to prosperous communities. He may inform himself as to the nature of soil and climate on a no less authoritative source than the reports of the United States Department of Agriculture, supplemented by private engineering firms which guarantee their analyses of special sections.



MELLOW, WARM FERTILE SOIL, EASILY WORKED, WITH GOOD DRAINAGE—THIS IS ONE OF THE ELEMENTS OF YOLO COUNTY SUCCESS

SOIL

Naturally the first question of the newcomer is as to the soil. What is its composition? What will it produce? Can it be irrigated and drained? Milton Whitney, chief of the Bureau of Soils at Washington, says: "It comprises an area of rich agricultural lands lying between the foothills of the Coast Range and the



IN CLEAR LAKE IS IMPOUNDED WATER ENOUGH TO IRRIGATE OVER 100,000 ACRES OF LAND

Sacramento River. The entire area is capable of agricultural development. The chief source of improvement in the agriculture of the area lies in the extension of irrigation over the dry plains and the substitution of more intensive farming methods for dry farming." And again, J. M. Wilson of the department says: "There is no finer soil than this sedimentary deposit. It is mellow, warm, and fertile with good drainage, yet holding a reserve of moisture to resist drought. It is ideal grain, alfalfa and fruit land." Indeed Nature has been working for centuries carrying down the surface of the mountains and depositing it in the plains in the form of sediment. The natural slope of the land from the foothills to the river, aided by Cache and Putah creeks, form an ideal drainage.

CLIMATE

Having investigated the soil, the settler may next ask whether the climatic conditions contribute to the growing and ripening of the crops which the soil will produce. The same high authorities quoted above state that: "The climatic conditions in general are favorable to the production of grain and other crops, the early ripening of fruits, and the open-air curing of dried fruits. Owing to the low relative humidity, the heat, even when excessive, is felt less than would be supposed from the record of absolute temperatures. The wind movement is usually moderate. The dry air of the summer and late spring makes the region comparatively free from certain insect and fungous troubles affecting the fruit and trees in regions of greater humidity. The mean annual temperature at Davis is 62.7 and the rainfall 16.54 inches. The dry



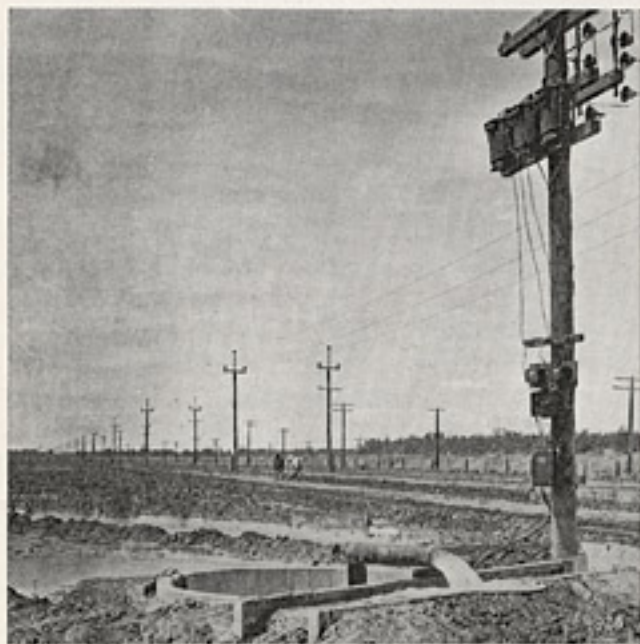
FROM CLEAR LAKE WATER IS DISTRIBUTED THROUGH EIGHTY MILES OF CANALS AND TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY MILES OF LATERALS

season ordinarily extends from about May 15 to October 15. The rainfall is generally fairly well distributed throughout the winter months."

WATER

It has been aptly said that "little drops of water with the grains of sand make a mighty difference in the price of land." In fact, the question of water is as vital to the intensive farmer as the character of the soil itself and the prevailing weather conditions. With these component parts the farmer becomes an agricultural alchemist, turning water into wine, grass into butter and seed into fruit. Yolo County takes its supply from the waters of Clear Lake on the west which gathers its stores from an area of 500 square miles. The natural level of the lake has been raised twelve feet, impounding a storage of 420,000 acre feet of water. There are eighty miles of canals and 240 miles of laterals leading to 106,000 acres of land at present accessible to ditch, furnishing nearly four feet to the acre or nearly double the average amount necessary as indicated by Mr. S. H. Beckett of the United States Department of Agriculture, after experiments tried in Yolo County. Writing before the present system was developed, Mr. J. M. Wilson, of the same department said: "With proper conservation and distribution of the waters that now go to waste in Cache Creek and such subdivisions of the lands as would make possible even a moderate realization of her resources, Yolo County ought to furnish independent homes and maintain in comfort and with much of luxury a rural population of many times what she now supports, and make of each of her towns a thriving center of trade and manufacture and of social and intellectual life."

Water is furnished to the rancher at a flat rate of \$1.50 per acre foot. It is measured at the point of entry onto his land and he may take as much or as little as he wishes. The engineer above quoted recommends four annual irrigations for alfalfa of seven and one-half inches each, a total of two and one-half feet for the year costing \$3.75 per acre annually.



ELECTRICITY HARNESSSED TO THE PUMP MAKES AN IDEAL INDEPENDENT IRRIGATION PLANT.



INTENSIVE FARMING HAS FOLLOWED THE INSTALLATION OF IRRIGATION SYSTEMS AND TURNED GRAIN LAND INTO ORCHARDS.

Being pure mountain water and entering the canals near its source it brings in a minimum of alkali or noxious seeds.

For those portions of the county not at present accessible to the ditch the rancher has an inexhaustible underground supply which he may take at will, and some experienced producers prefer this method to the surface ditch. The depth of wells to the water-bearing strata varies somewhat according to location, but the average is about 100 feet. The water will rise in the well to a height of from twenty to fifty feet from the ground surface, depending on the location, averaging about thirty feet. When the pump is in operation the water level is drawn down from five to fifteen feet, depending principally on the amount pumped.

The cost of installing pumping plants for a forty-acre tract with a twelve-inch well 100 feet deep are: With a four-inch pump about \$760.00, and with a six-inch pump about \$1000.00. The smaller outfit is sufficient, but the latter probably more economical as it reduces the labor cost. The cost of operating, including labor, is about \$3.40 per acre foot per annum.

TRANSPORTATION

To the producer of fruit and live stock with its by-products the problem of transportation is all important. In this, Yolo County is magnificently equipped with two main lines of the Southern Pacific Company east and west and north and south and a branch tapping the western portion into the Capay Valley. In addition an electric line connects Woodland, the county seat, with Sacramento, the State capital, only eighteen miles away. This line is now being connected with Winters on the western boundary. The Oakland,

Antioch & Eastern will traverse the southeastern portion of the county, and the West Side electric, now building from Rio Vista, will go north through Woodland, giving a third distinct rail line to San Francisco and the bay cities with more than a million population. Ninety miles of frontage on the Sacramento River, navigable the year round, with frequent landings and many boat lines, assures low freight rates to the bay and to the world through the Panama Canal. It is now possible to ship fruit, with only one handling, that at San Francisco, from the county border to Europe, South America, or the Far East.

DAIRYING

Realizing that with the passing of the open range, with the cattle king following his picturesque, but often wasteful, methods, and the advent of the intensive farmer the same land must now produce not only more head to the acre but more value to the head, the Yolo County rancher has entered the pure breeding field and with world records for results. Perhaps no line of endeavor in ranching holds out better prospects than that of dairying with a herd built up to pure-bred stock. With the soil, climate and water for attaining maximum results in alfalfa, grain and vegetables the profits are certain and limited only by one factor, that of energy to be supplied by the farmer himself. With cheap transportation to markets which annually import millions of dollars worth of dairy products the Yolo dairyman has no fear of a declining price for his products. With a climate without a winter, and summers without a sunstroke he has no fear of the loss of his herd or his own discomfort. Within eighty miles of San Francisco, the metropolis of the Pacific



YOLO COUNTY IS PROUD OF HER BLOODED DAIRY STOCK. THERE ARE NUMEROUS WORLD'S RECORD MILKERS IN THE HERD SHOWN HERE

Coast, he can ship fresh milk to more than a million people or he may choose to sell his butter-fat to a nearby creamery, and get another profit from the residue by feeding it to hogs. The "increased cost of living" becomes to him rather an increasing income.

Mr. A. W. Morris, whose ranch is near Woodland, came to California in 1879 with a stout heart and a love of the soil as his chief assets. He worked for wages on grain and cattle ranches for seven years, then rented and operated on his own account until 1904 when he counted his savings and came to the realization that he must own his own land. He purchased 941 acres in Yolo County, agreeing to pay \$70.00 per acre and making a small payment down. He began with a small herd of ordinary dairy cattle, feeding alfalfa from the start, and gradually increased his herd until he had accumulated enough to dispose of it and replace it with pure-bred Holsteins. Today his 300 head of cattle are valued at \$150,000.00 and his land at \$200.00 per acre.

Mr. Morris relies chiefly on alfalfa as a forage, his experience being, over a period of years, between eight and nine tons to the acre per year. He now has 250 acres in the crop. He feeds in addition beets and corn silage, bran and barley. He claims that it is easy to carry a cow to the acre. He is a confirmed believer in pure-bred stock, and asserts that all dairymen should improve their herds just as a manufacturer discards an obsolete machine for one which is more efficient. Mr. Morris' herd holds several world records, including the first and third cows to produce over 28,000 pounds of milk in a year and the only two cows that have produced in excess of 50,000 pounds of milk in two successive years. Every world milk record from seven days to two years has been held by Yolo County cattle.

Tilly Alcartra, a cow from the Morris herd, in November, 1914, established a new world's record in milk production, having given 30,452 pounds of milk.

Nor is success in dairying with pure-bred stock confined to the man with the big herd. Wm. Brinton of the county bought fifteen acres seven years ago, agreeing to pay \$200.00 per acre. Last year with a herd of pure-bred Jerseys, at no time more than six head, his cream checks amounted to \$514.84; his hog sales, all pure Berkshires, produced \$565.00, having brought from \$20.00 to \$50.00 per head. Starting the first of the year with 100 white Wyandottes and allowing for household use, his poultry produced \$498.53. Six cows sold, not diminishing his herd from the original number, brought \$725.00. Bees and honey produced \$58.00; Airdale dogs \$75.00; State and County fair prizes \$60.00 and \$92.00 respectively. Mr. Brinton further augmented his income by training horses, which paid him \$421.00. His fifteen acres and his own efforts produced him \$3,009.37 in one year, more than the original price of his bare land. He had only four acres in alfalfa and claims that he can double this income by putting the whole fifteen acres in that wonderful forage crop. Mr. Brinton has a fine solid cement, two-story home all paid for by the fifteen acres of irrigated land. He values his property at \$1000.00 per acre, including improvements. The valuation is based on the fact that it produced last year twelve and one-half per cent. gross on that price besides the greater portion of his own living expenses.

SHEEP

Thoroughbred sheep growing offers a lucrative field for the small rancher of Yolo. With alfalfa as the main feed, freedom from rigorous winters and



STOCK RAISERS HAVE FOUND THAT NOT ALL THE "BIG" MONEY IN CATTLE RAISING COMES FROM DAIRY CATTLE ALONE, BEEF CATTLE PAY WELL

predatory animals the flock master may reasonably expect to bring to maturity 100 per cent. of the lambs and obtain two clips of wool annually.

Mr. E. A. Bullard, near Woodland, started with a small band of Spanish Merinos and has built up his band to thoroughbred Rambouillets, until his annual shipments of registered stock are now upward of 600, and his ranch has carried the fame of Yolo County to every quarter where sheep are grown. Mr. Bullard obtains as much as thirty pounds of fine wool annually from one animal and \$250.00 for a single sire for breeding purposes. He is confident that with the closing up of the open ranges of the grazing states the intensive farmer of a small acreage will find increasing profits from sheep either as a special pursuit or as a side issue.



CALIFORNIA WILL SOON CEASE IMPORTING PORK. THERE IS GOOD PROFIT IN HOG-RAISING IN YOLO COUNTY.

HOGS

Hand in hand with the Yolo dairy goes the raising of hogs, in fact the hog is almost as important as the cow, for by this means the rancher can sell his skim milk for about \$0.25 per hundred pounds. The skim milk from one cow will produce about 100 pounds of pork per year. In the fruit sections the hog is used to convert the waste fruit, melons and vegetables into a handsome profit. It is generally estimated that one acre of alfalfa will carry about 2000 pounds of hog flesh during the growing season as pasture, that is twenty 100-pound hogs or ten 200-pound hogs. The market for hogs in California is always good, as there is more pork shipped into the State than is produced, and that this condition of the market may be expected to continue indefinitely is evidenced by the fact that \$20,000,000 is annually sent East for hog products.

Mr. Harold Armstrong, a breeder of pure-bred Berkshires, asserts that Yolo County is ideal for hog raising, having the soil, the climate and the market. He maintains that any producer, large or small, by combining a dairy with pure-bred hogs can regularly deposit his cream checks as net profit, the hogs being ample to pay every expense.

In California sows are expected to produce two litters per year, averaging seven pigs each, and under the ideal conditions which exist nearly all should be brought to maturity. The sow will begin to produce when a year and a half old and is profitable until six or seven years of age. They require little capital to start, and by utilizing the by-products of the dairy and orchard will convert into a profit that which would otherwise be a loss. Yolo County produced last year the grand champion at the annual State Fair.



YOLO COUNTY THOROUGHBRED SHEEP HAVE CARRIED THE FAME OF THE COUNTY TO EVERY QUARTER WHERE SHEEP ARE KNOWN

GRAIN

While it is true that each year sees less and less of the small grains they still form a prominent feature of the county's output and will continue to do so until all of the old large ranches have been cut up into smaller farms. Yet these crops continue to produce a paying revenue from the soil until the more intensive cultivator has decided as to the kind and distribution of the new ranch that is to be laid out. The latest year for which figures are available shows that the county's production of small grains is upwards of a million and a half bushels annually with barley and wheat predominating.

Excellent results have been attained with sugar beets, the crop being used in dairy feed rather than for reduction into sugar. Some of the world record dairy cows receiving their daily ration of beets as regularly as alfalfa. There are today about 8000 acres in the county devoted to this crop.

HOPS

Among the principal crops produced along the eastern border of the county along the Sacramento River hops hold a high place as money-makers. The soil here, so rich in plant life and with its abundance of water, is peculiarly adapted to this remunerative culture. The raw land reclaimed costs about \$300.00 per acre and with the improvements necessary for growing hops about \$80.00 to \$85.00 per acre more.

The yield here averages from one and one-half to two tons per acre dried and the selling price while it fluctuates will conservatively average fifteen cents per pound. There are at present somewhat less than 2,500 acres devoted to hops, but enough have been

grown to show that enormous profits may be had. Here again the superior transportation facilities of Yolo County appear as the hop grower along the river is in immediate touch with the low freight rates prevailing on the river boats to the bay of San Francisco and thence to Europe. Specific instances can be shown where hops have produced as high as \$1000.00 net per acre per year.

RICE

While only a limited acreage has, as yet, been planted to rice enough has been done to prove both the excellence of the soil and climate for an abundant yield. This crop is practically confined to the reclaimed lands along the Sacramento River. The



A GRAIN CROP WHICH BEARS WITNESS TO EVERY CLAIM MADE FOR THE FERTILITY OF YOLO COUNTY SOIL.



HOPS REQUIRE A SPECIAL KNOWLEDGE BUT ARE A TREMENDOUSLY PROFITABLE CROP SOME YEARS. RIVER BOTTOM LAND IS BEST SUITED TO THEM

superiority of this land for rice over almost any other in this country lies in the fact that the water may be let in from the river and kept standing there during the growing of the crop and then drained off when harvesting time comes, while other land not so fortunately situated has either to pay for the large amounts of water necessary or gather the crop with the water still on the land. The yield is from \$150.00 to \$200.00 per acre.

FRUIT

From the foothill slopes of the Coast Range eastward to the reclaimed land along the Sacramento river fruit growing has long past the experimental and pioneering stage. Nearly every variety of fruit produced in temperate and semi-tropical climates has attained a commercial success in some part of the



RICE IS FAST GAINING IN POPULARITY. THE YIELD IS HEAVY AND THE RETURNS FROM \$150.00 TO \$200.00 PER ACRE

county, and yet with plenty of water for irrigation the industry may be said to be in its infancy. A report from the United States Department of Agriculture says:

"We have here a country of marvelous possibilities, a soil rich in all the elements of plant growth, with surface smooth and easy of tillage; a climate whose summer heat and winter cold are tempered by breezes of the Pacific, so equable that here all the choicest products of the temperate zone and of the sub-tropics are grown alike in perfection. Here flourish side by side the apple, the peach, the pear, the plum, the apricot, and grape, along with the orange, the lemon, the lime, and the fig. Here the oak and the pine, there the palm and the pepper-tree. The roses bloom winter and summer. The orange carries its fruit through the winter, the oleander is a tree, and the heliotrope a hardy shrub.

"As if to crown her good gifts to this favored country, during the season of harvest and fruitage Nature sends a cloudless sky. The grain, ripe for the sickle, may stand uninjured for months waiting the busy harvester. The warmth and light develop rich juices and exquisite coloring of flower and fruit, and a wealth of bloom and perfume unknown in the Eastern climate. Without rain, the curing of forage is attended with none of the uncertainty and anxiety that attends this work in countries where the rain may come at all seasons. The advantage of the clear sky is especially seen in the preparation of dried fruits. The California dried fruits—the peaches and prunes, apricots, nectarines and figs—are for the most part dried in the sun. This makes possible the saving of much defective fruit, and affords an outlet for the surplus which cannot be



AN ALMOND ORCHARD. WARMTH AND LIGHT PRODUCE A WEALTH OF BLOOM AND PERFUME UNKNOWN IN THE EASTERN CLIMATE.

canned or shipped, or used locally. Indeed, the risks attending this method of dealing with the fruit are so much reduced, and the results so satisfactory, that many of the larger fruit growers dry nearly all their product. Unlike the fresh fruit, it is not perishable, and the risks of shipping are small. California dried fruit is staple, and has a regular quotable value in the markets of the world."

The territory surrounding the town of Winters and the Capay Valley, both on the western border of the county, are older established fruit sections than the central and eastern portions of the county. From Winters alone there were shipped during the year 1913, by no means a record year, over 1000 carloads of ranch products. Of this number there were 350 cars of green fruit, 97 cars of dried fruit, which represents about six times that amount green, 170 cars of canned goods, 205 cars of grain and 15 cars of nuts. The balance of the tonnage consisted of hay and live stock. In addition there were exported from this point thirty-eight tons of butter and five tons of cream. These representing the comparatively new industry in this section of dairying.

The experience of the late W. S. Hayden, his wife, two sons and a daughter on Cache Creek is typical of what may be done with fruit and diversified farming on Yolo County land. Mr. Hayden, a carpenter by trade, came to Yolo in 1890 for the benefit of his family's health. He bought thirty acres of land, agreeing to pay \$125.00 per acre; ten per cent. down and the balance in five years. Twelve and one-half acres were set to prunes and the same to almonds, leaving five acres for a home with garden and pasture. In 1898 when the almonds came to full bearing he

harvested sixteen tons which sold at an average price of seven and a half cents per pound, the price at that time, the twelve and one-half acres thereby producing about three-quarters of the original price of the thirty acres. In addition he gathered a generous prune crop. Thirty and then ten acres have been acquired since, the last parcel at \$300.00 per acre in growing trees which have produced an annual average for the past six years of twenty-five per cent. on an investment of \$5000.00, while the original cost was \$3000.00. The Haydens today have a magnificent home with electric lights, modern plumbing, surrounded by stately shade trees and seventy acres of land which \$500.00 per acre could not buy. A rather tidy holding, starting from an investment of \$375.00.



GRAIN IS STILL ONE OF THE COUNTY'S BIG PRODUCTS, BARLEY LEADING IN THE VARIETIES GROWN.



A BUSY SCENE IN A YOLO COUNTY ORCHARD AT THE FRUIT HARVESTING SEASON. EVERY KNOWN VARIETY OF FRUIT THRIVES IN THE COUNTY.

Individual instances of success on small acreage in the Capay Valley with fruit are the rule rather than the exception.

John E. Winter at Tancred has 200 Bartlett pear trees which have averaged him for the past four years \$700.00 net each year.

C. H. Curtis of the same place has eleven acres of alfalfa from which he has averaged each year two cuttings of hay, running two tons per acre per cutting, besides raising a crop of seed each year that has averaged \$75.00 per acre. This alfalfa has been planted twelve years, has never been irrigated and has been used as pasture as well.

E. Morrin at Rumsey has 200 orange trees on two acres; in 1911 these trees netted him \$550.00, in 1912 \$300.00, and in 1913 \$475.00.

F. G. Schaeffer of Rumsey has 450 French prune trees, and 100 Imperial prune trees. In the year of 1911 the net proceeds were \$1900.00, in 1912 \$1925.00 and in 1913 \$1300.00.

S. Gladney, near Guinda, has seventeen acres of almonds, age nineteen years; these trees the past ten years have averaged over \$100.00 per acre. Six acres of French prunes have averaged \$100.00 per acre for the past six years, three acres of Tragedy prunes, which have sold the last four years at an average of \$350.00 for each year on the trees.

Harry Jones of Rumsey has 450 Royal apricot trees which in 1913 produced 3000 crates at an average of \$0.75 per crate net.

Ben Shell, also of Rumsey, has 366 almond trees which netted \$600.00; thirty-six peach trees which netted \$23.00; 200 Tragedy prune trees which netted \$566.51; twenty-three Bartlett pear trees netted

\$75.00; 203 prune trees netted \$629.71; apricot 155 trees netted \$1000.00, eight fig trees, one lemon, five orange, eighteen English walnuts, nine apples, all netted \$110.00 together.

The following data is based on actual results obtained in Yolo County:

	YIELD				PRICE		
	A safe estimate for business purposes.	A good yield which competent men may hope to attain.	Yield not unduly obtained under favorable conditions.	Possible, but extraordinary yield.	Low	High	Average
Almonds, lbs. per acre.	800	1250	1500	2000	\$0.10	\$0.15	\$0.12
Prunes " " " " " " " " " "	2500	3000	4000	6000	.03	.06	.04
Apricots " " " " " " " " " "	1500	2500	3000	4000	.07	.15	.10
Peaches " " " " " " " " " "	1500	2500	3000	4000	.04	.08	.06
Pears " " " " " " " " " "	3	5	7	10	30.00	60.00	45.00

Keeping step with modern ideas Yolo County fruit men have evolved a new system of packing dried fruit which must eventually make the name of the county a household word throughout the whole country. In order to bring the producer and the consumer as near together as possible the pack is now put up in pound cartons instead of the large wood boxes. Few families will purchase a fifteen or twenty pound package of one dried fruit, but instead will purchase from the local grocer in bulk with the attendant often unsanitary handling. With the new idea the housewife may purchase a fifteen or twenty pound package of dried fruits



THE YOLO COUNTY FRUIT GROWER LETS THE SUN CURE HIS CROP, FEARING NO DAMAGE FROM INOPPORTUNE SHOWERS AND SURE OF A MARKET

assorted as she wishes them. The name of Yolo is on each carton and goes into the home with the packer's reputation dependant on the quality. With the extension of this idea the county name must eventually come to be associated with excellence in dried fruit so that when the consumer thinks dried fruit he thinks Yolo.

Fruit growing may be practiced profitably on any scale from the family orchard upward. The property of Mr. G. H. Hecke near Woodland is one of the largest individual holdings in the State devoted exclusively to fruit and vines. Sixty acres are in prunes, forty in muscat grapes, twenty in apricots, twenty in olives, five are given to a home place and drying yards. Mr. Hecke came to Yolo without other means than a technical education in fruit culture, and while his quarter-section is a model of beauty as well as profit and has yielded him an independence many years ago, he believes that the farmer of twenty or forty acres need have no fear or hesitation in choosing Yolo County for his venture. Mr. Hecke combines that rare combination of innate thrift with a thorough education in his own line and a business acumen which would have won success in any line. He believes, therefore, that the most successful California farmer is the one who comes to the country with a determination to use the same methods in his new line which made him successful in the East or abroad, no matter whether he has been farmer, grocer or miner.

Mr. Hecke gets an average yield of two and one-half tons to the acre dried from his sixty acres of prunes, and for the past four years has sold his crop at an average of \$0.05 per pound, although he frequently

receives a cent per pound above the market, due to the superiority of his crop. His forty acres of muscat grapes produce ten tons of grapes, equaling one and one-half to two tons of raisins.

Olives, while a comparatively new industry, are fast growing in favor, due to the new methods of pickling. The California ripe olive is now known throughout the United States. They do well in the lower parts of the county, but are most successful in the higher foothills of the western portion. Peaches, apricots, almonds, figs and olives thrive and produce best among the foothills of the western section of the county, while prunes and grapes yield better results in the central portions.

Irrigation for fruit is practiced almost universally for a larger and better yield, although the earlier shipping fruits mature well without irrigation. The Capay Valley and the district from Rumsey to Winters invariably ship the earliest apricots in the State. Oranges and lemons, while only a small acreage is as yet planted, do well and enjoy the high prices incident to the fact that they reach the market six weeks earlier than the crop from the southern part of the State.

THE UNIVERSITY FARM AT DAVIS

The location by the University of California of its experimental farm at Davis in Yolo County has a very decided effect on the county itself. Chosen by virtue of its soil, climate and location from seventy-seven other sites considered, the State authorities thereby placed their seal of approval on conditions in Yolo for ideal farming. The property contains 779 acres, of which thirty are devoted to viticulture experiment and instruction. Thirty-five acres of orchard contain all kinds of the various varieties of deciduous fruit.



THE LOCATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA EXPERIMENTAL FARM IN YOLO COUNTY IS A TESTIMONIAL TO AGRICULTURAL SUPREMACY

Ten acres are in gardens. Sixty acres are taken up by the various varieties of cereal and forage crops for feeding test purposes. Twenty acres are used to determine the amount of irrigation water necessary for various crops and to find out what crops can be grown advantageously, two to a season on the same land. The balance is handled on the seven-year rotation plan, allowing five years for alfalfa, with corn, sorghum and barley dividing the remaining two years.

On the farm are kept herds of nearly all kinds of pure-bred cattle, horses, swine, sheep and poultry. A custom creamery is operated which annually distributes upwards of \$60,000.00 in cream checks to Yolo County dairymen.

Within a day's easy drive from any part of the county the University farm offers to the Yolo rancher the opportunity to consult the authorities there as to soil, irrigation, stock, fruit and crops under conditions which exist where he is producing them. The farm also offers in addition to the regular agricultural course of the University, a six weeks' course each fall, open to any youth of eighteen years or over, where he may study first hand the scientific side of farming and familiarize himself with the appearance and distinguishing features of pure-bred cattle, swine, sheep and poultry.

To the man who is taking up farming for the first time, dependent somewhat on others for counsel, he may here learn free of charge the nature of his soil and how to best handle it, the kind of fruit best adapted to a particular soil, the kind of stock to acquire for a dairy or beef, how to combat an orchard insect or stock disease, in fact any information he may require

from those whose life-work it is to produce the maximum from the soil with a minimum of cost and labor.

RECLAMATION

Lying in the heart of the Sacramento Valley, Yolo County contains nearly 200,000 acres of delta land normally overflowed by river water in the rainy season. There is no richer land out of doors than this sediment soil with its accumulation of silt and vegetable mould. About 70,000 acres have already been reclaimed; another 30,000 is at present under way, about 80,000 is given over to a by-pass for carrying away the flood waters, and about 20,000 acres await development work. Formerly reclamation was carried on by individual effort, each property owner endeavoring to exclude the overflow from his own property. This was a temporary and expensive expedient and has been succeeded by district work done on a larger and more economical scale. The enterprises within the county now are part of a general proposition involving more than \$30,000,000.00, of which one-third is for river improvement and two-thirds for levee construction. It is expected that the Federal Government will bear about one-half of the first item.

The work is carried on under the supervision of the State and Federal governments, insuring permanency and economy. Once reclaimed the land will produce highly remunerative crops.

YOLO A PROGRESSIVE COUNTY

There is a cohesiveness about Yolo County which gives it strength. It is essentially an agricultural community without any great city to overtop and dominate its affairs. It is governed by five supervisors, every



ON THE UNIVERSITY FARM ARE KEPT PURE-BRED HORSES, CATTLE, SWINE AND SHEEP. EXPERT ADVICE IS FREELY GIVEN THE SETTLER

one of them a man of the soil, individually and collectively men who think first of the needs and benefit of those who make more grow from the land than ever grew there before. To this end they maintain a county horticultural commissioner with eight competent assistants who are in constant touch with every farmer in the county, with free advice and counsel on farm affairs. In addition the county maintains an officer known as the "farm adviser" whose services are free to every resident of the county. His entire time is spent in the field, giving attention and encouragement to farmers who seek advice.

This distinctive feature of the county cannot be too strongly emphasized as it tends first to start the newcomer right and second to keep him from going wrong. Combined with the advantages offered at the State University farm at Davis, it puts into the hands of the newcomer the accumulated knowledge of all time on farm subjects.

Educationally the county ranks high, having every grade within its borders from the kindergarten to the university. Woodland, Esparto and Winters have high schools accredited at the State University, Stanford and other universities. There are fifty-two district schools scattered at convenient points throughout the county and a public library at Woodland with fifty-three branches located at convenient points. In addition the residents have easy access to the State library at Sacramento.

Supplementary to the Board of Supervisors the county maintains a Board of Trade, a promotion body, supported from the funds of the county, to disseminate accurate information concerning the county. Forty-seven miles of the State highway through the county

are either built or contracted for. Yet, notwithstanding the betterments and modern conveniences which the county has acquired, it has among the lowest tax levies in the State and no indebtedness except that to provide for its roads.

Yolo County is well equipped with financial institutions, having five banks at Woodland, two at Davis, two at Winters and one at Esparto. The combined assets of the Woodland banks at their last report were \$6,717,333.24, every share of stock held and every dollar produced by Yolo County.

Manufacturing has not attained a prominent position, but one company at Davis produces nearly all the farm machinery adapted to the county, with quick access when repair parts are needed.

Woodland, the county seat, located near the center of the county on Cache Creek with a population of 5,500, is a city of wide, clean streets, owns its own artesian water plant, and has every public utility for the convenience of its residents. Here also are located creameries, a flour mill and olive pickling plant. Nearly every religious denomination has its own edifice.

Winters on the western border has attained such prominence as a fruit shipping point that the "Winters" product is frequently specified in European orders for dried fruit.

Guinda, Rumsey, Capay, Madison and Esparto serve the Capay Valley both as shipping and distributing points.

Davis is the railroad center of the county as well as the seat of the University farm. Dunnigan and Zamora are important railroad points for grain, hay and grapes. Knights Landing on the north, Washington,



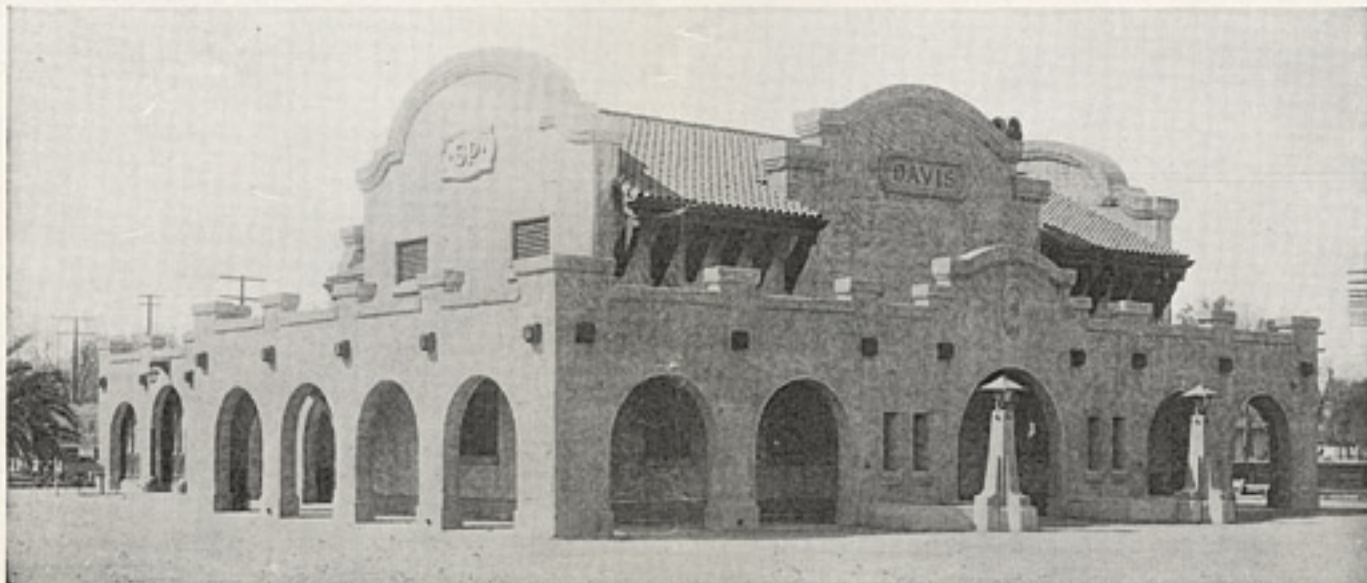
opposite Sacramento and Clarksburg on the south are river shipping points for the county to Sacramento and the bay cities. Yolo is an important grain, fruit and grape shipping point.

A FINAL WORD

Land in Yolo may be purchased from \$6.00 per acre for the foothill to \$250.00 for improved irrigated or reclaimed. The price will depend on many different factors.

The Yolo County Board of Trade, composed of one member from each supervisorial district, invites inquiry and investigation from those who seek to invest their savings in land that will insure a competence.

Address H. S. MADDOX, Secretary Yolo County Board of Trade, WOODLAND, YOLO COUNTY, CAL.



SOUTHERN PACIFIC STATION AT DAVIS. YOLO COUNTY IS EXCEPTIONALLY FAVORED IN THE MATTER OF TRANSPORTATION—BOTH RAIL AND STEAMER



EDUCATIONALLY YOLO COUNTY RANKS HIGH. THERE ARE FIFTY-TWO DISTRICT SCHOOLS AND THREE HIGH SCHOOLS IN THE COUNTY



THE COUNTY LIBRARY HAS FIFTY-THREE BRANCHES LOCATED AT CONVENIENT POINTS. YOLO IS AHEAD OF THE TIMES IN ITS EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES