

Farming in Yavapai County.

Editor ARIZONA MINER.—Thinking a few
 words on agriculture will not be out of place
 in the MINER, I submit the following combi-
 nation of facts and ideas, believing that there
 may be some items of interest therein, to per-
 sons outside of the Territory, who may con-
 template coming hither to live, as well as to
 the citizens of Yavapai county.

Four years have passed away since white
 men first made a location in this portion of
 Arizona. Many, attracted hither by rich
 surface diggings, which were soon exhausted,
 remained, satisfied of the richness of the many
 mineral deposits in quartz veins, and a few,
 observing the fertility of the soil and the
 salubrity of the climate, turned their atten-
 tion to farming. During the last two years,
 several men, with families, have settled here
 as farmers, determined to make their homes

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ability of the country, which has been
 tion to farming. During the last two years,
 several men, with families, have settled here
 as farmers, determined to make their homes
 here. A careful comparison of their state-
 ments, and such other items as have been
 collected from different sources, satisfies me
 that they have done well, and the hope of
 encouraging others to do likewise induces me
 to write these lines. This county contains
 more than 15,000 square miles of country—
 much of it mountainous—some of it covered
 with lava, and worthless, except for grazing
 purposes. But a large area is good tillable
 land, which the experience of the past two
 years has demonstrated, will produce excel-
 lent crops of corn and other grain, without
 irrigation. Thousands of acres of such land
 lie unclaimed within a day's ride of Prescott,
 and here, in a few years more, will be seen a
 large and prosperous farming population, un-
 less all indications are unreliable. Slowly,
 but surely, as a community, we are progress-
 ing. The great obstacle to our more rapid
 advancement, our Indian troubles, is being
 overcome, and other interests suffer from that
 cause as well as farming.

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Crops at the Verde.

While most of the settlements of Central Arizona have suffered much from the excessive drouths during spring and the early part of summer the crops at the Verde have thriven in a manner quite unprecedented. This is owing to the fact that the farmers there were not, as elsewhere, obliged to depend upon the very uncertain rains for irrigation—the river affording abundant water for this purpose, at all seasons. Joseph Melvin, who has some 300 acres of land under cultivation at the Verde returned from a visit to his farm on Monday, and brought along with him as a sample of his crop, some of the largest ears of corn and the largest onions ever exhibited in the Territory. Altogether there are about 600 acres of land under cultivation than which, from all accounts, not a more abundant crop has ever been produced upon a like area of land in this Territory.

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<p>...a ap county aston- aid, in reason- igation his the en the is this paper be par- be sa- spect- or-any ginary notice uncing nption Of the spect- va are rivers. in the ly top- ich ap- define, ons of ed, to akes a ar the SE-11-</p>	<p>enough, in most mountain localities, to make good crops. Sad experience has taught the farmers of this vicinity that it will not pay them, to rely, entirely, upon heavenly irrigation; that in winter or spring, they must, if possible, flood their driest fields, with water from Heaven or Earth; that if the former does not come down of its own accord, they cannot force it to come, but, with the expenditure of some labor and capital, many of them can force water from away down in the Earth, where, we know, it is plenty. Should the creeks be filled up, this winter, persons owning farms adjacent to them should lead the waters of said creeks over their fields and let it sink into the soil, there to be stored until the summer's sun attracts it to the surface, to invigorate and keep alive the corn, wheat, barley, vegetables and grass, until such time as the summer rains shall have set in and have taken the job of irrigating upon themselves. In very wet years, like those of 1865-6-7 and 8, there would, of course, be no necessity for troubling ourselves about water. The trouble, in those years, arose from the fact that we had too much water, and not a little grumbling was indulged, by certain farmers, thereat.</p>	<p>opti legs only The like turn I plac tha peo old will ranc y terr mal Secu son owe p jas J Min min lode run, man Son</p>
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mining importance.

Remarks of the Miner.

The Tribune is not on our exchange list, but we find the foregoing in a recent number of the San Francisco Chronicle, and besides copying it, make a few corrections, as follows:

First—The writer erred in stating that, from the summit of the Agua Fria to the Colorado river the country gradually descended. This is not so, as about midway between said mountains and river, the San Francisco Mountain and its spurs rise fully as high as the Agua Fria Mountains; and, Middle Arizona is not, as the writer states, "but little above sea level." Prescott, in Middle Arizona, is more than 5,000 feet above the sea level, and is far from being on the highest ground here.

Second.—Irrigation is not necessary here, although more or less practiced. In wet seasons, good crops have been raised by favor of the rains, which are heavy and frequent. But, we admit there have been dry years, when water for irrigation would have been very useful and necessary. Again, Middle Arizona has largo streams of water, such as the Verde, Beaver, Fossil, East Fork of Verde, Kirkland, Hassayampa, etc., which have never yet failed to supply water, and the "Mohave" river, of which the writer speaks, is not in Arizona at all.

Third.—The White Mountain country, of which the writer thinks so well, is, indeed, a magnificent country, well supplied with water, timber and grass, but, unfortunately, most of it lies under the ban of an Indian reservation—the lines of which ought to be contracted.

We wish, in addition, to state that Middle Arizona is as well supplied with fine timber as most any other portion of our boundless country; also, a superb climate.

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<p>ed on show ek we urteen port of on on</p> <p>Valley G. W. s busi- s and ving a our ac- ment. at the but is public ct our know- lives.</p>	<p>of Judge Cartter's conversation after we left there was the effect of cheese on infantile life, and we thought we detected a covetous inclination to possess himself of a few acres of the lake lands of our friend Standifer, which appear to be admirably adapted to the manufacture of cheese.</p> <p>Williamson Valley is the freshest and greenest spot we have seen in Arizona. The large extent of meadow land has much to do in rendering it beautiful, and this is well backed and sustained by waving fields of excellent corn that grow without artificial irrigation, the soil being sufficiently moist near the wash or dry bed, which at high water seems to drain the Valley.</p> <p>Between Williamson and Chino Valleys the land is arid and dry, yet the hills are well covered with grass, and when means shall be found to bring water to the surface for the use of stock the range will be valuable.</p> <p>Having an eye on the main chance we govern.</p>	<p>T for to l ow flee tur " E exe I pre are are tog son Mat wee Ral mal dan</p>
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