



PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

by Nick Schultz

As 2021 draws to a close it certainly has been an interesting and challenging year. The Winter Sleigh Days, Old Steel Car Show, Old Town Days, and Sun, Sip and Suds events were cancelled due to COVID. The good news is that we were able to have a few of our events, and some tours. In July we provided demonstrations and a tour for two different commercial bus tours. In August we put on the 40th Pioneer Power Show. In September the Dodge Brothers Car Club toured the museum, and we also had a school field trip. In October Agri-Copia was held with horse plowing, tractor plowing, tractor games and a variety of demonstrations. Another school field trip is in the works for November.

We are currently planning to attend the Veteran's Day Parade in downtown Yakima, and the Holiday Light Fest during December at the State Fair Park. We will also attend several lighted parades throughout Yakima County.

I would like to introduce you to our new part-time General Manager, Jeff Phelps. A graduate of Washington State University with a BA in accounting, Jeff brings 37 years of professional experience to the museum, with a background in finance, budgets, and grant writing, mostly in Higher Education. After a long search it came down to five finalists and Jeff's resume floated to the top fairly quickly. After an in-person interview, the Board of Directors unanimously voted to offer Jeff the position and he started on October 1, 2021.

Jeff hails from the Palouse region of Eastern Washington, where he grew up on a small ranch and also worked for local farmers, driving truck, combine and tractor. He has cleaned more stalls and muscled more bales of hay than he cares to remember. Jeff is thrilled to join us, and we are very excited about what he will bring to the museum.

Several projects that were put on hold during the 2020 COVID shutdown are slowly getting done. The horse drawn funeral coach is now complete and turned out beautifully. We had a team of two white horses hooked up and pulled it around the grounds on its debut. The crew in the Klingele Building has completed a couple tractors along with repairing several pieces of Ag equipment. These guys are always busy working on something. The crew in the Farmstead is busy storing the train and merry-go-round for the winter. They continue improving and repairing the area in and around the Farmstead.

The guys in the Danner Building are continuing work on the 1927 Model "T" Ford, and the 1946 Ford Cab Over truck which just got a fresh coat of paint. The flat head V8 engine, for this truck, is in the shop getting rebuilt. Another big project in the Danner Building is a new (to us) Cummins diesel engine that was donated for use on the saw mill. The one we are using is a World II diesel and it is getting very tired and worn out. The new engine will have twice the horse power than the old one.

Before COVID, the museum received a grant which allowed us to purchase a trailer with five flush toilets, four standard and one handicapped. Completion of the trailer installation was another project delayed for over a year. This summer, in time for use at the Pioneer Power Show, the two decks



Horse drawn plowing during Agri-Copia is always a fun sight to see



Apple packing demonstrations are popular during events



The horse drawn funeral coach project is complete and turned out great



Welcome Jeff Phelps, new general manager



The merry-go-round is being packed up and stored for the winter



The 1939 CASE R0 is a real show stopper



The 1946 Ford Cab Over truck prior to starting its makeover



The 1946 Ford Cab Over truck with a fresh coat of paint already looks great

CENTRAL WASHINGTON AG MUSEUM • NOVEMBER 2021

with steps and the handicap ramp were constructed. Having modern toilets on the show grounds is a dramatic improvement.

The Magness room, hallway, Grange Library and office are getting new lighting. All the old fluorescent lights are being replaced with LEDs. The number of new fixtures is far less than what was there and we are getting a third more lumens, plus they are far more efficient. Another improvement to the grounds was the extension of waterlines to the Danner building, and the sawmill to provide a year-round water supply at each location.

During the Pioneer Power Show a gentleman watched the demonstration of the sawmill. He then contacted us about a project he was working on and wanted to know if we would be interested in helping. Just west of Yakima there was a large forest fire that burned many of the bridges used by hikers, horse riders, ATV enthusiasts, motorcycle groups and Jeep clubs. These organizations came together along with the Forest Service and wanted to know if we could cut timber to replace everything that burned. They need rough cut lumber in a variety of odd sizes that are not available at box stores or lumber yards. Logs from the burned out area are being salvaged for the raw timber. This will probably be a two or three year project. We thought that was a good project so we agreed to get involved. It seemed like a win-win project. They will provide funds to cover all our costs and will provide some of their own volunteers.

In the last newsletter we discussed the Audio/Video Guided Tour. I am happy to say that the project should be up and running by April 2022. All the audio tracks have been recorded, in both English and Spanish and the photos selected and uploaded. Our next task is getting station signs made and installed. On your smart phone you will be able to scan a QR code and it will download information about 33 sites on the museum grounds. Each station will give you a two minute narrative of that building or artifact with about 15 photographs. We have put in hundreds of hours on this project and think it will help us bring the museum into the 21st century.

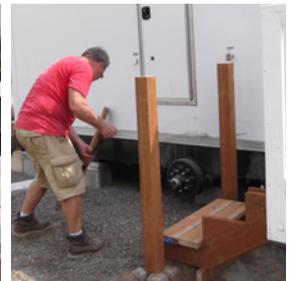
In mid-September we received a call from the manager of the local Fred Meyer Store. He wanted to know if we had an old tractor and trailer they could use for a Halloween display. Obviously, he called the right place. I ask him if he wanted a big tractor and trailer or a small tractor and trailer. He thought the small tractor and trailer would work best. Two days later he called again and asked if we might have a vintage flatbed truck they could use. We just happened to have a 1941 Chevrolet one and half ton flatbed that had been restored a few years ago. Therefore, if you were at Fred Meyer and noticed those displays, now you know the rest of the story.

We are slowly getting back to some type of normalcy. Our volunteers are putting in more and more hours each week. However, this is the time of year when some head south for the winter and a number of our outdoor tasks come to a close. We hope that 2022 will see the end of COVID.

I want to thank each and every one of you for continuing your membership and helping with the annual fundraiser. Your support is making this museum a one of a kind not only in Washington but across the nation. We wish you a happy, safe and healthy holiday season.



The new trailer with 5 toilets is a terrific addition to the Ag Museum



The trailer needed decks, steps and a ramp to be complete



New lighting is being installed in the office and Visitor Center building



It was great to have the blacksmith shop back in action for the Power Show



Girls loved learning to drive a tractor during the Pioneer Power Show



A few future Oliver tractor fans were discovered at the Pioneer Power Show



The saw mill in operation during the Pioneer Power Show



Trenching to the Danner building



Our equipment took center stage at Fred Meyer as part of their Halloween displays. What a terrific honor!



1950 Ford 8N & Case 580 loader spreading straw on the wheatfield

HISTORY SPOTLIGHT

Sprays, spray rigs, and pest control

from the Central Washington Ag Museum

With the start of cultivated agriculture, came the start of pest problems from insects, plant diseases, and weeds. The earliest record of pest control in 2500 BC, is by the ancient Sumerians who repelled or killed insects with sulfur compounds. Because insects and disease can wipe-out whole crops and lead to human suffering, as happened in the 1840s potato famine in Ireland, the need for a method of pest control is essential to agriculture.

When the first white settlers arrived, south central Washington was considered unsuitable for anything except grazing cattle and sheep due to the low annual rate of precipitation. Starting in the late 1860s, several individuals began taking water from creeks and rivers and experimented with growing various crops and proved the land to be fertile. By 1879, the expansion of irrigation in the Yakima Valley led to the planting of more and larger orchards. As agriculture flourished, so did insect pests and tree diseases. There were widespread infestations of San Jose scale, woolly aphis, green aphis, codling moth, box elder bugs, and other pests. Various types of sprays were applied in an effort to control the problem.

The State Board of Horticulture was established in 1891 to oversee the fruit industry. The following year, a group of orchardists in North Yakima established the Washington State Horticultural Society. Both organizations dealt with choosing the most productive varieties of fruit, selling and distributing the crops, and controlling pests. By 1900, only 20 years after the first trees were planted, fruit production was a major industry.

Inspectors with the state horticulture board could condemn whole orchards, and require them to be taken out if certain pests were discovered. In a fruit inspector's 1893 report, he suggested a mixture of salt, sulfur, and lime mixed together "as thick as could be used in a sprayer" to be used as a preventative against San



The first sprayers invented were strapped to an operator's back.
And then a barrel unit with wheels came along as well

Jose scale. The same report had a recipe for "winter disinfectant" made of three pounds of good homemade soap, three pounds of sulfur, a can of concentrated lye, four gallons of water, and a gallon of kerosene.

In 1892, lead arsenate, a combination of lead and arsenic, was used on gypsy moth in Massachusetts, and a few years later for codling moth. This pesticide became the most popular in the nation because it was immediately effective, was inexpensive to mix, and was persistent. However, the insects became resistant to this spray and heavier and more frequent applications were necessary. A fatality in 1920 blamed on fruit sprays caused the Food and Drug Administration to tighten tolerances on spray residues.

It was no longer acceptable to simply brush or wipe down the fruit in the orchard, which led to central packing houses and increased costs. Washing in plain water did not adequately remove residues and the addition of foaming and wetting agents did not enhance cleansing. A hydrochloric acid bath in a flotation washer removed more, but it wasn't until the temperature of the water was increased to 90 to 100 degrees that enough residues were removed to be deemed safe. This, however, partially cooked the apples and reduced their marketability.

In 1937, the Washington Apple Commission began to lobby the FDA about the regulations related to pesticide residue. A study was conducted on 3500 people in Wenatchee that eventually led to the liberalization of tolerance levels and removed the requirement for hot water scalding. By the time DDT was developed in the 1940s, which at the time was considered to be less toxic



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HISTORY SPOTLIGHT

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than lead arsenate, it was too late to help the hundreds of growers who had already abandoned their orchards a few years earlier.

There are numerous sprayers and dusters on the museum grounds that demonstrate how pesticide application equipment has evolved over time. In the early years, trees were sprayed individually by hand to ensure good coverage. One of the first sprayers invented was strapped to the operator's back. Another early type was a barrel, sometimes on wheels, other times taken to the orchard on a trailer. Backpack and barrel units had small tanks and the hand-operated pumps were slow and tedious to use. They shot the liquid out in spurts and with inadequate pressure to reach the tree tops. The invention of a double-acting high pressure constant stream pump that was capable of sending the liquid forty to fifty feet in the air improved the effectiveness of hand pumps.

The type of nozzle on a spray gun was crucial to effective delivery of the spray material. They had to operate in a manner that allowed the spray to wet both sides of the tree leaves. Also important, was the skill of the man wielding the spray gun. Most early tanks were made of wood because many spray solutions would corrode metal. A round tank was used because it made agitation of the spray mixture easier and all of the solution could be removed. Another piece of equipment essential to early spray application was the tower. Since trees were often over 30 feet high, the operators had to be elevated on a platform in order to spray down onto the trees.

Powered sprayers eliminated the hand-pump and the operators had only to direct the spray guns towards the trees. The ground-powered sprayer used traction gearing of its turning wheels to operate the pump. Gasoline engines supplied high and continuous pressure to the pump and were found on the best sprayers. Both of these types could be pulled by horses or a tractor. A PTO or power-take-off spray pump is operated by attachment to a shaft coming out of the back of a tractor. In the mid-1940s, air-blast sprayers, commonly called speed sprayers, were invented. Pulled by a tractor, these machines use high velocity forced air to apply the liquid spray, eliminating the need for the spray gun operators.

As safer products are developed and non-chemical methods of pest control are devised, this is a constantly evolving process. The goal is to make food safer for humans and solve the pest problem in the orchards.

This information is an expanded version of the transcript for the Pest Control station of the Audio Tour.



Sprayers have evolved over the years from wood barrels to air-blast sprayers to equipment like the Spra-Coupe shown above as seen at the Pioneer Power Show



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ADMINISTRATOR'S REPORT

by Paul Strater

If you don't know the history of the Young's cabins in the Yakima Valley, you are not alone. In the 1930's and 40's the Young's Lumber Company in Yakima built and assembled hundreds of one room cabins. They were empty shells that were delivered to ranches in the area. The primary use was for temporary housing for migrant and seasonal farmworkers. By the 1970's most of these cabins had been demolished, converted to use as chicken coops, woodsheds, or even added to small houses to add an extra room. Very few survived in the original form.

In 2014 CWAM got a call that two of the original Young's cabins were going to be demolished unless they could be salvaged. Time was very short, so the Ag Museum volunteers hustled to save them. At the time, there were no funds or plans to display the cabins. They were stabilized by repairing or replacing missing boards and set aside for later projects.

At about the same time there were three Young's cabins given to the Yakima Valley Museum. Those were in worse shape than the ones donated to CWAM, but at least one had interior furnishings, like a fold-down table, a portable closet, and linoleum flooring. The Valley Museum also had no funds or space to display their cabins. The interior parts were put in storage and are still there.



A salvaged Young's cabin the museum will restore

The process has now begun to finish restoring the shell of the CWAM cabin and incorporating the furnishings from the Valley Museum for the interior. As both Museums have assembled the physical parts of the cabins, we have discovered many fascinating details of the role these cabins played in the lives of many groups of migrant workers; the Arkies, Okies, and Fruit Tramps, of the 1930's, to the Hispanic workers in the 1950's and 1960's. These stories are not told in one place and are being lost. Kids today do not know about farming with horses, pumping water by hand, churning butter, or most aspects of farm life. An actual furnished

Young's cabin with photos and stories of migrant farmworker lives will be a great addition to the Central Washington Agricultural Museum's mission of preserving history and educating the public.

CWAM ANNUAL FUNDRAISER 2021

UP to \$50

Barney E Brown, Clarence S Brown, Howard & Evelyn Campbell, Jim & Ada Colbert, Purdy G Conrad, Freda Dupuis, Lynn & Tracy Harden, Dale Hoech, Ray & Maralyn Killorn, Jim & Lois Polley, Vivian Russell, Ada Ruth Whitmore (Whoop-N-Hollar Ranch), Ralph L Woodall Jr.

\$50 & UP:

John A Baule, Carl Gangl (Broadway Grange #647), Kathy Kramer (Central WA Fair Association), Cheri Streby Draw, Ken Tolonen (Fruitvale Grange#348), Dale C Harris, Bob & Eleanor Hester, Diana Kempf & Robert Landles, Tony & Melody Pottratz, Diane Grignon & Ben Snowden, Clyde & Merla Thysell, Robert Traner, Dwight & Rita Wagenmann

\$100 & UP:

Kent & Carol Blomgren, Larry Dykes & Marian Easton-Dykes, Gary Feser, Bob Gimlin, Gary & Kris Green, Kathleen & Larry Hatcher, Jim Kabrich, Nancy A Kenmotsu, W. Eugene & Carole Lange, Mark & Lisa Lindholm, Judy Markham, Paul & Patty Schafer, Larry & Becky Scholl, Mike & Brian Schrantz, Al Showalter, Ken & Mildred Stenehjelm, Sandi Vogel, Ron Zirkle

\$150 & UP:

Burrows Tractor, Misti Uptain & Todd Schultz

\$500 & UP:

Richard & Rebecca Drew, Rob Gallion, Nick & Kathy Schultz



A 'Murphy's kitchen' in a Young's cabin has a drop-down table as part of a cabinet.

Memorials

Tom Richardson, Gene Mattern, Charlain Hazen, David Kleis

Remember a friend or loved one with a memorial gift to the Central Washington Agricultural Museum. Money from a memorial is used for additions and improvements unless otherwise designated. When you send a memorial gift it is helpful if you include the following information:

- Who to send the acknowledgment to along with the address.
- If available, we appreciate a copy of the obituary or a brief bio of the person.
- With a gift of \$25 or more the honored one's name will be placed on a memorial board. It is a tax deductible gift.

The Accessions since the last newsletter are:

- 1941 Allis-Chalmers Model B tractor from Everend & Virginia Thorne
- 1940s Case VAO tractor from by Barbara Pettit
- 1946-1947 Gibson tractor from by Rick Valez
- Railroad cart from Granger Brick Factory, small horse-drawn sled from Rich Rowland.
- Survey equipment from Kay Lucas.
- 1957 Farmall cub, 1947 John Deere "A", 1941 John Deere "B", 1949 Ford 8N, Dearborn loader, Red Roy ale reel mower, walk-behind tiller with Clinton engine, 6-foot sickle mower from Rodney Efferfield.
- 1991 2-wheel trailer from Paul Strater



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AGRICULTURAL MUSEUM

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MEMBERSHIP

December 19, 2020 - October 19, 2021

BENEFACTOR: \$500 & UP

Richard & Rebecca Drew, Rob Gallion, Nick & Kathy Schultz, Ken & Mildred Stenehjem, Yakima Co-operative Association

PATRON: \$100-\$499

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John A Baule, Marvin & Karen Beard, Kent & Carol Blomgren, Bob & Cindy Reed (Bob Reed Trucking), Ken Tolonen (Fruitvale Grange #348), Andy & Peg Granitto, Sylvia Hall, Dale C Harris, Kathleen & Larry Hatcher, Diana Kempf & Robert Landles, Donna Miller, Diane Grignon & Ben Snowden, Terry Stewart, David & Diane Trampush,

Tim & Marilyn Waddington, Dwight & Rita Wagenmann, James & Geraldine Honeyford (Windmill Farms), Ralph L Woodall Jr., Yakima District Pomona #1, Yakima Rock & Mineral Club

FAMILY: \$35

Pat Hyatt & Bill Borland, Barney E Brown, Anne & Skip Buckler, Howard & Evelyn Campbell, Harvey & Beverly & Matt Cleem, Jim & Ada Colbert, Harold & Betty Cook, Charles Cripps, Douglas D'Avis, Opal Duffield, Shane & Megan Feekes, Larry Fitzgerald, Julissa Guerrero, Rich Gutierrez, Dale Hendricks, Robert Hennessy, Bob & Eleanor Hester, Rod & Donna Hodel, Roy & Janelle Moses (Holy Cow Natural Organic Beef), Ray & Maralyn Killorn, John & Sally Kobli, W. Eugene & Carole Lange, Sam & Gina Martin, Doug & Mary McDonald, William McLaughlin, Wally & Roberta Moen, Ambrose & Donna Nalley Jr, George Nix, Kim & Michael Orr, Rod Patterson, Dick & Janice Picatti, Julie Picatti & Dennis Richardson, Riste Family, Ken & Judy Ruthardt, Phil & Shirley Seghers, Jonathan & Kristy Strater, Paul & Jeanne Strater, Randy & Linda Sundstrom, Jeanene Sutton, Clyde & Merla Thysell, Robert Traner, Connie & Paul Williams, John & Leslie Wornell, James A & Victoria Yockey

INDIVIDUAL: \$25

Dennis Albano, Gary Allen, Clarence S Brown, F. Clarke Brown, Buena Grange #836, Purdy G Conrad, Ray Cook, Rosemary Corn, Bob Crowell, Larry Demoss, Bill Driskill, Freda Dupuis, Frank Freshwater, Tim & CC Gamache, Mike Haider, Marlene Hall, Lynn & Tracy Harden, Laurie Harmon-Willard, Timm Heberlein, Richard Hirschfield, Dale Hoeh, Karen Klingele, Ron Lange, Jacob Lunceford, Kathleen Martin, Alice May, Betty Pace, Rose Parker, Jim & Lois Polley, Pat Pope, Vivian Russell, Dave Scheuffele, Rick Sholtys, Kay Tandberg, Chuck Tierney, Pat Ubelaker, Elizabeth Wade, Ada Ruth Whitmore (Whoop-N-Hollar Ranch), Floyd A Wilson