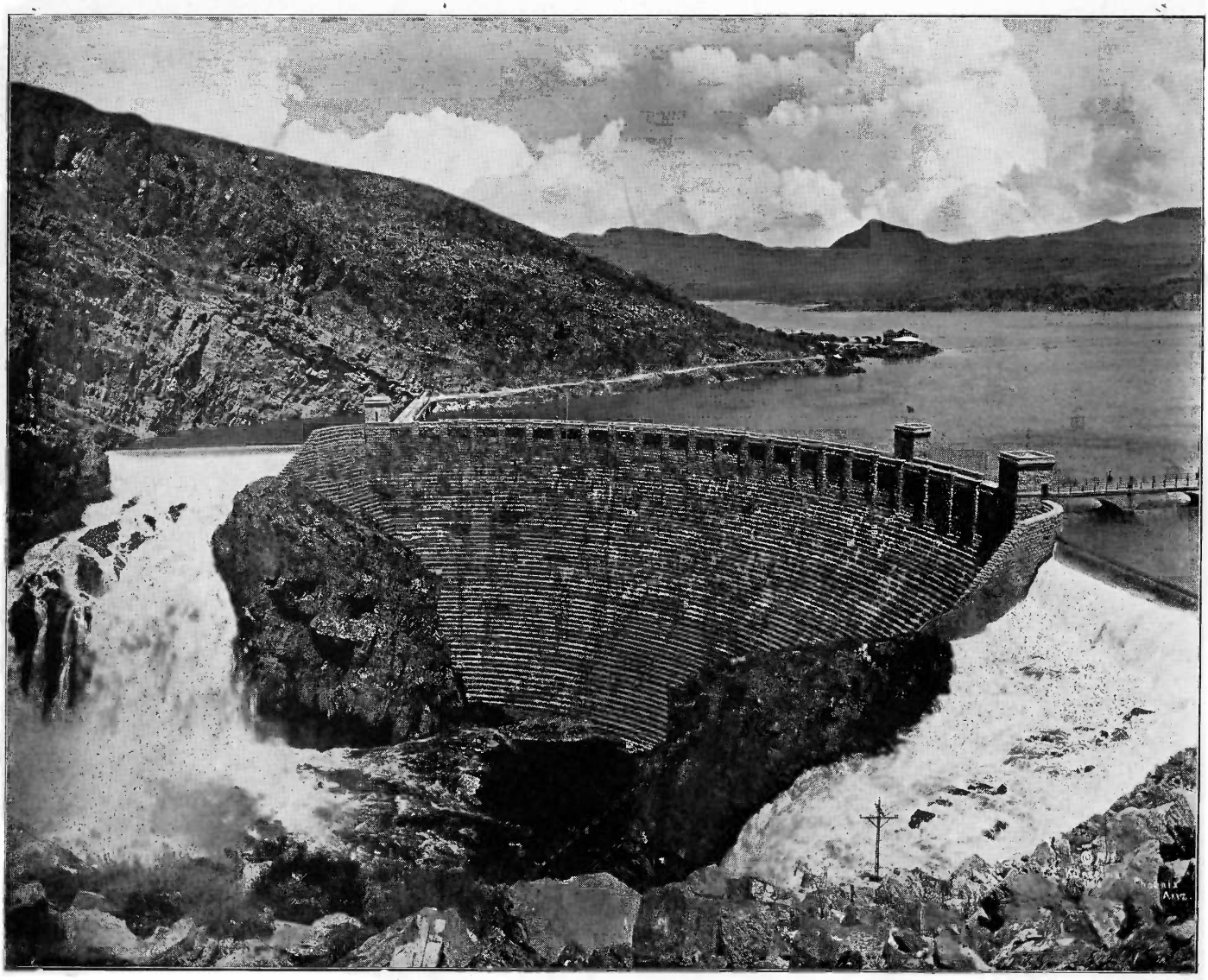
ARIZONA

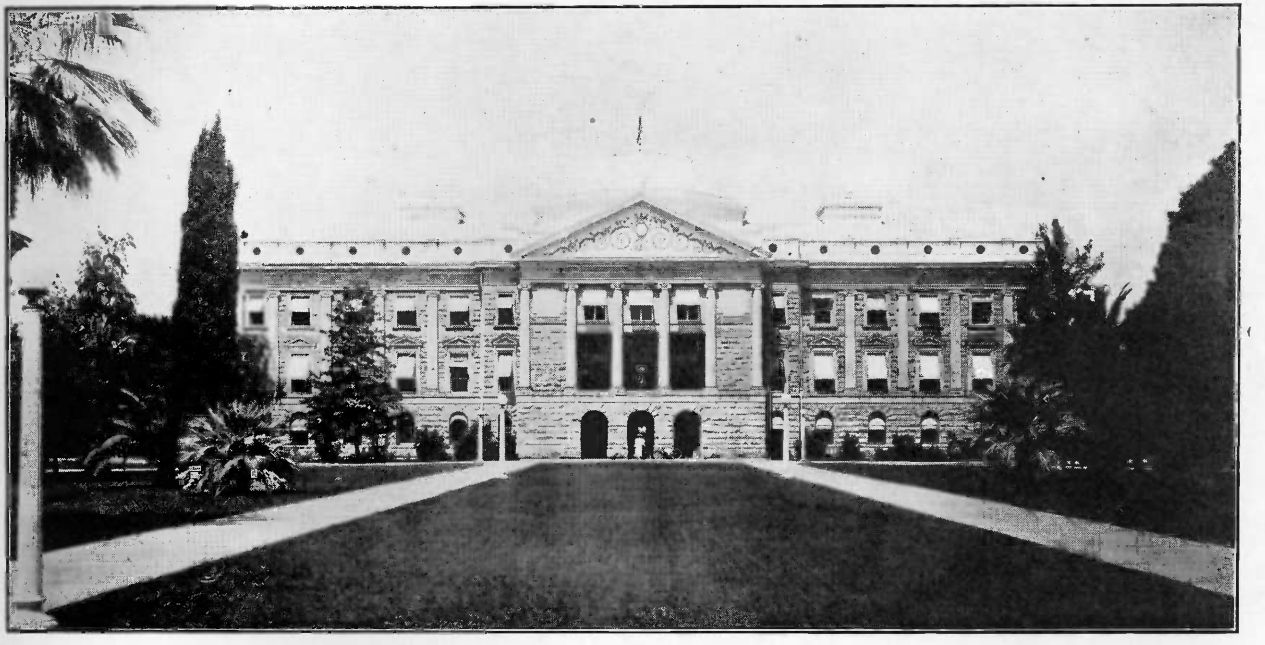
Maricopa County

ARIZONA

Salt River Valley



THE ROOSEVELT DAM



THE STATE CAPITOL IN PHOENIX. BUILT OF NATIVE STONE AND SURROUNDED BY WHAT IS SAID TO BE THE FINEST STATE CAPITOL PARK IN THE UNITED STATES

[Maricopa County, Arizona. Commissioner of Immigration]

Maricopa County

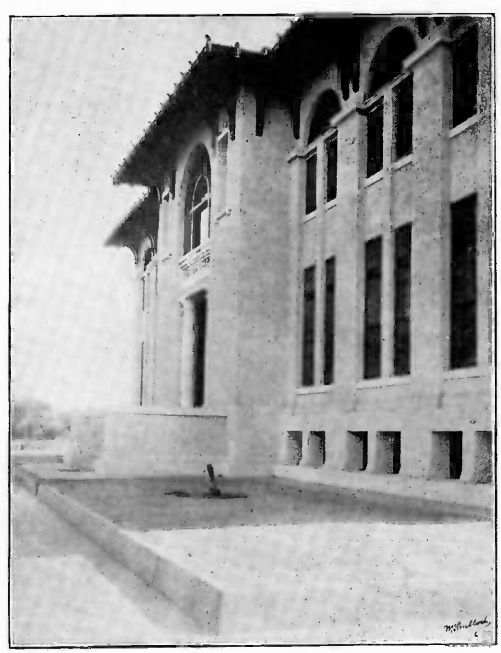
The early history of Maricopa County is contemporaneous with the history of Yavapai County, of which it was a part from the organization of the territory until 1871. In 1863 gold was discovered in the Vulture Mountains, twelve miles from the town of Wickenburg in the northern part of what is now Maricopa County, and this was the scene of the first industrial activity in the section which is now the County. This was the same year that Arizona became a separate territory. In 1864 or 1865 Fort McDowell was established on the Verde River. This fort played a prominent part in the early Indian wars and was maintained until 1894.

There were a few settlers in the Salt River Valley in the early 60's and in 1867, Jack Swilling, a famous frontiersman, organized a company and built the first canal, then called the Swilling Ditch, and now, with the extensions known as the Salt River Valley Canal. The first town was established about three miles east of the present site of Phoenix, and removed in a few years and the present city of Phoenix laid out.

The County of Maricopa was created in 1871 by a division of Yavapai County, and Phoenix selected as the county seat. The branch line of the Southern Pacific was built into Phoenix from Maricopa in 1887, and the branch of the Santa Fe, connecting with the main line at Ash Fork, completed in 1895.

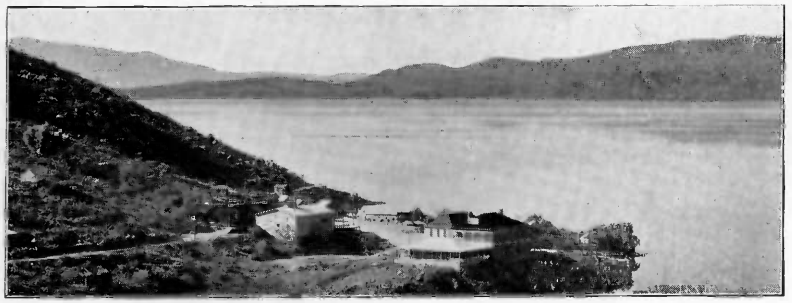
The area of Maricopa County is 9,070 square miles—larger than either Massachusetts or New Jersey and greater than the combined area of Connecticut, Delaware and Rhode Island and lacks but a little of being as large as either the state of Vermont or New Hampshire.

The population according to the latest estimate is 72,140. In terms of acres, the area of the County is 5,804,800. Of this 279,352 acres is irrigated, most of this being what is known throughout the world as THE SALT RIVER VALLEY.



WATER USERS BUILDING

Agricultural Arizona is centered chiefly in and around the Salt River Valley, which has thousands of acres of soil, than which there is no better in the world. Included in the area under irrigation are two hundred and forty thousand acres of the choicest land. The Salt River project is the world's premier irrigation system, with the great Roosevelt Dam as the backbone. This great work, started in 1906, has already gained a world wide fame because of its complete success. The dam is built in a narrow canyon about eighty miles from Phoenix. This giant "Atlas" of stone holds back in a great natural basin, a world of water wealth which each year adds millions of dollars to the agricultural prosperity of the community. The lake, filling a beautiful valley for a length of twenty-eight miles, is surrounded by hill and mountain sides. There are remains of cliff and cave dwellings overlooking the blue waters and the mighty masonry wall. To a height of 284 feet, this great wall reaches from the bed of the river, where it is sunk into the bedrock for thirty feet. It is also locked into the canyon walls on each side for thirty feet it is 168 feet thick at the base and reduces, step by step, until at the top, where it is crowned by a roadway, it is twenty feet wide. Across the top, including two fine bridges which span the spillways, the length of the dam is 1125 feet. During the spring of 1916, the water flowed over the spillways to a depth of eleven feet, creating two wonderful waterfalls, each 250 feet high and having a combined width of 425 feet. The water stored in the lake is 1,367,305 acre feet, or enough to cover the same number of acres with water to the depth of a foot. There are 781 miles of main canals in the valley served by water from the Roosevelt Dam system and there are approximately 4,500 farmers under the project. It took five years to build the dam, and no conception of its dignity, its bigness and its beauty can be secured except by seeing it. When the water is



ROOSEVELT LAKE FROM THE DAM

flowing over the spillways, dashing down two hundred and fifty feet on the rocks and sending up clouds of spray with every color of the rainbow, then and only then, can one appreciate the true magnificence of the dam.

The big dam at Roosevelt checks and stores the waters of the Salt River and Tonto Creek, and in proper quantities allows it to return through the sluice gates to the bed of the river, where it flows on, taking up in its course the waters of the Verde River, and then heading for the diversion dam at Granite Reef. Here the flow of the three united streams is turned into great canals on the north and south banks of the river. The Granite Reef Dam is one of the largest weir dams in existence. It is tihrty-eight feet from base to crest and 1,100 feet long.

The power possibilities of the project are great. A total of 27,000 horsepower will be generated by the system when complete. The power from the projcet is used for lighting and traction purposes in and around Phoenix and in the Valley, and will be for sale to mines and factories in the vicinity. Two large mining concerns take a total of 10,000 H. P. for which they pay annually $400,000. When all the works are complete it is expected the power will pay a dividend to the farmers, as well as sustaining the maintenance charges. Power is generated by the water both on leaving the Roosevelt Dam and in its course down the river and in the Valley canals.

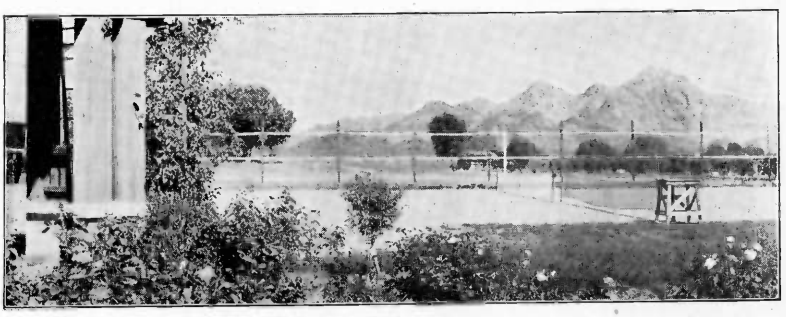
Soil

The land under irrigation comprises 180,000 acres watered by gravity flow, and 29,000 acres by pumping. The soil is equal to any found in the famous garden spots of the world, including the valley of the Nile, the "Polders" of Holland, or the "Black Lands" of Russia. It is of four types—gravelly loam, sandy loam, Maricopa loam, and Glendale loess. The gravelly loam is the best orange land and is closer to the hills. The sandy loam has a little gravel, less than 10 per cent, and is a rich and easily worked soil. The Maricopa loam is a heavier quality of the same soil. The Glendale loess is similar to the Mississippi Valley type of soil; 40 per cent is silt and 25 per cent very fine sand. It is highly decomposed materials, and analysis shows much lime, potash and phosphoric acid. The latter, a most valuable constituent, exists here in the surprising proportion of twenty-two one hundredths per cent. The depth of the soil throughout the Valley is generally very marked. Near Glendale the silt or loess type of soil is often 100 feet deep. Near Phoenix, borings show deposits 500 feet deep without rock. Further east 1300-foot borings end in clay.

The land lies almost perfectly level. The slope is just right for easy irrigation; it averages seven feet to the mile. There are no rocks.

Markets

Throughout Arizona are mining camps and many smelter and other cities which do not produce any of the necessary foodstuffs. The fruit, hay, beef, dairy and other products of the Salt River Valley find a ready market in all of these important places. Special crops, as oranges, lettuce, cantaloupes and cotton, are shipped to outside markets where profit is large. The increasing facilities for handling by rail, and the growing demands of the other cities of Arizona insure a market for all time for Salt River Valley products.



COUNTRY CLUB

INGLESIDE CLUB HOUSE

Cost of Water

Maintenance Charges—The cost of water for irrigating purposes, including the upkeep and improvements of canals is for the present season $1.20 for the first two acre feet and 75 cents for the third acre foot. Three acre feet is about the average amount required for most crops.

Construction Charges

The charges for building the irrigation works have been fixed by the U. S. Reclamation Service at $56 per acre, spread over a period of twenty years. Payments will be made as follows: Two per cent of the $56.00 each year for four years, four per cent each year for two years and 6 per cent each year for fourteen years. The revenue from the power will pay about $1.00 per acre each year. The cost then on a twenty-acre ranch would be for water three acre feet, $44.00 payable $1.00 per acre October 1st and the balance as used. For the first four years the revenue from the power will nearly, if not quite meet the payments on the construction charges. The fifth and sixth years, the cost will be from $1.00 to $1.25 (or $20.00 to $25.00 on a twenty-acre tract) above the revenue from the power, for the last fourteen years the cost would be about $2.25 per acre. After that the land owner will draw dividends from the revenue from the power.

Climate

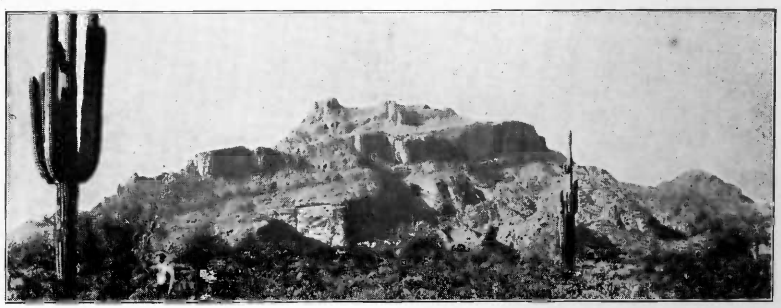
The altitude of the Valley averages about 1,100 feet above sea level. The average temperature for the spring season is 67.3 degrees; summer 87.9 degrees; autumn, 70.1 degrees; winter 52.1 degrees; and the average for the entire year is 69.4 degrees. Clear, sunshiny days are usual. During a period of forty years the average number of clear days each year has reached 232, with partly cloudy days 96, cloudy days 37, and the same number of rainy days and there were only two foggy days each year. During the same period of years the average annual rainfall was 8.08 inches.

Sun in Winter

During eight or nine months in the year the Salt River Valley is the haven for the tourists, who seek the mild and healthful semi-tropical climate. The residents of the Salt River Valley enjoy, without cost or pains, each Fall, Winter and Spring, a wonderful climate that other people travel thousands of miles and spend hundreds of dollars to enjoy, perhaps once in a lifetime.

Summer

The summers are warm and dry. The wonderful dryness of the atmosphere makes it not only possible but comfortable to bear a high temperature, which in other places would not be endurable. The sensible temperature in the Salt River Valley is much lower than that registered by the the thermometer. Sensible temperature is the heat of the surface of the body. For instance, with the thermometer registering 100 degrees at Phoenix the body actually feels a temperature of only 78 degrees. This is on account of the extreme dryness of the atmosphere. Now, with a thermometer reading 95 degrees in Chicago the body would feel a temperature of 88 degrees or you would be 10 degrees hotter in Chicago with a temperature of 95



CACTUS PARK NEAR PHOENIX

degrees than you would be in Phoenix with a temperature of 100 degrees.

Summer Resorts

During the summer season the people of this Valley, if they so desire, can in a few hours' time, go to the cool, pineclad mountain resorts at Prescott, Iron Springs, Flagstaff, Williams, Oak Creek, White River, Pine, or other numerous points where the finest camping, hunting and fishing in the West abound. Many people maintain their own cottages at these places, while others go for a few weeks each season and camp out in the forests, either sleeping out of doors or in tents. Although unknown to many people, the largest unbroken pine forest in the United States is in Arizona.

Arizona offers the finest winter climate on the continent. And the cream of the best weather is in the Salt River Valley, surrounding Phoenix.

Here is a place that children love. They are out in the open the year 'round. Children love the sunshine, and this is for them a garden of delight. The climate is splendid for health. There is no fog. The winters are like an Eastern spring.

School And Social Features

Throughout the entire area of Maricopa County there are splendid schools. Educators from all over the United States say that our school systems are perfect. There are Neighborhood Houses, Women's Clubs, City Rest Rooms for Country women, Churches and Meeting Places, all provided for the benefit, comfort and development of the rural communities. Farmers' organizations have been established. The rural mail service covers the entire Valley. Telephones connect with neighbors, and electric car lines and stage lines connect all the towns of the Valley. Good roads cross the Valley, and railroad transportation is ample. The community is one full of advanced ideas and is quick to take advantage of new methods.

The Woman On The Farm

The woman on the farm here has bright, sunny days most of the year. It is great weather for children; out of doors all the time, bare-legged and smiling back at the sunlight. The farm-crafts for women—chickens, turkeys and small fruits—are all profitable. Rural free delivery everywhere and the parcel post, smooth almost level roads, and low-cost automobiles have helped to make the life of the woman on the farm a pleasant one. Clubs, meeting houses, sessions of reading and literary circles are well established.

How Much To Start

This question, like the question of how much land, depends upon the individual and his ability and earnestness more than upon the money invested and the number of acres. It is essential, however, nowadays to have something to start with, although we know of some who today are very well fixed and who started with nothing.

In tracts of twenty to thirty acres you can buy improved land at from $125.00 to $250.00 per acre. Improved land is land that is being farmed, but at the first named price the land would probably have no buildings, and price would depend much upon

A YOUNG CITRUS GROVE

surroundings and distance from town. A ranch of the same size with buildings would cost from $200 to $400 an acre, the price varying according to the class of improvements, shade, distance from town and other surrounding conditions.

Larger tracts, say from forty to one hundred and sixty acres, can be had from $100 to $150 an acre. This is improved land. Many of these tracts would have some buildings and in addition be fenced and in cultivation.

A man, then, to start on twenty acres should have about $2,500, divided somewhat on the following plan:

One-half payment on 20 acres at $200 an acre	$2,000.00
Chickens	100.00
Team	200.00
Cow	100.00
Tools	100.00
Total	$2,500.00

Cities and Towns

This county, as well as being the agricultural center of Arizona, through the medium of the cities and towns therein, is also the political, social and business center of the State. Phoenix, the capital city of the State and the county seat of Maricopa County, is located in the approximate center of the great Valley. Other towns in the Valley are Mesa, Glendale, Tempe, Chandler, Peoria, Buckeye, Higley, Gilbert and Scottsdale, also the two new towns built by the Southwest Cotton Company—Goodyear and Litchfield. Most of these places have commercial bodies working for the communities in which they are established. There are still other settlements which are progressing rapidly, and are entitled to the attention of the new comer.

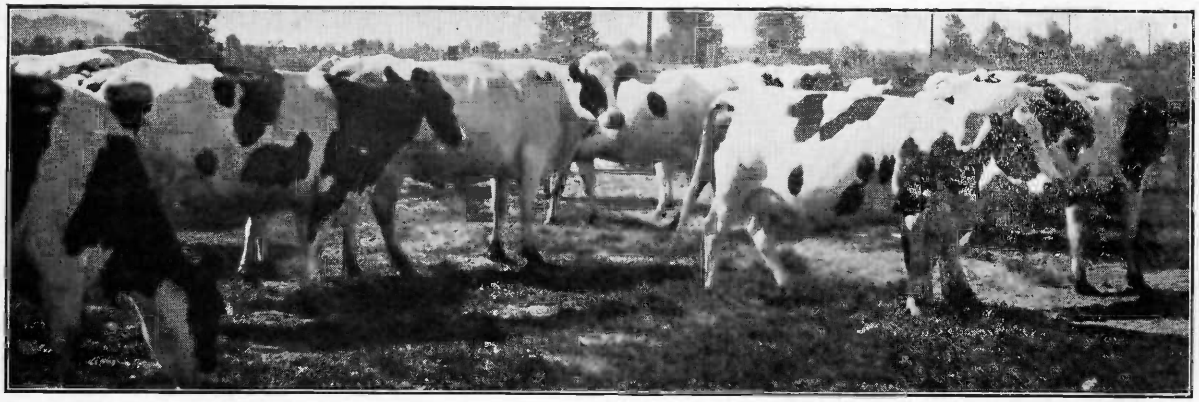
Cost of Living

The cost of living is about equal to the general cost prevailing in most Southwestern communities. A choice bungalow can be built at from $2,000 to $5,000, according to finish and material. Rents are from $25.00 up for an unfurnished house of five rooms. Rooms vary from $12.00 a month to $30.00 a month, according to the location and other advantages. Board generally averages a dollar a day. In a few instances it may be obtained for a little less, but this price will be about the average. You can buy clothing just as cheaply here as in any large city. The shops are up-to-date and the prices right. Wood and coal are used for household purposes, and cost about the same. It is only necessary to burn fuel for heating for a few months in the year, so the cost of fuel is not important. Most ranchers have trees growing along their ditches, and in this way they secure a wood supply at practically no cost. Electricity, while not generally distributed over the Valley at present, is supplied to certain sections, and soon power wires should be within easy reach of all the ranchers in the Valley.

Health

While presenting every attraction to the healseeker, the Valley and its cities and towns do not offer an asylum for indigent people who wish to regain health. Living is moderate, comparing favorably with most western communities.

Persons coming for health should arrive with suf-



A GROUP OF DAIRY CATTLE

ficient money to pay all living expenses for at least a year. **Opportunities for people who are seeking light employment are few.** There are many who, with some means at hand, come to these communities, and these persons are willing to work for small compensation.

Employment

In all of these places there is an ample supply of help in occupations where light labor is performed. There is no demand for those who are looking for "soft jobs." All cities and towns are complete with up-to-date stores and all the other details which go to make modern communities.

The Crops We Raise

In the Salt River Valley something can be kept growing in the garden all the time. Something may be planted each month, making the home garden a constant source of supply for the table, and for the market gardener, a steady revenue. In the orchard some fruit is ripening each month of the year. One may, if he plants right, supply his table for the greater part of the year with fruit and vegetables fresh from his own garden and orchard.

At the International Soil Products Exposition, held at Peoria, Illinois, in 1917, competition open to the world, Arizona, with ninety per cent of all products shown from Maricopa County, was awarded FIRST prize for the BEST DISPLAY OF FRUIT and THIRD prize for BEST GENERAL DISPLAY of all agricultural products.

In 1916 the International Soil Products Exposition was held at El Paso and Maricopa County won first prize in competition with county exhibits from many states and foreign countries.

Alfalfa

Alfalfa is the principal crop in point of acreage. Somewhere between one-third and one-half of all the irrigated land in the Salt River Valley is in alfalfa. Dr. G. F. Freeman, plant breeder of the Arizona College of Agriculture says "what corn is to Illinois, wheat to Kansas, cotton to the Gulf States, alfalfa is to Arizona."

Under the sunny skies of Arizona in the rich soil of the Salt River Valley, where there is an abundance of water for irrigation from the Roosevelt reservoir, alfalfa finds a natural home where maximum crops may be assured and a market awaits the producer, either as hay to be shipped out or for feeding to dairy cattle or range steers.

Alfalfa yields five to six cuttings of hay, or if preferred, produces profitable crops of seed; affords two to three months pasturage, convertible into beef, mutton or dairy products; endures well the extremes of temperature, and with all this enriches the soil for other crops and therefore is perfectly adapted to the conditions and needs of the region.

Varieties

The common variety of alfalfa, or Chillian, has been grown almost exclusively until the past few years. Recently it has been found that the Hairy Peruvian yields from 25 to 50 per cent more and is claimed to have a higher protein content.

Costs of Seeding

What does it cost to prepare land and seed to

ARIZONA EXHIBIT AT THE INTERNATIONAL SOIL PRODUCTS EXHIBITION

alfalfa? There is comparatively little raw land now which will be seeded so the cost of plowing, leveling and seeding is all that need be considered, this will run about as follows, varying somewhat according to soil conditions, teams or tractors used, as well as the natural ability of the men employed:

Irrigation (labor and water)	$ .50
Plowing	4.00
Harrowing, leveling and bordering	4.00
Second irrigation	.50
15 lbs. Alfalfa seed @ 15c a lb.	2.25
Drilling seed	.75
	$12.00

To this one may figure interest on land costing from $150 to $250 an acre.

Costs of Hay Making

Figuring on the basis of hay production one may calculate the cost of making hay for an acre of alfalfa as follows:

Mowing five times	$ 3.75
Raking five times	2.00
Hauling and stacking	2.50
Water and taxes	4.00
Labor irrigating	1.00
Cultivating	1.00
	$14.25

Profits

One has a right to expect, if he has kept his fields up to the maximum, a yield of six to eight tons an acre. Although hay sold last winter for $30.00 a ton, these prices may be considered to be abnormal, and so we should figure on a basis of normal conditions somewhat as follows:

Seven tons of hay @ $15.00	$105.00
Two months' pasturage for two animals	16.00
Total returns	121.00
Total cost	14.25
Profit	$106.75

To be on the safe side one may figure his costs at double the amount given above and he would still have $92.50, or 30 per cent on land at $300 per acre.

This Exhibit Won Third Place in Competition With the World at Peoria, Ill., 1917

Cotton

About 75,000 acres of Long Staple Cotton are growing in Maricopa County this season. Long Staple cotton has proved a most successful crop in the Salt River Valley where it has been developed from seed originally obtained from Egypt. Last season 34,000 acres were grown and prices as high as 80 cents a pound were received for some of the best. The average yield is something under one-half bale to the acre. This rather low average is due to the fact that a considerable acreage has been grown on raw land which does not give as good returns as the older cultivated tracts.

The cost of cultivating land with present prices of land, labor and tools may be estimated about as follows:

Rent of land (Some land owners make terms of 20 per cent of the lint cotton in lieu of cash rent.)	$25.00 to $30.00
Water	$ 1.25
Thorough preparation of an acre of land	5.00

A SALT RIVER VALLEY GARDEN

Planting, including seed	2.50
Hand hoeing and weeding	6.00
Man and team for nine months	30.00
Picking 1800 pounds of seed cotton @ 3c	54.00
Ginning	12.00

This makes an expense of about $140.00 an acre, and many do not expend this much, but for best results, such as the examples noted above, thorough work is necessary and this is expensive. Yields of one bale to the acre are possible and will in time, we believe, be the rule rather than exceptional. A bale of 500 pounds lint or 1800 pounds of seed cotton at 60 cents a pound for the lint would bring $300.00 and at least $30.00 more for the seed, which would leave a profit that would almost pay for the land.

Grains

Grains are grown with success, and profits are good. Grains are usually planted on new land. The variety is mostly barley, oats, or wheat which is used locally. Grain may be followed the same season with milo maize or corn. The returns from two-crops-a-year farming run into handsome figures.

Cantaloupes

Cantaloupes and melons are grown and shipped in large quantities. Prices are good, reaching $5.00 to $7.00 a crate. The Salt River Valley cantaloupes are well known for their excellent quality. They are the equal of the famous Rocky Ford. The returns average $150.00 an acre. The land in many parts of the Valley seems particularly adapted to cantaloupe and melon crops. About 1200 carloads are shipped out each year.

Other Crops

Beginning with January, one may plant;

VEGETABLE SEEDS.—Beets, carrots, collards, kale, kohlrabi, lettuce, mustard, onion seed, onion sets, parsley, parsnips, peas, radishes, spinach, swiss chard, turnips, bermuda grass, blue grass, rye grass, white clover, cabbage plants, cauliflower plants, asparagus and rhubarb plants.

FLOWER SEEDS.—Cosmos, Gaillardia, Larkspur, Petunia and Sweet Alyssum.

BULBS.—Anemone, amaryllis, canna, calla lily, gladiolus, Spanish iris, lily of the valley, tuberoses, hyancinths, tulips, daffodils, jonquils, crocus, oxalis, Chinese lily, freesias and ranunculus.

FIELD SEEDS.—Alfalfa, barley, oats, rye and wheat.

FRUIT TREES, BUSHES and PLANTS.—All deciduous fruit trees, such as peaches, pears, plums, apples, etc., blackberries, grapes, strawberries and date seed.

In January we gather from garden, field and orchard: Cauliflower, lettuce, spinach, table beets, turnips, radishes, oranges, pomelos and olives.

In February, we plant:

VEGETABLE SEEDS.—Beets, carrots, collards, sweet corn, kale, kohlrabi, lettuce, mustard, parsley, peas, potatoes, spinach, swiss chard, bush squash, tomatoes, turnips, strawberry plants, cabbage plants, onion seed, onion sets, asparagus roots and rhubarb roots.

FLOWER SEEDS.—Astors, African daisy, cosmos, Balsam, cockscomb, evening primrise, four-

PEARS AS THEY GROW IN SALT RIVER VALLEY

'clock, for-get-me-nots,, helichrysum, cochia, lobelia, lupins, morning glory, other vine seeds, marigold, nasturtium, sweet alyssum, petunia, portulaca, Shasta daisy and rose bushes.

BULBS.—Anemone, amaryllis, caladium, canna, calla lily, gladiolus, Madeira vine, tuberoses and Chinese lily.

FIELD SEEDS.—Alfalfa, barley, oats and wheat.

FRUIT TREES AND PLANTS.—Strawberries, blackberries, deciduous fruit trees, citrus fruits, olives and date seed.

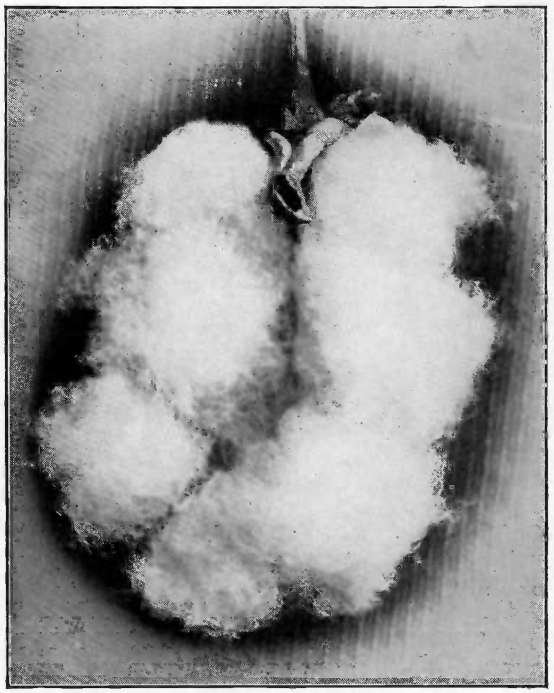
We gather in February: Oranges, pomelos, cauliflower, cabbage, lettuce, spinach, table beets, turnips and radishes.

In March we plant:

VEGETABLE SEEDS.—Asparagus, beans, beets, carrots, collards, citron, cucumber, cress, lettuce, melons, mustard, pumpkin, okra, parsley, parsnips, peanuts, peas, onion sets, pepper seed, pepper plants, radishes, salsify, spinach, tomato seed, tomato plants, and lawn grass.

FLOWER SEEDS.—Astors, all vine seeds, balsam, cockscomb, cosmos, four-o'-clock, helichrysum, cochia, larkspur, marigold, nasturtium, petunia, portulaca, sweet alyssum, verbena and zinnia.

BULBS.—Dahlia, gladiolus, Madiera vine, tuberoses, canna, caladium and rose bushes.



A BOLL OF ARIZONA LONG STAPLE COTTON

FIELD SEEDS.—Alfalfa, cotton and corn.

FRUITS and TREES.—All citrus fruits (oranges, pomelos and lemons), olives and eucalyptus.

We harvest in March: Caulflower, cabbage, lettuce, spinach, beets, turnips, radishes, carrots, green onions, asparagus and strawberries.

In April we plant:

VEGETABLE SEEDS.—Asparagus seed, asparagus roots, beets, cucumbers, melons, peanuts, pumpkins, radishes, squash, Bermuda grass, tomato plants, pepper plants, and sweet potato plants.

BULBS.—Dahlia, gladiolus and tuberoses.

FEILD SEEDS.—Cotton, cowpeas, kaffir corn, feterita, sorghum, millet, milo maize and Sudan grass.

FRUITS AND TREES.—Date plants and eucalyptus.

We harvest in April: Grain hay, alfalfa hay, green peas, cabbage, lettuce, spinach, table beets, carrots, turnips, radishes, green onions, asparagus, strawberries and mulberries.

In May and June we plant:

VEGETABLE SEEDS.—Casaba, pumpkin, peanuts and squash.

FLOWER SEEDS.—Cosmos, morning glory, all vine seeds and zinnia.

FIELD SEEDS.—Cowpeas, feterita, kaffir corn, millet, Sudan grass, milo, sorghums and broom corn.

FRUITS.—Date plants.

We harvest: Tomatoes, melons, cucumbers, carrots, beets, onions, strawberries, blackberries, figs, plums, peaches, apricots and apples.

We plant in July:

VEGETABLE SEEDS.—Beets, cabbage and cauliflower seed in a shaded bed, casaba, corn, pumpkin, squash and Kentucky wonder beans.

FLOWER SEEDS.—Bermuda grass, cowpeas, corn, pink beans, milo maize, millet, sorghums, feterita, kaffir corn and Sudan grass.

We harvest cowpeas, alfalfa, tomatoes, melons, cucumbers, grapes, figs, plums, peaches, apples and pears.

We plant in August:

VEGETABLE SEEDS.—Beets, beans, cabbage, cauliflower, carrots, cucumbers, onions, parsnips, peas, turnips, corn for roasting ears.

FLOWER SEEDS.—Cosmos, phlox, zinnia and Christmas flowering sweet peas.

FIELD SEEDS.—Millet, cowpeas, Sudan grass, pink beans to August 10th.

We harvest grain sorghums, sugar beets, cowpeas,

tomatoes, melons, grapes, figs, plums, peaches, apples, pears and almonds.

We plant in September:

VEGETABLE SEEDS.—Beans, cabbage, cauliflower, cucumber, kohlrabi, kale, lettuce, onion seed, onion sets, peas, radishes, spinach, turnips and lawn grass.

FLOWER SEEDS.—Ageratum, mignonette, freesia bulbs, cosmos, phlox, nasturtiums, pansies, sweet alyssum, hollyhocks, zinnias and Christmas flower, ing sweet peas.

We harvest grain sorghums, broom corn, cowpeas, peanuts, cotton, melons, grapes, plums, peaches, apples, pears, dates and pomegranate.

We plant in October:

VEGETABLE SEEDS.—Beets, cabbage seed, cabbage plants, carrots, celery, cauliflower seed, cauliflower plants, endive, kohlrabi, leek, lettuce, onion sets, parsley, parsnips, peas, salsify, spinach, turnips and lawn grass.

FLOWER SEEDS.—African daisy, calendula, candy tuft, carnation, centaurea, clatkia, coreopsis, cosmos, daisies, globe amaranth, gaillardia, hollyhock, larkspur, mignonette nicotiana, nigella, pansy, petunia, phlox, poppies, sweet alyssum, scabiosa stocks, Spencer sweet peas and verbena.

BULBS.—Hyancines, tulips, paper whites, daffodils, Chinese lily, freesia, Spanish iris, calla lily, amaryllis, anemone, crocus, oxalis and ranunculus.

FIELD SEEDS.—Alfalfa, barley, rye, oats and wheat.

We harvest cowpeas, cotton, grain sorghums, broom corn, millet, alfalfa, tomatoes, melons, cucumbers, squash, pumpkins, string beans, peanuts, grapes, plums, peaches, apples, quinces, pears, dates and pomegranates.

A BEARING DATE-PALM

We plant in November and December:

VEGETABLE SEEDS.—Beets, carrots, lettuce, onion seed, onion sets, parsley, parsnips, peas, radishes, spinach, turnips, cabbage plants, cauliflower plants, strawberry plants and lawn grass.

FLOWER SEEDS.—African daisy, calendula, candytuft, carnation, centaurea, clarkia, coreopsis, cosmos, daisies, globe ameranth, gaillardia, hollyhock, larkspur, mignonette, nicotiana, nigella, pansy, petunia, phlox, poppies, scabiosa, stocks and Spencer sweet peas.

BULBS—Hyacinths, tulips, paper whites, daffodils, Chinese lily, freesia, Spanish iris, Calla lily, amaryllis, anemone, crocus, oxalis and ranunculus

FRUITS.—Date seed.

We harvest in November: Grain sorghums, cowpeas, alfalfa, potatoes, tomatoes, pumpkins, squash, peas, beans, lettuce, spinach, table beets, turnips, radishes, celery, strawberries, grapes, peaches, apples, pears, quinces, olives, dates, grape fruit, oranges, pomelos and pomegranates.

In December we harvest lettuce, spinach, turnips, table beets, radishes, celery, strawberries, apples, pears, olives, dates, grape fruit and oranges.

From the above table it will be seen that some variety of fruit matures each month of the year. Some product for the garden may be planted each month, and some variety of garden product matures each month. In the above table has been included also the field seeds that are planted each month and the crops that mature.

Stock Growing

Cattle come from the ranges over all Arizona and from other states into this Valley to be fitted for

PIGS AND ALFALFA ARE PROFITABLE

market, as many as 50,000 head being "turned off" in prime condition in a single year. They are put on the alfalfa fields, or allowed to run to alfalfa hay in the stacks. These range cattle are fattened at all seasons, grazing chiefly on alfalfa, but during the winter months the grain fields are fed off to prevent a too rank growth. Many farmers own ranges in the mountains, but the general practice is to buy stock cattle for feeding. Two steers can here be fattened on one acre, but three steers on two acres is conservative. This putting meat on a frame is good business where the bulk of the food consumed is devoted to growth.

Modern methods of fattening are quickly being adopted by the up-to-date farmers. Here is alfalfa, the ideal feed, right at hand, and along with it cotton seed meal from the gin. There are also milo maize, kaffir corn, feterita, and an endless variety of crops which are especially destined to suit the needs of the stock grower and farmer who wants to fatten cattle. The rule in the Salt River Valley will soon be, a few head of stock on every farm.

This condition of the livestock industry adds to the present and prospective value of these irrigated lands where such royal crops of meat making material can be grown. It makes the alfalfa fields a bonanza. It puts on a substantial basis that farm which adds stock raising to alfalfa growing. There is no middle man between such a farmer and his market, and there is no worry about over-production. The climate that jumps the growth of grass in the field, quickens the growth and maturity of the "beef critter." A feeder recently sent out eighty-one steers under two years old that averaged 1,137 pounds; they were in prime condition, and knew no ration but alfalfa. Here alfalfa is king.

The Dairy

The number of dairy cows in the state of Arizona is over 80,000 and about 65,000 of these are in Maricopa County. The number of dairy cows has increased from 44,000 in 1913, a much greater increase than has been made by any other state in the Union.

The explanation is simple. Dairying is most profitable where the winters are mild and where PROTEIN, the most expensive element in the ration of the dairy cow can be produced cheapest. Other states than Arizona, it is true, raise alfalfa, other states have mild winters, and lots of sunshine, but in the Salt River Valley of Arizona, where three-fourths of the dairy cattle of the state are found, the mild, sunny climate attracts those who are seeking a change from the ice and snow of the north to pastures that are green all the year.

No liming of the soil is necessary, no necessity for inoculating the seed, for the bacteria which favor the growth of alfalfa are found in our desert soils. Soil, sunshine and water are here, the three essentials to success with alfalfa. The soil and the sunshine were the gracious gift of Providence. It was left to the skill of human engineers to build the Roosevelt dam, and thus create a storage reservoir which insures always an abundance of water.

Another factor which is attractive to dairymen is the low cost of equipment. Many, probably the majority of dairymen, have no stables, milking in the open corrals, the year 'round. Those who have stables use them only for stabling the cows during milking or feeding.

Alfalfa is the principal feed, both as pasture and for hay. A practice of many dairymen is to disk the alfalfa fields in October and sow barley at the rate of about 100 pounds to the acre. This serves a two-fold purpose. First, it helps the alfalfa by a thorough cultivation and in this way does much to destroy any weeds or grass which might have obtained a start, and second, it produces a superior quality and an increased quantity of winter and spring pasture. If the cattle are removed about February 20th, the grain and alfalfa will be ready for hay in April, and this mixed grain and alfalfa hay makes an ideal dry roughage for dairy cattle.

A Silo On Every Farm

Silos are coming into more general use, and an increasing number are being erected each season.

Both cement and wood are used for building material and both are satisfactory. A few pit silos are in use, and they, too, seem to be giving satisfaction. The Arizona farm slogan is "Build a Silo on Every Farm."

Nearly every breed of dairy cow is represented. The Holstein-Friesians lead in numbers. The Jerseys seem to be increasing in popularity. There are several herds of Guernseys, Brown Swiss and Dutch Belted.

Dairy Products

There are three creameries and a number of substations besides three condensed milk factories. A considerable number of dairymen manufacture butter, which sells readily. The creameries pay on the basis of the amount of butter fat in the milk or cream. Most of the creameries have found it profitable to use large auto trucks for hauling milk and cream from farm to factory.

Hogs

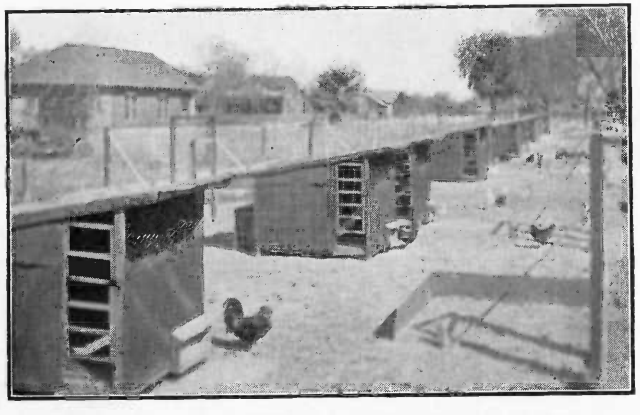
Hogs are raised with less trouble and danger from disease than elsewhere. Here again, the natural conditions are found to be the farmer's best friends. The dry air and warm, sunshiny days are the best of disease destroyers. Thousands of hogs are in the valley.

Sheep

It has remained for the Salt River Valley to develop the perfect utility sheep. Here the animal is a worker as well as a food and clothing provider. Sheep are found very valuable in keeping ditch banks clean. They fatten quickly, and a market is at hand for wool and mutton. In addition, half a million sheep or more are brought into the Valley from the desert range for fattening and for lambing. Some farmers find good profit in fattening sheep on alfalfa or on mixed rations.

Poultry

It is just as easy to raise turkeys as to raise chickens—both are easy tasks, and profitable. We need more poultry farms. Money is to be made in eggs. The turkeys forage in the fields. They are great rustlers, keeping fat on the insects. Good prices are obtained for all poultry products. Big shipments of turkeys are made out of the Valley, and several large turkey and chicken ranches are now being established by outside parties, who appreciate the choice quality of the birds grown here. The ideal poultry feeds grow plentifully and can be bought at reasonable prices. The feeds are in endless variety. Poultry associations are organized for co-operation and advice. Individual farmers are owners of many choice birds, and plan successful shows each year.



POULTRY IS PROFITABLE ON SALT RIVER VALLEY FARMS

Garden Truck

Garden truck and vegetables grow to perfection. Especially famous is the lettuce which is raised here. It is shipped to important markets and commands good prices. Green peas, cabbage, cauliflower, in fact, all of the vegetables mentioned in the Department of Agriculture list are being grown with profit.

Fruits

In the long list of crops maturing by months are to be noted many fruits. While apples are usually associated with colder climates, many fine quality apples are grown. Peaches, apricots, pears and other deciduous fruits do splendidly and find a ready market at good prices.

Here is where quality is first consideration. Here is where a small place, with choice product, means a living worth while to the Farmer and Fruitgrower.

The Home

Here the roses are delightful in winter. Very quickly the settler can surround his home place with delightful shade trees and flowers a-plenty. The home can be a true one in every sense. Every variety of plant life flourishes quickly. New buildings can soon be covered with creepers, and sheltered. The home orchard can contain every fruit known to the table, and flowers can be added every month in the year. This is the land of the small farm with every acre under inten-

sive cultivation. Today land prices are reasonable and terms of payment can be made very convenient. Come out and look over the Valley before all the best bargains are gone. The best is none too good for you.

Get Your Share

In all, the Government has expended over $10,000,000.00 on this great project. It is for the people. The water goes with the land purchased. The water cost is the cheapest we know of and in a few years, it is believed, will be delivered practically without cost. The area of and is limited. The opportunities are now. Think it over. You want to be a stockholder in this big $10,000,000.00 project. You can be by owning land in the Salt River Valley. In a little while title to an acre of land here will be a gold bond that will pay a big dividend. Your project will be selling $1,000,000.00 worth of electricity a year. Your project will be selling water to lands outside the project area, and your land will be yielding immense returns from crops of every variety.

Irrigation is the key to successful agriculture in Arizona. Here you have the ideal combination, water and land, both perfect, with a climate that makes for health.

We cannot cover every crop and every condition in a folder. Many subjects are crowded out. But come and see. You will then be convinced and delighted.

We have a place for you, here in the Salt River Valley. The sort of place that means HOME. The rose, the vine, the fig tree, they are all for you if you will take hold now.

Get a grip on yourself and come with us. Win wealth with water. Irrigation is the farmer's key to prosperity. Accept health, radiate happiness and build a home here. The sun is shining and smiling, green fields want to greet you.

Get that place you have promised yourself for so long. There is no better spot in which to be ALIVE. We are going ahead, making steady and certain progress, and so can you. You owe it to yourself and to your folks.

We wish you could see us here; nothing further would be needed. Do come and look us over. You will be pleased. You cannot afford to pass us by. You must see what we have to offer, and better come right away. A welcome waits.

COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Care Chamber of Commerce.
Phoenix, Arizona.

THE BUCKEYE VALLEY

Some distance West of Phoenix and practically a continuation of the Salt River Valley is the Buckeye Valley. The Buckeye Valley is about ten miles wide and twenty miles long. The general conditions of soil and products are practically the same as those prevailing in the larger and better-known valley to the East.

The irrigation system in the Buckeye Valley is under private control and consists of diversion dams which elevate the waters of the Gila River and enable same to be distributed over the valley lands.

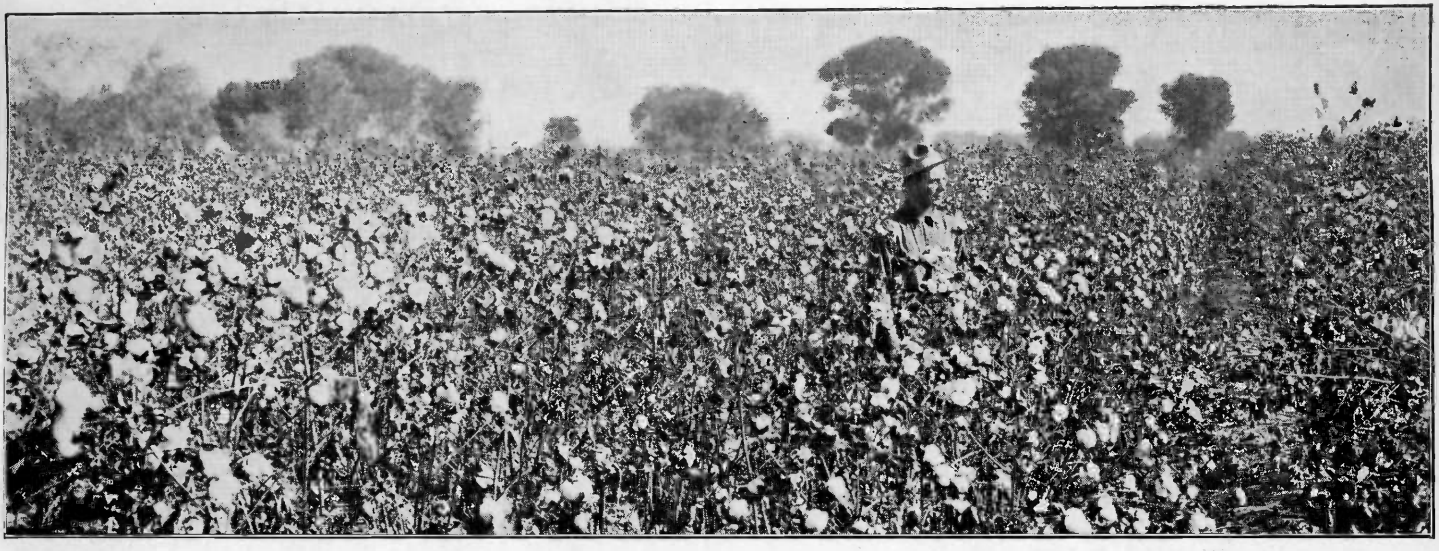
The section is noted for its fat cattle, hay, grain and alfalfa seed. The farmers are generally very prosperous, for in addition to two crops of hay from their alfalfa fields, they harvest from three hundred and fifty to five hundred pounds of alfalfa seed per acre. As alfalfa seed cannot be successfully raised everywhere and the demand is increasing each year, this section has a great advantage.

The farmers own the canals, and although they have no reservoir to draw from there is an abundant supply of water at all seasons. The great amount of irrigation throughout the Salt River Valley, which lies above the Buckeye Valley, seems to increase the water supply so that the farmers in the Buckeye Valley can depend upon a constant flow for irrigation.

There are several small towns in the Buckeye Valley region. About 50,000 acres of land in all is under cultivation from the various canal systems. The region is connected with the Salt River Valley and Phoenix by rail. Land prices approximate the same as in the Salt River Valley.

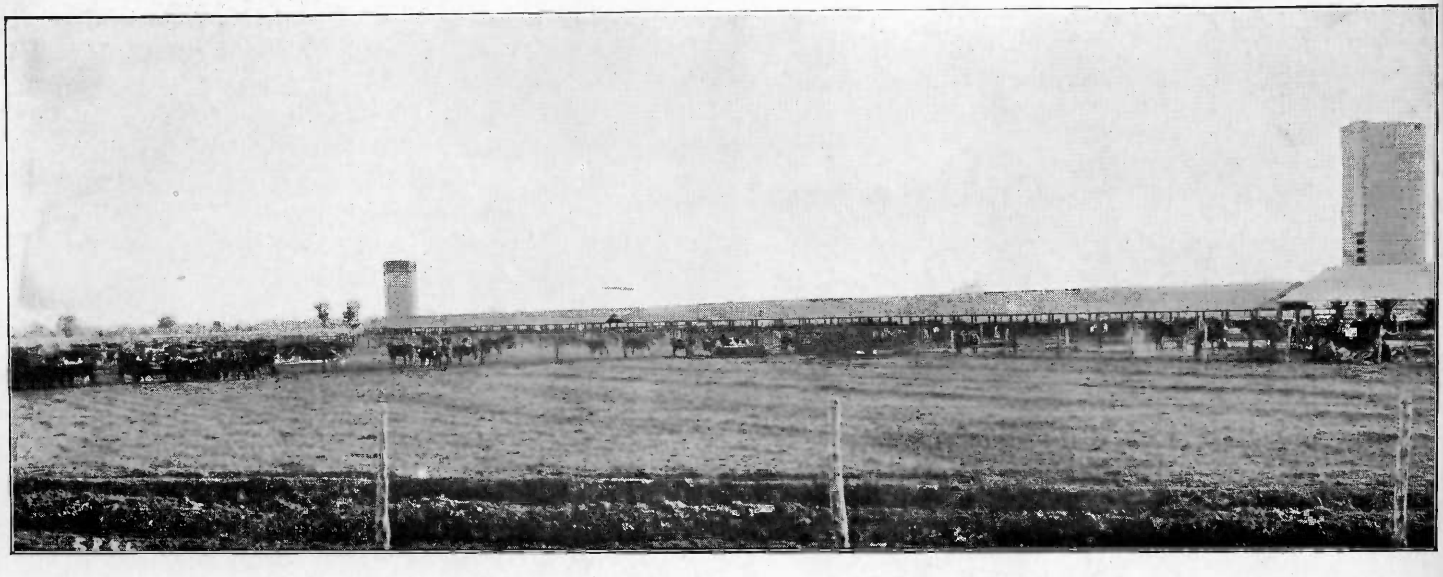
WICKENBURG—A MINING TOWN

Wickenburg, the oldest town in Maricopa County is situated 55 miles north of Phoenix. It is famed for its pure water and healthful climate. There are many mines in the vicinity. Three of these have produced $32,000,000 in gold by actual mint records. There are some irrigated farms in the neighborhood of Wickenburg and much more land will in time be reclaimed. The altitude of this town is 2,076 feet.



LONG STAPLE COTTON AS IT GROWS IN THE SALT RIVER VALLEY OF ARIZONA

Lands in the Salt River Valley are under the World's Most Complete Irrigation System



MORE THAN A THOUSAND HEAD OF ARIZONA RANGE CATTLE ARE FINISHED FOR MARKET ON "THE BURNT RANCH" EACH WINTER