

FACTS ABOUT ARIZONA

THE LAND OF SUNSHINE, GOLD AND SILVER, HEALTH AND PROSPERITY.
THE PLACE FOR IDEAL HOMES IN A TEMPERANCE COLONY.



A RESIDENCE IN PHOENIX—(From Photo.)

ARIZONA.

A Bequest to the Invalid
And Home Seeker.

A Paradise for the Stock
and Fruit Grower.

Mines with Sufficient Gold in
Them to Adorn a Babylon.

A Territory as Large as Four or Five
European Kingdoms, Embracing
Nearly 113,000 Square Miles.

Arizona in size is the equal of a half dozen average states of the Union, and could comfortably contain four or five of the kingdoms of Europe. In extreme length it measures about 380 miles, by 220 miles in width, embracing nearly 113,000 square miles. This, setting the population at about 70,000, gives 1000 acres to each resident, man, woman and child.

Speaking generally, the whole expanse of Arizona is a healthful and pleasant climate. There are now coming hither every year thousands afflicted with pulmonary complaints, and while it is of course impossible to put a new pair of lungs into all consumptives, yet there have been many instances where cures have been made by the action of the dry air, when sought in time, even after they were pronounced incurable.

The valleys of Arizona have been often likened to the valley of the Nile, to Palmyra in its glory. The richness of its lands and the life-giving qualities of its waters are now far renowned.



A RESIDENCE IN PHOENIX—(From Photo.)

There can be no doubt that few places on the globe offer equal inducements to the homeseeker or to the capitalist. Both are coming in a steady stream, the desert is blossoming, great cities are arising, and here, in the far southwestern corner of great Columbia's domain, is arising an empire whose



THREE YEAR OLD FIG ORCHARD AT GLENDALE, SALT RIVER VALLEY, ARIZONA—(From Photo.)

wealth will yet be a measure of riches for the peoples of every clime.

Now, what shall we do with this incomparable bequest? How best to utilize it for the benefit of our people and the good of posterity, is the question now before us. The burning torch

of science shows us what treasures are hidden in this fruitful valley—how it can be made to bud and blossom and yield its harvests of plenty.

The gold, the silver, the coal, the onyx and the water hidden in the breast of their mother earth her ancient children never knew, save only a few rich mines which furnished them gold for their ornaments.

The orange and the vine came with our later civilization. The olive and the fig and the multitudinous array of fruits which make of this land a garden more to be desired than the famed gardens of Hesperides with their golden fruits, came with the younger life of the present century, and they are among the first foot-prints of horticultural advancement.

The strong current of the tide of empire have already turned in this direction, and we who are already here should hasten to open the flood-gates of intelligence, so that there shall be no hindrance in its coming. Let the wealth, the culture, the brawn and the brain of this enlightened age come hitherward, and in Arizona the world shall see the culminating glory of an enlightened and free republic. Here shall flourish a

MARICOPA

County Highly Favored
by Nature.

Where the Fruits of Two
Zones Thrive.

Especial Attractions Offered
the Homeseeker

An Immense Area of Farming Land,
Miles of Canals for Irrigation,
Location of the Capital.

Maricopa county, chief among the divisions of Arizona in the points of wealth, population and products, has been much written of, and yet more information is demanded by the people of

race of freemen loving peace, pursuing knowledge, nurturing beauty, cultivation and song, with gold enough to build the palaces of freedom, and to purchase all the bounties of nature's store; gold enough to make gardens as beautiful as the hanging gardens of Babylon, and to dig beds for streams whose silver tides shall water and fructify the soil.

The race had its beginning in a paradise in the orient; its greatness and glory may culminate, at the end, in this paradise of the occident, rich in the love of human experience and human effort, great in achievements that could be realized nowhere but in this opulent land of the sunset limits of the continent.

THE REPORT THAT the Santa Fe, Phoenix & Prescott will be a part of a transcontinental line extending from San Diego to Chicago is good news to the valley. It means that the Salt River valley will be enabled to support the population of an empire and that Phoenix will be one of the largest cities on the Pacific slope.

—Arizona Republican

other lands, eager to learn of the great natural advantages here enjoyed.

Its center, south and west are mainly occupied by the Salt and Gila River valleys. The first-named river flows almost entirely through the county's length; the latter only through the southwestern portion. In the hills are the riches of many mines, in the valleys the wealth of a magnificent agricultural region.

The climate is uniform and most salubrious. It is dry and healthful to a most remarkable degree. Travelers say it much resembles that of Syria, the Holy Land.

Phoenix, indeed, is not far from the latitude of Jerusalem, and many are the points of similarity between the two lands. The summer temperature is high, reaching 105 degrees Fahrenheit, but the air is so pure and dry that even this heat has no injurious effects. By the wet-bulb thermometer the sensible temperature never exceeds 90 degrees. Sunstrokes are unknown, laborers toiling in the fields without inconvenience under the July sun.

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The climate is without doubt nearer perfection than can be elsewhere found in the Union. Those suffering from pulmonary troubles find here a sanitarium.

The rains usually come in the months of January, February and September. The showers are not long-continued, and in volume annually aggregate not over 12 inches.

Naturally, irrigation must be depended upon almost entirely to supply the requisite moisture to the growing crops. In this respect the Salt River valley is admirably situated, as the supply now obtained from the Salt river is ample for present needs, while the reservoirs in the mountains will in a few years so conserve the flood waters as to furnish an ample supply during the driest seasons to a vast extent of outlying lands, that will be soon brought under cultivation.

The quality of the water, it is well to explain, is good, sweet and healthful, as it must be, coming from the depths of the mountains.

The population of Maricopa county is at present not far from 30,000. It is by far the most populous county of the territory. Its people, too, are permanent in their residence, depending for the most part upon that foundation of all industries, agriculture.

The proportion of families is very large, as is attested by the school reports. In character and intelligence

PHOENIX.

The Metropolis of the Inter-Mountain

Empire--Vast Resources by Which to Become

A Great City Abound for Miles in Every Direction.

Her Fame is Already World-Wide She Is Without a Rival and Her Growth Marvelously Rapid.

No section of the country on God's broad foot-stool equals in natural advantages the great and rapidly developing territory to and of which Phoenix is the metropolis. A new era has struck the inter-mountain capital. Various and varied industries are being promoted and encouraged, and eastern capital is paying tribute to this great city. No land can be found that will equal in richness of productions this favored quarter of the universe.

and are now alive to the great advantages and possibilities of this hitherto unknown land.

But few people, despite all this, are well informed of the rapid progress toward greatness. In fact, those who have not been here and seen for themselves will not believe at first the rapid strides that have been made.

Twelve years ago Phoenix had a population little exceeding 300 souls. Two years ago she had but a population of 4000. Today she stands supreme, queen of the great inter-mountain country, with 10,000 people calling the city home, and the number is being augmented with each waning moon. Who will dare guess the number that will be here when the twentieth century is ushered in? Will it be 100,000 or 150,000?

The past five years have been the most notable in the history of the city. The expectations of the most sanguine are being realized.

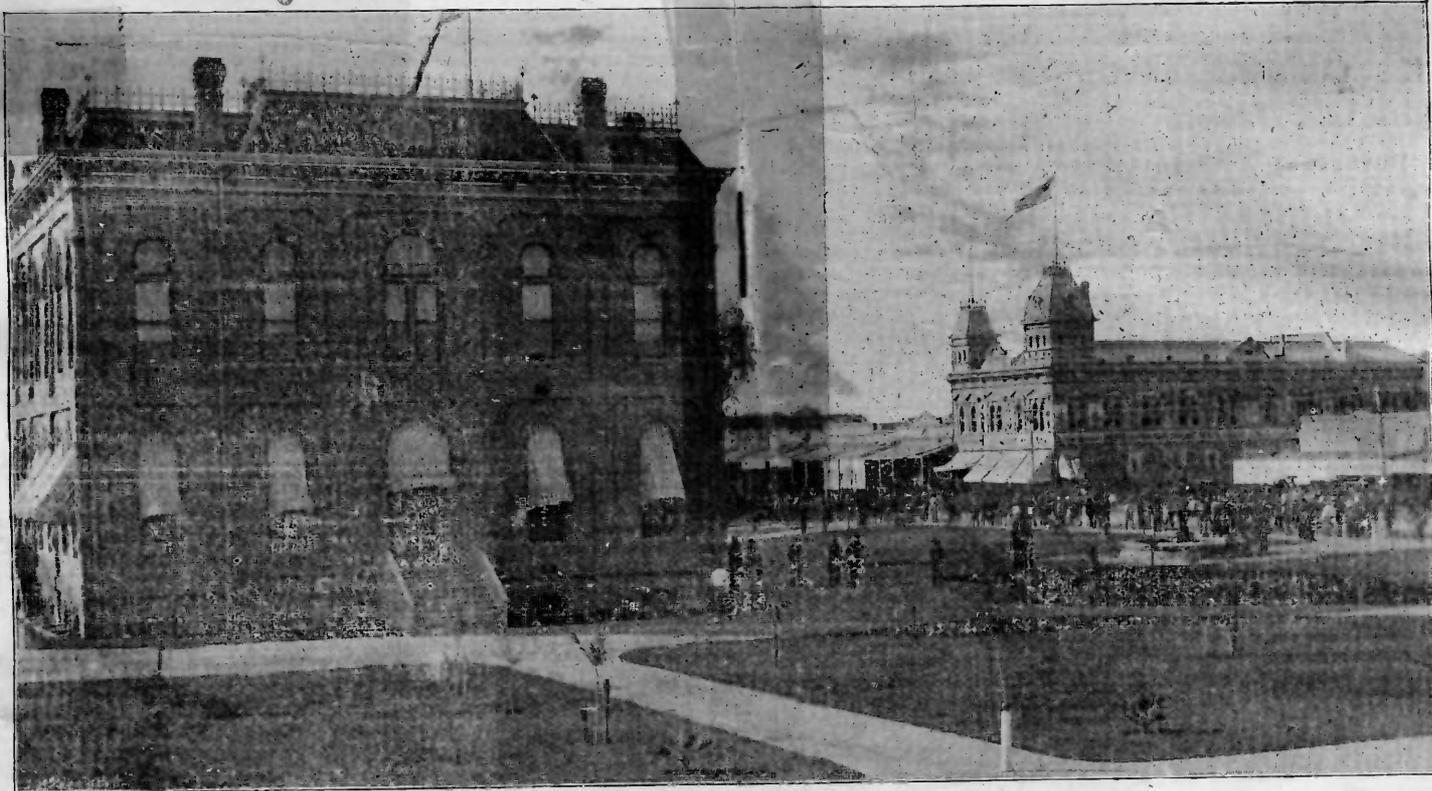
Property has increased in value rapidly in all sections of the city, in many cases doubling over and over again, until the owners have found themselves rich because of the holdings that were ten or fifteen years ago counted for very little. Shrewd men are investing heavily in property and great eastern corporations are figuring on investment here for surplus capital, which placed anywhere else would pay less than half the profits to be secured here.

AN EVIDENCE OF TRUTH.

A Tourist Investigates Our Former Statements.

He Takes a Trip Through Parts of Salt River Valley and His Doubts Soon Vanish.

We quote the following, written by Mr. C. Burrows, and printed in The Riverside Leader, Riverside, Iowa, February 24, 1894: "Phoenix, Ariz., February 12, 1894. Editor Leader: I arrived in Phoenix last Saturday morning, and as soon as possible arranged with Mr. B. A. Hadsell to convey me over the country north and northwest of Phoenix, and especially to show me the lands in the immediate vicinity of Glendale Temperance colony. Before coming here I believed that the accounts I had read of the Salt River valley, and particularly the portion of it in the vicinity of Glendale had been painted too highly, or greatly overdrawn, but after a few days of inspection I was ready to admit that nothing untrue can be found in the circulars and letters sent out by the manager of the colony, Mr. B. A. Hadsell. To say that I was highly pleased with this part of the valley and the class of



CITY HALL AND BUSINESS BLOCK, PHOENIX—(From Photo.)

the people are above the average, law-abiding and patriotic. They are representative of every portion of the United States.

The greater portion of the homeseekers for the past few years appear to have come from the states of Kansas, Iowa, Illinois and California, and from New England. Each one who comes serves as a magnet to others, causing small communities of personal friends to spring up in our midst.

In wealth, Maricopa county also stands first among the counties of the territory. Her property valuation is not less than \$18,000,000, and upon a conservative estimate. The main items of the estimate are improved farms, city property and improvements, canals and railroads. It is all permanent and can never decrease in value.

Maricopa county and its great Salt River valley are already far-famed abroad. Thousands have here found homes within the last few years, and thousands are now preparing to remove hither. They appreciate a land where the blizzard is unknown, likewise the cyclone, where the winter storms are never chill, where the summer heat is never oppressive, where the artisan and the farmer may work in the open air for 365 days in the year. They appreciate a land and a climate where life may be enjoyed in its fullness, where health is general, and where the soil produces bountifully of every fruit.

neither can a country be found that can equal its healthfulness of climate nor beauty of natural mountain and valley.

The land of gold, of silver and of coal and lead is also a land of the various riches of soil that go to make a wealthy and contented people. In this section no hot winds parch and destroy and no howling blasts wither and decay.

And in the midst of this beautiful, productive and life-giving section stands Phoenix, the capital, the gem city of an unexcelled section. The Phoenix of today is a surprise to those who knew it a few years since. The average American is accustomed to rapid changes, but it is only in recent years that cities have sprung up like magic. All the known world has heard of Phoenix, yet, notwithstanding this wide reputation, its charms, attractions and advantages are little known or understood.

To Arizona and her capital city, Phoenix, have come the homeseeker and the investor from every point on the globe, and the rapid growth, increase of wealth and population show that the people of the United States are being educated to more correct views and social conditions in this territory,

Extensive manufacturing concerns are obtaining options upon sites for their plants. The limitless resources of the mountain and valley is the magnet that attracts, and the unparalleled situation of the Arizona metropolis, half way between Kansas City and San Francisco, with no other possible rival, is a guarantee of business prosperity and commercial wealth that few can resist once the facts are presented to them.

people who are settling here is a very mild statement of the fact. The land here is well adapted to horticultural pursuits, and there is no finer land for wheat, barley and alfalfa, therefore a good country for cattle and hogs. On every hand may be seen luxuriant pastures, fine orchards, extensive vineyards and large herds of cattle and hogs. Lands are cheap here considering location, climate and productiveness of soil. As to the class of people who have control of the colony, they are certainly good, upright Christians, who love the school and church, therefore the saloon will be kept out of the bounds of the colony."

© EXCURSION ©

To the Salt River Valley, Arizona.

An Excursion will Leave

MYERSDALE, PA.,

About May 31, '94, or at the close of the German Baptist (Duncard) Conference. It will be under the supervision of B. A. Hadsell. All who think of going will confer with the manager before, so that accommodations will be furnished for all. For full particulars address

B. A. HADSELL,

Box 57, Phoenix, Arizona.

BETWEEN OURSELVES.

All who would wish to live under such conditions should not fail to visit Phoenix and investigate the statements here made. The capital city and the valley are rapidly filling up, and development has been vastly accelerated during the last few months. He who is wise should not lose time in journeying to the coming city and valley of the west.

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THE GLENDALE COLONY.

How the Colony Originated and Why Located Here.

An Ideal Temperance Colony Under the Supervision of B. A. Hadsell.

The officials of the territory and the most enterprising business men of the Salt River valley, believing the valley had arrived at a point of development when colonizing of eastern people was felt a necessity to develop the highest state of cultivation and to supply the rapid growth and great demand for produce at the mines, a model colony was desired, and knowing of the great prosperity, temperance and industry of the Dunkard people and their success in colonizing, the assistance of B. A. Hadsell was solicited—a man of large experience in successfully colonizing that class of people in Southern California.

Mr. Hadsell accepted, and the site of Glendale was selected as the most desirable for a colony, in connection with a large town, which is located in the center of the valley, with fifteen or

almonds, nectarines, pomegranates, raisin, table and wine grapes.

This colony receive their water supply from the Arizona canal, which is the largest in the valley, being forty-seven miles long, sixty feet wide on top, forty-eight feet wide in the bottom, and seven and one-half feet deep, with a carrying capacity of 40,000 miners' inches of water. The colony mostly use large cemented cisterns, securing the soft, fresh mountain water. Good wells are also dug.

About seventy five families have already bought five, ten and twenty acre tracts surrounding the town, and many new residences are being erected, including two stores and a postoffice. Many orchards have been planted. Two brickyards at this place are being kept busy supplying the demand, and their products are of a very fine quality. Residence and business lots are selling rapidly.

Believing that saloons and intemperance is a curse to good society, Mr. Hadsell founded this colony on the temperance plan, having the land on which Glendale is situated, and from one to two miles around it is deeded with restrictions that in case a saloon be established there the owner forfeits all right, and the property reverts back to

ABOUT ORANGES.

Another Failure of the Crop at Riverside.

The Disasters of Our Neighbors Only Puts the Salt River Valley in a More Enviably Light.

A letter was received here yesterday from a gentleman at Riverside, Cal., in which he writes that the entire orange crop there has been destroyed by cold weather and that the fruit is being shaken from the trees to be used for fertilizing purposes. Thus for four successive years disaster has overtaken the orange growing industry in the most favored district of California.

Seven years ago, when the prosperity of Riverside was at its height, it was estimated that the aggregate annual income to the community from the growth of citrus fruits was greater than that received by any other community in the world, \$300 for every man, woman and child. Since then crops have been growing annually more uncertain and twice within the past four years they have totally failed.

In pleasant contrast to this condition of things is the citrus growth in the Salt River valley. There has never

A MODERN PARADISE.

Ideal Homes for Thousands, Land Being Rapidly Taken.

Irrigation a Blessing Not a Misfortune—The Foundation of the Most Mighty Enterprises.

The attention of homeseekers is now being directed to Arizona more than ever before, and the best lands are rapidly being occupied.

In the land office for the southern district of Arizona at Tucson, 36,920 acres of public land were entered during the month ending April 30, 1893. Eastern people are beginning to know that irrigation farming pays, and that in her soil, climate and water, Arizona possesses the elements which will develop a wonderful prosperity during the next few years.

Few persons realize the vast importance of irrigation as an aid to agriculture, or understand its great value. The belief has prevailed among those people who are unacquainted with the facts in regard to irrigation that it is a misfortune suffered by the inhabitants of certain ill-favored portions of the earth. An exactly contrary opinion is held by those who have enjoyed its advantages and by its aid have achieved the greatest success in the whole history of agriculture.

Irrigation—the artificial use of water for growing crops—has been practiced in many countries since prehistoric times. Like all other beneficent inventions, it doubtless was the result of necessity. At the dawn of history it had reached a wonderful state of development among the Arabians, Assyrians, Babylonians, Chinese and Egyptians, and many of the greatest works of human industry have been for the purposes of irrigation.

At the present day irrigation is extensively practiced in India, Egypt, the United States of America, Italy, Spain, France, Algeria, Australia, China and Japan, and upon a smaller scale in many other countries. In all these countries it is being rapidly extended as it is being better understood, and its advantages appreciated.

The best locality for irrigation is undoubtedly one where the growing season is long and practically rainless, the days cloudless and warm, the land smooth and regular, the soil deep and fertile, the climate warm but healthful. Perhaps nowhere in the world are these conditions more fully met than in Arizona.

Three-fourths of the inhabitants of the globe obtain their food supply from lands artificially irrigated, yet these conditions are so remote to most of the people of the United States that the knowledge of it fails to make an adequate impression of the importance of the subject.

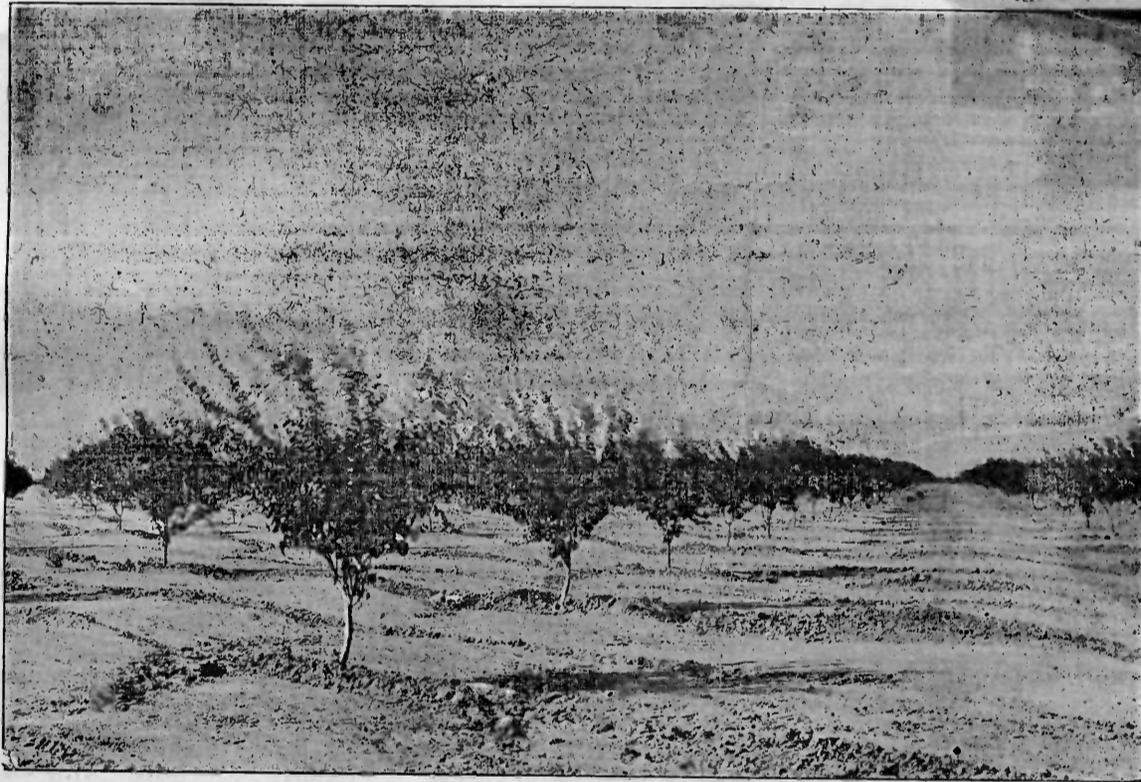
Aridity of climate, high temperature, long rainless periods and almost perpetual sunshine are to them symbolic of the dreary desert, of poverty of soil and physical discomfort. So prevalent is this opinion in the United States, and so firmly set that it requires iteration and reiteration to impress upon them that for the best development of certain products, aridity, heat and perpetual sunshine are absolutely essential.

To take from southern Arizona that characteristic which has been her fondest hope that she will long supply the United States with those products.

The fig, the olive, the pomegranate, and most particularly the vine, best thrive under such conditions.

Another New Industry.

The Phoenix Plumbing company is about to begin the manufacture of 50:0 five-gallon honey cans, as per contract from valley apiarists. This line of goods has hitherto been ordered from Chicago. The Coon brothers saw an opening in this direction to extend their business, and after consulting with the bear raisers ordered stock from Philadelphia to commence with.



THREE YEAR OLD ORANGE GROVE—(From Photo.)

twenty miles each way of as fine valley land as ever the sun shone on, with a soil 100 feet deep, superior in quality to that of the Nile in Egypt.

Glendale is ten miles northwest of Phoenix, on Grand avenue, the principal road of the valley, which is a broad street, twenty-five miles long, connecting Phoenix with some of the richest gold mines in the world.

The Santa Fe, Prescott & Phoenix railroad is also graded from Phoenix northwest, through Glendale, following Grand avenue and this beautiful drive way.

The Southern Pacific railway survey also crosses at Glendale, connecting with the rich gold, silver and onyx mines north of the valley.

The valley surrounding Glendale is settled with an enterprising class of eastern people and a number of California fruit growers. Glendale is surrounded by the largest and finest fruit orchards and vineyards in the territory, having nearly 4000 acres already planted. The far famed Bartlett fig orchards adjoin this colony. The Improvement company also have three-quarters of a section set in fruit.

Glendale figs took the first premium in the Mechanics' fair at San Francisco in 1890. This locality has proven admirably adapted to figs, oranges, apples, plums, peaches, apricots, prunes,

the original owner. Good, temperate people greatly desire to locate their families in such a colony, away from shame and evil associations, and where church and school privileges can be had, with employment for thousands of hands during school vacation in the canneries, orchards and vineyards.

Glendale is also destined to become a great shipping point of grain, hay, stock, fruits and dairy products.

By personal letter, printed pamphlet and specially published edition, B. A. Hadsell is doing good work for the valley. He has kept persistently at it for over 2 years and is beginning to see the fruits of his efforts. The class of settlers who have been induced through his agency is most desirable; sober, prosperous, thrifty farmers from Iowa, Nebraska and other central states. One who has not been delighted beyond possibility of expression with the Glendale colony is yet to arrive. It is impossible to drive through its steadily broadening precincts without being profoundly impressed. Already hundreds of acres are under cultivation, the wide stretches of cleared land, dotted here and there with the many comfortable little homes which are springing up on every hand, makes an encouraging picture. The road bed of the Santa Fe, Phoenix & Prescott is graded through the heart of the colony. Next winter when the trains are running it will be the first and most important station outside of Phoenix.

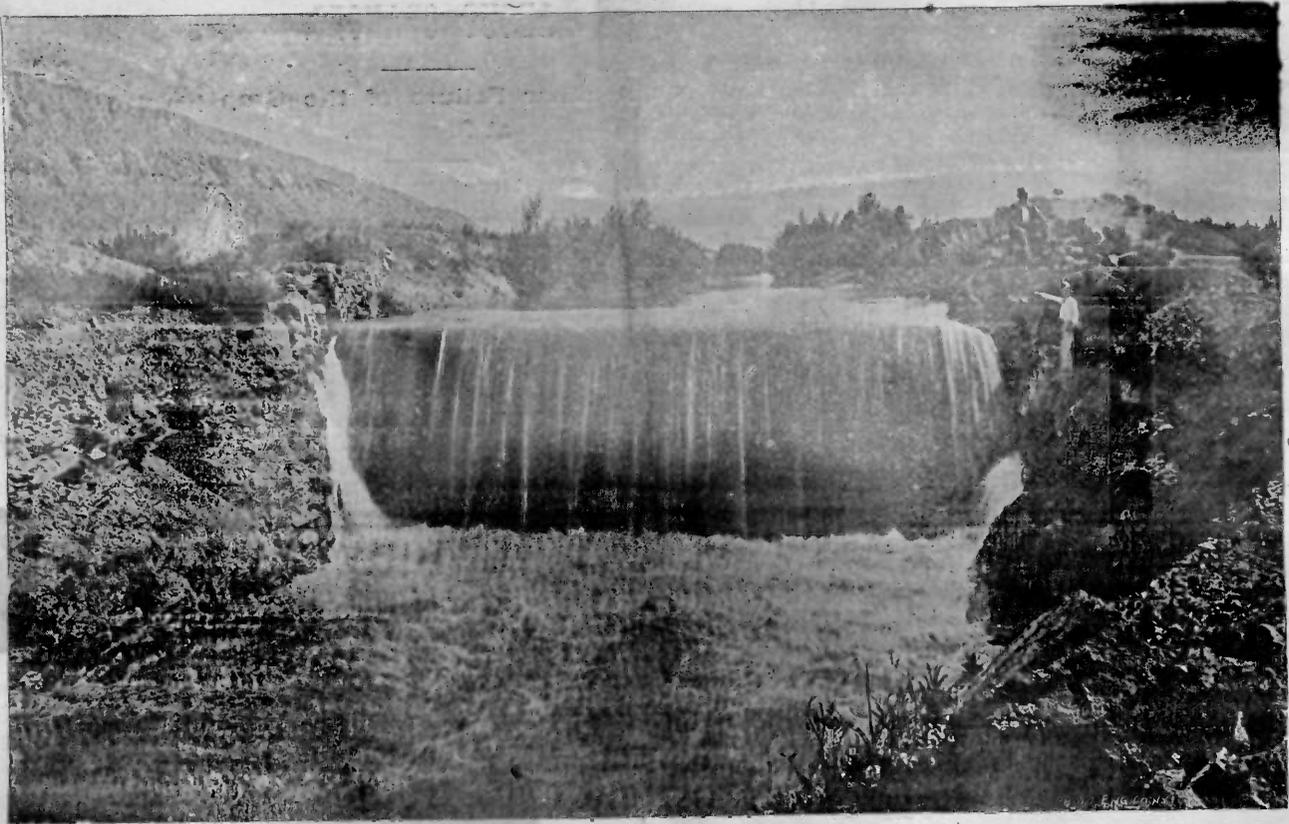
—Arizona Republican

been a failure, or even partial failure, of the orange crop from frost, an immunity due perhaps in part to the milder climate of the valley, but more especially to the fact that the crop ripens so much earlier that it is out of the way before the colder weather sets in. It is doubtful though if the crop would not survive even the average cold of the more rigorous season. On this subject yesterday, Col. W. J. Cotten said that he had at his ranch several young lemon trees which had remained uncovered all winter. They are now in good condition and are budding nicely. The lemon tree is the most tender of citrus trees, and therefore, in view of Col. Cotten's experience, it would appear that the orange crop in the valley may be considered absolutely proof against any unfavorable climatic condition.—Arizona Republican.

Speaking of Salt River valley oranges Mr. Snow, a grower of Riverside, says that the fruit produced here last year is the best flavored and most beautiful he has ever seen. Taking everything into consideration, the Salt River valley seems to be "right in it"—the real and profitable citrus belt.

The latest information Mr. Hadsell has to submit in connection with the enterprise is that an eastern banker has manifested a great interest and will probably invest between \$200,000 and \$300,000 in the work of development. Assuredly a bright future awaits the temperance colony of Glendale.

—Arizona Republican



SIXTEEN-FOOT FALL, ARIZONA CANAL, SALT RIVER VALLEY—(From Photo.)

is the largest canal in the Salt River Valley, supplying the Northern part, including Glendale.

IRRIGATION.

The Marriage of Land and Water.

Assuring Big Crops and Large Bank Accounts--Advantages Over the Old Way.

No one who has enjoyed the ease and certainty of farming by means of irrigation would willingly return to the hardships and uncertainties incidental to a dependence upon rainfall for the necessary water supply for growing crops. The most conspicuous advantages of irrigation are the certain avoidance of droughts, and the ability to apply water in proper quantities at the proper times. There are many incidental advantages which, although less apparent, are of no less importance. Some of those may be noted: Irrigation removes from agriculture nearly all the elements of chance, and makes its results almost as certain as a mathematical problem correctly solved.

The summers being dry where irrigation is practiced there is no fear of loss by excess of moisture, or of damage during the harvest.

By the judicious use of water the seasons may be advanced or retarded, and thus a larger variety of crops may be grown; several crops may be raised on the same ground in the same year; increased yield and improved quality of product are both obtained, failure of crops is almost unknown; being independent of the local rainfall the most profitable crops may be chosen from a long list, ranging from the semi-aquatic to those requiring a minimum amount of water. Knowing the seasons in advance, a systematic plan of cultivation may be followed, resulting in economy of time and labor, and adding to the health, comfort and happiness of the farmer.

Irrigation increases the fertility of the soil by depositing the matters held in suspension and solution. By it and other fertilization full crops are grown for many years on the same land. An instance well known in Arizona is that of the Maricopa Indians, who for centuries have cultivated their lands in the Salt River valley near Phoenix without exhausting them.

Irrigation softens the soil, making it easier for the roots of plants to penetrate, and renders it suitable for cultivation. It aids decomposition of both organic and inorganic matter, and prepares it for plant food. With irrigation

plant growth is rapid and steady, for there are no chilling rains and few cloudy days.

No one who has had the opportunity to compare the two systems in their practical workings will hesitate to say whether farming by irrigation or by the old methods is better for the farmer and the nation. The former secures better results from small lots than the latter from large farms, consequently the tendency in an irrigated region is toward smaller farms and better cultivation. This method, by reason of sustaining a greater population on a given area is of the utmost importance in the economy of a nation. It is true as an axiom that the smaller the farm the better the tilth. On a small farm less dependence is placed upon hired help; all work is conducted under the farmer's own supervision; nothing is overlooked or slighted; there is no waste nor indifferent work, and the constant tendency is toward improved methods whereby the highest results may be obtained.

Life on a small farm in a thickly populated region, which is the natural result of irrigation methods, is the ideal state of existence. The terrible isolation so common to country life where large farms are general is unknown; homes are nearer to one another, nearer to church and school; communication

is easy, social life and culture are within the reach of all, and the highest type of citizenship is there developed.

Among capitalists farm loans have long been a favorite class of investment, and naturally so, for no form of security is so permanent and so safe as a well-improved farm. But as a loan upon improved real estate is safer than a speculation, so is one based upon an irrigated farm better than one on an ordinary farm. The land is constantly increasing in value instead of decreasing, as is the fact in many of the older farming localities of the east; crop failure is almost unknown; such farming is profitable and the farmers' debts are easily and promptly paid.

A HEAVY REAL ESTATE DEAL.

A Section North of the City Goes for \$22,400.

The most extensive deal in Arizona real estate reported within a year was consummated yesterday. It was the sale by H. E. Kemp to Judge Lynch of Denver of a section lying seven miles north of the city near the "Fruitlands." The price was \$22,400.



AMONG THE PEARS.

FACTS ABOUT

Arizona, the Land of
Sunshine

And Silver, Health and
Prosperity.

The Place for Ideal Homes in a
Temperance Colony.

A Thorough Exposition of the Loca-
tion, Area, Soil, Climate and
Products.

Where is Arizona? Arizona is bound-
ed on the south by Old Mexico, on the
west by California.

Where is the Salt River Valley, Ariz-
ona? A little south of the center of
the territory.

How large is the Salt River Valley?
From fifteen to twenty-five miles wide,
and forty-five miles long, or 600,000
acres.

Do any other valleys join it? Yes,
the Gila, Agua Fria and other streams,
with large valleys, which is simply a
continuation of the same valley, ex-
tended for hundreds of miles south and
west.

Is the valley rolling or level? It is
as level as a floor, sloping southwest,
ten feet to the mile, just right for irri-
gation.

Have you any stones to hinder the
plow? No.

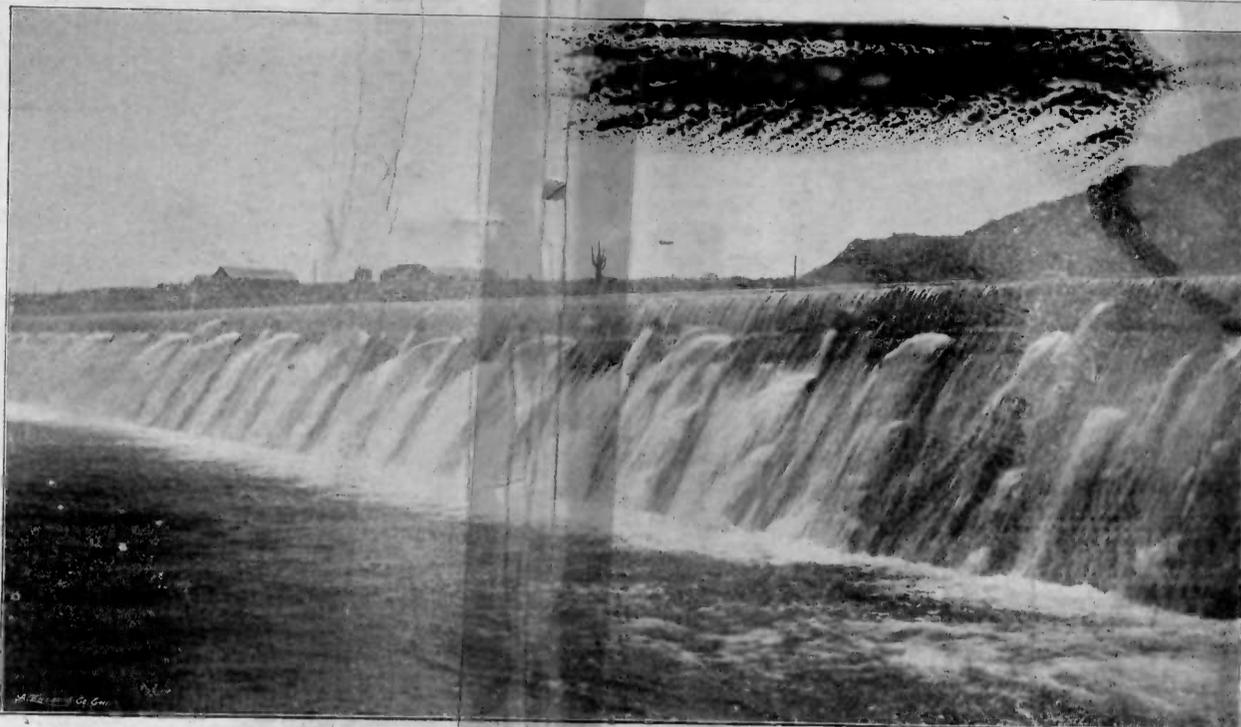
What kind of soil, and how deep is
it? A sandy loam, from 10 to 100 feet
deep, very productive, according to
actual test superior to the valley of the
Nile, in Egypt.

Does the valley have a tough prairie
sod requiring two or more teams to
break it for crops the first time? It
has no sod. The first crop of wheat,
barley or alfalfa is frequently harrowed
in with one small team, without plow-
ing.

Is it necessary to plow and sub-soil
before planting fruit trees and vines?
Considered unnecessary, as it is loose
enough without. Alfalfa (clover) roots
run down from 5 to 20 feet.

Does it rain in the valley sufficient to
grow crops? We usually get rain in
July and August, and also in the win-
ter and spring, but not enough to fully
grow a crop; but get heavy snow in the
mountains where the Verde, Salt River
and other streams head.

How do you grow crops and fruit
trees? By means of long irrigating
canals, by which the water in the Salt
River and other streams is conveyed
onto the land. Borders or ridges are
made by throwing two furrows together



THE ARIZONA CANAL DAM—In the foothills 26 miles northeast of Phoenix—(From Photo.)

every 30 or 50 feet, between which the
entire surface is flooded from 2 to 3
times a year for grain and 4 to 8 times
for alfalfa. Trees are irrigated by run-
ning a furrow between each row through
which the water is run 3 or four times a
year, cultivating once after each irri-
gation.

How hot is it in summer in compari-
son to Eastern states? It is some
warmer, but being a dryer atmosphere
and not so changeable, is therefore not
so oppressive as in the Eastern states,
hence more desirable. Sunstroke is
unknown. No kind of labor is delayed
on account of heat.

How cold is it in winter? It frosts
occasionally at night about ten weeks
in winter time, sufficient to cause the
leaves to shed on most kinds of trees,
but is never freezing cold during the
day. Children go to school all winter
barefooted and in straw hats.

Is the mountain water in the streams
and canals soft or hard, and is it suit-
able for domestic use? Rather soft, is
pure and wholesome; for drinking it is
usually put in large earthen jars and
hung up in the shade with a damp
cloth around it, and in a few hours it
becomes as cool as water from an east-
ern well. The Glendale Colony are
each putting in 250 barrel cisterns, with
filters, for storing and filtering the
mountain rain water, hence have the
very best of water.

How deep to well water, is it soft?
Wells are dug, bored or drilled 15 to 150
feet. The water is usually hard, but
very pure. At Glendale it is soft and
fresh.

What kind of minerals have you in
the mountains surrounding the Salt
River Valley? Phoenix, the center of

the valley is underlied with gold,
and the mountains around contain gold,
silver, copper, tin, marble, onyx and
lead.

Are any of the mines worked? Yes,
many of them 15 to 100 miles from
Phoenix are worked extensively, using
12 to 18 mule teams and three trail
wagons to convey their output to rail-
road or stamp mill. The Vulture gold
mine, 50 miles northwest of Glendale,
or 60 miles from Phoenix, has taken out
over eleven million dollars worth of
gold. The Congress mine near by and
many others have done almost as well,
nearly all drawing their supplies from
the Salt River Valley, heretofore pass-
ing Glendale on their way to Phoenix,
but now Glendale has the benefit of the
first chance.

What kinds of grain do you raise, and
is it profitable? Wheat and barley are
the principal grain crops. This valley
threshed about 7,000,000 pounds last
year, of which two-thirds was barley,
mostly consumed by the valley and
surrounding mining camps, at consider-
able advance over eastern prices.

What kinds of grass? Alfalfa (a
Chilian clover) is the principal grass
grown; produces from five to eight tons
of hay annually, and then furnishes a
pasture for two head of cattle or horses
per acre the other three or four months
of the year. Hay the past winter was
\$5 to \$12 a ton, and pasture 75c to \$1.50
per head per month. There is about
75,000 acres of alfalfa in the valley.
Double the amount could have been
used the past winter, as 24,000 cattle
were brought down from the mountain
ranges to winter on our pastures, be-
sides many thousand head of horses

and sheep, which can be kept knee-
high all winter if not over-pastured.

Does stock do well on alfalfa? Yes;
cattle, horses, mules, hogs and sheep
fatten all winter on the pasture or hay,
even where the pasture is fed close to
the ground.

Are there any diseases among the
stock? No contagious diseases. This
valley has the most fine, fat horses and
cattle of any part of the United States
of the same size. You can travel for 15
to 25 miles and it looks like a barn yard
on both sides, so far as the eye can see.
Our butchers get their beef off of the
pasture the year around.

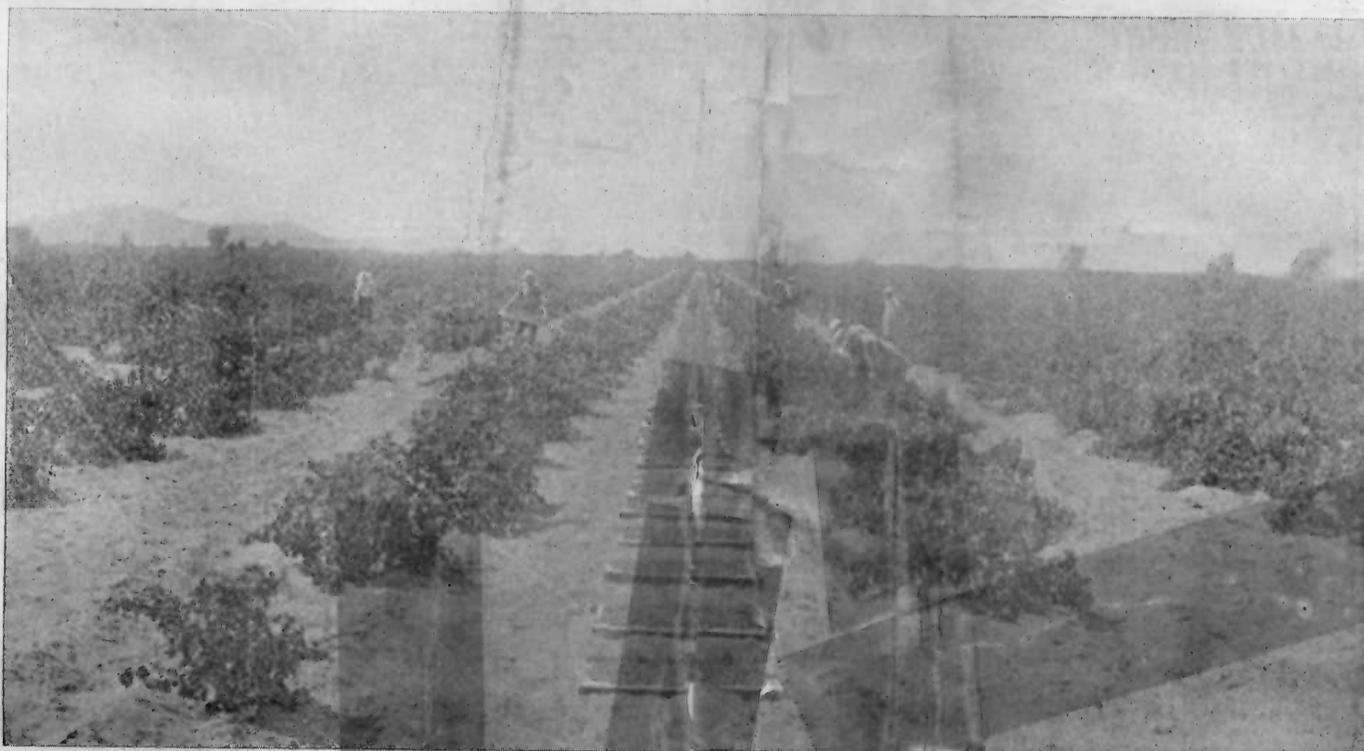
Does it pay to raise stock? There is
no place in the United States where it
pays so well as here. Fat hogs right
off the alfalfa pasture sell for 3 to 5
cents on foot, that never saw an ear of
corn. One Glendale farmer ships 30
car loads annually.

Does the dairy business pay? Yes;
cows cost \$25 to \$40. Cheese sells at 20
to 25 cents, retail, and butter at 20 to
4) cents per pound. Our dairymen
have only about enough milk to supply
the home market, hence get their own
price in the city.

Is it a good winter resort for invalids?
Yes; this valley is destined to soon be
the greatest winter resort for invalids
in America. Many are already spend-
ing their winters here who are afflicted
with weak lungs, rheumatism, general;
debility; in fact almost any disease is
greatly benefited, and it is almost a
sure cure for asthma, rheumatism and
weak lungs.

What is board in Phoenix? From
\$4.50 to \$6 per week.

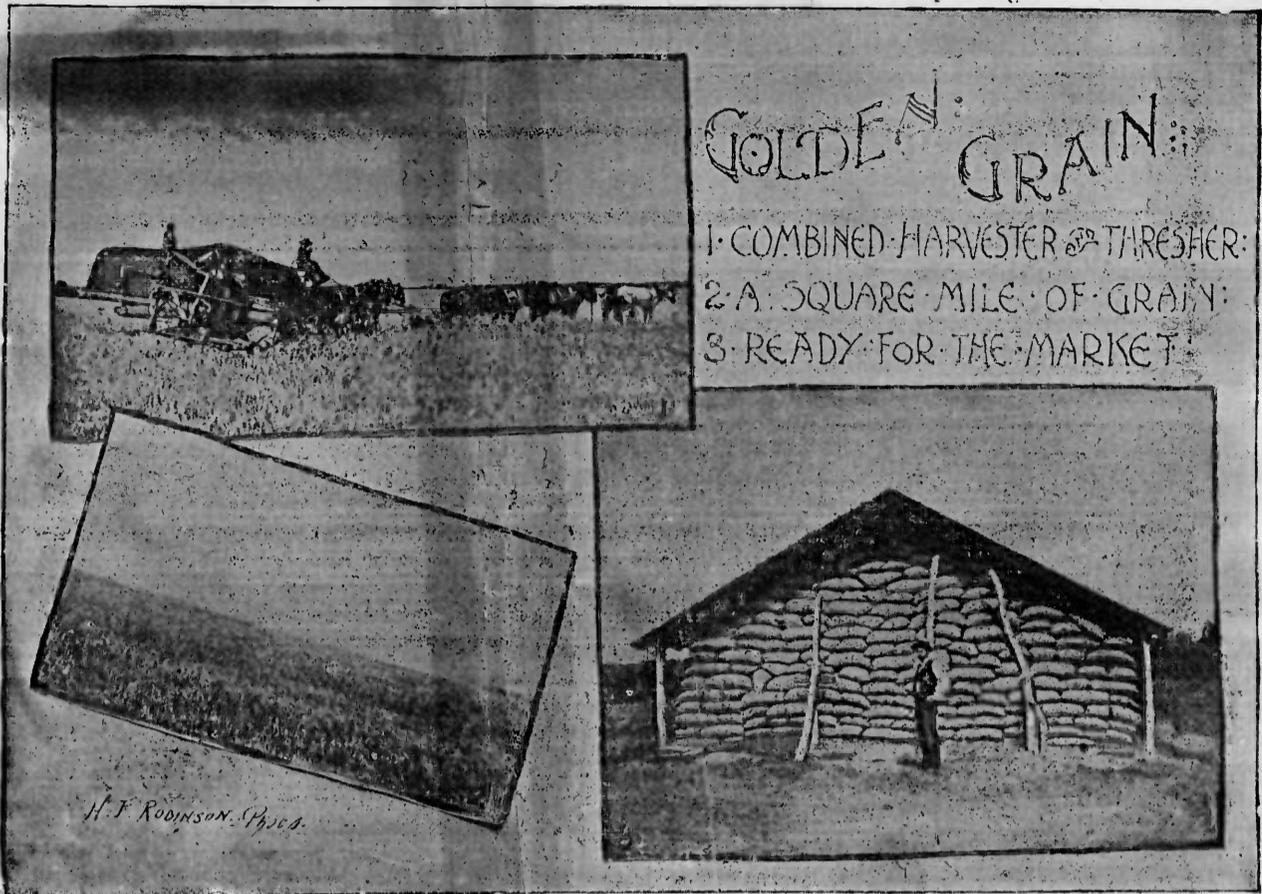
Does it pay a man to loan or invest
capital? Yes; better than any place 1



CURING RAISINS.

Adams' Vineyard, three years old.

SCENE AT GLENDALE—(From Photo)



SCENES NEAR GLENDALE—(From Photo.)

know of, because crops are surer than where rainfall is depended on, and prices better; the borrower can figure almost to a certainty what he can produce, hence can afford to pay a much higher rate of interest than in the eastern states. Eastern capital is free from taxation.

What kind of business do you think needs looking after most at present? This valley has no full nursery stock. I consider it next to the banking houses, as thousands of acres will undoubtedly be planted in fruit each year. Almost any other business promises very profitable except jewelry, millinery and doctors.

How long after fruit is planted before it begins to bear? Grapes bear one ton per acre second year from cuttings. Peaches and apricots third year from seed or bud. Oranges third year after planting.

What material do you use for fencing? Mostly cottonwood posts with barbed wire. These posts grow very rapidly and are topped above the fence frequently and used for posts and wood. Mesquite post are used when not wanted to grow.

Have you any grasshoppers, chinch bugs, cut worms, potato bugs, army worms or other insects to bother growing grain? No.

Any bed bugs, chiggers, fleas or gray-backs? No.

Any Norway rats? No.
Any scale on oranges or other insects to bother other green fruit? No.

Any snow or blizzards? No.
Any government land yet near Phoenix? Yes; within twenty miles, and three to ten miles from new railroad now being built, also being put under irrigation.

What do the different irrigating canals charge for perpetual water right for irrigating per acre? \$10 to \$15.

What is improved land with perpetual water worth? Fruit and grain lands, \$3 to \$50. Orange lands, \$4 to \$100, according to distance from Phoenix.

What do you mean by perpetual water right? The expense of digging the canal and running water to each man's land, for which he gets a deed, the same as for real estate.

What is the annual rental for water? \$1.25 for each acre which you desire to irrigate. This amount is to cover the expense of keeping up the canals, cleaning them, etc.

Is Phoenix rough like most mining towns? No; have no police, the city marshal looks after the wants of the people. We feel perfectly secure and scarcely ever lock our doors.

Does broom corn do well? Yes; it is cut twice a year from one planting. The quality is extra, and brooms sell for about double that of eastern prices.

Have you any brickyards? Yes; four at Phoenix and two at Glendale. Bricks sell at \$7 per thousand.

Do you have any wind? Very little; probably the least of any place in the United States, yet there is always a pure, fresh breeze.

What kind of game have you in the valley? Quail and rabbits; geese and ducks emigrate from the north to this valley in great flocks in winter, making fine sport for the hunter. Larger game, such as deer, are found in the mountains.

Is Phoenix the permanent capital of the territory? Yes.

What is the difference between fruit or orange lands and grain or grass lands? The lands lying within three or four miles of the river are called grain or grass lands because it is heavier and contains less sand, and is about ten degrees colder in winter. The nearer the mountains the warmer and looser the soil, hence better adapted to fruit, equally as good for grain and better for grass and winter pasture.

What do you mean by Temperance Colony? Six sections of land, including and surrounding Glendale, is all deeded with a temperance clause, by which no one is allowed to run a saloon or sell liquor on penalty of forfeiting the title to his land. From 4,000 to 5,000 acres of fruit trees are being planted outside of these lands, with the town

inside, and the railroad and depot in the center, and as it takes one hand to pick and take care of each acre of fruit, it is readily seen that good temperance people will and are already flocking in and securing these lands, on which to raise their families, where work is plenty, and where they can have the best of school privileges for their children away from saloon influences.

How do apples compare with those grown in the north? They are much sweeter, better flavored, never knotty or wormy, and always bear heavily.

Are taxes high? Not as high as in the eastern states. Land worth \$35 and \$40 is valued at \$10 and assessed at 2½ per cent, or about 26 cents per acre.

Have you good roads? So good that no one pays any attention to them, except one man and a team looks after nine townships.

Have you any rattlesnakes, gila monsters, tarantulas, scorpions, etc.? Very few, and they are a great curiosity. In case any are found they are preserved in alcohol and sent east to astonish the people. Many people are here for years and never see one. There are probably fewer reptiles in this valley than in any other new country in the world. As they have no hiding place except in the ground, irrigation soon drowns them out.

How high are you above the sea level? About 1,150 feet.



- 1. DATE PALM
- 2. BANANA
- 3. FAN PALM
- 4. TROPICAL SHRUBBERY

What churches have you in Phoenix? Methodists, North and South, Baptist, Presbyterian, Disciple, Episcopal and most of the other denominations are represented. The Brethren (Dankards), Brethren in Christ (River Brethren), Mennonites, Amish and friends each have a colony at Glendale, and are colonizing there from nearly all the eastern states and Canada.

How is your school system? Good; it takes a first-class eastern teacher to get a certificate to teach here.

Has Phoenix any railroads? Yes; one, and two more being built, with several more under contemplation. It is destined to soon be a great railroad center.

What kind of fuel do you burn? Mostly wood, gathered from the unimproved surrounding country, delivered at \$4 per cord, or free if you care to haul it yourself.

What kind of houses do people live in? Adobe, or sun-dried brick, was formerly used. Tents or any slight protection answered for a house. The more enterprising men of means are now building of brick and frame. Our lumbermen take the contract to build after an eastern specification, at eastern prices, leaving off extra paper and board sheetings as used in Illinois and Iowa. We have a heavy pine timber belt ninety miles north of here, fifty by seventy miles in area, which our new railroad will reach, and greatly reduce the cost of building. Bricks cost \$7 per thousand at the kilns, or \$11 laid in the walls, lime and sand included, with a mountain of granite and sandstone near Phoenix.

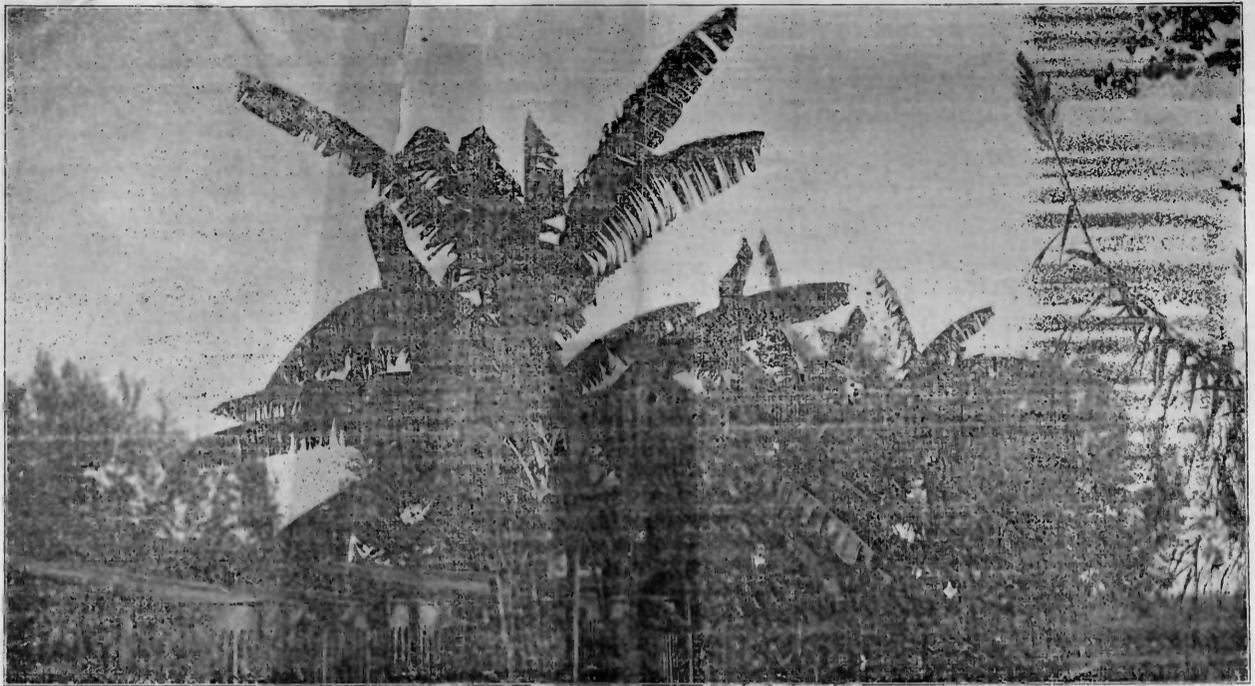
Does the poultry business pay? Yes; this is the most profitable place in the United States to raise poultry. Chickens are about 25 to 35 cents each, and eggs 20 to 40 cents a dozen; they lay and raise their young the year around—ready for the eastern markets at any time, should we ever produce more than the surrounding mining camps can consume. We raise the finest bronze turkeys, and supply the Los Angeles, Cal., market. Price, 10 to 14 cents per pound. Poultry are free from disease here. Some ladies make from \$200 to \$600 from their poultry yearly.

Have you any ostriches? Yes; one man has 32 running on alfalfa pasture, with ordinary pole and post fence. They do well and are very profitable.

Is sheep raising profitable? Yes, very; they raise lambs twice a year, and are shorn twice. Large herds are run on the desert lands in the summer and in the valleo in winter.

Does deer raising pay? Yes; they do well running on alfalfa pasture, same as sheep.

Do honey bees do well? Yes; they gather honey nearly every day of the year. Only a few years since introduced here. Now there are 10,000 stands in the valley. After supplying an immense home trade, left a surplus of seven car loads to ship to Chicago the past season. They are very profitable; they gather most of their honey



BANANA TREES, NEAR PHOENIX—(From Photo.)

from alfalfa and mesquit blossoms; Dr. J. T. Greeg, of Phoenix, says he started in March with one stand; the first year he obtained 14 new swarms and 50 gallons of surplus honey, and sold three stands. From the remaining 12 stands the increase was 37 stands, averaging 485 pounds of surplus honey for each of the 12 old stands the second year.

Have you any fish? Yes; the streams and canals are full of them. By digging reservoirs and supplying them with a small stream from the canals, carp and other fish are raised very extensively, and are quite profitable, besides having the reservoir for stock use.

Do you raise corn? Yes; corn is usually planted after wheat or barley is cut, and matures before the same ground is wanted for re seeding. We can supply the market with roasting ears from about May 15 to November 15. The income from field corn is about \$50 per acre.

Do sugar beets grow here? Yes; they grow to perfection, and only await capital to build large factories to manufacture them into sugar. Two factories are to be built soon.

Does cotton do well? Yes; it grows to perfection, but not enough grown yet to establish a market. The quantity and quality surpasses all other cotton sections.

Do onions do well? Yes; they grow to perfection and can be shipped green, in carload lots, to Chicago during the winter months. Like the Spanish variety, they are sweet and as palatable

as apples. Do potatoes grow there? Yes; but the home demand and the mines consume all we raise. Several farmers are arranging to raise large quantities to ship in carload lots in May to Chicago, which will undoubtedly be very profitable. They can be dug any month of the year, as wanted.

Do sweet potatoes do well? Yes; this valley beats New Jersey, and will soon be ready to supply the eastern markets in midwinter and spring, or with new ones in June and July. They are of fine flavor, mealy and of enormous size, weighing from one to twenty pounds. I. Miller, of Glendale, had 32 pounds on one vine.

How about vegetables for market? This valley is a mammoth winter vegetable garden, and the time is not far distant when vegetables will be shipped very extensively in midwinter to the eastern cities, with watermelons two months ahead and two months after the northern season. Green beets, turnips, lettuce, onions, radishes, cabbage, in fact most hardy vegetables grow to perfection in midwinter, in great abundance.

What kinds of fruit do well? Oranges, apples, figs, olives, pomegranates, apricots, nectarines, plums, prunes, pears, peaches and quinces; in fact, nearly all varieties that grow north or south.

Does your fruit stand shipping green? Yes; better than from any other fruit section, for the following reasons: The atmosphere being dryer, the fruit is more solid and of better flavor, and bringing better prices. To illustrate:

The Bartlett pear, which is so soft, ripens in September, and only lasts a few days in Ohio; here it ripens in October and is solid, consequently bears snipping well and keeps for weeks, retaining its flavor.

How do grapes do? Wine grapes are sweeter, more saccharine matter, hence make better wine than the California grapes. Our raisin grapes, according to actual test, make as many pounds of raising from five tons of grapes as did seven tons in California. They ripen three weeks ahead of California grapes, being a dry climate cure much quicker, hence are shipped and sold in the eastern market even before the Spanish raisins reach New York. This is admitted to be the best raisin grape section in America, and is very profitable. The raisin grape here this season, without the expense of trays or dry house, brought 3½ cents per pound, in carload lots, more than the California raisin cured under great care and expense.

Do you raise berries? Yes; strawberries ripen about nine months of the year and are very profitable. Other berries are not grown sufficient to supply the home demand, but will soon be grown extensively, as they do well and ripen early.

What kind of society have you? The valley is mostly settled with an intelligent class of eastern people, and are very sociable.

I have tried to answer fully the above questions, having been a close observer all my life. Nine years ago I visited this valley as a committee, with two others, looking up a location for a colony of Brethren (Dankards). We were then delighted with this valley and would have located the colony here then, but the country was too new; we therefore located it in Southern California. I named the place Covana, and ran out several excursion parties. The colony grew and land advanced several hundred dollars per acre, thus making our colony prosperous and wealthy, but finding it becoming risky to encourage our people to buy such high priced lands, I now turn my attention to the Salt River Valley, where I can assure our people and other good people that the outlook is now very promising of a very rapid advance of real estate, with many advantages over California or other fruit sections.

Two hundred thousand acres of choice orange, fruit, grain and alfalfa lands of this valley is now open to colonize good people on. At present these lands can be taken from the government, unimproved, under a new canal, near railroad now being built, at a cost of \$15 to \$30 per acre, with perpetual water right, in small payments, in eight years time.

Glendale, or Brethren's Temperance Colony, is situated ten miles northwest of Phoenix, on the Santa Fe railroad, which is already graded through Glendale, and work progressing rapidly. Another railroad is also expected to cross at Glendale soon. It is surrounded with the largest orchards and vineyards in Arizona. The famous Bartlett fruit orchards, consisting of 1,000 acres, are only one mile from this colony. Their figs took the premium at the San Francisco fair with California judges. The Arizona Improvement Company have also set out three-quarters of a section in apricots, almonds, raisin grapes, pears and peaches adjoining the colony.



COURT HOUSE, PHOENIX, ARIZONA—(From Photo.)

(Since the above view was taken electric cars have been substituted.)

DEPARTMENT OF
 LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES
 ARIZONA



ORANGE TREE
In Improvement Company's Orchard.

Glendale is centrally located in the valley, which will draw large quantities of fruit, grain and stock to this point to ship. Forty carloads of fat cattle were shipped from within three miles of Glendale, all fattened on alfalfa, all winter without grain; 250,000 sacks of barley and wheat were hauled from within six miles of this place last fall. Thirty carloads of fat hogs have been driven from within 2 1/2 miles of this place to market during the past year, fattened on alfalfa pasture and running on barley stubble, without special care; 475 tons of alfalfa hay was hauled from near Glendale to market by three men the past fall.

This section of the valley is considered very desirable, and is settling up very rapidly with a prosperous and wealthy people. These lands are improved and selling in 5, 10, 20 and 40 acre lots, at \$36 to \$45 per acre, including perpetual water right.

In order to advance the cause of

Christ I propose to donate one acre to the Brethren in Christ (River Brethren), also to the Brethren or German Baptist (Dunkards) on which to build a church to supply the already growing demand. The Dunkards are supplied with two Elders and a minister and about 55 members, a part of which have bought but not yet arrived. Several hundred Mennonites and Friends are also arranging to colonize here. The River Brethren have three ministers and about thirty members. The Glendale Sunday school, organized with 42 members, is increasing rapidly. This is the place for men with large families to secure an ideal home, where they can raise their families under Christian influences, away from saloons and their allurements. About 75 families have already selected 20-acre lots around Glendale; 23 new houses, including two stores and postoffice, have been recently erected. Two brickyards have been started. A blacksmith shop is

now running, and is very convenient for people living around Glendale. Large quantities of semi-tropic fruit and ornamental trees have been planted and other substantial improvements made. The young people have a regular literary society, singing school, and frequent strawberry, ice cream and oyster suppers. No swearing is heard in this colony and all take part in Sabbath school and attend church every Sunday. A large and prosperous school is in operation, and has increased about 55 in the past 2 years. A graded school will soon be established, as from four to five thousand scholars can find profitable employment gathering fruit during vacation. The roads throughout the colony are on the quarter and half section lines, and are 66 feet wide, while the streets in Glendale are 80 feet wide. The streets and roads have a stream of pure water running along their side. This is the coming town of the valley, and those who invest now

will have the advantage of a rapid advance in value, and in a place where Christians can worship under their own orange, vine and fig tree.

For further particulars address

B. A. HADSELL,

P. O. Box 57.

Phoenix, - Arizona

COMING WITH A RUSH.

Cheering News from the North and South Road.

James Cairns, a member of the bridge gang on the Santa Fe, Prescott & Phoenix railroad, arrived in town on March 22, on his way to South America to engage in construction work there. He said work on the north and south was progressing much more rapidly than is generally supposed, and that if the present pace is kept up the road will reach Phoenix a great deal earlier than the date fixed by the officials. There are now nearly 700 men at work, in the bridge gang alone more than 100, he said. Track has been laid 16 miles south of Prescott, and the road has been thoroughly ballasted that far. For that matter ballasting is done as fast as the track-laying proceeds.

The construction engineer says the road will be finished to Skull Valley within 30 days. The most difficult part of the route has been passed and the work is progressing much more rapidly than at any time since construction began. Mr. Cairns says the officials seem as anxious about the road's completion as the people at this end of the line.

From other sources we learn that the San Diego & Phoenix railroad is also building from the west end as fast as possible; the Southern Pacific expect to build from Phoenix to Glendale, then northward, it is supposed, to connect with the Prescott & Arizona Central at Prescott. The Santa Fe will doubtless soon connect Phoenix with their Mexican line at Benson.

Phoenix is destined to soon become a great railroad center, in short, a second Denver. At present there is but one railroad out of Phoenix—the Maricopa & Phoenix—which connects with the Southern Pacific at Maricopa.

A FEW FIGURES.

We Give Below the Exact Year's Products of a Good Farmer.

Anderson Root came here from Nebraska one year ago, apparently gone with consumption, the guests at the hotel objected to him staying there, as his coughing disturbed their sleep. Today he is stout and hearty. He bought 80 acres near Glendale, sowed 12 acres to wheat, which brought him \$18.00 per acre, seeded 55 acres to young alfalfa and barley, which he mowed and pastured five times, making him \$30.00 per acre. The 10 acres of old alfalfa brought him \$40.00 per acre. He pastured eight head of grown stock all summer on a three-acre field of young alfalfa. Grape vines which he planted last spring grew 24 feet.



Map of the Territory, showing the line of the Santa Fe, Prescott & Phoenix Railroad, in course of construction.