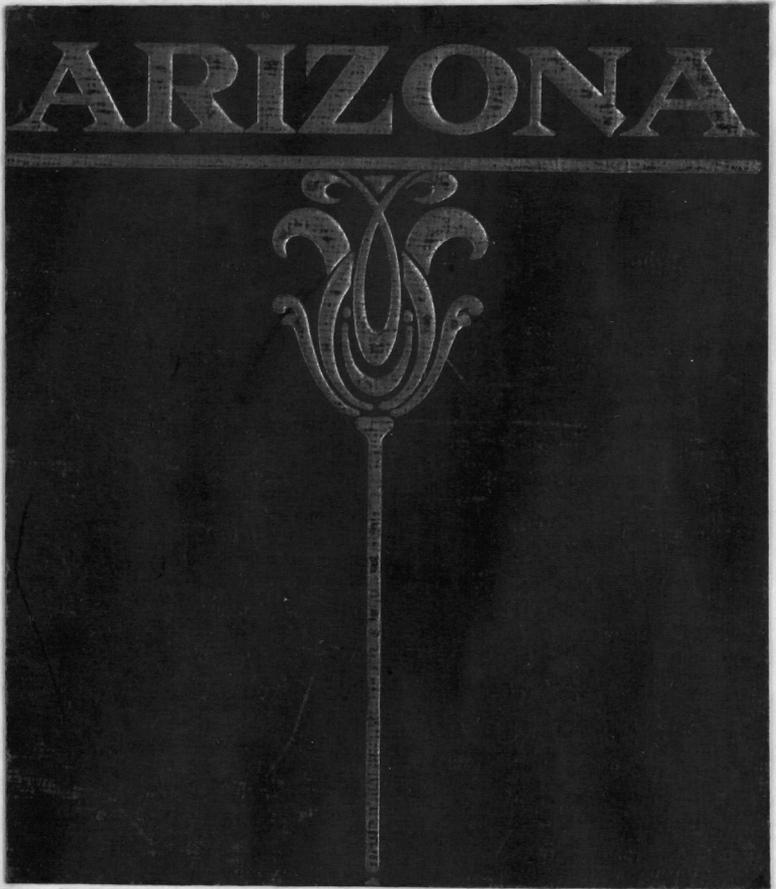


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UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA



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ARIZONA

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A SURVEY OF ITS
RESOURCES AND
INVESTMENT
POSSIBILITIES

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BY
STEPHENS & COMPANY
Municipal and Corporation
BONDS

SAN FRANCISCO LOS ANGELES
OAKLAND SAN DIEGO
CALIFORNIA



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FOREWORD

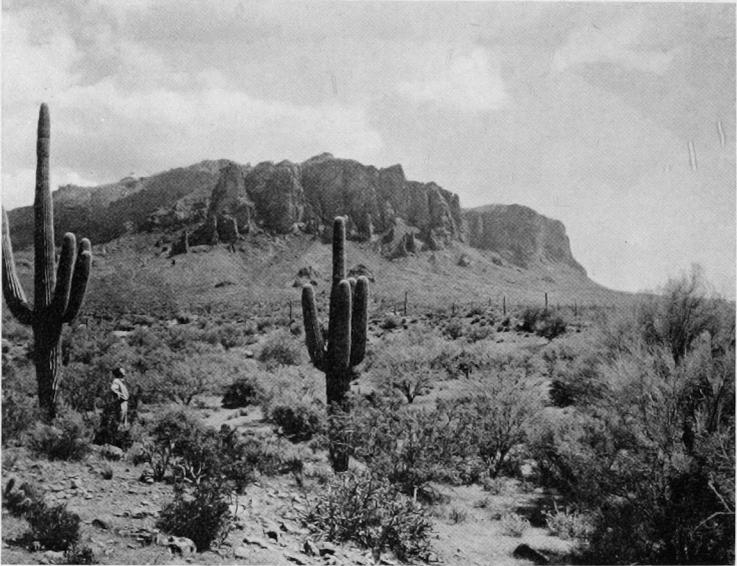


HIS booklet has been prepared and is presented with our compliments in the hope that the reader will be the better enabled to judge investment values in the State of Arizona.

Stephens & Company
June, 1922

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Calif.

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SUPERSTITION MOUNTAIN

Arizona

ACCORDING to some authorities, Arizona comes from two Spanish words—*arida* and *zona*, meaning an arid zone. Others say it comes from *arizuma*, that is "silver-bearing." Still others say it means "the land of little springs." But what's in a name? Nothing that matters much. The question so many are now asking is not: What does the name Arizona mean? but: Just what is there in Arizona? And the answer is—OPPORTUNITY. Opportunity so varied, so unique, so immense, yes, and so surprising, that we want you to know about it. Hence this booklet.

Arizona! What does the average outsider know about it? That it is a desert—if he has formed his impressions by glancing through a car window while speeding across the state. That it is a land of cowboys, huge sombreros, six-shooters, rattlesnakes, Indians, lanky sheriffs, and bandits—if all that he knows of Arizona he owes to the "movies." That it is rich in romance and historical interest and matchless splendor of color—if he has the heart of a poet and the eye of an artist. That it is hot as Hades—if his only memory of Arizona is of an accident which held his train in Yuma for a couple of hours one sizzling day in August. But of Arizona's magnificent resources—mineral, agricultural, industrial, commercial—and of the unique potential advantages of her seemingly unique disadvantages, the outsider knows but little.

Arizona is a desert—until water turns it into a paradise. Arizona is (mostly) hot—and thereby the ideal country for fruit and other products requiring heat and a dry climate. Arizona

Page five

is largely mountains and hills—but the copper and other minerals in those mountains and the cattle on those hills make it one of the great mining and grazing regions of the world. Arizona suggests to many "the wild and woolly West"—till one visits its cosmopolitan cities with their splendid public buildings and broad avenues, perfectly paved, brilliantly lighted, and lined with shops and residences equal to any in any part of the country, and whose inhabitants are of the highest type of progressive and cultured Americans. Such is Arizona today. And the development of its possibilities may be said to have only begun.



TYPICAL STREET SCENE IN PHOENIX

Water

Given water, the "desert" lands of Arizona are instantly turned into a paradise of productivity. Here practically every sort of agricultural product known to the temperate zone is being successfully grown, while for cotton, citrus and other sub-tropical fruits, grapes and sundry garden vegetables, Ari-



ROOSEVELT DAM

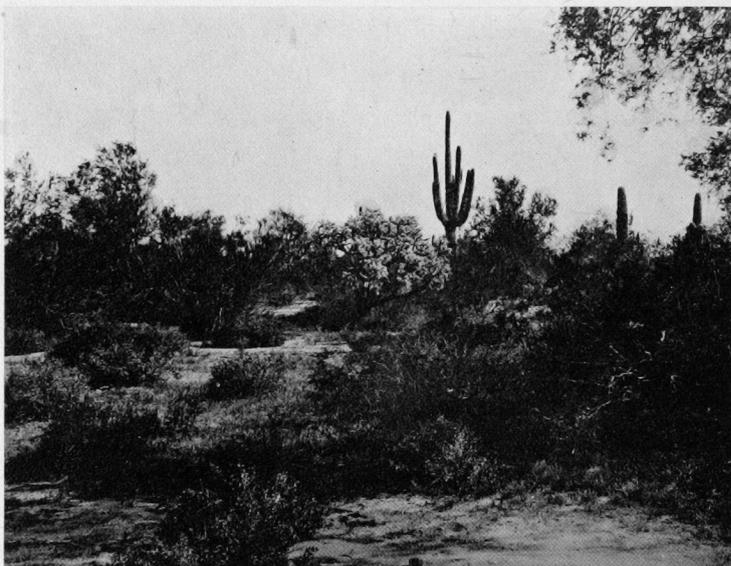
zona possesses marked advantages over any other state in the Union—given only sufficient water. The rainfall being insufficient, artificial irrigation early became Arizona's problem. And already this basic problem has been tackled with amazing results.

The Roosevelt Dam

Of the many irrigation projects in the state, the most famous is probably that known as the Salt River Valley. It deserves its fame. The great Roosevelt Dam, built by the

Page seven

U. S. Reclamation Service in a narrow gorge some eighty miles above Phoenix, irrigates by means of its vast system of canals and ditches about half a million acres of the most fertile soil in America. Where formerly grew only cactus and sagebrush and greasewood and rattlesnakes, today, in addition to luxuri-



WITHOUT WATER

(Photograph taken from same spot as picture on opposite page)

ant crops of alfalfa and all other farm products, is produced the famous Pima cotton, 61,000 bales of which have been shipped out of this valley in the last six months—in spite of the demoralized state of the world's cotton market. But the Roosevelt Dam does more than turn the desert into a garden; it turns the wheels of industry by turning its immense hydraulic power into electricity. Already the power plants installed generate 23,000 horsepower and further development will be made in the future. This power is now used for lighting, traction and manufacturing purposes in the capital city of Phoenix and throughout the Salt River Valley, while two large mining concerns at a greater distance pay \$400,000 annually for 10,000 horsepower. Of the half-million acres irrigable by the Salt

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River Project, 250,000 are now under actual cultivation; another 100,000 acres (supplied by other irrigation systems) are also being cultivated in the valley; and it is estimated that, at the present rate of development, it will not be long before there will be 700,000 productive acres all within Maricopa County.



WITH WATER

(Photograph taken from same spot as picture on opposite page)

The Laguna Dam

Less widely known, perhaps, but of equal importance and of even more amazing results than the Salt River Project is the Yuma Project. This is also the work of the U. S. Reclamation Service. It consists of a diversion dam across the Colorado River some dozen miles above the city of Yuma, with a distributing system of canals, an inverted syphon under the river bringing back to Arizona waters previously used on the California side, and a recently installed electrically operated pumping plant which lifts water to the great Yuma Mesa above the valley. The total expense to the government in developing this project has been only \$9,000,000, while in the eight years since the water was turned on, till January, 1921,

Page nine



ONE OF THE MANY CANALS

the value of the crops raised on these erstwhile desert lands was \$50,473,563. In 1913 there were only 11,000 acres under cultivation in this "project;" in 1920 there were 60,000; and 47,000 additional acres may now be cultivated on the Mesa—the only "frostless belt" in the entire United States, and hence the ideal region for citrus fruit. Land which could be bought eight years ago at from \$5 to \$25 an acre sold readily two years ago for from \$200 to \$700, according to location. And no wonder! Planted to "garden truck," these lands have produced up to \$1,000 per acre; \$500 in alfalfa, with seven to ten cuttings a year; \$500 in cotton; \$500 to \$1,000 in Bartlett pears or in "ribbon cane;" and 100 bushels of barley and two tons of milo maize can be produced on the same acre the same year.

The Gila River

This great tributary of the Colorado traverses the southern half of the state and irrigates both the upper and lower stretches of its exceedingly fertile valley. Along the upper, or

Page ten

eastern, portion the water is diverted by means of small dams and ditches built either by individuals or groups of farmers. It is proposed to build a dam across the Gila at San Carlos which will not only impound and distribute water for irrigation below that point, but also generate sufficient electrical horsepower to supply the great mining centers at Bisbee and Douglas and the cities of Tucson and Yuma. In the lower, or western, portion of the Gila Valley a dam known as the Gillespie Project irrigates 85,000 acres, while such fertile sections as the Wellton Mesa, Hermosa Valley, and the South Gila Valley are supplied by pumps and wells varying in depth from 136 to 200 feet and producing from 1,800 to 2,500 gallons per minute through 16-inch pipes, the lift being from 25 to 35 feet.

Irrigation Possibilities and Prospects

Among the numerous projects for developing water for irrigation in many parts of the state, one would bring under cultivation 100,000 acres within a very few miles of the city of Phoenix in the famous Salt River Valley and develop sufficient electrical power to supply a wide section of the state, and another will irrigate over 40,000 acres twenty-two miles distant from Phoenix. Plans for these projects are nearing completion and their consummation will add materially to Arizona's wealth. A diversion dam has just been completed by the United States Indian Service on the Gila River above Florence. It will furnish water for lands in the vicinity of Florence and Casa Grande. Another dam is to be built at Sacaton. This dam will carry supports for a bridge, providing for a permanent road from Phoenix to Casa Grande.

Crops

With altitudes and climatic conditions varying from low valleys to high plateaus and mountain ranges, and from subtropical heat to winter cold, Arizona produces about as many varieties of crops as does the entire United States. Here is a



ORANGE GROVE IN SALT RIVER VALLEY

list furnished by the Agricultural Department of the State University: Alfalfa, almonds, apples, apricots, asparagus, bananas, barley, beans, beets, blackberries, broomcorn, cabbage, carrots, castor beans, cauliflower, celery, cherries, clover, corn, cotton, cowpeas, cucumbers, currants, dates, figs, gooseberries, grains of many sorts, grapes, grasses of a dozen varieties, guavas, lemons, lettuce, loquats, millet, milo maize, mulberries, oats, olives, onions, oranges, peaches, peanuts, pears, pecans, persimmons, plums, pomegranates, pomelos (grapefruit), potatoes, pumpkins and squash, quinces, radishes, raspberries, rhubarb, sorghum, spinach, strawberries, sweet potatoes, tobacco, tomatoes, turnips, walnuts, watermelons, wheat! And *others!*

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Alfalfa

Driving along the splendid highways of the state, through country formerly a barren waste of desert, one sees spread out on every side square miles of this great green blessing waving in the breeze and filling the sweetened air with the scent of peace—and plenty. Because it thrives wherever within Arizona enough water is available, from sea-level valleys to mountain fields 6,000 feet above; because it produces from three to ten crops a year; and because as fodder it is unsurpassed, alfalfa is the great crop of the state. It may not indeed have wrested the crown from King Cotton (in value), but, as an old-timer remarked to the writer: "Alfalfa and hogs is heaven!"

Around Yuma, alfalfa is cut as many as eight to ten times each year; six times in the Salt River Valley; five in the Upper Gila fields; and three even in the high lands of the northern portions of the state about Prescott and Flagstaff.



ALFALFA FIELD

Cotton

Although a comparatively late comer to Arizona, and its cultivation being limited by climatic conditions to the southern valleys, cotton had so far asserted its "kingly" prerogative that by the year 1919 its cash value was greater than that of any other crop in the state. It is true that this was due largely to the extremely high price it commanded just after the war; but it is also true that in spite of the subsequent collapse of the market, cotton is and is likely to continue to be one of the basic sources of Arizona's constantly increasing wealth. The famous long fibre variety known as American-Egyptian, or locally as the "Pima" and the "Yuma," is grown with marked success in the Salt River and Yuma Valleys, respectively, and now that experience has shown the un-wisdom of "rushing" cotton, to the exclusion of balancing and rotating other crops, it has settled down permanently as the one great staple of those favored sections. Other less valuable varieties are successfully cultivated in other portions of the state.



A COTTON CROP



DATE PALMS

Unique Invaders

Thanks to the expert enterprise of the Agricultural Department of the University of Arizona, a new source of revenue has been opened up to the farmers by the successful experiments carried on in domesticating the date. Imported from Asia Minor and other lands, this most nutritious fruit has now thoroughly established its ability to thrive here; and just what this means to the farmers of the state may be shown by a visit to the State Date Farm near Yuma. Trees here are now bearing about 600 pounds of dates per tree per year—or the incredible total of \$30,000 worth of fruit per acre! The olive is another invader which is already being vigorously developed in the Salt River Valley and elsewhere and bids fair speedily to become and to remain a very important item in the productivity of the state. And the grape! Literally millions of cuttings have only recently been set out; and as the soil and other conditions are perfect, and the fruit ripens here some weeks earlier than in California, and Arizona is

Page fifteen

considerably nearer the eastern markets, the future of the vineyardist is indeed bright. And walnuts, too! It has been shown that by grafting the English and French varieties on the indigenous walnut found in great numbers in the mountain canyons and other parts of Arizona very satisfactory results are obtained; and the agricultural staff at the University is actively advising the commercial development of the walnut, which has proved so lucrative in California.



DESERT LAND
Now Planted to 500,000 Grape Cuttings

Dry Farming

Even when every drop of water in the rivers and streams of the state shall have been captured by the irrigation engineer and turned upon the land, there will forever remain millions of acres in Arizona arable but not irrigable. The problem, then, is how to make these great areas productive. The solution is—Dry Farming. And, as always, the Agricultural Department of the University got busy and keeps busy making this solution practicable to the farmer. The idea of dry farming was first suggested in 1905, when the unusual rainfall set sprouting some barley scattered accidentally by teamsters along

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the roadsides; and it was decided to experiment with the usually light and always uncertain rains on the uplands out of reach of any possible system of irrigation through canals and ditches. Experimental farms were started by the University in the mountainous country to the north. After leasing parts of a number of farms for different lines of experimentation, a tract was purchased near Prescott, in 1911, and permanently established as the Dry Farming Experiment Station, or the Prescott Dry Farm. Here the most scientific work is carried on in determining by actual cultivation what, where and how crops can best be produced with the best results and without irrigation. By means of detailed bulletins and personal direction the staff is assisting the farmers all over the state in bringing under profitable cultivation lands otherwise doomed to remain a desert.



SAGEBRUSH TO SORGHUM

Cattle

Long famous in romance and story for its grazing ranges, Arizona, like other sections of the great Southwest, has not developed its cattle industry as rapidly as some of its other industries. In fact, the number of cattle actually decreased 100,000 between the years 1917 and 1920. But during the year 1921 the export of cattle from the state fell off, and this fact together with the normal increase of calves in the interval has once more brought up the total to more than a million head. And the great numbers brought down to fatten in the rich valleys from the outlying ranges point to a steady growth of the industry. Sheep also by the million thrive in the state, as well as hogs and horses and mules. Incidentally, the browsing of cattle and sheep along hundreds of miles of irrigating ditches serves two purposes—it furnishes a feast for the browsers and it keeps the ditches cropped clean of weeds and grass.

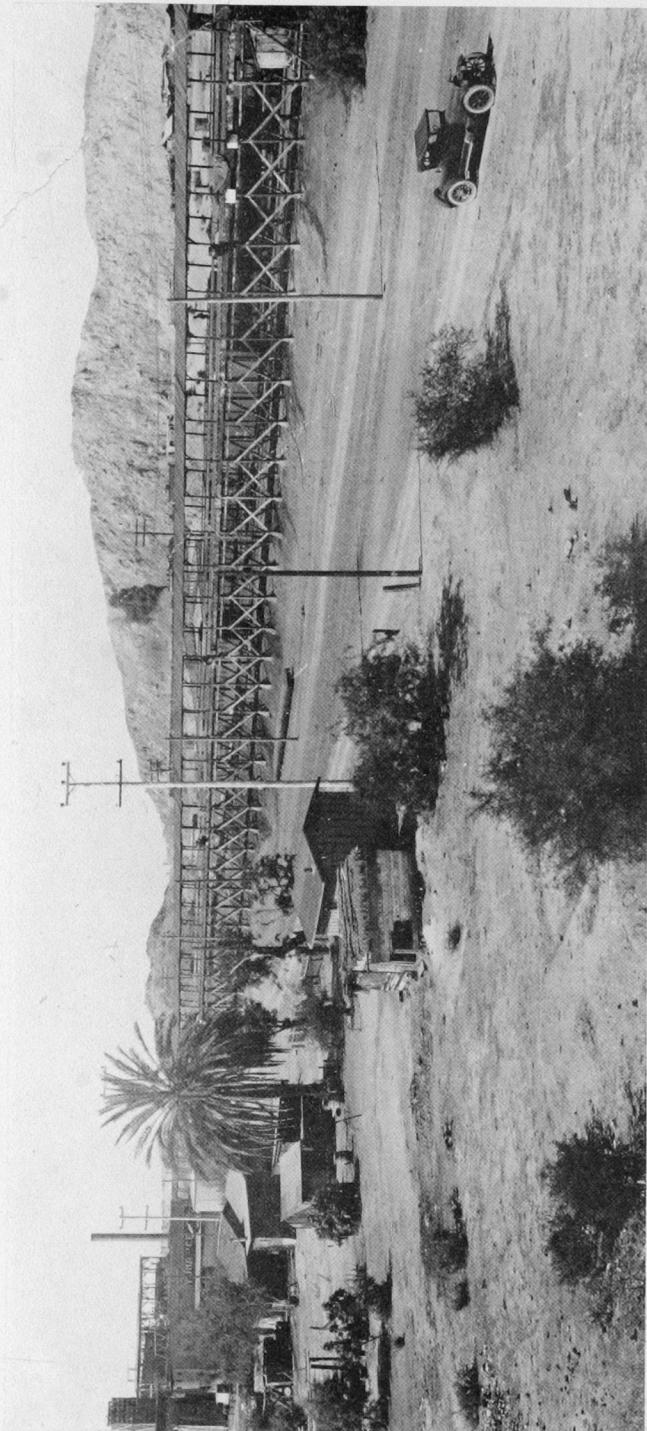
The Arizona Packing Plant

Speaking of cattle, mention should here be made of its subsidiary industry which is carried on by the Arizona Packing Company in its plant just outside of Phoenix. The plant consists of large buildings constructed of reinforced concrete and equipped with complete machinery and apparatus of the most recent type. Adjoining the plant buildings are extensive sheds, fattening pens, corrals, etc., all directly on spur tracks of the main line which runs close to the property. The plant has a daily capacity for disposing of 300 head of cattle, 1,000 hogs and "as many sheep as you like," as the president of the company put it. At present, none of the various products of the company are exported from the state, the entire output being consumed in Arizona, over which it is distributed through some twenty-eight local retail agencies, owned and conducted by the company.

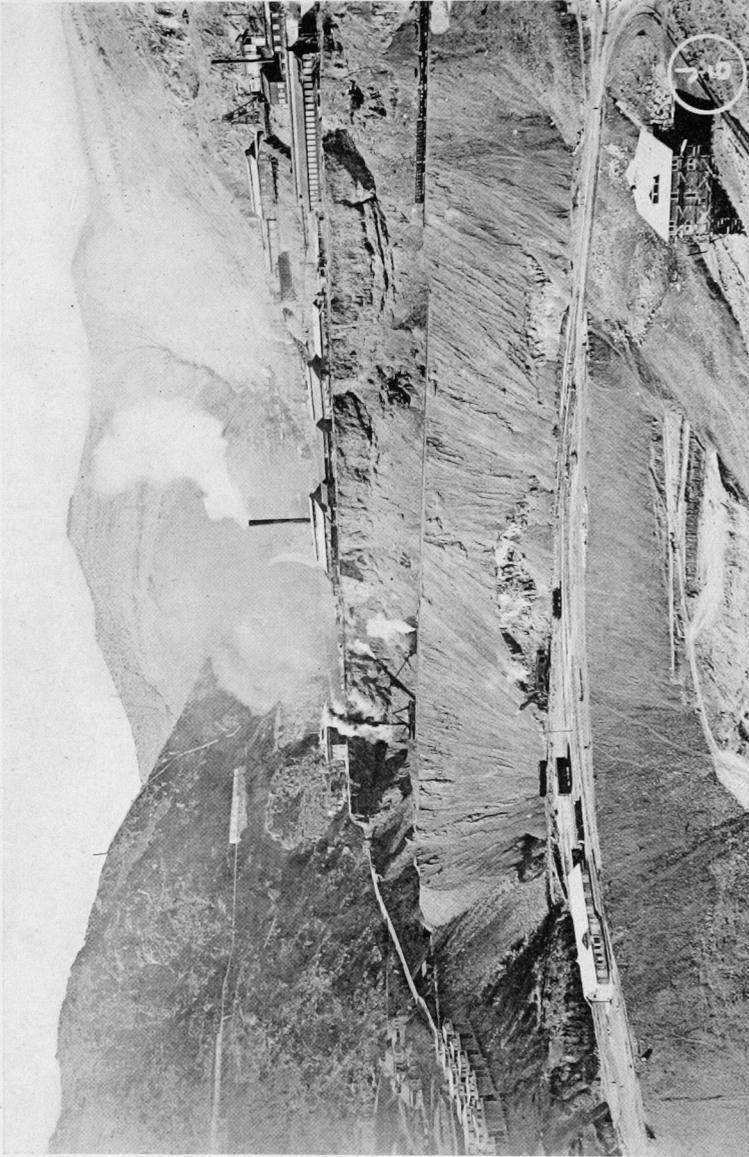
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Refrigeration

Next to irrigation, as a basic necessity in Arizona, comes refrigeration. The prevailing high temperature and the fact that fruit and other products require ice for their preservation both before and after being shipped, created a demand which is being met by many ice manufacturing and cold storage plants located in Phoenix, Tucson, Nogales, Yuma, and elsewhere. The writer recently visited the plant operated by the Yuma Ice, Electric and Manufacturing Company. Yuma being on the main line of the Southern Pacific railroad, the cars of the Pacific Fruit Express in transit to the eastern markets with fruit from Southern California and Yuma Valley are iced here. In addition to the business thus created, this company also provides for the local cold storage needs and furnishes electric power to the neighboring towns of Somerton and Gadsden and other sections of Yuma County.



PLANT OF YUMA ICE, ELECTRIC AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY



MAGNITUDE AND CHARACTER OF ARIZONA COPPER MINING OPERATIONS

Mining

In the production of copper, Arizona leads the world. In no foreign country is there as much of this metal mined as in this state; and the combined output of no two other states of the Union equals that of Arizona. Some idea of the enormous value of copper to Arizona may be imagined when one learns from official sources, that the production of this one metal in this one state during the past fifty years has now reached the stupendous total of more than eight billion, five hundred million pounds!

While one, in view of its world-preeminence, naturally thinks of Arizona as "the copper state," a glance at the figures will show that the precious metals also are by no means a negligible factor in Arizona's general mining development. During the period covered by reliable statistics there have been produced more than one hundred and twenty-five millions of dollars in gold and more than one hundred and thirty millions of dollars in silver. Two of the largest gold mines in the country are in Arizona. Other metals, in smaller quantities, have likewise been produced. The Arizona Bureau of Mines reports that at the present writing there is considerable activity in the gold districts. Also Arizona leads the United States in the production of asbestos. And prospecting for ever new fields is constantly being carried on.

Of the great copper mines of Arizona, some are world-famous. Such, for instance, as the United Verde at Jerome; the Copper Queen and the Calumet and Arizona at Bisbee, the Old Dominion and the Inspiration at Globe and several others equally well known. After a period of feverish activity and soaring prices, due to the great war, a reaction was almost inevitable. It occurred. The demand for copper shrank. Prices fell. And the great industry faced a crisis. Most of the mines were either shut down entirely or continued to operate under greatly reduced speed of pro-

Page twenty-two

duction. But this period of enforced rest has in many cases been used for developing plans and in preparations for the renewal of active operations certain to come with the turn in the tide of the world's industry.

This turn has now come. And the mining "camps" of Arizona (some of which are substantial cities—Bisbee and Globe and Miami and others) are humming with reawakened energy and prosperity. Already (in May) about 60 per cent of the men are once more at work at the mines; and present plans of operation represent an equal percentage of capacity. That the large mining interests anticipate a steady increase in demand for copper at rising prices is indicated by the large sums of money now being spent in extensions and developments and the erection of new and bigger works. For example, the Magma Copper Company is concreting its shaft, planning the building of a standard-gauge railroad, increasing the capacity of its mill and building a smelter—at a reported cost of \$3,600,000. At Jerome, the United Verde Company is rushing the building of a new crushing plant to handle its immense quantity of steam-shovel product. The same evidences of reviving activity may be noted at practically all the camps. In fact, a recent tour of some of the leading copper centers by the present writer convinced him that King Copper has very decidedly remounted his throne and looks forward to a long and prosperous reign. More men were being employed every day; mines that had been shut down were being reopened; those that had been run on a reduced scale were now being speeded up; bankers and merchants and hotel men and "the man in the street" all voiced the same spirit of optimism. At the mines of Arizona everybody is happy—which means that the basic industry of the whole state is rapidly recovering its wonted prosperity. Copper is Arizona's backbone. Convulsions in the world's markets may bend it. But nothing can ever break it. Its giant strength is rooted in the everlasting hills.

Forests

It is with surprise that one learns that Arizona—the desert state—boasts within its borders the largest unbroken pine forest in the United States. In fact, a visit to the office of the National Forest Service in Arizona is filled with surprises for one who thinks of Arizona as a sandy wilderness dotted here and there, at best, with mesquite bushes and cactus. There are in Arizona 11 355,846 acres included in the National Forest Reserve and 925,272 acres of forest lands not in the reserve. The cut of five of the largest lumber mills in Arizona has averaged in excess of 160,000,000 feet yearly. Besides the big trees in the State, there is a smaller growth of 11,083,733 cords suitable for cordwood.



CONCRETE HIGHWAY

Educational

Although Arizona is the youngest of the states, having been admitted to the Union only ten years ago; and although, while being the fifth largest in area (113,956 square miles) it is only the forty-fifth in population (about 353,000 in June, 1922), such is the progressive spirit of its people that its educational institutions are of the first order of excellence.



PART OF PHOENIX HIGH SCHOOL GROUP

Even in the smaller towns and remote districts the visitor is immediately impressed by the solidity, dignity and architectural beauty of the public school buildings. And, what is of more significance and social importance, an investigation of the methods and principles used in these schools testifies to the fact that the educators of Arizona are abreast, in every particular, of the most advanced and enlightened in the country. Many of the high schools, notably the splendid group of buildings at Phoenix, are such as one rarely finds surpassed in the older and more settled states.

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The State University is located on a beautiful domain in the outskirts of the city of Tucson. It includes, in addition to the usual academic college of the liberal arts, a college of mining and a college of agriculture, all three housed in magnificent groups of buildings and equipped with the most modern and efficient apparatus—and, best of all, a faculty of enlightened and devoted teachers. The University also maintains experimental farms and stations in various parts of the state and renders incalculable service to the steady stream of new settlers by the bulletins it issues and the expert advice of its field force.

There is also, near Willcox, the State Industrial School; and at Yuma and Phoenix large schools for the Indians, who, by the way, are not "vanishing before the white man's invasion," but actually increasing in numbers and rapidly taking their part in the general development of civilization.

General

The laws of Arizona are good. Arizona was one of the latest states admitted to the Union, and, therefore, has been able to profit and has profited by the mistakes made by some of the older states in framing their constitutions and laws.

The law of Arizona governing water conservation is recognized as of the very highest type. Bonds brought out under the provisions of this law rank with the best of this class of securities.

The Corporation Commission office at Phoenix, combining the duties of the Public Utility Commission, Railroad Commission, Corporation Commission and several other commissions, is very ably conducted by men of large experience and broad vision.

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Just a word regarding public utility companies in Arizona, and there are a number of good ones, especially those serving various communities with light and power.

Phoenix and its environs are very well taken care of by the Central Arizona Light and Power Company, the biggest distributor of retail light and power in the state, and also a big producer of gas. Yuma is served by an independent power company, so is Tucson and Prescott. The company serving Prescott, the Arizona Power Company, operating through its subsidiaries, the Arizona Steam Generating Company and the Prescott Gas and Electric Company, is the biggest privately-owned hydro-electric property in the state. Besides its hydro-electric properties on Fossil Creek, east of Prescott, it has an auxiliary steam electric generating station at Tapco, near Clarksdale. The Arizona Power Company, besides supplying at wholesale electricity for lighting the towns of Prescott, Humboldt, Jerome, and the Central Arizona Light and Power Company, also furnishes power for the mining operations in Yavapai County, including the United Verde Copper Company, the United Verde Extension Mining Company and other of the biggest copper mines in the world.

Securities issued by rapidly growing public utilities, such as are in Arizona, provide attractive investments.

The rich productivity of many of the agricultural lands makes loans, *when properly safe-guarded*, and secured by such lands, a desirable form of investment.

During the next few years, many industrial securities will be issued in Arizona and if these are *wisely and adequately restricted*, they also should prove to be safe investments.

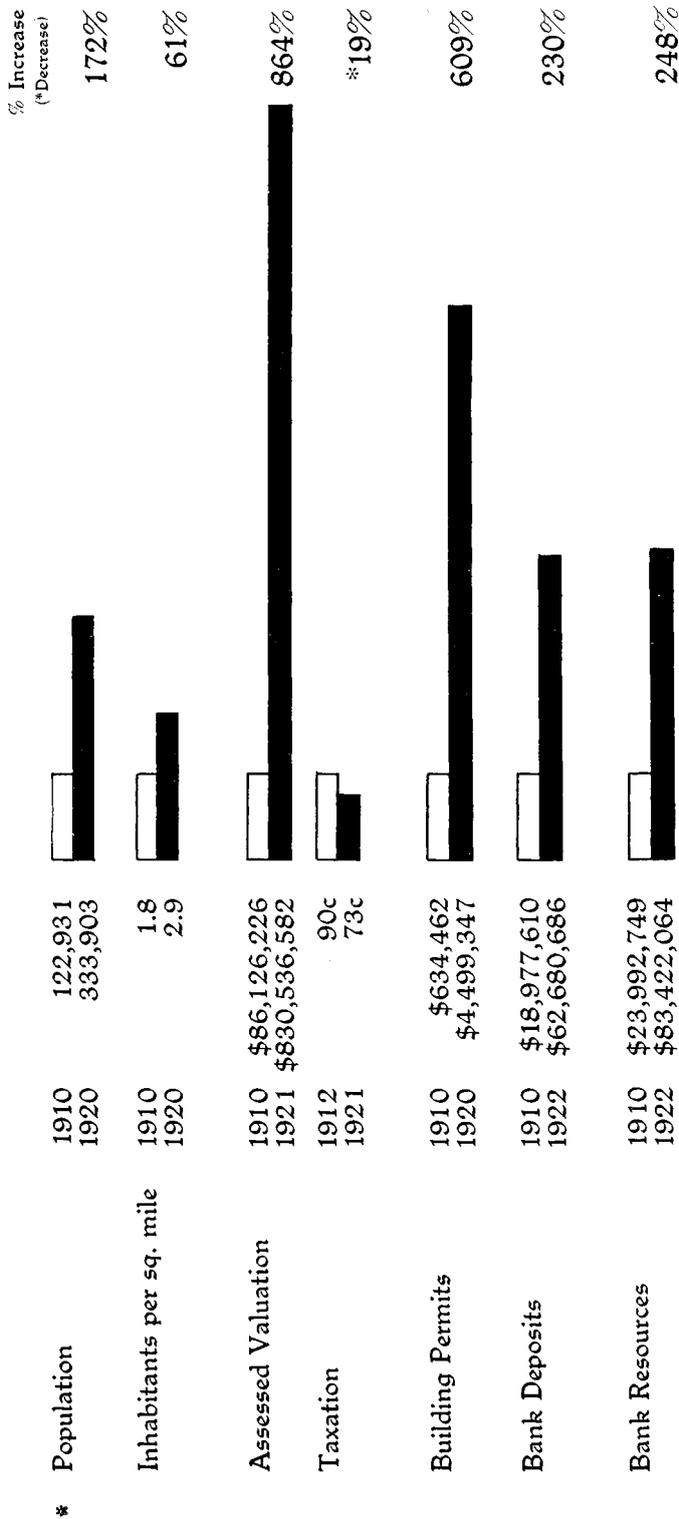
Of course, Arizona has its share of good, sound County, City and School bonds, so that, taking it all in all, one seeking investments should, by exercising usual discretion, be able to find in Arizona securities ranking in soundness with those of older states and yet paying possibly a higher interest return.

Conclusion

In reaching its present state of development, Arizona has gone through various vicissitudes common to the settlement of all our western states. The "discovery" of the great Southwest as the land of the widest promise not only drew thither the solid constructive empire builder, but also the irresponsible promoter. In the earlier days, lack of experience with soil and climatic conditions produced the customary harvest of disappointment and failure. Such are the inevitable mistakes and misfortunes incident to the opening up of vast new territories where the problems and possibilities, like the country itself, are new.

The facts of this survey, however, based on official statistics and data conscientiously arrived at, will show that this period of experiment is over; that Arizona has well entered a period of solid development, and that for the conservative, constructive and far-seeing investor—the man of intelligence and prudence—Arizona today, in an unique way, spells OPPORTUNITY.

STATISTICAL DATA SHOWING THE REMARKABLE GROWTH OF ARIZONA
IN THE LAST TEN TO TWELVE YEARS



* ERRATA.—Population given above for 1910 should read 204,354, and, therefore, per cent. of increase from that period should read 63%.

DO you know that Arizona made the greatest percentage of increase in population of all the states in the Union during the last ten years?

ARIZONA

A Brief Summary by Counties

Census Figures 1920

ARIZONA is a big state with a small population. Its area is 72,931,840 acres and the census of 1920 give it 333,903 people. It is famous for its copper mining industry, the output of this metal in 1919 reaching 750,000,000 pounds. It contains great forest areas, high mountains, great level plains, important rivers, has a wide range of climate and elevation, and is full of possibilities for the settler.

The Grand Canyon and other canyons, its natural bridges, its Indian reservations, the Apache Trail, its fishing streams, camping places, its dry bracing atmosphere, wonderful sky and color—with all these attractions and many, many more, it offers to the tourist a field worthy of fullest investigation.

The Chamber of Commerce, Phoenix, Arizona, has issued this folder in order to supply the names of the different organizations and individuals who will supply information on the fourteen different counties in the State.

APACHE COUNTY.

Area 11,500 Sq. Miles
Valuation \$9,395,908.00
County Seat St. Johns

Chiefly farming, cattle and sheep raising, and lumbering. Has a large area of timber land and some irrigation projects. Principal city is St. Johns (County seat), population 1,200. Other towns are Springerville, population 850; Eager, population 600; Concho, population 600. The largest sawmill in the southwest is located at Cooley, population, 800.

For detailed information, write to: Gustave Becker, Springerville, and the Chamber of Commerce, St. Johns.

COCHISE COUNTY.

Area 6,200 Sq. Miles
Valuation \$176,039,879.17
County Seat Tombstone

One of the greatest copper districts in the world. Famous for its mines. Has large cattle interests and extensive dry farming areas. Irrigation is being extended by means of pumping from underground water supply. Has several large cities—Bisbee, population 15,000; Douglas, population 15,000 (port of entry to Mexico); Wilcox, population 800; McNeal and San Simon are agricultural towns. Tombstone (the county seat) is one of the oldest towns in Arizona, population 1,000.

For detailed information write to: Warren District Commercial Club, Bisbee; Chamber of Commerce, Douglas; Commercial Club, Tombstone; Chamber of Commerce, Wilcox.

COCONINO COUNTY.

Area 17,800 Sq. Miles
Valuation \$22,835,426.47
County Seat Flagstaff

The largest county in the United States. Average elevation of about 7,000 feet. Cattle and sheep raising are principal industries. Lumbering also carried on extensively. Has about 20,000 acres being farmed. Normal school at Flagstaff (the county seat). The Grand Canyon is in this county. Principal towns, Flagstaff, population 3,515, and Williams, population 1,350.

For detailed information write to: Chamber of Commerce, Flagstaff.

GILA COUNTY.

Area 4,750 Sq. Miles
Valuation \$147,110,006.32

County Seat Globe
Another famous mining county and also has extensive cattle ranges; is rich in prehistoric ruins and Indian history. Asbestos is mined on a large scale. Arizona leads the United States in the production of asbestos and most of this is produced in Gila County. Many fishing resorts and camping opportunities. Principal towns are Globe, population 7,044; Miami, population 6,689; Payson, population 200; Hayden, 3,000; Claypool 1,500; the three latter unincorporated towns. The assessed valuation of Gila Co. in 1910 was \$35,000,000, and in 1919 \$162,000,000.

For detailed information write: Chamber of Commerce, Globe; Chamber of Commerce, Payson.

GRAHAM COUNTY.

Area 4,700 Sq. Miles
Valuation \$13,910,812.30
County Seat Safford

A farming county with new lands being brought under cultivation and irrigation each year. Has great variety of crops with ample markets. Also has large numbers of cattle, goats, and sheep, with extensive stock ranges and dairy farms. Industrial section. Opportunities for factories and shops, etc. Principal towns, Safford, population 2,000; Pina, population 600; Thatcher, population 1,500; and many smaller towns rapidly growing to the proportions of cities.

For detailed information, write to: Andrew Kimball, Thatcher, Arizona.

GREENLEE COUNTY.

Area 1,900 Sq. Miles
Valuation \$41,967,979.58
County Seat Clifton

Copper mining is the chief industry. Farms are being extended over many new areas and cattle growing is carried on quite extensively. Principal towns are Clifton, population 5,000; Morenci, population 6,010; Duncan, population 600; Metcalf, population 2,000. Total county population, 13,000.

For detailed information write to: Chamber of Commerce, Clifton, or Clifton Commercial Club, Clifton, Ariz.

MARICOPA COUNTY.

Area 9,070 Sq. Miles
Valuation \$134,246,541.90
County Seat Phoenix

The chief agricultural county of the state; 300,000 acres under irrigation and cultivation. Location of the famous Salt River Valley project of the United States Reclamation Service. Arizona produces more Long Staple Egyptian Cotton than any other state in the Union, and most of this is grown in Maricopa County; 7,000 farms in this county. Cities and towns are Phoenix (Capital of the State and County seat), population 29,050; Mesa, 3,036; Glendale, 2,737; Chandler (District), 5,928; Tempe, 1,963; Wickenburg, 527; Buckeye (District), 1,775; Peoria (District), 2,371.

For detailed information write to: Chamber of Commerce, Phoenix; Chamber of Commerce, Chandler; Commercial Club, Glendale; Commercial Club, Mesa; Chamber of Commerce, Wickenburg; Chamber of Commerce, Peoria.

MOHAVE COUNTY.

Area 13,000 Sq. Miles
Valuation \$23,359,527.49
County Seat Kingman

A mining county. Gold produced in large amount. Has two of the largest gold mines in the country. Extensive cattle and sheep industry which is continually growing. Not much land farmed, owing to lack of water. Storage of waters of Colorado will help farming in this county. Principal towns are Kingman (County seat), population, 2,500; Chloride, 500; Oatman, 1,500.

For detailed information, write to: Kingman Chamber of Commerce, Kingman, Arizona.

NAVAJO COUNTY.

Area 13,300 Sq. Miles

Valuation \$12,354,201.00
County Seat Holbrook
Chief industries are cattle and sheep raising. There is also some farming in the Mountain Valleys. This county contains extensive Indian reservations and many famous Indian mesa villages. Also has large forest area. Principal towns, Holbrook (County seat), population 1,500; Winslow, 4,000; Snowflake, 500.

PIMA COUNTY.

Area 9,100 Sq. Miles
Valuation \$63,697,493.34
County Seat Tucson

Mining, cattle raising and agriculture are all extensive interests in this county. Tucson (the County seat), the oldest town in the United States, is also the location of the University of Arizona, comprising three colleges. The United States Public Health Service Hospital is also located at Tucson. The Mission San Xavier is nine miles from Tucson, a wonderful specimen of mission architecture. Irrigation is increasing rapidly in this county. Principal towns, Tucson (County seat), population 20,292; Ajo, 2,000; Silverbell, 400.

For detailed information, write to: Chamber of Commerce, Tucson.

PINAL COUNTY.

Area 5,150 Sq. Miles
Valuation \$73,774,883.00
County Seat Florence

A large irrigation project is planned for this county. Already there are large areas under irrigation and cultivation. The building of the San Carlos Dam will increase the area enormously. Has large mines at Ray and Superior and also carries on extensive cattle raising industry. Principal towns are Casa Grande, 1,412; Florence (County seat), 2,001; Ray, 4,272; Superior, 2,464.

For detailed information, write to: Chamber of Commerce, Casa Grande; Chamber of Commerce, Florence; Chamber of Commerce, Ray.

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY.

Area 1,250 Sq. Miles
Valuation \$12,781,406.80
County Seat Nogales

Located on the southern border adjoining Mexico. Nogales (its County seat), is port of entry. Does large business with Southern Republic over railroad reaching most important Mexican west coast cities. Has numerous mines and extensive agricultural and cattle industries. Principal towns are Nogales, population 5,199; Patagonia (District), 757.

For detailed information, write to: Chamber of Commerce, Nogales.

YAVAPAI COUNTY.

Area 7,380 Sq. Miles
Valuation \$130,044,420.17
County Seat Prescott

Famous for the mines in the Jerome district. Also has large cattle interests and is developing some areas by dry farming and irrigation methods. Has some splendid fruit orchards. Has elevation of about one mile. Its County seat, Prescott, is frequently referred to as the Colorado Springs of Arizona. Here is located government tubercular hospital. Principal towns, Prescott (County seat), population 6,500; Jerome, 6,078; Cottonwood, 500; Humboldt, 1,060; Mayer, 500; Seligman, 566; Clarkdale, 2,500.

For detailed information, write to: Yavapai County Chamber of Commerce, Prescott.

YUMA COUNTY.

Area 9,350 Sq. Miles
Valuation \$22,937,196.96
County Seat Yuma

Famous for its irrigation project embracing 80,000 acres of rich delta lands and 50,000 acres of frostless citrus fruit lands, irrigation water being controlled by the great Laguna Dam on the Colorado River, furnishing silt-laden

water that acts as a fertilizer. Grows all varieties of fruits, early vegetables, early melons, and farm products. Sixty miles from the Gulf of California. Principal towns are Yuma and immediate suburbs, population 8,000; Somerton (District), 2,500; Gadsden (District), 1,500; Parker, 282; Wellton, 200.

For detailed information, write to: Yuma Commercial Club, Yuma; Chamber of Commerce, Parker; Chamber of Commerce, Somerton.

SUMMARY OF VALUATIONS BY COUNTIES—1920.

	Per cent.
Apache County	\$ 9,395,908.00 1.06
Cochise County	176,039,879.17 19.90
Coconino County	22,835,426.47 2.58
Gila County	147,110,006.32 16.64
Graham County	13,910,812.30 1.57
Greenlee County	41,967,979.58 4.75
Maricopa County	134,246,541.90 15.18
Mohave County	23,359,527.49 2.64
Navajo County	12,354,201.00 1.40
Pima County	63,697,493.34 7.20
Pinal County	73,774,883.00 8.34
Santa Cruz	12,781,406.80 1.45
Yavapai County	130,044,420.17 14.70
Yuma County	22,937,196.96 2.59

Total	\$884,455,682.50 100.00
Private car lines within the state	1,779,000.00
	\$886,234,682.50

SUMMARY OF ASSESSED VALUATIONS BY GENERAL CLASSIFICATION. 1920.

Description of property—	Valuation.	Percentage of total state valuation.
Lands	\$ 95,120,368.64	10.69
Improvements on Lands.....	8,131,965.00	0.91
Productive patented and unpatented Mines	387,848,333.57	43.59
Non-productive patented and unpatented Mines	8,786,621.26	0.99
Smelters, concentrators, reduction works and improvements on all mining property	73,016,176.35	8.21
Town and City lots	47,419,802.50	5.33
Improvements on town and city lots	45,481,390.00	
*Banks	10,579,917.85	1.19
Livestock	41,808,486.25	4.70
Railroads	100,985,637.06	11.35
Telephone and Telegraph	3,657,550.98	0.41
Water works, street railways, gas, electric light and power plants	8,681,012.03	0.98
Merchandise	27,702,716.90	3.11
All other property	32,201,822.11	3.62

Total	\$891,421,800.50 100.19
*Less real estate, improvements, and personal property on banks doubly included in above.....	1,702,537.00 0.19

Total valuation of all property.....	\$889,719,263.50 100.00
Less total exemptions	5,263,581.00
Total	\$884,455,682.50
Private car lines within the state	1,779,000.00
Total, subject to taxation.....	\$886,234,682.50

UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA LIBRARY

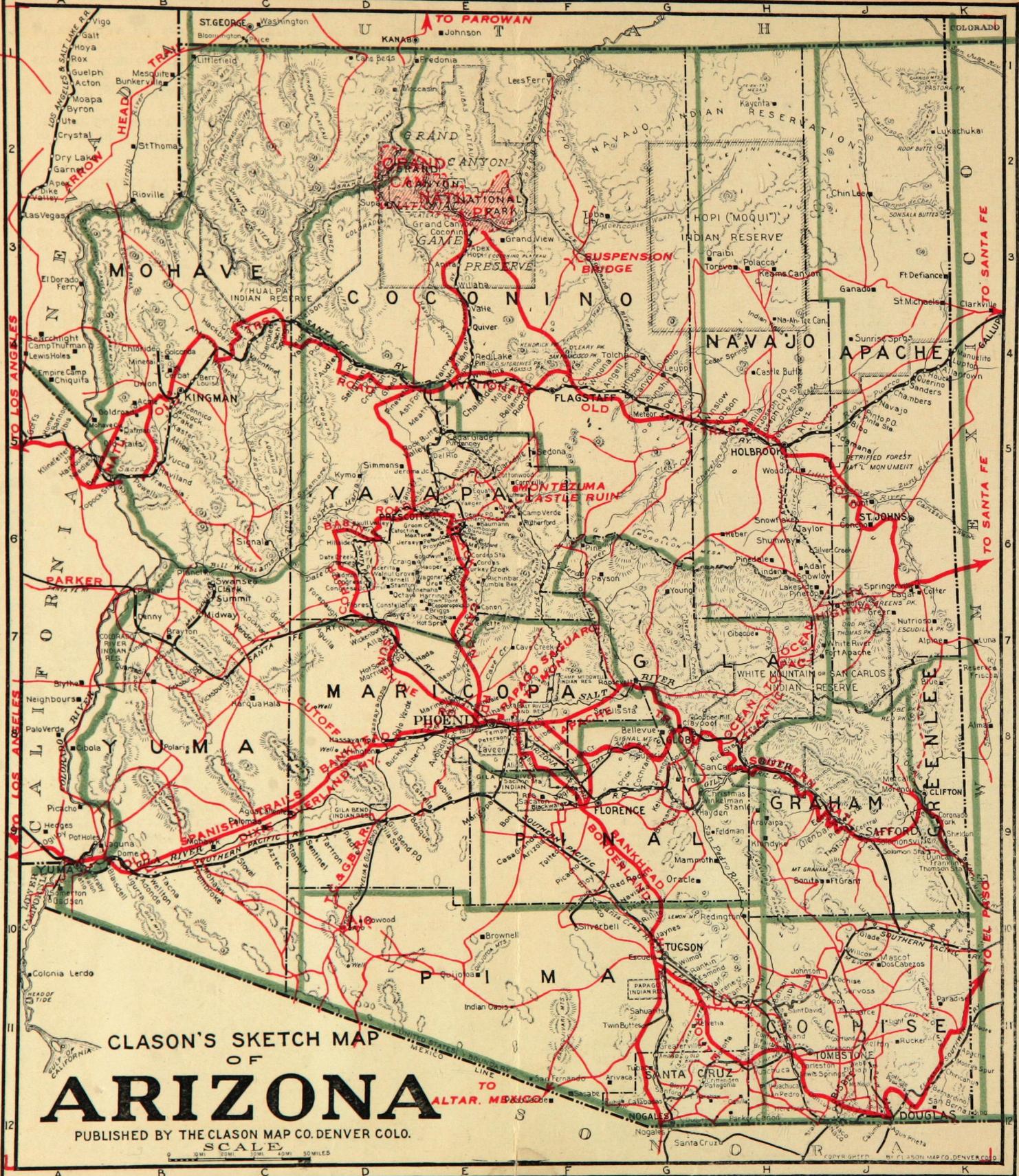


TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK IN ARIZONA—1920.

Official Estimate Made by the United States Department of Agriculture.

	Head.
Horses	132,000
Mules	10,000
Milch Cows	57,000
Range Cattle	1,200,000
Sheep	1,300,000
Swine	50,000

VALUE OF CROPS FOR EACH OF THE FOURTEEN COUNTIES IN ARIZONA—1920.

Apache	\$ 665,000
Cochise	825,000
Coconino	550,000
Gila	335,000
Graham	2,300,000
Greenlee	440,000
Maricopa	25,000,000
Mohave	170,000
Navajo	520,000
Pima	1,520,000
Pinal	2,000,000
Santa Cruz	325,000
Yavapai	800,000
Yuma	3,100,000
Total	\$38,530,000

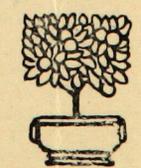
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, BUREAU OF CROP ESTIMATES,

Co-operating with UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA EXTENSION SERVICE.

Office of Agricultural Statistician, Phoenix, Arizona, December 24, 1920.

Revised estimates of the acreage, average yield and production of Arizona crops in 1920 as announced by the U. S. Bureau of Crop Estimates, are as follows:

Crop—	Acreage harvested	Av. yield.	Production
			Lbs.
Cotton, Am. Egyptian.....	200,000	213	42,600,000
Cotton, short staple	25,000	400	10,000,000
			Tons
Alfalfa and grain hay.....	123,000	3.1	381,000
Wild hay	14,000	0.8	11,200
			Bushels
Wheat	42,000	24	1,008,000
Corn (for grain and silos).....	37,000	23	851,000
Grain sorghums	35,000	26	910,000
Barley	22,000	34	748,000
Beans	15,000	5	75,000
Oats	13,000	27	351,000
Potatoes	5,000	90	450,000



CLASON'S SKETCH MAP OF ARIZONA

PUBLISHED BY THE CLASON MAP CO. DENVER COLO.

SCALE 1:50,000