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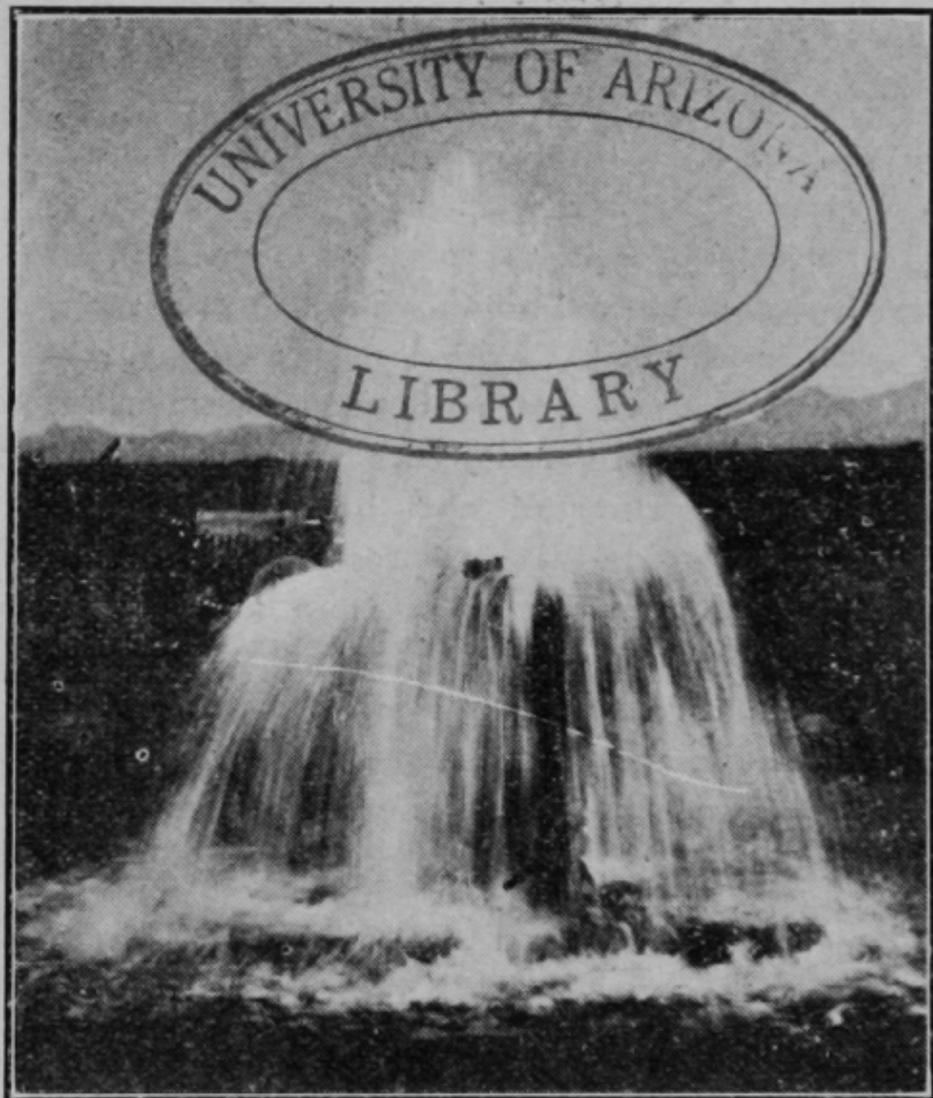
Cochise
County

HOW TO GET A HOME

IN THE

Sulphur Springs Valley

ARIZONA



Douglas Chamber of Commerce and Mines
Douglas, Arizona.

THE SULPHUR SPRINGS VALLEY, ARIZONA.

125 miles long by 20 miles wide. The most beautiful valley in Arizona. One hundred thousand acres of choice agricultural land, with water less than 50 feet, balance of valley dry farm and grazing land.

LAND

The land in the valley is a heavy sandy loam. Part red and part black soil, and varies in depth from two to thirty feet. It is a close soil, holds water, and is ideal for economical irrigation. There is no thick sod to cut and turn under. The surface is covered with mesquite and grasses, about half and half. The mesquite can be grubbed out for from one to ten dollars an acre. The grass land makes wild hay every year, half ton to the acre, and sells for ten dollars a ton. The mesquite roots furnish the fire wood. The land is nearly level. There is just enough slope towards the center of the valley to make irrigation easy.

CLAIMS

The land can be obtained in several ways. At the present time about 50,000 acres have been located. Patented land can be bought for from five to twenty dollars an acre according to improvements. Some

land cannot be bought for less than fifty dollars an acre. A homestead of 160 acres can be located and after living on it for 14 months you have the right to commute and get title by paying \$1.25 per acre, or you can live on it for the full five years and not pay anything. A homestead of 320 acres may be located, upon which you must live the full five years in order to get title. A reasonable amount of improvements must be made and land farmed on every homestead. 10 cents per acre must be paid on a homestead when you file.

A desert claim of 320 acres or less may be located by a resident of this state and water enough to cover the entire tract must be developed inside of five years. One eighth of the entire claim must be in actual cultivation before you can get title. Title may be had in three years if all requirements are performed. 25 cents per acre must be paid when you file on a desert claim. You do not have to live on a desert claim, but must visit it before you file. There are thousands of choice claims still to be taken. Claims can be located five miles from Douglas. Reliable men in Douglas make a business of locating people on claims and charge \$25.00 a claim. Come to Douglas first as the land office is here.

WATER

The Sulphur Springs Valley is under-

laid with one great lake of pure water. Wells can be dug anywhere. No dry holes. Near the center of the valley the water comes within ten feet of the surface. A small flow of artesian water has been found in several parts of the valley. No good test has yet been made to find artesian water at depth. There are paying artesian wells 16 miles east of Douglas, 40 miles west, and 75 miles north. The prospects are good for getting it here. A test well is now being drilled on the County farm 3 miles from Douglas. Wells that will produce from 100 to 1,000 gallons of water per minute can be had by digging or drilling down to the second or third strata of water, at from 75 to 300 feet. It costs about the same to dig or drill a well in this country as it does in other places. There are plenty of good drillers here who will contract to go to any depth. The prices on casing and pumps and engines here are reasonable and about the same as in other places. Gasoline costs 22 cents a gallon, and distillate 18 cents a gallon and solar oil 9c, in Douglas. Capitalists are planning on putting in a central power plant in the valley to pump water by electricity. This will cost about a quarter what it costs to pump with gasoline. Water from many of the wells in the Douglas end of the valley has been analysed and found soft and pure.

RAINFALL

In the Douglas end of the Sulphur Springs Valley, there is an average of 14 inches of rainfall each year. Never less than ten and often as high as twenty. Most of the rains fall during July and August. You can always count on the rains starting early in July. If the soil is in condition, most any summer crop, such as corn, beans, milo, sorgham, pumpkins, etc. can be matured with the summer rains. During January and February we have most of the winter rains. It snows about once in three years in Douglas, but every winter in the mountains. Many settlers plant their crops in the draws and thus get the flood waters that would otherwise run to the rivers. Much of the rainfall is caught in the draws this way and ditched onto the cultivated lands.

WINTERS

The winters are delightful. One can work out of doors every day. The ranches are protected on all sides by the mountains from the cold hard winds of the open country, neither the early frosts in the fall nor the late frosts in the spring seldom do any damage to the fruit trees. Apples, peaches, etc. are seldom effected by the frosts. Stock can live out on the pasture all winter without being feed.

SUMMER

The altitude of Douglas, 3970 feet, makes the summers in this valley more pleasant than one not acquainted with Arizona would believe. The summers in Douglas are more agreeable than most points in a humid country.

CROPS

Every farmer plants a garden, for his own use, which he irrigates from a wind mill. This garden covers about an acre and on it he raises nearly everything that grows. He has tomatoes, melons, onions, cantaloupes, peas, corn, beans, grapes, pumpkins, lettuce, a few fruit trees, etc. If he will put in a pumping plant he can raise alfalfa. There are several fields of alfalfa in the valley now and they are all doing well. Farmers can sell all the alfalfa they can raise for \$18.00 per ton. It retails for about \$22.00 when sold by the bale. Large crops of sorgham, corn, cane, kaffir, and milo are raised from the summer rains and when baled sell for ten to \$18.00 a ton. Wild hay sells for ten dollars a ton. The farmer gets six cents a pound for his common beans. He gets a good price for everything he raises. There are about 150,000 pounds of chickens and 300,000 dozen eggs shipped into this district each year.

A HOME

There are good schools and churches all through the valley. As soon as there are enough children for a district a new school district is formed and a school house built. You are not out on the open prairie, but in a beautiful valley fast settling up with happy people.

NEEDS

A settler can come into this valley with from two to five thousand dollars and do well from the start. He should first make him a good well with a gasoline engine and centrifugal pump. He should have large strong horses or mules. He must have big plows with which to plow deep. He must have harrows and other necessary farm machinery. He should have cows, pigs and chickens. As for a house, any kind of a shack will do until he gets a crop in and time to build a better one.

Living out of doors is not bad in this valley any season of the year. Many have settled in the valley with nothing, and, although the struggle has been hard they are wining out. Every settler in the valley is glad he is here and enthusiastic over his future.

The picture on the first page is a well in the Sulphur Springs Valley 290 feet deep and water 40 feet from the surface and pumps 1000 gallons a minute.

It is too Far from the Farm to our Tables

We have the soil.
We have the water.
We have the sunshine.
We have the markets.
But we are miners, not farmers.

What we want is more real farmers to
develope our agricultural resources.

The Sulphur Springs Valley, Arizona
is the largest, rich, fertile, valley of Gov-
ernment land in the west, now open to
settlement. A good chance for the man
who wants to come west and grow up
with the country, get land that is now
cheap, and build him a home in the most
wonderful climate on earth.



For particulars write to
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