



**Maricopa
County**

ARIZONA

MARICOPA COUNTY

ARIZONA



Issued by

J. W. CRENSHAW

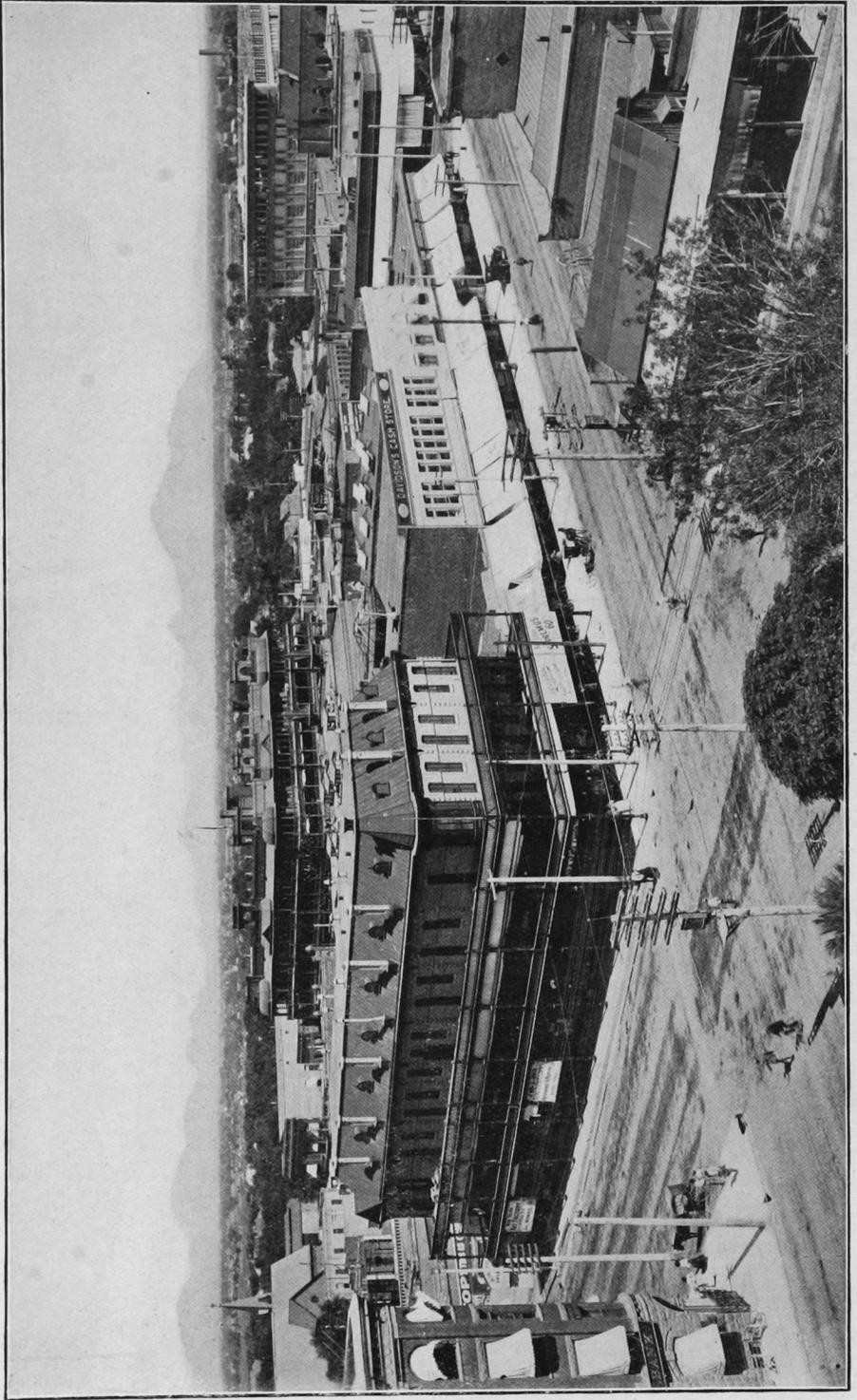
County Commissioner of Immigration



Distributed Through

THE

Phoenix Board of Trade



BIRD'S EYE VIEW, PHOENIX

MARICOPA COUNTY



MARICOPA County, the great agricultural section of Arizona, is situated in the south central part of the Territory. Phoenix, the capital of Arizona and an up-to-date city of 22,000, is the County Seat.

The population of the County is about 35,000. The assessed value of property for 1909 is \$16,007,529.53. Property, however, is assessed at about one-third of its market value. This would make the value of all property assessed at over \$48,000,000.

While there is considerable mining at Wickenburg and Cave Creek and other mining camps near Phoenix, the principal industries throughout the County consist of cattle raising in the foothills and farming in the great valleys of the Salt and Gila Rivers.

SALT RIVER VALLEY.

This valley is one of the largest irrigated sections of the world. There are now 125,000 acres in cultivation, and, when the Salt River Project, now nearing completion, is finished, there will be from 200,000 to 250,000 in cultivation with an adequate supply of water at all seasons of the year.

THE SALT RIVER PROJECT.

This is the first undertaking by the United States Government for reclaiming desert lands. It is now under full way and in a short time will be completed. It combines the building of the great Roosevelt Dam and reservoir on the Salt River; a power canal 18 miles in length, a concrete diversion Dam across the Salt River 28 miles from Phoenix, canals on both sides of the river; power canals and stations; transmission lines; and many other things to bring the canals and water supply for irrigation under a thorough system.

ROOSEVELT DAM AND RESERVOIR.

The Roosevelt Dam, which is about 70 miles from Phoenix, on the Salt River, is one of the engineering feats of modern times, when completed, which will be sometime in the Spring of 1910, a constant supply of water will be furnished for the lands of the Salt River Valley.

PRINCIPAL CROPS RAISED.

The principal crops now raised in the Valley are alfalfa, wheat, barley, oats, sorghum and corn. The yield is very

high per acre and the prices always good. This season alfalfa hay is selling for \$12.00 per ton baled, wheat about \$2.25 per 100 lbs. and barley \$1.50 per 100 lbs.

Other crops raised are oranges, grapefruit, lemons, figs, pears, peaches and many other fruits are being cultivated on a large scale here with the best of results.

MELONS.

Watermelons and cantaloupes are extensively and profitable raised in this Valley. The cantaloupe at Mesa and Glendale are very fine, and the growers are receiving from \$150 to \$200 net per acre for the fruit in the Eastern markets.

SUGAR BEETS.

Since the completion of the sugar beet factory at Glendale, about ten miles from Phoenix, the sugar beet has come into prominence as a field product here, and this next season about 7000 or 8000 acres will be planted. A large factory has been built at Glendale at a cost of \$1,000,000 and was successfully operated last summer.

HORSES, CATTLE AND SHEEP.

Here horses and cattle thrive throughout the year without being housed as in colder climates. Many cattle are raised here in the Valley, but the great herds are brought from the mountains to winter and fatten on the alfalfa. Great flocks of sheep from the Mountain ranges are brought to the Valley and foothills for the winter and are driven out in the Spring after the lambing and shearing season is over. About 2,000,000 lbs. of wool is the yield for the annual clip.

OSTRICHES.

The ostrich has been brought to this Valley within recent years, and from the way it has multiplied and thrived on the alfalfa fields, this section seems as favorable for the birds as his native country.

A few years back the ostrich was a rare bird. Now there are seven or eight ostrich farms. On one of these farms alone there are now about 3,000 birds. As long as plumes are worn to adorn the hats of American women the ostrich raiser will find a good market for his feathers. The ostrich will yield about \$45 worth of feathers a year and his annual cost is about \$6 to \$8.



COUNTY COURT HOUSE

SCHOOL OF MUSIC

CAPITOL BUILDING

PHOENIX.

Phoenix is the capital of Arizona and is situated in the midst of the Salt River Valley. The population is about 22,000. The city owns its own water supply for domestic purposes, which is pumped from deep wells. The pumping capacity is 7,000,000 gallons per day. We have good schools, many churches, four strong banks, three daily papers, handsome buildings, broad level streets, beautiful houses, gas and electricity for heat and lighting, electric cars, flour mills, planing mills, foundries; and all other conveniences of a much larger city.

TEMPE.

This is a flourishing town seven miles east of Phoenix. The population is 1,500. Tempe owns its water plant also. Here is located the Territorial Normal School. Tempe is situated on the south side of the Salt River and in the midst of the alfalfa and grain fields. The section has always enjoyed a good supply of water for irrigation, consequently the farmers are very prosperous, and their lands have greatly increased in value in recent years.

MESA.

The town of Mesa is 16 miles east of Phoenix. The population is about 1,500. Mesa is situated in the midst of the fruit and melon-growing section of the Valley. For some years the cantaloupe has been grown to such great success here that now the Mesa cantaloupe is known throughout the middle west as one of the finest produced. About 150 carloads are shipped each year. The yield nets the grower \$150 to \$200 per acre each year.

GLENDALE.

This village is situated about ten miles northwest of Phoenix and is fast coming into fame as the great sugar beet and cantaloupe section of the Valley. Here a \$1,000,000 sugar beet factory has been erected, and is proving a great success in working the sugar beet into sugar. The cantaloupe grown here is of the finest flavor and brings a good price in the Eastern markets. So fertile are the lands near Glendale that within the past two or three years lands have increased from \$30 and \$50 per acre to \$150 and \$200 per acre, some even ask as much as \$250 per acre.

THE GILA VALLEY.

Commencing at Buckeye, a point 35 miles west of Phoenix and continuing west of Arlington, a point 15 miles further west is the Gila Valley. This Valley gets its supply of water for irrigation from the Gila River. This is a large farming sec-

tion and the products are alfalfa, wheat and barley. Cattle are pastured throughout this section in large herds and fattened for the market. This section of country gets its water from the Gila River where there is an abundant supply at all seasons of the year, although it has no reservoir to draw from.

The climate soil and products of the Gila Valley are very much the same as the Salt River Valley.

CLIMATE AND HEALTH.

As strangers are very much interested in climatic conditions we feel safe in recommending Phoenix and surrounding country for its mild winter climate. For nine months of the year the climate is as near perfect as could be wished for. The summer months, however, are very warm, yet owing to the lack of moisture, the summers are not nearly so bad as perhaps some have pictured. This is the most healthful part of the year, and yet this is a healthful section throughout the year.

The mild dry atmosphere seems to bring relief and in many cases cures consumption, asthma and many other complaints.

Respectfully submitted,
 J. W. CRENSHAW,
 Commissioner of Immigration.

WATER FOR DOMESTIC USE.

The water for domestic use is healthful and palatable. The city water supply at Phoenix is obtained from drilled wells, 208 feet deep and contains only 132 parts solids in 100,000 parts water. Of these there are 77.6 parts sodium chloride, or common salt. There is a slight hardness of the water due to 5.4 parts calcium sulphate. Nitrates .25 and a pronounced trace of sulphate of magnesia.

Phoenix has about 40 miles of new cast iron water mains and 170 fire hydrants of latest model. The pumping capacity of the plant is 7,000,000 gallons. Fire pressure is held at 100 lbs. per square inch.

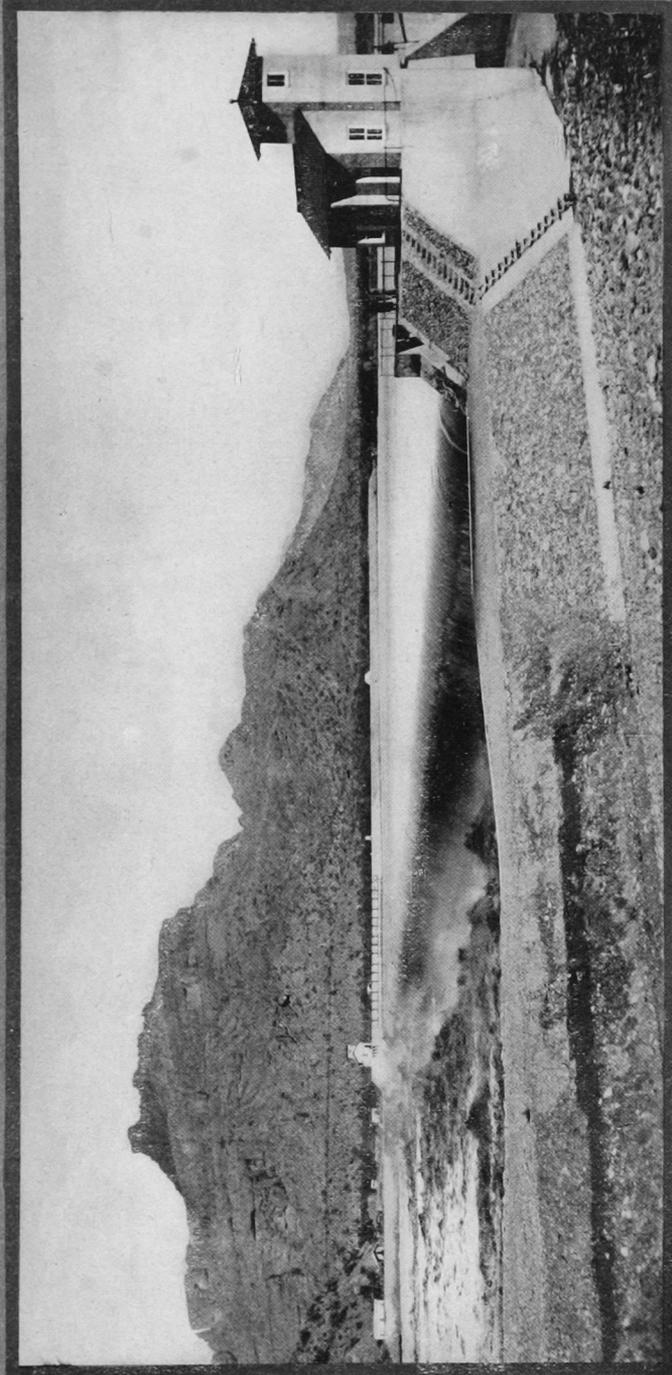
COST OF LIVING.

Hotels charge \$2.00 and upwards per day. Board can be had in Phoenix from \$5.00 to \$10.00 per week.

Furnished houses \$30.00 to \$150 per month.

The following is a list recently published by one of our leading grocers which explains itself:

Pet Milk, per can	\$.05
Baker's Cocoa .....	.25
10 lbs. Corn Meal .....	.35
2 Cans Salmon Steak .....	.25
10 lbs. Leaf Lard	1.60
2 Cans Corned Beef .....	.25



GRANITE REEF DAM

GRANITE REEF DAM

1 pkg. Dr. Price's Food .....	.10
Hams, California, very fine, per lb...	.17
Bacon, Best Eastern, per lb. ....	.18
Spuds, per cwt. by sk., very finest...	2.25
One gallon pure Olive Oil	2.00
One quart bottle pure Olive Oil.....	.80
15 lbs. D. G. Sugar	1.00
3 Cans best Table Fruit .....	.50
3 pks. Cream of Wheat .....	.50
3 pkgs. Shredded Wheat .....	.50
5 lbs. New Pink Beans .....	.25
4 lbs. Rolled Oats .....	.25
1 glass Home Made Jam or Jelly....	.20
2 lbs. Ginger Snaps .....	.25
10 lb. Box National Biscuit Crackers	.65
1 lb. Arbuckle Coffee .....	.20
3 cans best Standard Tomatoes ...	.25
Best Standard Corn, per can .....	.10
1 gallon best Coal Oil .....	.25
5 gallons best Coal Oil	1.45
1 gallon best Honey	1.00
5 gallon can best Gasoline	1.95
50 lbs. best Valley Flour	1.85
50 lbs best Kansas Flour	2.15
"Erie" Brand New York Apple Sauce,	
per can .....	.10
Large package Gold Dust .....	.20
1 package Bon Ami .....	.10
1 package Sapolio .....	.10
Nabisco Wafers .....	.25
Uneda Biscuit .....	.05
Pure Maple Sugar, per lb. ....	.25
3 cans Condensed Soups .....	.25
Canned Tamales, per can .....	.10
2 cans Enchilidas .....	.25
Frijole Beans, per can .....	.10
3 cans Lye .....	.25
Best Bulk Macaroni, per lb. ....	.10

LAND VALUES.

The eastern man naturally inquires what these lands are worth? The answer to this question depends upon the class of land, state of cultivation, its improvements, distance from town, transportation and the development of the particular neighborhood; but as a general rule, land, say six miles from Phoenix, today in cultivation, with an absolute and unquestioned water supply, can be bought from \$125 to \$150 per acre. These lands extensively farmed in small tracts, will pay a net revenue of from 20 to 40 per cent. on this price.

Lands further from town and not today in as good cultivation, can be bought for about \$100 per acre. Other lands near the outskirts of the reservoir district and not today in cultivation, but with a surety of water, can be bought for from \$75 to \$90 per acre.

In the orange belt, land excellently suited for oranges and adjoining groves in successful bearing, but not now in cultivation, can be bought for about \$200 per acre.

In the immediate vicinity of Phoenix, of course, prices are higher, and near Mesa, where the country is largely cut up into comparatively small tracts and where many people are making an excellent living on ten and fifteen acres, land is held at about \$200 per acre.

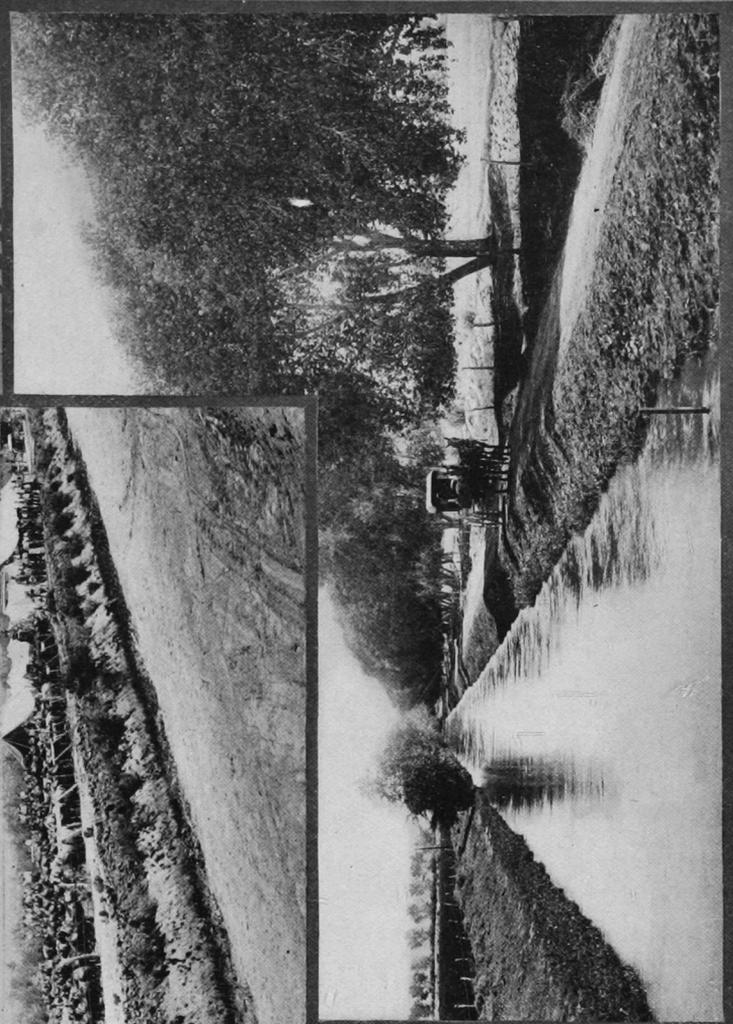
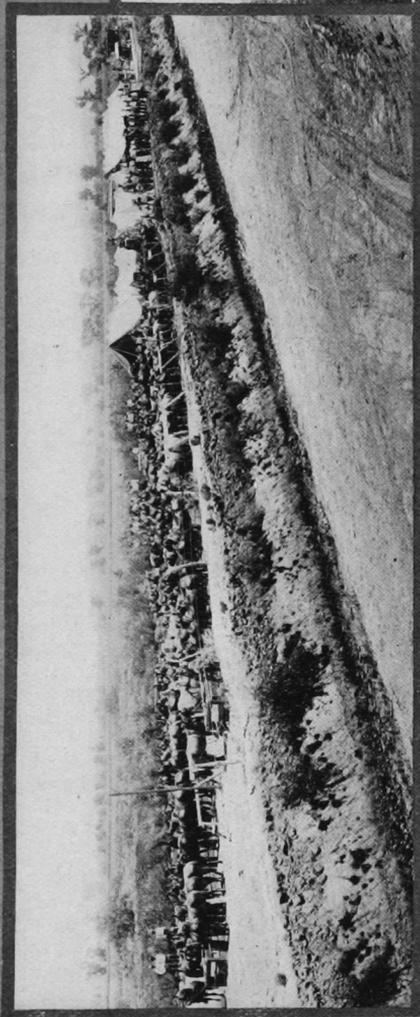
DIMENSIONS OF THE ROOSEVELT DAM.

Height of dam from lowest foundation	284 feet
Thickness of dam at base	168 feet
Thickness of dam at crest, 20 ft., roadway to clear	16 feet
Depth of available storage	220 feet
Length of dam at level spillway	780 feet
Depth of spillways	20 feet
Capacity of spillways in second feet	123,000 feet
Depth to bed rock	36 feet
Capacity of reservoir in acre feet	1,300,000 feet
Area of drainage basin	5,756 sq. m.
Area of reservoir	16,320 acres
Amount of masonry in dam	340,000 cu. yds.
Amount of cement in dam	250,000 bbis.
Capacity of power canal	250 sec. ft.
Average power developed at Roosevelt	6,000 h. p.
Size of diversion tunnel (through solid rock on side)	10x13 feet

SOILS OF THE VALLEY.

The lands of the Salt River Valley are divided into four distinct classes. Near the mountains, with a general silt deposit throughout the valley, is mixed a granite wash from the hills, which forms a soil of considerable grit and mineral matter, excellent for fruits and exceptionally desirable for orange growing.

Near Glendale, about nine miles northwest of Phoenix, the overflow for centuries of Cave Creek, which has now been restrained, has produced an alluvial deposit of great richness known as the Glendale loess. Other sections of the Valley have a similar soil and this class of soil has been found particularly desirable for the growing of cantaloupes, sugar



CANAL BUILDING

FINISHED CANAL

beets, alfalfa, grapes and deciduous fruits.

In the bottom lands of the Valley we have a soil known as Maricopa sandy loam, exceptionally fine for truck farming, berries, cantaloupes and asparagus, all of which industries are practiced with very great profit in this section. Further back from the river we find a heavy soil with some clay of very great richness. This soil when properly handled produces immense crops of grain and alfalfa and is largely used to pasture herds of beef and dairy cattle.

WHEN EACH CROP MAY BE PLANTED AND WHEN IT MATURES.

Almonds.

Planted: January and February.
Mature: July and August. Second year.

Apricots.

Planted: January and February.
Mature: May 10 to June 20. Second year.

Asparagus.

Planted: January to March; October and November.
Mature: March, and April of third year.

Barley.

Planted: September to March 1.
Mature: April and May.

Beans.

Planted: March and first half of April; August 15 to September 15.
Mature: May 15 to June 15; October 20 to November 15.

Beets, Table.

Planted: January to March 15; September and October.
Mature: January to July; October to December.

Beets, Sugar.

Planted: January 15 to end of February; September 20 to October 10.
Mature: July and August; March.

Blackberries.

Planted: January and February.
Mature: May and June of second year.

Cabbage.

Seed planted: August 15 to November.
Plants set: January and February; September 15 to October 20.
Mature: February to June.

Carrots.

Planted: January and February; August 20 to October 15.
Mature: January to July; November and December.

Cauliflower.

Seed planted: August and September.
Plants set: September and October.
Mature: January to April.

Celery.

Seed Planted: January to March.
Plants set: August 15 to October 15.
Mature: November and December.

Corn, Egyptian.

Planted: April 15 to July 15.
Mature: September and October.

Corn, Indian.

Planted: February 20 to March 15; July 10 to August 5.
Mature: May 15 to June 15; October and November.

Corn, Kaffir.

Planted: April, May and June.
Mature: September and October.

Cotton.

Planted: April.
Mature: September to December.

Cowpeas.

Planted: April to August.
Mature: August to November.

Cucumbers.

Planted: March and April; June and July.
Mature: June and July; September and October.

Dates.

Seed planted: November to March.
Plants set: April to August.
Fruit mature: September to January. Third year.

Eucalyptus.

Seed planted: August to January.
Plants set: March, April, and August.

Figs.

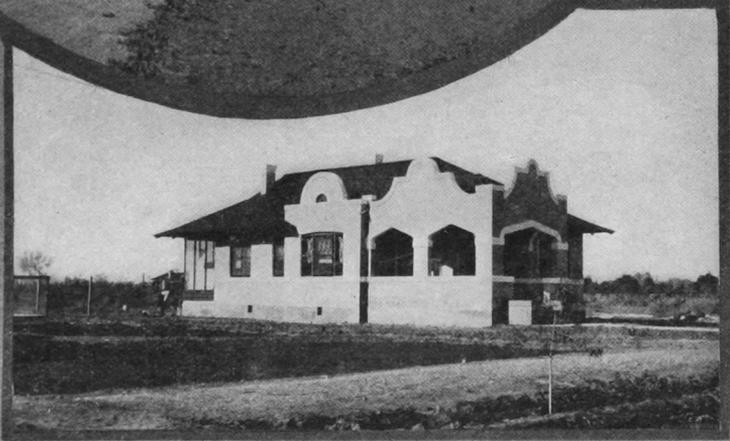
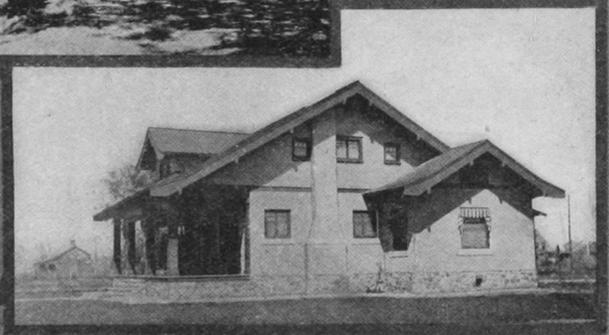
Planted: January and February.
Mature: June and July. Second year.

Grapes.

Planted: January and February.
Mature: July 10 to December. Second year.

Lettuce.

Planted: January, February, September and October.
Mature: January to May.



PHOENIX RESIDENCES



PALM DRIVE, PHOENIX

ADAMS HOTEL

Melons.

Planted: March and June.
Mature: June 20 to November.

Millet.

Planted: August.
Mature: October.

Oats.

Planted: October to December.
Mature: April and May.

Olives.

Planted: February and March.
Mature: October to January. About four to six years.

Onions.

Seed planted: September 15 to October 15.
Sets planted: November to February.
Green onions: February to April.
Mature: June and July.

Oranges.

Planted: February and March.
Mature: November to January. Third year.

Peaches.

Planted: January and February.
Mature: May 25 to November. Second year.

Pears.

Planted: January and February.
Mature: July to January. Second year.

Peas.

Planted: January and February; August 20 to November 20.
Mature: April, May and November.

Plums.

Planted: January and February.
Mature: May 10 to October. Second year.

Pomeloos.

Planted: February and March.
Mature: November to January. Third year.

Potatoes.

Planted: January 15 to February 15 and August 20 to September 10.
Mature: May 20 to June 15; November.

Pumpkins.

Planted: March and June.
Mature: July and October.

Quinces.

Planted: January and February.
Mature: October. Third year.

Radishes.

Planted: January to March; August to October.
Mature: January to August; October to December.

Sorghum.

Planted: May and June.
Mature: September to November.

Spinach.

Planted: January, September and October.
Mature: November to May.

Squashes.

Planted: March, June, and August.
Mature: May, June and October.

Strawberries.

Planted: November 20 to February 20.
Mature: March to July; December.

Sweet Potatoes.

Planted: March to May.
Mature: September to November.

Tomatoes.

Planted: February and March.
Mature: June 20 to August, and October 20 to December.

Turnips.

Planted: January, February, August, September and October.
Mature: October to May.

STATISTICS.

Showing growth of Phoenix during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1909, compared with the previous year:

Building Permits.

1907-1908	1908-1909
\$211,115	\$402,705
Increase, \$191,590	

Real Estate Transfers.

1907-1908	1908-1909
\$5,151,513	\$7,085,985
Increase, \$1,934,513	

Acreage in Salt River Valley in

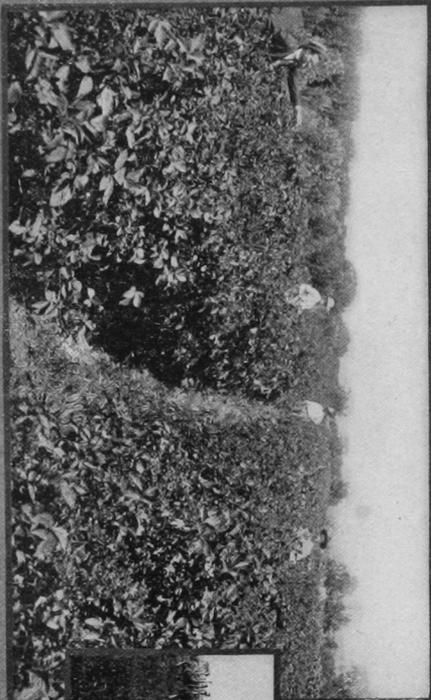
Cultivation.

July 1st, 1908.....	112,568 acres
July 1st, 1909.....	126,717 acres
Increase.....	14,151 acres

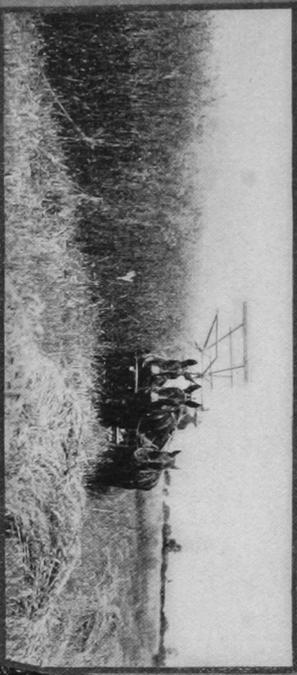
Post Office Receipts.

For year ending June 30, 1909..	\$55,717.17
For year ending June 30, 1908..	47,171.57
Increase.....	\$ 8,545.60

HARVESTING



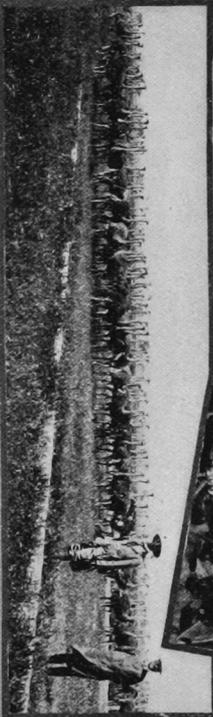
BLACKBERRIES



CANTALoupES



OSTRICHES



ORANGE INDUSTRY, YIELD AND PROFIT.

By George W. Cowgill,

Secretary Phoenix Board of Trade.

The sales sheets of the New York market for the days Arizona oranges were sold during December, 1908, and January, 1909, is herewith produced; in each instance the highest price is quoted. The following figures were furnished us January 16th, 1909, by the Fruit Trade Journal of New York.

December, 1908

	California	Florida	Arizona
7	\$3.90	\$5.10	\$9.20
14	3.90	3.10	9.20
16	4.00	4.35	7.40
18	4.15	3.60	7.00
21	4.15	3.90	7.00
23	3.85	3.25	6.80
28	3.75	3.50	6.40
30	3.30	2.65	6.50

January, 1909

	California	Florida	Arizona
4	\$2.95	\$3.50	\$6.70
5	3.05	3.50	6.00
7	2.60	2.40	3.30
11	3.70	3.55	6.20
13	3.45	2.65	3.70
16	3.60	2.70	8.90

Arizona fruit has never had any fertilization during the eighteen years we have raised oranges. The incredulous reader may inquire why we have not given results for each day during the month. Our answer is that we have given you prices each day our oranges were on the market. The reader should remember that our production has never been more than 150 cars, a very small matter when compared with our sister state, shipping 45,000 cars.

As a further evidence of the quality of our fruit, the Westfall Fruit Co. on December 31st, 1908, published in the Fruit Trade Journal a statement as follows: From November 30th to December 30th, we sold for the Arizona Orange Association of Phoenix, Arizona, through the Connelly Auction Company, ten carloads of Desert and Cactus Brands for a gross of \$21,764.30—\$2176.43 per car or \$5.66 per box.

Our navel oranges begin to ripen the first week in November, and the entire crop can be shipped before Christmas. All of the oranges which are now being shipped from Arizona, come from about 600 acres of groves situated near the foothills north and northeast of Phoenix in the Salt River Valley. About three-fourths of the trees are Washington navels and the balance are Valencias and a few Jaffas.

The Valencias are very hardy and the tree is large in size. Last September the Board of Trade exhibited a box of Valencias at the Sixteenth National Irrigation Congress, that had been on the tree since the preceding December. These oranges were thin skinned, perfect in formation and color, and were as sweet as our Washington navels at Christmas time. This was a satisfactory experiment of two trees in one of our local groves, and promises to be an "eye opener" in the orange industry of the Valley.

The Los Angeles Times, December, 1908, said in part, "The competition in the orange industry is a friendly one between the various districts of the Great Southwest—the arid America districts. And, verily, the more arid, the greater advantage seems to be indicated by the continuous premiums that are paid for the Christmas oranges that are grown in the Salt River Valley of Arizona. An illustration of this occurred in the New York market Friday of this week, as shown by the Times telegraphic reports. The Arizona Desert Brand sold at an average of \$5.10 per box, being fully two dollars a box higher than the prevailing price on any California navels offered in the same sale. There is a reason for this."

No more perfect description of the Salt River Valley orange belt could possibly be made than is made by Wickson's California Fruits," an authority on the subject, Mr. Wickson says:

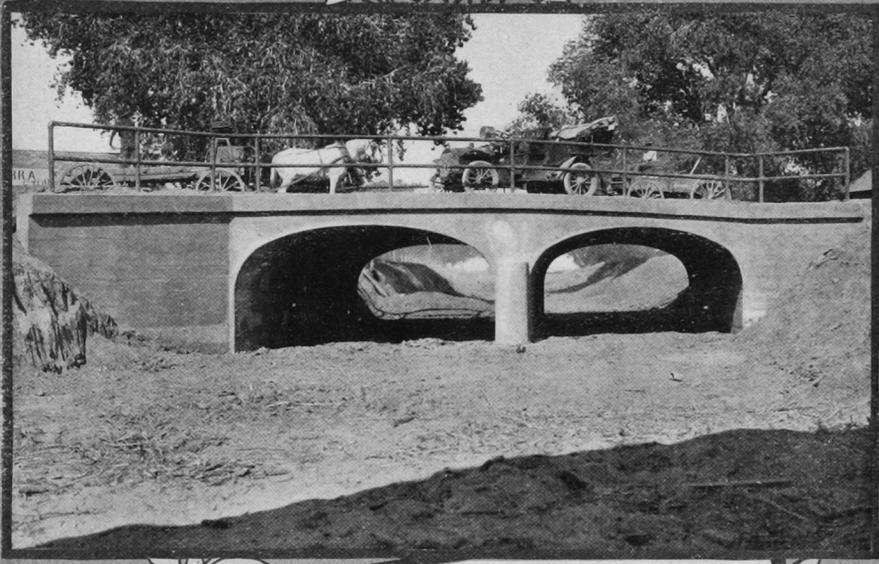
"The surface of the country should have a southern exposure, and, better still, be backed on the north by high hills, and should be reasonably free from winds and frost. The hotter the locality the better. An altitude of from 800 to 1600 feet is best. Be sure to have an abundance of water that can be relied upon for irrigation—at least one inch to every five acres of orchard; more will be needed when the orchard grows old."

All our district is fully covered by this requirement, and the figures above given prove the wisdom of the requirement.

The acreage is, however, limited, as all good things are. The proved orange belt comprises about ten thousand acres. It is earnestly advocated, however, that oranges may be grown on 100,000 acres of this Valley land. Among these advocates we find several orchards of a thousand trees planted ten and fifteen miles from what is now termed the "proved belt."

Orange tree planting is mostly done in February and March. No less than 388 acres were planted during this season. More would have been planted had the young trees been available.

We now have three local nurseries who are making a specialty of the navel, and



CONCRETE CANAL BRIDGE

FISH CREEK HILL

more than 100,000 trees are now in lath houses.

The value of these lands is not fully appreciated by our home folks. It is a surprising feature to note the large number of Riverside and Redlands growers who have bought virgin orange lands at \$200 per acre. More of this choice land is still available. We recall the sale of one of our producing groves at \$1000 per acre.

The cost of bringing a grove to production, exclusive of the original purchase price, will be found as follows:

First Year: Preparing the ground for trees, \$5; cost of trees, \$83.60. The cost of trees for one acre is computed on a basis of seventy-six trees to the acre, planted twenty-four feet apart, with the supposition that Washington navels are purchased at \$1.10 each. The proper tree for planting is a two-year-old bud on a three-year-old root. These can be obtained for 60 cents each, but inspected trees from California cost from 90 cents to \$1.10.

Cost of planting, \$2.60; cost of water, \$1.60; maintenance for first year, \$25; tree protectors at ten cents each, \$7.60. The total cost for the first year is thus \$125.10.

Second Year: Cultivation and maintenance, \$40; water, \$1.60; total cost for second year, \$41.60.

Third Year: Maintenance and cultivation, \$35; water, \$1.60; or \$36.00 for this year.

To permit the trees to bear at the end of the third year is a mistake and keeps them from maturing, according to the best authorities. The buds should be clipped off.

Fourth Year: Cultivation and maintenance, \$40; water, \$1.60. Total for the fourth year, \$41.60. This year each tree should yield one quarter to one half box of healthy, fine oranges, and from then on the grove should be self supporting.

We supply herewith a table based on careful investigation as to the returns that can be obtained from a healthy grove in proper condition as proved by actual figures from growers of large experience. The boxes per tree shown in the table refer to "packed boxes" ready for shipment, and not "loose boxes."

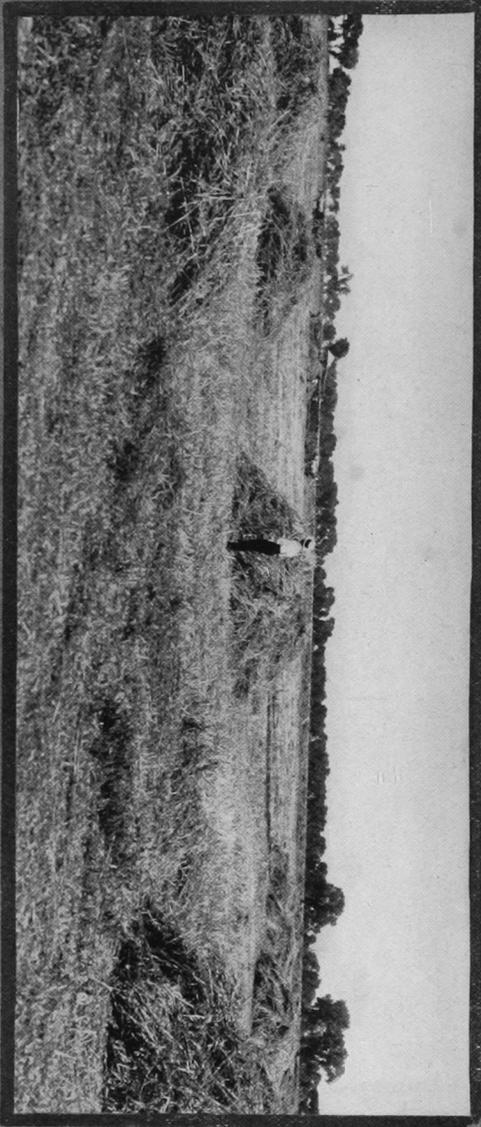
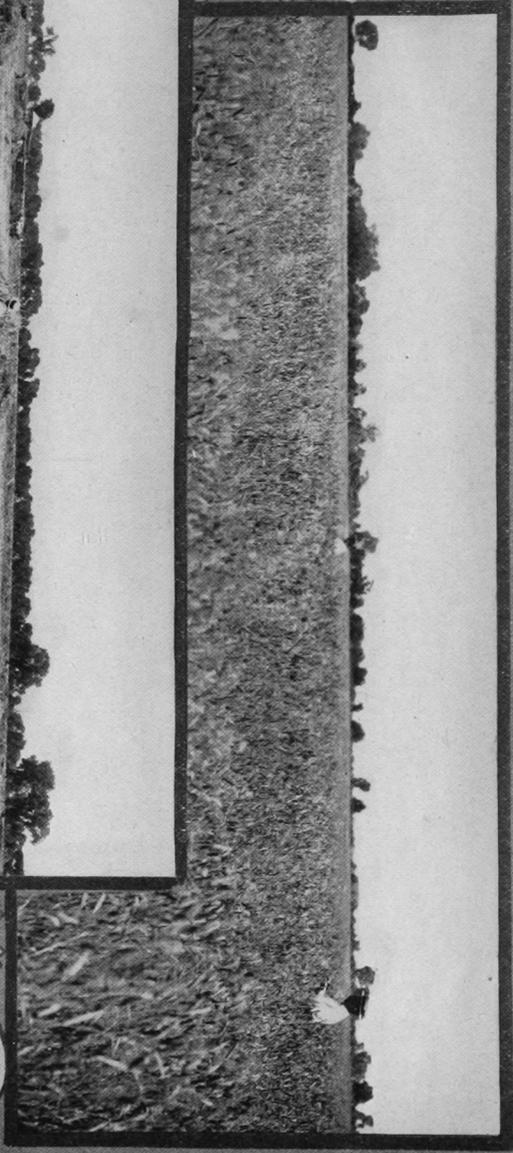
It takes three "loose boxes" to make two "packed boxes." According to the table the yearly output computed from the returns of this year's crop would range from \$836.32 per acre for a six-year-old grove to \$2580.96 per acre for ten-year-old grove, and at the latter age an orange tree does not stop producing, but is just getting into full bearing. The table follows:

	Boxes Per tree	Boxes Per acre
Fourth year	$\frac{1}{4}$	19
Fifth year	$\frac{1}{2}$	38
Sixth year	$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2	152
Seventh year	2 to 3	228
Eighth year	$2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$	266
Ninth year	$3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4	304
Tenth year	5 to 6	456

The lemon industry has not advanced as rapidly as the orange. We have one very productive grove, with numerous sprinkling of lemon trees in orange groves. All do well and produce a smooth, juicy, thin-rind lemon. There are several trees of Sicily lemons, which are producing prolifically.

The success of the lemon is now an assured feature of the citrus industry.





ALFALFA HARVEST

BARLEY FIELD

Testimonials

Owing to much of the planting of my sugar beets being done by inexperienced men, we did not get results as we could now obtain. A five-acre tract under our first planting produced but 15 tons to the acre. The average was \$5.00 per ton. Several of my neighbors have produced twenty ton or more to the acre, when farming five and ten-acre tracts.

Yours truly,
J. E. PRICE.

I have grown strawberries in this valley for several years. During the season of 1907 I had two and a half acres in strawberries, and five acres in watermelons. I paid two to four cents a box for picking the berries. Total expense for the season was \$1400. My total receipts from the seven and a half acres was \$5600. My net profits were \$3200.

Yours truly,
J. W. BLACK.

Answering your inquiry as to what can be made from cantaloupes in this district, would say that the net profit varies, depending on different seasons and the price obtained for the cantaloupes. All the soil in this district having been in alfalfa for many years and pastured, is very rich and the yield most prolific. I am compelled to hire everything done, even to the management, have kept a very careful account of all expenditures and receipts, and have received for the full acreage \$300, gross per acre, and \$200 per acre net.

Yours truly,
A. J. CHANDLER.

As I have been asked to give, based on experience, my ideas of the Salt River Valley as a farming country, I will say there is no country in the United States to equal it for farming and stock raising. Although I have had only a limited supply of water, I have made money every year for 15 years.

My ranch contains 62½ acres and I have made \$200 per month. Some may want to know how I make it. I do it by pasturing stock, which has averaged me \$207 per month, for the last 11 months. I have sold pigs, hay, butter and eggs to pay my expenses. Poultry raising is also

profitable. The only disagreeable part about it is having to be at home twice a day to turn the eggs in the incubator.

T. J. WALKER.

Phoenix, Arizona.

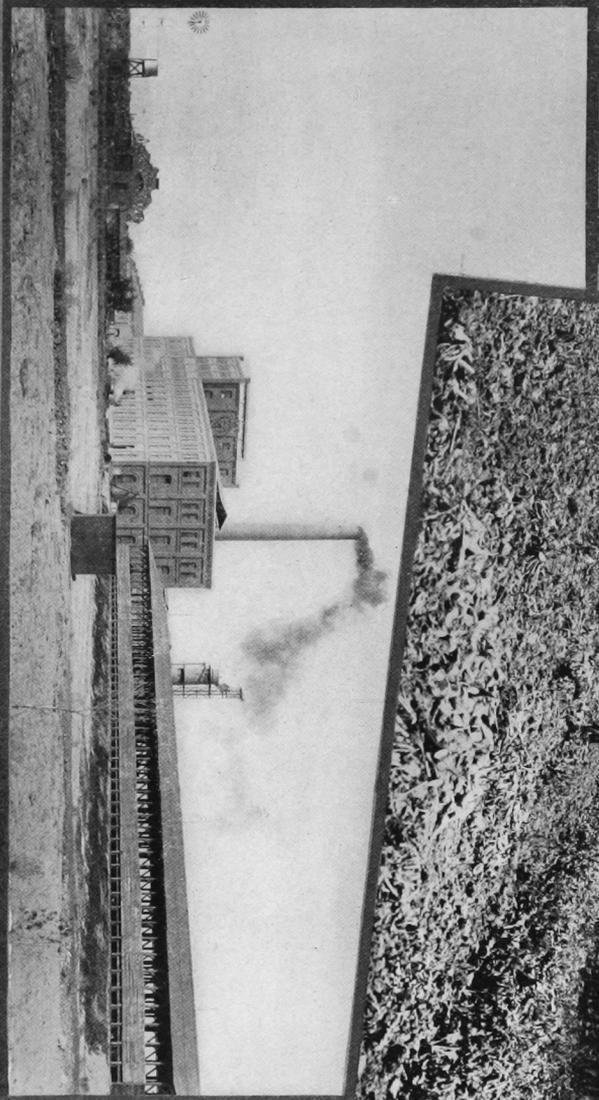
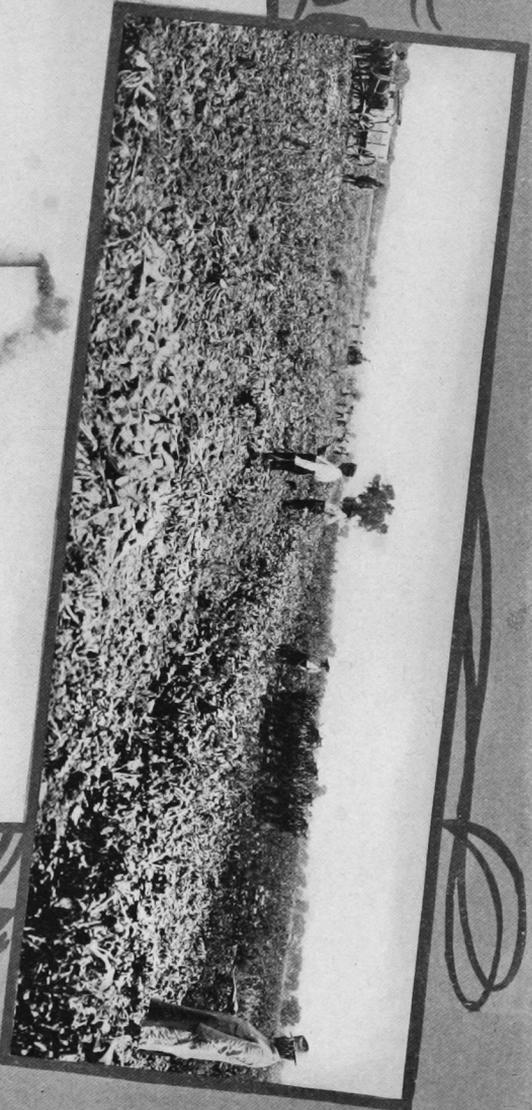
My ranch consisting of 20 acres is located near the river, in the melon district, southeast of town. The soil is rich and sandy, therefore adapted to gardening, and, like my neighbors, I raise much small stuff on a few acres. In response to "What I raise and what I am making from my ranch," I will state that I pay most attention to the raising of asparagus, which I find thrives well and is most profitable. I have in 2½ acres, most of which has been in asparagus for the past 8 years. Asparagus begins to yield the third year after planting. My ground is in long ridges, and is just the proper kind for the shoots to grow fast and easily in. The first in the market each year brings a big price, but throughout the season I always get good prices. Last year I sold \$675 worth of asparagus, which I think is a good profit per acre. I do all my own work.

Asparagus is not all that I grow; beside some alfalfa for feed, I usually grow a lot of melons and some vegetables. Last year I had 3½ acres in watermelons, which netted me \$340, and 1 acre in cabbage which netted me \$125.

E. O. DESMIT.

Phoenix, Arizona.

I have followed gardening in several states, and during the past year have been engaged in similar work here. I find conditions favorable for the small gardener. During the past six months I have been supplying the local market at Mesa with fresh vegetables and shipping considerable to outside points. My partner and myself put in five acres to onions, beets, carrots, lettuce, turnips and cabbage. We also planted celery, but got it in at the wrong time, and it all went to seed. We found the most profitable crop was onions, with beets, carrots and lettuce following. These should be planted in September and October, and are then on the market during the best season of the year. The small gardener does best if he joins with others and ships in car lots. The commission houses will take all surplus from the small gardener's hands at a good price.



SUGAR FACTORY

SUGAR BEETS

Onions and beans, if grown in large quantities and shipped in car lots would be profitable crops.

During the past six months our crop averaged us about \$100 per acre or at the rate of \$200 per acre per year. The five-acre gardener, who owns his own land and has a couple of boys to help him, should easily clear \$1,000 per year. The soil here is remarkably productive and much of it, especially the more sandy variety, is favorable to growing all kinds

of vegetables. We have now planted cantaloupes, water-melons, summer squash, egg plant and tomatoes. Tomatoes yield a big profit as do early cantaloupes and watermelons.

I believe that the truck gradener can always be assured of a comfortable income, with much less hard labor than in the eastern sections of the country.

C. H. GILBERT.

Mesa, Arizona.

