

The Salt River Valley
Arizona

The Arizona Improvement Company

W. J. MURPHY

President

I. M. CHRISTY

Secretary



PRINCIPAL OFFICE OF THE COMPANY
PHOENIX, ARIZONA

CHICAGO OFFICE

812 New York Life
Building

The Salt River Valley

**Earliest Fruits and Nuts
Unrivalled Grain and Alfalfa
Flowers, Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
All the Year Round
Schools Unexcelled, Churches
Public Library
Competing Railroads**

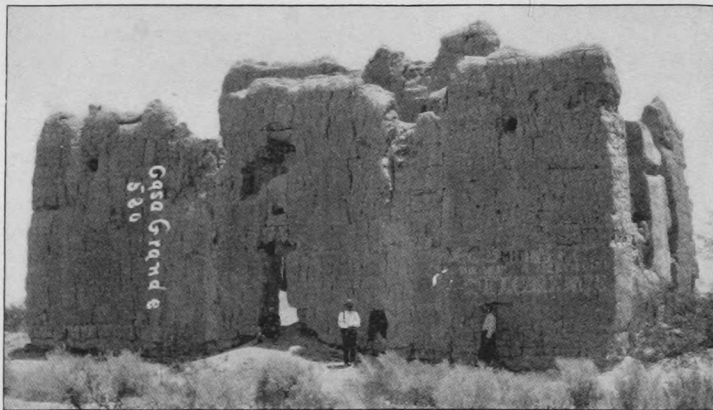
The Salt River Valley.



It was long thought that Arizona's wealth consisted alone in her mountains of mineral. The fact is, in her area of 113,000 square miles, in addition to her inexhaustible mines, she has coal fields larger than those of Pennsylvania, pine forests greater in extent than Michigan ever had, while in her valleys lie thousands of acres of the best and what, in the near future, will be the most valuable land on the American continent.

The Salt River Valley in the south central portion of Arizona, in extent about 350,000 acres, is in Maricopa County, which has an area of 9,334 square miles.

The valley was once the seat of an ancient pre-historic civilization. Evidences of such are still abundant in the remains of their cities, cemeteries and canals. Lieutenant Cushing, who made an examination of these ruins on behalf of the Smithsonian Institute, estimates that the Salt River Valley once contained a population of more than 250,000. It is evident that here was the most dense aboriginal population within the present limits of the United States. The ruins of their ancient temples still remain, and one can yet trace the lines of their canals that long centuries ago carried water to produce nourishment for mankind.



Casa Grande Ruins—Pre-historic.

58570



San Xavier Del Bac—1783.

Historic.

There is no place on the continent that is occupying such a large share of the home-seekers attention at present as the Salt River Valley, Arizona, and we wish to preface this pamphlet with a brief statement of facts regarding this somewhat remarkable valley.

It is about sixty miles in length, and averages about fifteen in width. The elevation above the sea level is about 1,200 feet. It is surrounded by mountains, some of which are lofty and picturesque. The surface is even, but with an inclination of about ten feet to the mile. No body of land of equal area is known to be, without previous preparation, so perfectly adapted to irrigation.

Referring to the ruins in the Salt River Valley, Colonel Hodge, in his "Arizona As It Is,"



Insane Asylum, Phoenix.

says: "Six miles east of Phoenix and two miles from the Hillings Mills, are the ruins of a large town, near the center of which is a very large building, 275 by 130 feet. The debris forms a mound which rises thirty feet above the surrounding plain. The walls are standing, about ten feet in height and are fully six feet thick. * * * On the south of the outer wall was a moat that could be flooded with water from a large reservoir fifty yards to the south. Several other large reservoirs are at different points in and around the main town, which was over two miles in extent. An irrigation canal from twenty-five to fifty feet wide runs to the south of the large building. The canal received water from the Salt River, eight miles above, and can be easily traced for twenty miles or more below."

San Xavier del Bac represents the early history of Arizona, and while the old San Xavier church was constructed out of the same material as that used by the pre-historic races it shows a decided advance in civilization. This mission was established, as near as can be ascertained, about the year 1690, but the church as we now see it was not begun until 1783, and was completed in 1797.

Value of Irrigation.

Statistics show that more than fifty per cent of the agricultural products of the globe are produced by irrigation.

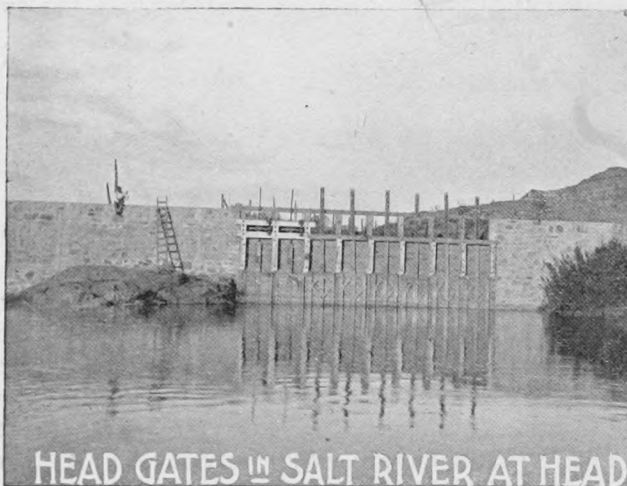
It may be remarked here that the high value of irrigable lands over those dependent upon rain-fall is but little understood, and impossible to realize by those who are not familiar with conditions and results. It has been thought strange that irrigated lands in all the older countries of the globe have a market value from three to five times greater than lands supplied by rain. But the reasons are apparent upon consideration of the facts. Where rain-fall is depended upon, the tiller of the soil controls less than half of the elements involved, viz: the soil. The larger half, and those which are quite as necessary to plant food and growth, are the rain and sunshine, which are governed by laws wholly beyond the control of the cultivator. Both the time and quantity of rain are uncertain; in occasional seasons one species of crop may happen to be well served, but a variety of crops never. Each requires a different amount and to be applied at different times. Now, in the case of irrigation, not only the soil, but all the elements are under the control of man. Then, too, the importance of sunshine is scarcely ever fully realized. It has as much influence upon plant life as either soil or water; the quality of fruits depends almost

entirely upon sunshine. As an illustration: In the Salt River Valley, where the cloudless days number at least 300 in the year, there is twenty-five per cent more saccharine in raisins and in sugar beets than in Southern California, where foggy and cloudy weather more largely prevail.

It is not difficult to understand that when the factor of chance is eliminated and man controls all the elements of plant life and growth that the possibilities are well nigh infinite.

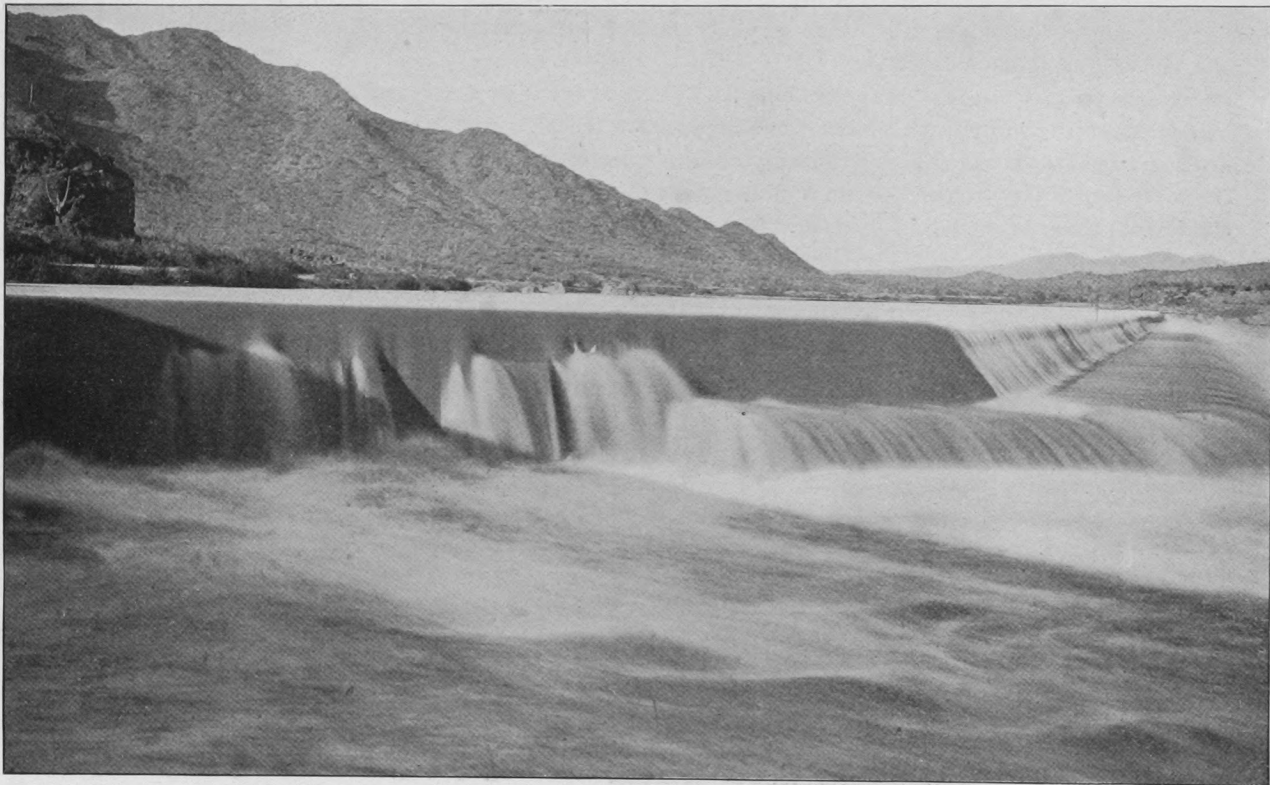
Another great advantage: The Salt River carries in the winter a large quantity of fertilizing material of incalculable value to the soil. It is estimated that the water is worth to the land all it costs as fertilizer alone.

The Most Complete System of Irrigation in the United States.



Head Gates of Arizona Canal at Dam.

Modern irrigation in Arizona began in 1867 with the construction of the Salt River Valley canal. There were then no railroads within a thousand miles of Arizona. The government was establishing military posts to look after the Indians, and it was necessary to have grain and hay for the cavalry horses. This necessity gave rise to the first modern irrigation in the territory. The Maricopa canal was started a year or two later, the Grand canal eight years after. The great Arizona canal was commenced in 1883 and was completed in 1887. Two years later a consolidation of the four canals was effected under the Arizona Improvement Company, and the water-power canal, connecting them all, was built, thus constituting the most complete system of irrigation in the United States. The water appropriation of the



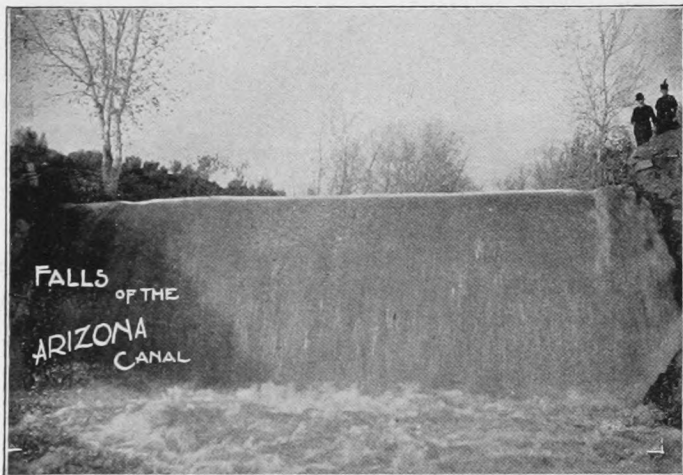
Arizona Canal Dam—Salt River.

system is 72,000 miners' inches, the title thereto was duly acquired under the laws of the United States and of the Territory of Arizona, and is absolute and indefeasible.

The water supply for these canals is taken from the Salt River, below its junction with the Verde. These rivers are fed through hundreds of tributaries by the rains and melting snows of the high mountain ranges lying to the east and north. Some of these ranges are 13,000 feet high and are capped with snow the greater part of the year.

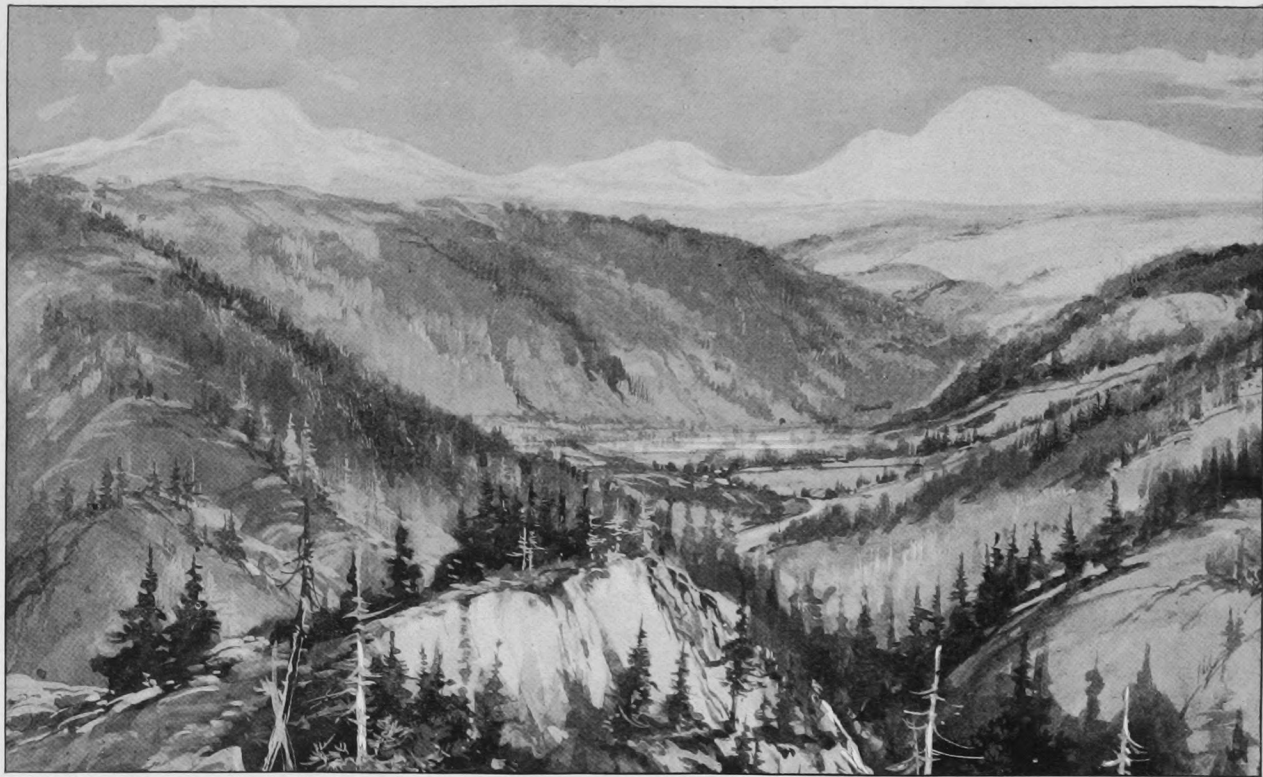
The water-shed of this irrigation system is 15,000 square miles in extent.

The report of Colonel Richard J. Hinton, chief of Irrigation Division, Department Agriculture, will be of interest to intending settlers:—



“I take pleasure in stating that the water supply of the Salt River Valley is sufficient, without question, to irrigate more than 300,000 acres; the area that can be irrigated by the water in sight under the canals of the Arizona Improvement Company, cannot be less than 250,000 acres. In my judgment this water supply is permanent in character, and is sufficient at all seasons of the year for the duty above stated. I mean this statement to cover the supply without storage.

“As to the productiveness of the soil and the character of the crops to be raised, I have to say that in all the essentials of fertility, soil, sunshine and heat, in my judgment the Valley of the Salt River presents one of the most favorable areas in the United States for the production of semi-tropical fruits, such as oranges, lemons, grapes, figs, nectarines, apricots, etc., etc.



Watershed—Arizona Improvement Company's System of Canals.

“The evidence I have gathered as to grain, alfalfa, and the finest vegetables is equally favorable. I have no doubt at all as to the fertile quality of the soil. Under irrigation it will compare most favorably with the best localities in Southern California.

“The Canal system north of the Salt River, which I examined with great care, impresses me as adapted most favorably to the present and immediate future wants of the Valley and the people therein. Certainly these works are well arranged, substantially constructed and exceedingly well located to cover the land under them. I was exceedingly struck with the healthy and thriving appearance of the orchards which I visited during my examination of the Valley. As to the amount of land the water supply in sight will irrigate, I do not hesitate in placing it at over 300,000 acres.

“Yours very respectfully,

RICHARD J. HINTON.”

There are now 150,000 acres covered by the 266 miles of main and lateral canals already completed. The further completion of the system to the extent of its water supply will enable the company adequately and at all seasons to irrigate at least 70,000 acres more, and make a total of 220,000 acres of land thus irrigated by its canals. Estimated by their actual and proven productive capacity under irrigation, not only in the higher soil productions, but in general agriculture and their ability to support a large population to the acreage, there are no lands on this continent of equal intrinsic value. And yet all of these lands would be valueless without irrigation, since the annual rainfall in the valley is less than seven inches.

The Soil

is a rich alluvium of great depth, and the waters of the river from which the canals are supplied, like those of the Nile, carry a large amount of fertilizing substance, which continually enriches the soil in the process of irrigation.

The special committee of the United States Senate Report 928, Part I. May 5, 1890, page 60, says of the Salt River Valley :

“Analysis of this soil shows its fertile qualities to be superior to the Nile earth.”

Orange Judd, in the *Prairie Farmer*, after a visit to the Salt River Valley, said of the soil, editorially :—



On the Grand Canal—Arizona Improvement Co.

“Most of these valley soils are the accumulated washings from the surrounding hills, made up of the fine particles that have been, during countless centuries, disintegrated by frost, or the chemical action of the atmosphere. The water the farmer uses is also charged with new fertility, thus produced annually, and gathered from the sides of the mountains scores and hundreds of miles away, so that every flowing of the land benefits it. * * * This is no theoretical idea. We have seen thousands of acres here growing crops that rival in luxuriance those found in the famed valley of the Nile, which derives its vivifying liquid-bearing fertilizing elements, from the far off lands in upper Egypt and beyond. * * * This valley of the ‘Salt’ derives its luxuriousness from the mountain regions of interior Arizona.”

One fact here may show the value of irrigation as a fertilizer; the Pima and Maricopa Indians along the river in this valley — who have continuously been the white man’s friend — live by farming and stock feeding. Their system of irrigation, used by them probably for centuries, is of the rudest nature, yet they have always been self-supporting, never having cost the



On the Grand Canal.

government a dollar. They have no traditions running back to a time when their ancestors did not cultivate these same small fields, sowing from year to year the same variety of wheat, never changing the seed, and in all these years neither the grain nor soil shows signs of deterioration. No wheat of greater beauty of grain or of more excellent quality can be found, and beyond what irrigation has done in enriching their land from year to year, they know absolutely nothing about fertilizers, and nothing whatever of crop failures. The United States Government has purchased 160 acres in the vicinity of Phoenix, and has expended \$150,000 in the erection of an Indian school very similar to that of Carlisle, Pa. This school has been in successful operation for a number of years.

The importance of the superior horticultural possibilities of this valley has led the United States Government to establish therein two



ARIZONA CANAL

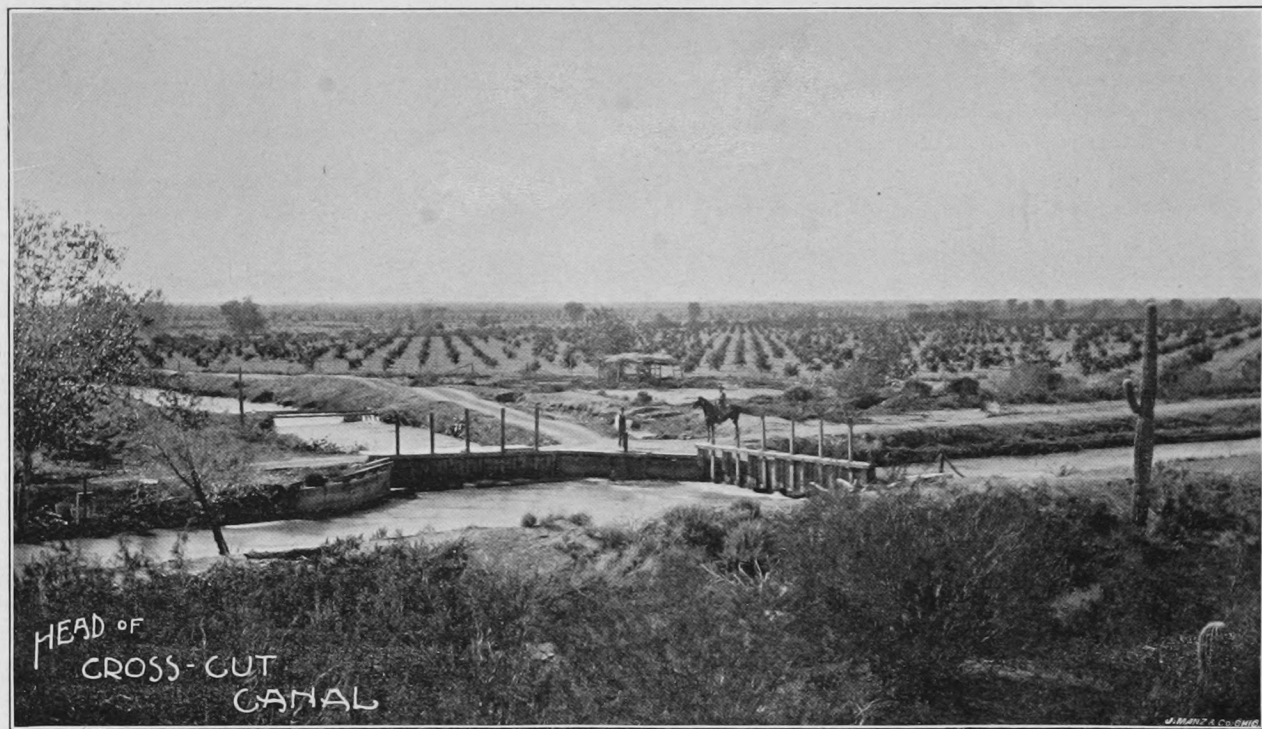
permanent Agricultural Stations for the purpose of more rapidly developing its resources. These stations, with their model farms managed by the best scientific skill, are of great benefit to the farmer in furnishing free plants and seeds of the best varieties of fruits and vegetables, and information as to the most approved methods of cultivation and preparation for market. The first importation ever made into America of superior varieties of the date palm of Egypt and Algeria were received at these stations, and the trees have been cultivated with marked success.

The Surface.

In purchasing lands for irrigation, it is very important not only that the water is actually ready for the land — not depending upon some proposed or possible future development — but also that the land is ready for the water and the plow. In most irrigation districts the cost of clearing of stone, and grubbing, leveling and otherwise preparing the surface for the water and plow is very great, equaling, and in some instances, even exceeding the cost of the land.

The lands irrigated by the canals of this company were leveled by pre-historic husbandmen, and are of phenomenal smoothness. The sparse natural growth, if any, is cleared at a very low cost, scarcely ever exceeding a dollar an acre. The land is then ready for the water and the plow, and the water is ready for the land. One man can irrigate from ten to fifteen acres a day.

There is no sod on the ground. It is plowed the first time as easily as any old stubble field. The farmer is not obliged to toil for years clearing his land or subduing the prairie sod; he plows and seeds or plants it, turns on the water as needed, and soil and sunshine do the rest. He has a sure thing on a full crop of small fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, or any of the cereals the first year — *every year* — and these he can rely on during the two to four years in which his various fruit trees and vines are coming into profitable bearing.



Looking Toward Phoenix.

Climate.

In describing the climate of Arizona in general and that of the Salt River in particular, we cannot do better than quote from prominent writers,—professional and business men—who have visited and lived in the valley and know whereof they write from personal observation and experience.

A writer of the *Irrigation Age* has the following to say:—

“ Like all the mountainous states of the arid region, Arizona has a variety of climates; but the portion of the territory that is now being developed, and that will forever remain the principal field of irrigation operations, lies along its southern third, and it is this section that is referred to in this description.

“ The climate is semi-tropical. The summer heat sets in earlier, is more intense and lasts longer than in localities of the same latitude nearer the seaboard. This fact has a most important bearing on the future of Arizona, as will presently be explained. The winter weather is most delightful. It is never uncomfortably cold in the daytime, and the thermometer rarely goes below twenty-five degrees above zero in the coldest nights; it does not often fall below the freezing point during most of the winter season. The hottest weather of the summer sends the thermometer above 100 degrees in the shade frequently; but the writer took especial pains to investigate the matter and satisfied himself that the Arizona summer is neither intolerable nor unhealthy. Business men work at their counters and laborers in the field, and the oldest inhabitant recalls no case of sunstroke. A farmer told me that he found the Arizona summer far more comfortable than the humid heat of eastern Kansas, and that his wife—a delicate woman—felt much better in her new home than in the old. The explanation is that the air is pure and dry, and the great heat is thereby rendered harmless to animal life, while it confers tremendous energy and thrift upon all vegetable existence. Nobody disputes the unequalled charm and healthfulness of the Arizona winter; of its summer, which popular tradition has construed into a horrid bugbear, it can be safely said that it has no features which should deter a single settler from making his home under its cloudless sky. The complete immunity from summer tornadoes and winter blizzards would make amends for much more discomfort than even its idle and superficial critics have charged against it.”

Dr. Harrison E. Straud, of Phoenix, writes of the Salt River Valley from the standpoint of a physician :

“ It is a lamentable truth that a large per cent of the population of this world are not free to live where they choose, and where business and social interest demand, but are compelled to choose a climate in which they may enjoy health, or, in many cases, where they can live at all; and especially is this true in the line of diseases of the respiratory organs.

“ Periodically the world is startled with the discovery of some great antidote for that fearful scourge of humanity, consumption; but in every case at present these have been found worse than useless, and, too often, but unscrupulous money-making schemes. The highest authorities in the world agree that at present we have no remedy or antidote that will destroy the bacillus of consumption without also destroying the patient; and, in this dilemma, attention is directed to the true and only remedy, which is dry air, combined with mildness and the least possible change of temperature between day and night and from day to day.

“ Arizona is a large territory. Within its borders every possible altitude exists, from but twelve feet above sea level, as at Yuma, to eternal snow in the mountains. It is difficult to appreciate that one condition exists in all these regions, regardless of altitude, namely, dryness. This fact is proved, not only by government observations, but by the testimony of the entire population.

“ The dryness is perpetual; dead animals desiccate, so also does refuse matter. It is this dryness, with entire absence of dew and fog, that makes it desirable to sleep out of doors from May until October; and many sleep out the year round.

“ The winter climate is delightful. It seldom frosts, and never freezes. One bright, sunshiny day follows an-



other. Rains often occur between December and February, but entirely insufficient for agriculture. The days are warm and pleasant, the nights cool and exhilarating, the country green and pretty. Flowers bloom and oranges, as fine as any in the world, ripen. Such a winter climate is pleasant and beneficial; but it is the heat of summer that is especially curative. This heat is peculiar; it is never oppressive, except after one of the infrequent rains; at other times the great dryness makes the heat tolerable, or even comfortable. So little illness of any kind occurs in summer that, "physicians alone are sick."

"It is strange, but perfectly true, that there has never been, to my knowledge, a case of infantile diarrhoea during the hot period. That terrible disease, cholera infantum, is positively unknown to us. Again, the longer one lives here the more he prefers the summers; and, as a matter of health, they are incomparable.

"We have no tornadoes, cyclones, or sunstrokes.

"A very important point is the food supply, not only for invalids but for others, especially regarding meats. The pale clerk who eats meat twice daily will outwear and outlast the burly laborer whose size is grown on potatoes, corn and other starches. I can truthfully say I have never seen better meats, in Europe or America, than are daily sold in Phoenix. The gardeners supply green vegetables every day of the year, and fruits are plentiful and good.

"Speaking of Phoenix, it is located in a large valley; the altitude is 1,100 feet. If the question were asked: What is such a climate and environment especially recommended for? I should say, first, the commencement of consumption, chronic bronchitis, asthma and rheumatism. These especially, in my experience, find relief and cure. If the question were asked: What disease is the climate of Arizona not adapted for? I should be obliged to say, I don't know. The altitude is not high enough to cause nervousness or hemorrhage in those of a hemorrhagic tendency, neither is it too high for most cases of heart disease.

"We of Phoenix are happily located. In the event of our desiring to escape the heat of summer, a short ride takes us into the higher and cooler altitudes, and tent-life in the mountains is better than medicine.

“There are certain facts proved by experience worthy of recognition. A person with asthma, rheumatism, and many other diseases may delay until compelled by suffering to act. It is unfortunately not so with consumption. There is but one time to act, and that is at the very commencement.”—*Phoenix Gazette*.

The following communication from Dr. D. M. Purman, written from Phoenix under date of December 28, 1895, adds to the evidence already presented :

“The conditions which obtain in Phoenix and the Salt River Valley are such as to place this narrow range of country almost alone in its marvelous adaptability to those who need a mild, warm, yet strongly invigorating climate.

“Situated in the southwestern part of the territory, and surrounded by ranges of mountains which form a thorough protection against the cold winds, the entire valley at once becomes a vast natural sanitarium. The coldest days in the year are as mild as those of September in the eastern states, and but rarely is it sufficiently cold to keep the most delicate invalid from enjoying the benefits of a ride or the invigorating effects of the bright and cheerful sunshine, which is present for at least 350 days in the year.

“The climate is exceedingly soothing to the nervous system, and those who suffer from sleeplessness and kindred maladies are almost invariably and speedily relieved. The atmosphere is very dry and exhilarating, and one feels a restfulness and ease that it is impossible to experience in almost any other country.

“As a matter of course, the climate offers the greatest inducement to those who are suffering from any pulmonary difficulties. The rainfall does not exceed seven inches. This is confined largely to the winter months, and usually to two or three weeks of one month. An occasional shower may occur at any time during the year, but this is always light and produces but little humidity and of very short duration. The freezing point is sometimes reached. This only occurs a very few times during the coldest winter weather. The summer months are, of course, warm, the thermometer occasionally going to 110 degrees. The atmosphere being so very dry, the heat affects one much less injuriously than in the northern and eastern states.



PICNIC ILLINOIS CLUB

DECEMBER 1894. PHOENIX, ARIZ.

“Sunstroke never occurs here. The death rate is lower than that of any other region in the United States. In a word, as a health resort and for delightful climate, it is not surpassed anywhere.”

“On February 9th the steamer Germanic came into New York harbor in a temperature of 9 degrees below zero, a blizzard blowing that had delayed the good ship many days. The harbor was full of floating ice, the ferry-boats were stopped, not a train was running into the great city, and business at a standstill.

“Down the coast the temperature rose somewhat, but in Florida the atmosphere still was cold enough to freeze the oranges on the trees, and the trees themselves, damaging the industry in the alligator state to the extent of fully \$10,000,000. In one week citrus fruit growing in the southeast was practically wiped out. About the same condition of affairs prevailed along the gulf states, working damage to the extent of millions to agriculture, as well as immense loss to the shipping and mercantile interests.

“Working westward along the southern boundary line of the United States, not till Arizona is reached did the average temperature on that day rise to above 32 degrees, the freezing point of water. The line that marked the freezing temperature coursed up through the eastern and then through the northern part of Arizona, included a portion of the southern division of California, was lost in the waves of the Pacific, again touching the land only at a point on the northern coast of Washington, where the land most appreciably feels the warming effect of the wash of the mighty Japan current.

“On that day the temperature in Phoenix was but little below the normal for the season, and the palms and vegetables were untouched by frost. The citrus groves were unhurt, and only an occasional cloud marred the blue expanse of the heavens.

“Little wonder it is that from the stormy east there should turn so many toward the land where man is not, as is the squirrel, compelled to earn his livelihood with an eye ever to the stormy days of winter; where nature is ever helpful and never unkind.”—From an editorial in *Phoenix Gazette*.



Residence Occupied by Hon. Whitelaw Reid,
Phoenix.

Colonel Alexander K. McClure, the well-known Pennsylvania politician, editor and chief owner of the Philadelphia *Times*, says in his paper of December 12, 1895 :

“Whitelaw Reid, former United States minister to France, and editor of the New York *Tribune*, is spending the winter quietly with his wife at Phoenix, Arizona, where, for the sake of greater comfort, he has rented a house instead of going to a hotel. In a private letter to the editor of the *Times*, the other day, speaking of the Arizona region, he says : ‘Eastern folks will have to form new ideas of Arizona. I am keeping house here with great comfort, in a well-built two-and-a-half-story brick residence, with hot and cold water, electric light and telephone, with a trolley car only two blocks away, and the climate is really better than that of Cairo, Egypt. I came here last November for absolute quiet and relief from business and with the result that I am now quite a well man, practically free from asthma. In fact, I think, cured.’ ”

We take the liberty of quoting the following interesting matter from an article on the Climate of the Salt River Valley, written for the *Medical Century*, by W. Lawrence Woodruff, M. D., under date of Sept. 15, 1896. Dr. Woodruff has been a practicing physician in Phoenix for many years, and writes from personal observation :

“From June 9th to 18th inclusive was the longest continuous period of extremely hot weather within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. From the 13th to the 17th, the best accredited thermometers (set nearer the ground than the government instrument), registered from three degrees to five degrees higher and indicated from 118 degrees to 120 degrees Fahrenheit. * * *

“With this record of intense heat, extending over one-third of the month, should be coupled that of the wonderful exemption from diseases during the same period. Nowhere else in the known world were the inhabitants so healthy as in Phoenix and its vicinity. There was practically no acute sickness.

“The following table of deaths for June, 1896, in that portion of the Salt River Valley north of the Salt River, west of the “Rio Verde” and east of the “Agua Fria,” containing a population of 16,000 and including the city of Phoenix, is a fair index of our ordinary summer healthfulness:

CAUSE OF DEATH.	NO. CASES.	AGE.	REMARKS.
Puerperal fever.....	1	27	
Typhoid pneumonia.....	2	27-28	
Bowel disease.....	1	2	
Typhoid fever and chronic alcoholism.....	1	79	
Chronic alcoholism and heat prostration.....	1	64	Tramp.
Old age.....	2	5-86	
Brain fever.....	1	24	
Consumption.....	4	All transients.

“In all, thirteen deaths. If the five cases of transients be deducted, there are left eight deaths in a population of 16,000 during the hottest month in the history of the community.

“During the months of May, June, July, August and September, 1895, there was but one death each month from bowel trouble among children in the territory named.

“During the five summer months of the past four years the total death rate was as follows:—1892, one-fourth of one per cent.; 1893, two-fifths of one per cent.; 1894, one-third of one per cent.; 1895, one-fourth of one per cent, an average of

two and 85-100 in 1,000 inhabitants. This is the season in all other parts of the world, of greatest fatality from gastro-enteric diseases.

“Were it possible the world ought to know, not only that the Salt River Valley during the summer time is the healthiest spot on earth, but that the healthy individual and the health-seeker can live here in comfort and with pleasure during the heated term. We feel better, brighter, stronger and have better appetites than in the winter season. As soon as the weather begins to “warm up,” aches, pains and discomforts vanish. Life is not only liveable, but we live more of life as nature intended we should live it.

“We live in the open air. The lawn is parlor, sleeping apartment and often dining-room. The diet is largely fruit in abundance and of great variety. The foliage of quick-growing trees forms a grateful shield from the perpetual sunshine of the day, and at night the beauty of the moonlight is unsurpassed. It is the luxury of life to live in the open air throughout the dewless night, dressed in the lightest garments, and without a fear of taking cold. There could be no nobler canopy than Arizona’s clear blue starlit sky. There is rarely a night so warm as to interfere with sleep.

“The days are hot and the air is dry. One needs to drink water frequently and copiously. This natural appetite can be fully gratified without risk. The effect is a profuse perspiration, “flushing” out with it all effete material from the system. As soon as this perspiration reaches the surface it is evaporated, and the heat of the body thereby reduced. This process of refrigeration and elimination is kept up without interruption for months at a time, and is the explanation of our unparalleled healthfulness.

“This is the period when the invalid makes his greatest improvement. To get the most benefit from this climate, he must come during the spring and summer, rather than in the fall or winter. This is so with the great majority of cases, the contrary is the exception. It is perfectly safe for our people from any part of the country to come to the Salt River Valley during the summer. Our hot, dry air is stimulating and not in the least debilitating. We usually find (when there is sufficient vitality left to expect any benefit at all) a gain in weight and strength so long as the hot weather lasts. A summer spent here with its unloading of poisonous, effete, broken-down tissues, prepares an invalid to get the greatest benefit from our genial winters.”

The following endorsement by Dr. P. I. Mulvane, of Chicago, refers to the article quoted above :—

4022 GRAND BOULEVARD, CHICAGO, June 18, 1896.

THE ARIZONA IMPROVEMENT COMPANY,

812, New York Life Building, Chicago, Ill.

GENTLEMEN :—In answer to your request for my opinion as to “the advantages of the Salt River Valley for health,” I beg to refer you to an article published in the *Medical Century*, under the heading, The Climate of the Salt River Valley, by Dr. W. Lawrence Woodruff.

Having recently visited the Valley and having made a special investigation as to its merits as a health resort from a professional standpoint, I do not hesitate to give this article my unqualified endorsement. As a statement of facts in this line, I cannot do better than to refer you to this article by Dr. Woodruff.

Yours very truly,

P. I. MULVANE, M. D.

The following table is compiled from the United States Signal Service reports, covering ten years from 1877 to 1887, and will be of interest to those contemplating making a home in the Salt River Valley :

PLACE.	Average Spring Temperature.	Average Summer Temperature.	Average Autumn Temperature.	Average Winter Temperature.	Highest Temperature ever recorded.	Lowest Temperature ever recorded.	Average Annual Temperature.
Tempe, Arizona (near Phoenix)	70.5	89.3	73.1	56.1	115.5	22.5	72.2
Jacksonville, Fla	69.0	81.5	69.8	56.6	104.0	19.0	69.3
Pensacola, Fla	67.9	80.6	69.3	56.3	97.0	15.0	68.5
Los Angeles, Cal.	58.4	67.6	62.7	53.5	108.0	28.0	60.6
Riverside, Cal.	62.7	78.3	65.3	51.7	116.0	23.0	65.2
San Diego, Cal	58.1	66.7	62.7	54.4	101.0	32.0	60.5
Sacramento, Cal	59.5	71.7	61.5	48.3	105.0	21.0	60.2
New York	47.6	71.6	54.5	31.5	105.0	— .6	51.2
Boston	44.9	69.1	51.1	28.1	101.0	— .13	48.3
Rome, Italy	57.6	72.2	64.0	28.9	60.7

Special Advantages of the Salt River Valley.

Located 500 miles nearer market, and with a season at least six weeks earlier than its rival, the State of California, getting thereby the advantage of the cream of the market at highest prices, and with the ever-increasing demand for its products, there can be no question as to the unparalleled points of advantage held by the Salt River Valley for successful and profitable culture of the citrus and semi-tropical fruits and nuts.

The rapid growth of everything in the Salt River Valley is simply marvelous, and cannot be appreciated without being on the ground and noting the fact from personal observation. Apricot trees, mere twigs when planted, at seven months old taller than a six-foot man and over five feet across the branches; almond trees over twenty feet high at four years old; cottonwood posts, which were used for fencing, and irrigated by ditch used for irrigating the fields, become large shade trees in three years, making a continuous row of shade around the field; roses and other flowers in bloom the year round, and other wonders that would seem incredible if mentioned. All this is due to the continuous sunshine, the evenness of the climate, and water supplied in the right quantities and at the right time. The winter is so short that vegetation lies dormant only a few weeks, hence the early maturity of all fruits in this favored region.

The Hon. J. De Barth Shorb, of Los Angeles, California, Commissioner at Large of the California State Board of Viticulture, in a letter to the Governor of Arizona, which was embodied in the Governor's report to the Department of the Interior, says :

“Horticulturally considered, the Salt River Valley, I believe, excels any other portion of the world known to civilized man. Every variety of fruit tree I saw growing showed such evidences of luxurious health as are not observable in



Apricot Tree Seven Months Old—Glendale.

any other section that I am familiar with, personally or by statistics. A close examination of the growing trees failed to show any disease due to climatic or soil conditions; and, as to insect pests, that are so troublesome and injurious elsewhere, you are entirely free from them. This fact is almost as important a factor in establishing a great fruit industry as is the soil and climate. The best fruit of any kind or variety always sells at high and remunerative prices, even on so-called glutted markets, and the best fruit cannot be grown on unhealthy or insect-ridden trees."

After contributing some samples of fruits to the Phoenix Chamber of Commerce, Mr. George H. Clayson, orchardist and nurseryman of Phoenix, in a letter to the secretary, says:—

"I take pleasure in complying with your request. I have now been here five years, and what a transformation has come over this country in that time! We have demonstrated to a fact, that oranges are a grand success, and the prediction is made that in the near future this valley will be one vast orange and lemon grove. I once thought strawberries and blackberries could not be grown here, and now we raise as fine berries as can be produced anywhere. Where can finer pears be grown than here? Where can finer apricots, peaches, plums and grapes, and every other fruit be grown, than in this valley? There is no limit, there can be no limit, to the possibilities of this grand country. People come to my place, and when I tell them I have been less than four years bringing this place from the bare desert to what it now is, can hardly believe it. Others have done as well, or better, and still others may do the same.

"I herewith send you a cluster of Jaffa oranges that grew on a tree set out two years ago last spring. The tree had on it twenty-six fine oranges. I also send you a stalk of the Thomson's seedless grapes, which grew on a two-year-old vine. Who will beat it? I have hundreds of trees in nursery rows that are eight feet high. We have raised sweet potatoes that weighed thirty-five pounds to the plant; but why specify, everything grows to perfection that is properly cared for. There will be a large acreage of trees and vines put out this winter, thousands being already contracted for. Mr. I. M. Ford, who has so recently invested large sums in our beautiful city, will in the near future plant out 100 acres of lemons and sixty acres of oranges. Others will plant largely. Such men show their faith by their works.

Yours truly,

G. H. CLAYSON."

The Products

Of the Salt River Valley are of a very wide range and great variety. Nearly everything in the way of grains, vegetables and fruits grown in the temperate and semi-tropic zones flourishes here. Wheat and barley are of an exceedingly fine quality. The principle forage plant for hay and pasture is alfalfa or Chilian clover, a remarkable plant which grows perennially and yields very abundantly. Eight tons per acre per annum is not an unusual yield, the hay being cut from three to six times each year. All kinds of vegetables grow with wonderful rapidity. Many of them, with proper care and irrigation can be produced the year round. All kinds of berries flourish — the strawberry in particular. With proper attention to varieties and cultivation strawberries can be had daily for eight months of the year. All kinds of deciduous fruits do exceedingly well throughout the entire valley, but in the upper parts where the soil is of a light sandy nature, the adaptability is perfect. The soil along the river being heavier, is more suited to the cultivation of grain and forage. The raising of all kinds of citrus fruits is confined to a comparatively small portion of the valley, known as the "Orange Belt," skirting the foot-hills. In this belt there is perfect immunity from the damaging frosts that are so detrimental to other orange-growing localities of the country.

The list of fruits that can be successfully grown in this valley is a very long one. As especially desirable for profit to the producer, the following may be mentioned: apricots, peaches, pears, plums, prunes, nectarines, grapes, pomegranates, almonds, olives, oranges, lemons, limes and grape fruit.

Apricots.

The apricot is an especially desirable crop to raise for many reasons. It is the first of the season to ripen, and in this valley is ripe in time to reach the eastern market from three to six weeks earlier than from any other locality. This gives the valley the benefit of the early markets without competition, and a demand for the fruit at fancy prices. By intelligent

cultivation the fruit is brought to a high state of perfection in this environment, and is uncommonly large. The flavor surpasses that of any other that goes to the eastern market. In the proper method of handling, only the finest of the apricots are shipped fresh to the markets. The fruit that is too ripe for shipping well goes to the cannery, and the remainder is dried in the open sun. It should be noted particularly that there is no need of any artificial means of drying fruit in this valley, and it is well known that fruit dried in the sun is far superior to that dried by artificial process. The difficulty encountered in other fruit-raising countries is that frequency of rains makes it impracticable to dry fruit other than by dry houses and hot air or steam. The open air process is the least expensive also, thus giving the grower a maximum profit as well as a very superior article.

The yield of apricot trees varies according to location, care and condition of soil. Under the average conditions they will bear from 30 pounds per tree at three years old to 300 pounds when in full bearing—say six years. Estimating 100 trees to the acre (109 actual number), the yield would be from 3,000 to 30,000 pounds to the acre, which, at two cents a pound, gives





A One Year Old Orchard.

to different parts of Arizona, New Mexico and Texas; exclusive of crates, they averaged me 4 cents per pound. My New Castles were two-year-old buds on roots four years old, and netted me \$1.00 per tree. My Royals did not bear quite as full this year, but netted me about the same price. My trees are sixteen feet apart (too close), and, have of apricots 125 trees per acre. The apricots were fine in size and flavor and ripened even and well. I consider apricots a sure and paying crop."

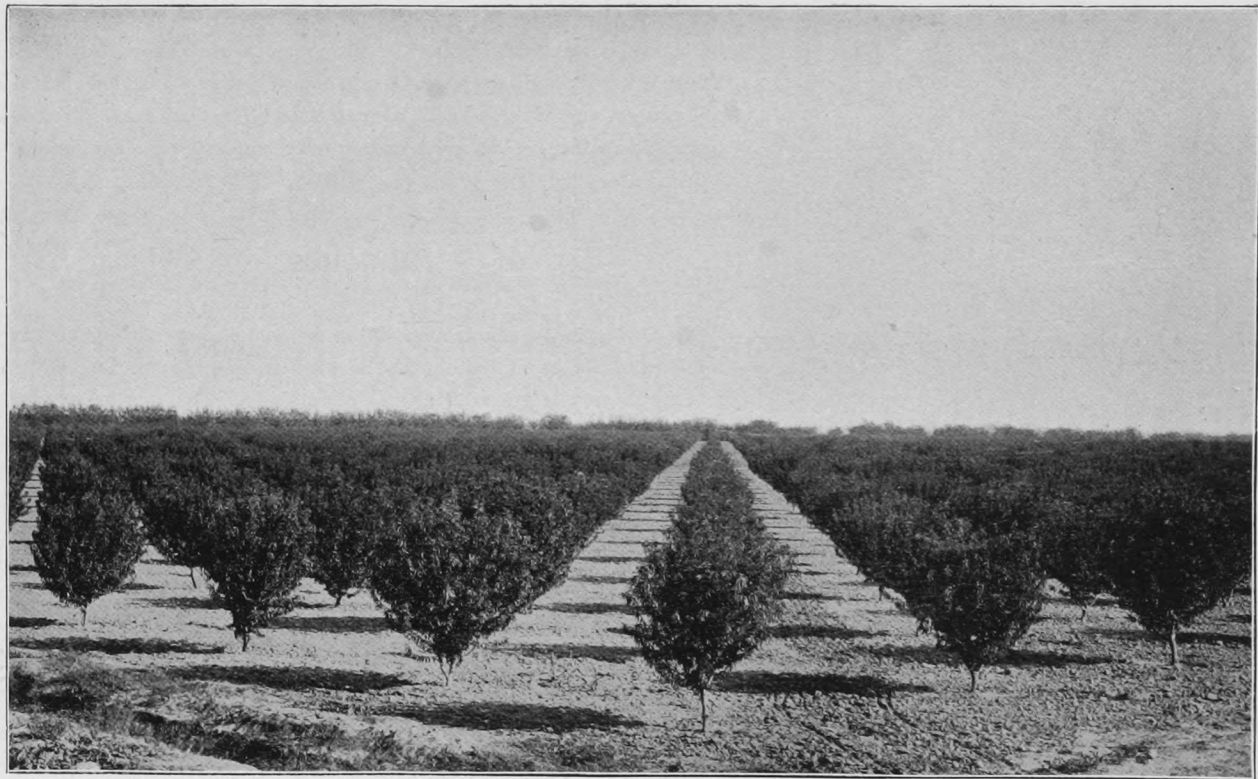
Peaches, Pears, Plums, Prunes, Nectarines.

As much may be said of these as of apricots, except that they are not the first in the market. The product is equally fine in size and flavor and they are as well suited for shipping fresh or for canning and drying. These and the apricots may

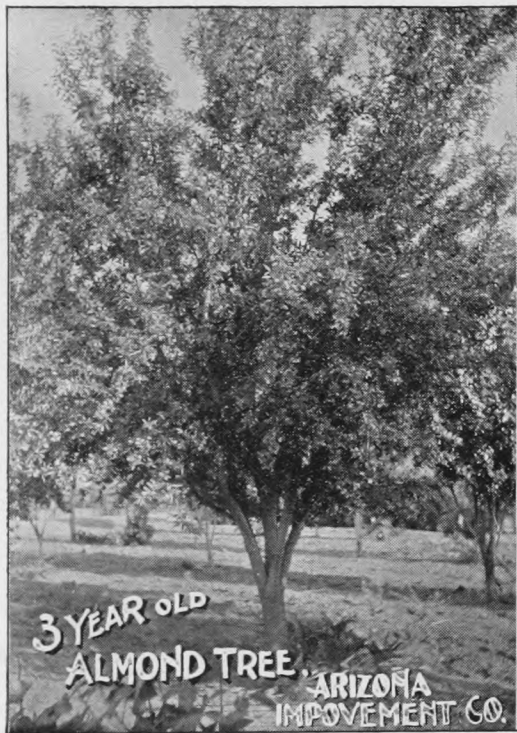
gross proceeds of from \$60 to \$600 per acre. This price is very reasonable for fresh fruits, but if the crop should be dried the result is about the same. It takes between four and five pounds of green fruit to make one pound of dried, and the dried fruit sells for about eight cents. However, the grower would make money at half these prices.

Captain Winfield Scott, U. S. A., has been a resident of Salt River Valley for eight years, and has one of the best orchards to be found. The following is quoted from a letter written by him under date of December, 1894:

"In 1893 I took my first New Castle early apricots to market May 11th, and Royals May 25th. In 1894 I began shipping New Castle early apricots May 14th, and the last of them May 23d, and began shipping Royal apricots May 24th, and the last June 5th. I sold the New Castles on the trees for 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents per pound, and shipped my Royals



Two Year Old Peach Orchard—Glendale.



be termed "standard fruits," as they are in use almost universally. There is hardly a village so small or a country store so remote but that one can get any of these in the canned state. The territory covered is so large and the demand so great that an over supply need never be feared.

Almonds.

Owing to the adaptability of the soil and climate of the Salt River Valley and for other reasons the almond is especially profitable. The trees grow very large and bear very bountifully. The nuts have a flavor said to be superior to the imported article, and are very much sought for by confectioners. The almond belongs to the imperishable class ; if the market is not favorable at the time the nuts are ready to ship they can be kept for months without deterioration. This will be noted as a distinct advantage.

Almond trees are planted 109 to the acre, the same as the apricot trees, and the profit should be about the same. The trees will bear from ten to sixty pounds each at the age of from three to six years respectively. This product brings from 6 cents to 10 cents per pound in the market, making a net revenue of from \$60 to \$600 per acre.

Grapes.

There are only a few localities where the fine varieties of seedless grapes can be grown successfully, and the Salt River Valley is one of them. While the Muscat, Malaga, Tokay, Mission and other varieties do as well here as anywhere, particular mention is made of the seedless variety on account of the fact that they do not do so well elsewhere. The Thompson seedless is especially recommended. It is a hardy vine and bears heavily. The fruit is about two-thirds the size of the Muscat, of most excellent flavor, and comes in large, luscious bunches, which makes it of more than ordinary attraction on the fruit-stand.

The seedless quality of these grapes makes them desirable for table use on account of the prevalence in the last few years of appendicitis, which is often caused by swallowing the seeds of the ordinary grapes.

Raisins made from these grapes are unexcelled for all uses; being dried in the sun without artificial means, they are of fine flavor, while the absence of seeds is a decided saving of time when they are used in fancy cooking or confectionery. They are also pleasing to the eye as well as to the palate.

In point of precedence in the markets, the Thompson seedless grapes even under ordinary conditions lead all others, and when raised in the Salt River Valley the difference in time is still greater, shipments having reached Chicago markets fully three weeks in advance of all others.



Strawberries.

Who was it who said, "Doubtless God might have made a better berry than the strawberry, but doubtless God never did"? And this sentiment was uttered *before* the Arizona strawberry had found its way to market!

Truly it is hard to refer to the strawberry of the Salt River Valley without dealing in superlatives. Every condition of soil and climate here contributes to the perfection of this incomparable fruit. And to those who engage in its culture, the profits are fair and satisfactory.

In this connection the following letter will be read with interest:—

“PHOENIX, December, 1894.

“DEAR SIR: Yours of December is received. In reply will say my business is raising strawberries, blackberries and raspberries—up to the present writing principally strawberries. I have this season, by my books, sold up to July to one dealer in Phoenix, \$1,000 worth of strawberries alone, saying nothing about my other berries and asparagus, as I am just beginning to go into them on a large scale. From July 1st up to date I have sold over \$200 worth, and this is December 6th, and I sold berries to-day, and will continue to market them until after Christmas.

“I came here about seven years ago “busted,” as plenty of people well know. To-day I owe not to exceed \$25 and have money out at interest, but I have worked very hard most of the time. This summer I spent some time in traveling in California, besides, my wife took a trip to Colorado, and I built a house costing \$400. I have two blooded cows, costing \$180; and chickens, horses, wagons, and all the necessary tools to run a ranch of twenty acres. I have about four acres in strawberries, and possibly one-fourth of an acre in asparagus, and perhaps 100 plants of blackberries. All the money I have made this season and last was out of strawberries alone. Our soil is good, the market good, and a man with good health and willing to work, in my view of things, can certainly live and lay up money on ten acres of ground. As I say, I have twenty acres of ground, of this I have of berries four acres, orchard two acres, pasture for stock four acres, house and barn and chicken-yard two acres; vineyard one acre, avenue two acres, and the other five I shall put in blackberries this spring. I am satisfied in Arizona and have no land for sale.

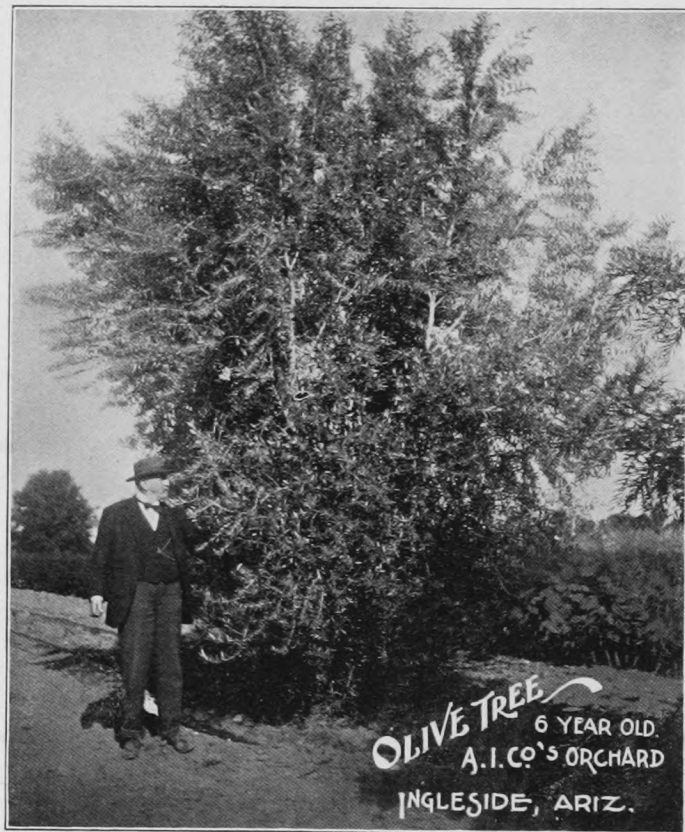
Respectfully,

CHARLES WILLIAMS.”

Olives.

Large groves of this fruit already in luxuriant growth and bearing give indubitable proof that olive culture and its accompanying industry—the production of olive oil and pickles—has a certain future in the Salt River Valley. Special mention should be made of pickles made of ripe olives. This is a comparative stranger to Americans, but it is the coming condiment; wholesome, nutritious and appetizing. Here is an attractive and profitable field and practically unoccupied.

Olives thrive in the higher, lighter lands of a gravelly nature, and do well wherever the deciduous fruits flourish. The conditions of soil that prevail in the vicinity of Peoria, Glendale, Orangewood and Ingleside are very favorable.



Oranges.



Too much cannot be said about the oranges of the Salt River Valley. The fact that they received the first premium and gold medal over all others—Florida, California and Mexico—at the Mid-Winter Fair at San Francisco, in 1894, tells the whole story. Many things enter into the production of a good orange. You must first have good soil to make good healthy trees; you must have an even, semi-tropical climate free from damaging frosts, or the blossoms and fruit will be killed even if the tree is not; your location must be free from fogs or your fruit will not have a good appearance; you must have plenty of water, and apply it at the proper time, otherwise the fruit will not be of the best quality. In the Salt River Valley all of these conditions exist. The quality of the soil is unquestioned; that the locality is free from the frosts that have almost completely driven Florida from the list of orange-producing states has been demonstrated during the past few years. Fogs have never been known in the valley; the water supply is ample and the proper time to apply it is very quickly learned.

The oranges of the Salt River Valley are from a month to six weeks earlier than those of California or Florida, which gives them the whole market, east and west, without competition. The quality is so far superior to any others that they have sold for double the price in the same market.

Their rich color, extreme fineness of texture, unexcelled sweetness and juiciness make them in great demand. The seedlessness of the Washington Navel, the favorite orange of the Salt River Valley, is an additional excellence.

Other varieties of oranges raised are the Jaffa, Tarcliff, Mediterranean Sweet, Parson Brown, and the Blood.

An orange grove once brought into bearing in the favored region of the Salt River Valley is something like a corner in a gold mine to the owner—with the difference in favor of the orange trees; for while the vein of gold is certain to give out in time, the orange trees live on beyond even patriarchal longevity, certain trees now growing in Spain having passed their quadrennial. The yield is said to increase to the age of 100 years.

Orange trees come into bearing in the Salt River Valley at three years of age—at five years they produce from 145 to 265 oranges per tree. Taking the average at a box and a half per tree at \$4.00 per box—the price paid on the ground the past season—equals \$6.00 per tree, and at sixty-nine trees per



acre, there is an income of \$414.00 per acre. A yield of from six to eight boxes per tree is the average from what may be called "full bearing" trees.

The above estimate is made up from the actual product of a five-year-old ten acre grove; but, to be extremely conservative, we will figure on \$200 per acre. The expense of bringing an orange grove into bearing—say in five years—including cost of land, trees, planting, care, water, taxes, etc., is less than \$500. This gives an income of 40 per cent. on the investment at the fifth year, or an average of 8 per cent. for the five years, not including the product for the third and fourth years, which is considerable. This is a very large profit even if we do not include the yearly increase of product after the fifth year. But, considering that the above estimate gives less than half actual results, and that the yield of the grove will continue to increase till it is more than quadrupled in a few years, the prospect for the producer is certainly something more than encouraging.

Is it asked where is a market to be found for the increasing supply of citrus fruits? A reference to the following official statistics will be satisfactory:

In 1860 no citrus fruits were raised in the United States, and the total importation was 300,000 boxes.

During 1890—

We raised in Florida,	- - - - -	600,000 boxes.
" " California,	- - - - -	780,000 boxes.
In all United States,	- - - - -	1,380,000 boxes.
The same year we imported,	- - - - -	3,354,963 boxes.
And	- - - - -	113,927 barrels.
Imported in all,	- - - - -	3,478,990 boxes and barrels.

In thirty years production has gone from nothing to 1,380,000 boxes.

" " importation	" "	300,000 boxes to 3,468,890 boxes and barrels.
" " consumption	" "	300,000 boxes to 4,848,890 boxes and barrels.

It will be noticed that notwithstanding the enormous increase in production as above, we yet produce only 28 per cent. of what we consume. Of the raisins consumed in the United States, 90 per cent. are imported.

The same conditions exist as to other California products, which can be raised to far better advantage in the Salt River Valley.



Three Year Old Orange Grove—Ingleside.

Lemons and Limes.

Though lemons and limes require a higher average temperature than other species of the citrus family and are more sensitive to a sudden atmospheric depression, experience has demonstrated that the conditions for their successful cultivation are very favorable in the Salt River Valley. Old, experienced growers are, in fact, setting out large tracts of these fruits. Mr. M. W. Ward, formerly an orange grower in Florida, has one of the finest lemon groves in the valley. Below is given an extract from a letter written by him concerning citrus fruits in general:

“My experience in citrus fruit culture dates its beginning in Florida, three years before the cold winter of 1886; afterwards coming here and engaging in the same business in the spring of 1890, and two years prior to our very cold winter. That these cold spells occasionally make their appearance in all the citrus-growing localities of the United States, of sufficient severity to cause more or less damage, no one can deny.

“The almost unprecedented cold spell of 1886 extended over all of the country east of the Rockies, and as far south as Key West, and even in Cuba there was frost. In southern Florida the temperature remained about the same for three days and nights, with cloudy sky. The cold nearly ruined the entire crop of ungathered fruit, besides injuring many of the trees. Such conditions never exist here, because (as in the case of the cold of December, 1892,) the extreme low temperature only lasts a few hours during the night, and the next morning's clear sky and bright



Gold Medal Awarded Salt River Valley Oranges, Mid-Winter Fair, San Francisco, 1894.

sunshine very quickly makes an end of the cold and the fear of the fruit grower; so that I believe the extremes of the cold here, on account of their necessarily short duration, are much less to be feared and much easier to be guarded against than in any other orange-growing district.

“Here in Arizona we have a soil particularly adapted to the growth of citrus fruits. This is proven both by an analysis of the soil, the healthy appearance of the trees and the quality of the fruits. The trees grow well and have a healthy appearance, neither fruit nor trees being affected in the least by disease or by the terriblest read of the fruit-grower, ‘scale.’ However, of all the encouraging features peculiar to this section as compared with others for the production of citrus fruits, I think perhaps the one to be taken most into account is the condition of our fruit here when ripe and ready for the market. In no other place have I seen fruit mature so near perfection as here. As in the case of the trees there are no abnormal growths, but evenness, uniformity and good size characterize the entire crop. They are bright, clean and highly colored, and when we examine the skin of the fruits we again find the same evenness, for we have neither the thick, calky soft skin, the thin, brittle, easily-bruised skin, nor the heavy rind to make up half the fruit; but instead a firm, even, elastic covering of uniform thickness that I have never seen equalled by the product of any other part of the world. In juiciness, richness of flavor, general condition and appearance of the inner fruit, the Arizona oranges, lemons and pomelo (grape fruit) have no superior.”



Grape Fruit.

That misnomer of the citrus family known as the "grape fruit" has found much favor with epicures within a recent period, and, with an ever increasing demand, promises to become a source of large profit to those wise fruit-growers who prepare to meet it.

The grape fruit tree, while perhaps a trifle less hardy than the orange, has its habitat in the Salt River Valley, and the fruit produced here has the pungent, musky flavor which so appeals to the cultivated palate. Like other fruits produced under irrigation it attains a large size. Its marketable value considerably exceeds that of the orange or lemon.

Dates.

An industry that promises to rival that of orange growing, is date raising. Mr. John S. Tait, of Phoenix, has been an orchardist for years, and his opinion in regard to anything in this line carries more than ordinary weight. In a letter to the Phoenix *Herald* under date of Nov. 6, 1896, he says in part: "In championing the date industry I do not wish to be considered as detracting in any way from the value of any other fruit that we grow. I simply wish to call the attention of the public to the fact that the date is something that we can make money out of. Ours is the only state in the union in which they can be grown. So we not only can grow them — we have a monopoly.

"A few years hence when Arizona's date orchards are her greatest attraction and dates her most valuable product, everybody will be surprised at the slowness of our early settlers to grasp the situation and avail themselves of the bounties of Providence. In an accidental way date seed has been scattered about, some of them finding suitable places in which to germinate and grow, and as a result they have been growing and fruiting in the territory for some years, demonstrating their perfect adaptability. This season more of them have fruited in the vicinity of Phoenix than ever before. None of them have been systematically cultivated, many of them growing without any cultivation whatever. They can be seen growing in neglected orchards, where everything is dead or dying, but they flourish.

“They are as easily and simply grown as corn and beans. In the growing of other fruits great care is necessary in the selection of the proper soil and location. The date is not captious as to either soil or location; just start it in business and every succeeding year it will be found at the same old stand doing better than ever before.

“Dates are growing and bearing the finest of fruit, planted in the heavy adobe soil of Phoenix, in the deep sandy loam of the higher levels; and in the coarse granite soil near the mountains. Unlike any other fruit, all extremes of heat and cold, of draught and rains, are endured by it without the slightest injury. Being a desert plant it finds its natural habitude here, hence its cheerful endurance of any temporary departure from the normal of our climate.

“During a residence of six years in the valley, and cultivating dates in a small way all this time, I have never known them to be injured by anything, and when once they commence bearing they are sure bearers every year, having no off-years like some fruits, showing a peculiar adaptability to the conditions obtained here. They are not a success in California because of the dampness; the fruit does not ripen.

“Now, how are we going to start a date orchard? Not by costly importation of plants from the deserts of Sahara or Persia, neither by the purchase of expensive plants from a nurseryman. Simply buy the best dates you can find in the market, eat the pulp, and retain the pits. Prepare your land as for a crop of corn, by plowing and leveling, mark off in rows from twenty to thirty feet apart by running a furrow three or four inches deep with a plow, plant four seeds in a hill, and your hills from four to six feet apart in this furrow, cover with a hoe as you would corn. The seeds are slow to germinate and must be kept moist. They can be planted at any time, but I should prefer to plant between now and April 1. After the plants are up then cut to one in a hill. Cultivate as you would corn, remembering that while they will endure any amount of neglect they respond readily to good cultivation.

“In from two to six years the plants commence blooming; then is the time to commence thinning out. Not all the plants will be fruit-bearing. Botanically palms are known as staminate and pistilate, the former corresponding to the male in the

animal kingdom, the latter to the female. It is only the pistillate plants that bear fruit. The staminate plants produce blossoms only, but a few of them are necessary to fertilize the blossoms of the bearing ones.

"Just how many staminate plants are necessary I am not prepared to say, but I think one of them to fifteen or twenty of the others would be sufficient. Possibly this is the true application of the doctrine of 16 to 1. First thin out all superfluous non-bearing plants, after that thin out the bearing plants, to whatever stand per acre is desired; say fifteen feet apart.

"The fruit may be said to ripen in September,



though some may ripen earlier. Unlike other fruit, it does not require from three to five pounds of green fruit to make one of dried. I think the dried fruit is fully as heavy as the green.

"In curing this fruit I obtained splendid results as follows: As soon as, say one quarter of the individual dates in a cluster commence softening, I cut the bunch off and lay it away in a dark, cool place to ripen and dry. Only a few days were required. These dates were the finest I have ever eaten, and were so pronounced by all who tasted them. They do not cloy the appetite like the antiquated stale product we



Palm Tree—Phoenix.

find on the market. 'Increase of appetite grows by what it feeds upon,' is a true saying when you eat Arizona dates, in comparison with the foreign product.

"A ten to fifteen-year-old plant will yield from seventy-five to one hundred pounds per year.

"With rows twenty-five feet apart and plants thinned to fifteen feet in the row (eventually they should be thinned to thirty feet in the row), there would be about 110 bearing plants per acre. If at ten years the yield is seventy-five pounds per plant, it would produce 8,250 pounds per acre which, at the low price of seven and one-half cents per pound, would give over \$600 per acre. Taking into consideration the certainty of the crop and the cheapness of cultivating and handling the fruit, which is less expensive than for any other fruit, I think I am justified in claiming that the date culture offers a more certain and larger return on the money invested than any other business proposition now awaiting capital.

JOHN S. TAIT."

The following paragraph is taken from the *Phoenix Herald* of November 24, 1896:

"Mrs. S. D. Lount sent some of her fine date crop to Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, of New York, who has examined and used the fruit in its native country, Persia, and expresses herself most favorably impressed with the Arizona product. She considers it fully equal, if not superior, to the Persia date in its greatest perfection. A single date palm in this city produced 120 pounds of dates this season."

Alfalfa

is unquestionably the most nutritious forage plant known to man. It is a perennial, and has a very rank growth. Its roots go down into the ground very deep—in some instances fifteen feet—making it very tenacious of life. It has been known to revive and bring a good crop after having been without water for six months, and having been tramped by cattle so that the ground was perfectly bare. In regard to the growth and yield of this plant, Mr. Shorb, in the same letter quoted above, says: “Kern Island, in Kern County, this state, is acknowledged to be the best alfalfa section in California, and yet, in comparison with the production of the Salt River Valley, it cannot be considered.”

Cattle, horses, sheep and hogs are fattened on alfalfa the year round, without being housed or fed grain of any kind, and when it is said “the year round” it is meant that there is no time during the winter when stock has to be taken off the alfalfa and fed or otherwise cared for; the alfalfa furnishes feed for them the whole year. An acre of mature alfalfa will keep continuously about two head of cattle—or in about that proportion.

The following by Mr. E. F. Kellner, of Phoenix, is copied from the Los Angeles *Herald*: “To show what the soil of the valley will do when irrigated, I will give an example of my alfalfa patch. I have a thousand acres in a body, all sown to alfalfa, and this pays me, clean cash, \$20,000 a year, netting me more than any other of my investments. Strikes may come and go, markets may fluctuate, banks may burst and mines peter out, but my alfalfa patch goes on forever.”

The following is from J. W. Evans: “During the past year the proceeds of 120 acres in alfalfa in my charge were \$1,820. Cut three crops of alfalfa and pastured during the fall and winter. “Cost of labor, \$150; cost of water, \$157.”

As to what profit should be made from alfalfa where it is cut for hay, eight tons per acre per season at the very low price of \$4 in the stack in the field, gives \$32 per acre. A very conservative estimate would be \$24 an acre. The hay will bring from \$7 to \$10 baled and delivered at the railroad.

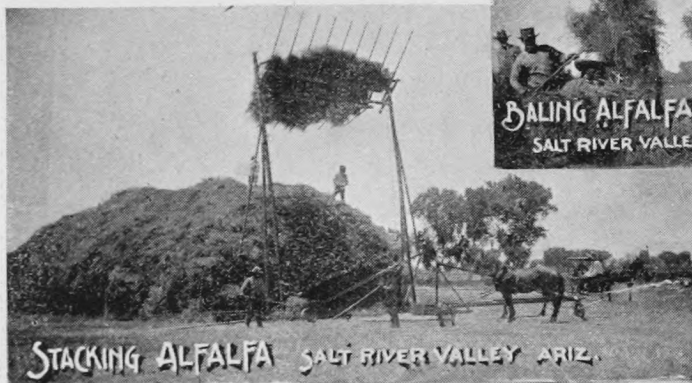


An Alfalfa Field near Peoria.

Rental of alfalfa for cattle pasturage ranges from sixty to ninety cents per head per month, generally about seventy-five cents, which amounts to about \$1.50 per acre per month. This is nearly net, as there is no expense of cutting, stacking and marketing, and there is generally good demand for pasturage.

Alfalfa, aside from its value as a forage plant, is profitable on account of its seed crop. In regard to this particular branch of the alfalfa industry, we quote the following from Collins and Philbrook, Phoenix:

"Eighty acres of our alfalfa was cut for seed the past season, cutting the first crop of seed August 20th, 1894. October 20th the same land was again cut for seed, giving an average per acre (including both cuttings) of 681 pounds of seed, the present market price of which is 7c per pound. In addition, we received from pasturage on this same land, \$250, and have on hand 100 tons of threshed hay worth \$2 per ton.



STATEMENT.

54,480 lbs. alfalfa seed @7c, - - - -	\$3,813.60
Proceeds from pasturage, - - - -	250.00
Value of hay on hand, - - - -	200.00
Total, - - - -	<u>\$4,263.60</u>
or \$53.29 per acre.	

Stock Raising.

This industry in the Salt River Valley has commanded a good deal of attention, and is very profitable. Perhaps "stock raising" is a little misleading, as stock raising strictly speaking is but little followed. Growing cattle implies caring for them two or three years before marketing. Instead of doing that, range steers are bought and fattened on the alfalfa. This produces the finest of beef.

The conditions of climate, feed, etc. of Arizona ranges produce healthy, thrifty cattle, but as a rule they are quite thin. No plant known to man possesses fattening properties equal in degree and quality to alfalfa. It contains a large percentage of sugar. Range steers fed on it five to six months nearly double in weight. The flesh is practically new. Instead of being three-year-old beef, it is only six months old, and consequently exceptionally tender and sweet.

Cattle are bought and sold by weight. Range steers are always to be had at fair prices, and fat cattle are always in good demand at fair prices. The business is clean cut and very profitable, as the following statement of one year's operations by farmer Stout will show:—

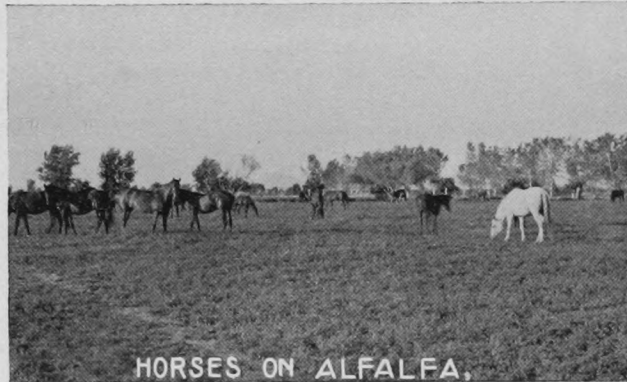
STATEMENT OF CATTLE BUSINESS.

JULY 15, 1893, TO APRIL 1, 1894.

S. S. STOUT.

TO—PAID FOR CATTLE BOUGHT:

July 15, 1893,	190 head	Goldman,	- - - -	\$1,127	12		
Aug. 1, "	89 "	Brown,	- - - -	589	00		
Aug. 31, "	51 "	Goldman,	- - - -	419	70		
Sept. 1, "	66 "	Goldman,	- - - -	565	30		
Sept. 1, "	2 "	Trask,	- - - -	22	05		
Nov. 1, "	129 "	Trask,	- - - -	1,411	00		
				527 at average cost, \$7.84,	\$4,134	17	
Cost of pasturage at 70 cents a head per month from date bought to date of sale,				-	-	2,434	97
Total investment,				-	-	\$6,569	14



HORSES ON ALFALFA.

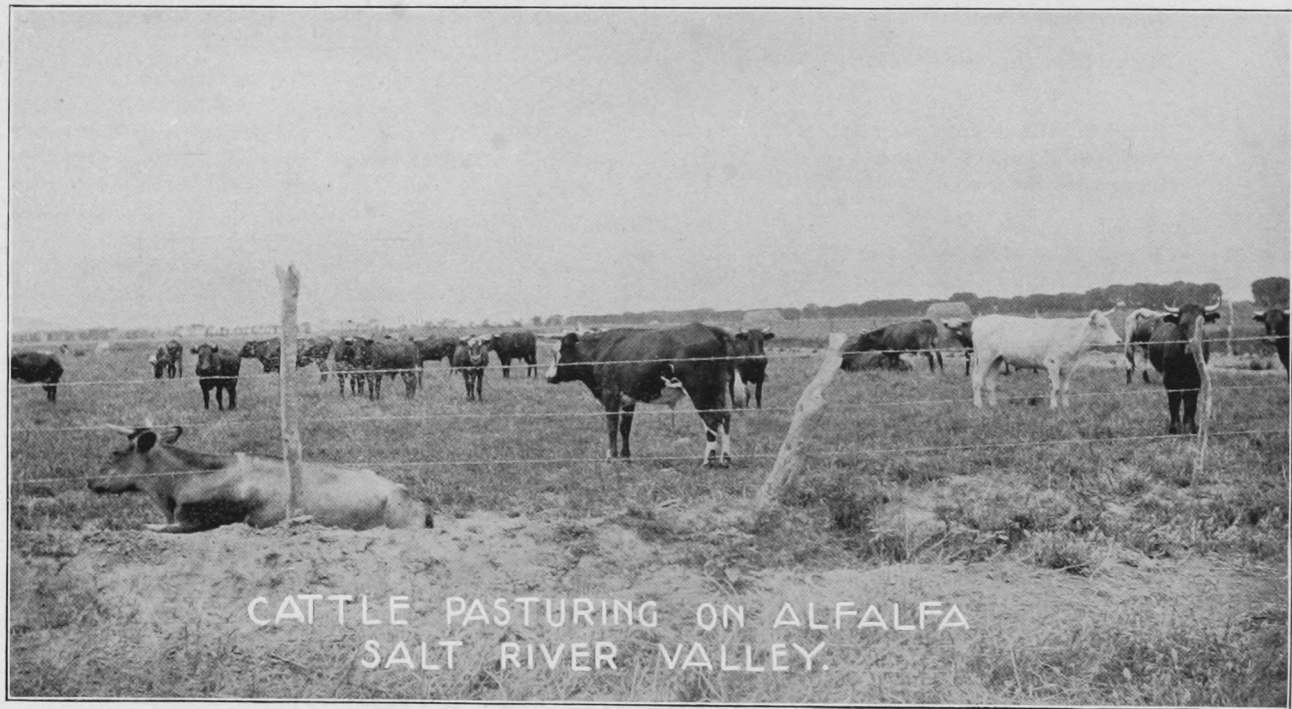
BY—RECEIVED FOR ABOVE CATTLE SOLD:

Feb. 17, 1894,	73 head,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,505 50
Feb. 23,	“ 94	“	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,869 90
March 1,	“ 80	“	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,655 50
March 1,	“ 24	“	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	340 20
March 1,	“ 2	“	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41 20
April 1,	“ 254	“	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,034 28
527 Sold at average price \$19.82,																	\$10,446 58	
																	6,569 14	
Net profit 59 per cent,																	<u>\$3,877 44</u>	

Mr. W. H. Cox, of Phoenix, makes the following statement in regard to feeding cattle on alfalfa: “On the 26th day of May, 1894, I placed fifty-eight head of range cattle on forty-five acres of alfalfa pasturage, average weight 605 pounds, and on the 18th day of October, 1894, sold them to W. H. Patterson, of Los Angeles, at an average weight of 909½ pounds, a gain of 304½ pounds per head. No other feed was used.”

An extract from a letter by Mr. W. S. Hatcher, who has an alfalfa farm five miles from Phoenix, will show what can be accomplished by a man with energy and perseverance, although without capital on which to start. Mr. Hatcher says: “I came to Phoenix in the year 1888. I was entirely without money, and during the year 1889 depended on odd jobs at manual labor. The following year I worked as a farm hand. In 1891 I became a farmer on my own responsibility, by renting the 160 acres of alfalfa, on which I still reside. The following is a short statement of my principal operations for the years 1892, 1893 and 1894:—

1892 Bought 88 head of range cattle,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$640
Expenses aside from my own work,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400
Paid rent of land and water,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	720
<u>\$1,760</u>																		



CATTLE PASTURING ON ALFALFA
SALT RIVER VALLEY.

		RECEIPTS.							
	Sold 200 tons of alfalfa hay,	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,200		
	Sold 88 head of cattle,	-	-	-	-	-	2,525	3,725	
	My profit on the year's work,	-	-	-	-	-		<u>\$1,965</u>	
1893									
		EXPENSES.							
	Bought 145 head of range cattle	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,220		
	Paid rent of land and water	-	-	-	-	-	720		
	Expenses aside from my own work	-	-	-	-	-	75	<u>\$2,015</u>	
		RECEIPTS.							
	Sold 35 head of cattle	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 450		
	Sold 110 head of cattle	-	-	-	-	-	3,660	4,110	
	My profit on the year's work	-	-	-	-	-		<u>\$1,795</u>	
1894									
	Bought 180 head of cattle	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,908		
	Rent of land and water	-	-	-	-	-	720		
	Expenses aside from my own work	-	-	-	-	-	400	<u>\$3,028</u>	
		RECEIPTS.							
	Sold 180 head of cattle (to be delivered January 15, 1895)	-	-	-	-	-	\$4,770		
	Sold 110 tons of alfalfa hay (loose on the ranch)	-	-	-	-	-	400	5,170	
	My profit on the year's work	-	-	-	-	-		<u>\$2,142</u>	

"I have omitted the smaller details for the reason that the proceeds from my milk cows, hogs, chickens, turkeys, ducks, etc , paid all of my incidental expenses, as they occurred from time to time.

"I now have 15 head of horses, 10 cows, 20 hogs, 200 chickens, 25 ducks and 20 turkeys. The feed for my cattle and this minor stock has all been derived from the alfalfa produced on this ranch. Out of my net profits I have paid \$3,000 on land which I have recently purchased in the vicinity of Glendale.
W. S. HATCHER."

Hog-Raising.

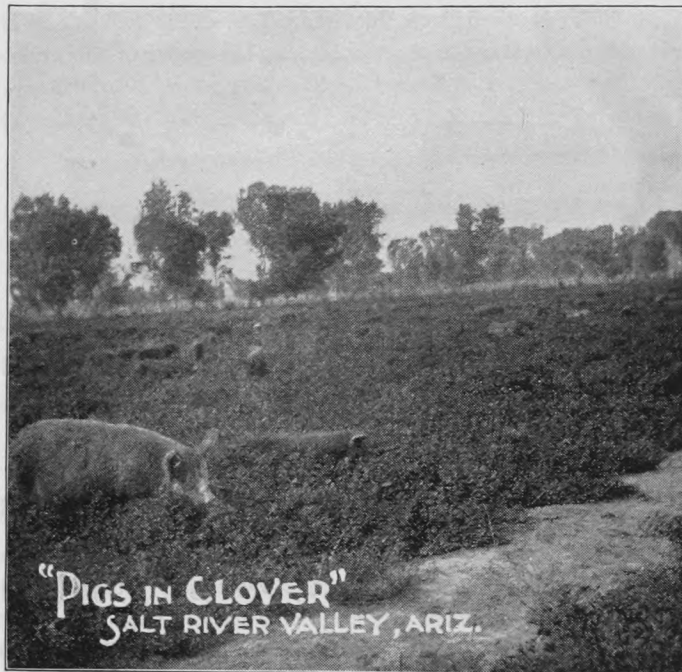
Hog-raising is claimed by many to be even more profitable than cattle-fattening, as alfalfa is well suited to the feeding of hogs throughout the year.

We quote below a letter written by Mr. L. Bennet, of Phoenix, who has successfully raised hogs in the valley for some time :

“DEAR SIR: Your inquiry regarding profits in grain and alfalfa received. I have seventy acres of grain land and twenty-six acres of alfalfa, on the southeast quarter of Section 9—2—2, in the vicinity of Glendale. Kept no record of the expense. Did most of the work myself, and what I paid out in cash was merely nominal. Sowed the seventy acres to barley, using about fifty pounds of seed to the acre, and had at that time seventy-two sows. I threshed from the grain grown on the seventy acres 1,500 sacks of barley, 165,000 pounds, and, including the seventy-two sows I had in the fall, have now 400 head of hogs, which will average in weight 180 pounds. The usual selling price is 4½ cents per pound. I ran the hogs on the twenty-six acres of alfalfa until I had headed the grain, and then turned them on the stubble. I now change them back and forth from the alfalfa to the stubble, and they are thriving wonderfully well.

Yours, very truly,

L. BENNETT.”



“PIGS IN CLOVER”
SALT RIVER VALLEY, ARIZ.

Sugar Cane.

"The cultivation of sugar cane can be carried on in the Salt River Valley at a minimum of toil and expense. Here are a few words in evidence:

"THE ARIZONA IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, PHOENIX, ARIZONA.

"PHOENIX, Arizona, December 8, 1894.

"GENTLEMEN: Referring to your inquiry regarding the growing of sorghum cane both for feed and syrup I have the following report to offer regarding my experience with the same:

"For feed we get from twenty-five to thirty tons per acre, and it makes a most excellent forage, for all kinds of animals are fond of it.

"For syrup, the cane will yield anywhere from 200 to 300 gallons per acre, according to the cultivation given to the crop while growing. Corn and cane require less cultivation in this valley than any country I have ever lived in, consequently there are many who do not put a cultivator in their field after the crop is planted, and still raise a fair crop.

"Yours very truly, ISAAC M. COLLINS."

Honey.

Among the many resources of the valley, the honey industry should not be neglected. In many localities bees can work only a short time during the year, and a good portion of what they lay up during their busy season is consumed by them in the remaining months. This is not so in the Salt River Valley. Fruit trees and alfalfa furnish blossoms for these industrious workers ten months in the year. Honey made from alfalfa is white and of exceptionally fine flavor. An average of 250 pounds per stand has been taken from sixty stands, which netted the owner 5 cents per pound. Honey is shipped out of the valley in car loads, and brings good prices wherever once used.

Poultry.

The demand for poultry and eggs in the Salt River Valley has always exceeded the supply and, as a consequence, high prices have ruled.

A great many people are engaged in the cattle and mining business where conditions are not favorable to poultry raising. Thus while the population per acre of cultivated land is greater than that in the agricultural districts of the east, there are fewer producers of this highly marketable product.

The cost of keeping poultry is reduced to a minimum. Alfalfa furnishes the best of green feed the year round, and another very cheap and excellent food is Egyptian or Kaffir Corn. This is raised with success in the dryer parts of Kansas without irrigation, but under irrigation and the favorable conditions of the Salt River Valley it yields abundantly without special care. Owing to the mild winters chickens need little or no shelter.

For a person with limited means there is nothing that will bring larger and surer returns than poultry and eggs, and with a small tract of land, say ten acres, all expenses can be made and enough more to pay for trees and the cost of setting them out.

Prices for eggs range from 10 cents to 25 cents per dozen and sometimes even higher, but money can be made out of the business at 10 cents.

Turkey raising is also very profitable; market price for live turkeys 8 cents to 12½ cents per pound. There is no place on the globe where turkeys can be raised so easily as here.

O. H. Christy, a shipper and raiser of poultry, says he often pays small farmers from \$50 to \$100 for their season's crop of turkeys, that have cost the farmer comparatively nothing to raise, as they have been reared almost wholly on alfalfa. Mr. Christy has raised as high as 500 turkeys in one season on his ranch near the city, and sold them at an average of 10 cents per pound. The large demand for poultry in the mining districts of Arizona make it one of the best paying crops a man can raise.

Vegetables.

It is the experience of those who have tried it that the space between rows of young fruit trees can be very profitably utilized for the cultivation of vegetables. The sandy loam is peculiarly adapted to the growth of sweet potatoes, the product being dry, crisp, free from fibre and altogether deliciously palatable. Horses, cattle and chickens also feed on this crop with relish. The price in the local market is 75 cents per 100 pounds.

Peanuts can be raised in this way with profit. An old resident, in a recent letter, says:

"Last year I paid all my taxes, and had a surplus, from peanuts, which I planted between the rows of a small portion of one of my orange orchards. This year I planted one row between sixty acres of trees, and obtained good results. I took no special care of them, but cared for them in a 'rough and tumble way.' They have done well, yielding 250 sacks of splendid peanuts. They are large, well filled, very sweet and good. With good care, I am confident that peanuts can be raised of the finest quality, and will pay, at 5 cents per pound, from \$75 to \$100 per acre."

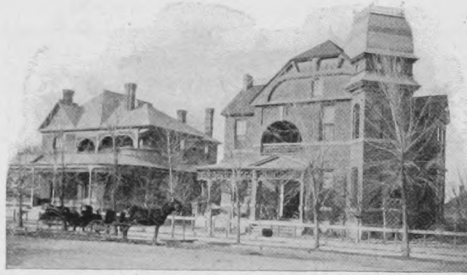
Phoenix.

This really wonderful city of 13,000 inhabitants, with its avenues of goodly residences, its lovely parks with their wealth of semi-tropical luxuriance, seems to have sprung up like magic. The motley collection of adobe huts and the rude frontier buildings, which the swift growth of the place necessitated after the introduction of irrigation, were the visions of a night. The voice of Enterprise uttered its mandate and they were not.

Phoenix, while young, is yet a noted place. Its commanding position—the best natural location between Denver on the east and Los Angeles on the coast, between Utah on the north and Mexico on the south—has marked it and made it known for years. In its early history when an adobe town, it was the natural outfitting point for the mining region as well as the vast cattle ranges of the country round about, and its trade with these as well as with the hundreds of towns springing up in the territory, is now assuming large proportions.

Since the perfecting of the irrigation system of the Arizona Improvement Company, the city has taken immense strides toward greatness. Its growth in all the essentials of a progressive city has been phenomenal. The population has doubled in the last three or four years. Residences of all kinds, from the plain dwelling of limited means to the more pretentious home





Residences in Phoenix.

stories high and cost \$150,000.00. Its enterprising young owner, Mr. J. C. Adams, has spared neither pains nor money to make it the very best that architectural skill and long experience could provide. It is strictly modern in all its appointments and will be conducted on the same lines.

Among other good hotels may be mentioned the Ford, completed and opened November 15, 1895; the Commercial, the Lemon, Sixth Avenue and the Windsor.

There are seven churches in Phoenix, viz: North Methodist, South Methodist, Presbyterian, Episcopal, Baptist, Christian, and Roman Catholic. All these churches have regular services, and all have good substantial buildings that would be a credit to any city.

The social orders are well represented in the following: A. F. & A. M., K. P., I. O. O. F., I. O. G. T., A. O. U. W., G. A. R., W. R. C., Foresters, W. C. T. U., Y. M. C. A., (with free reading room and gymnasium) and the

of wealth, have sprung up on every hand. Business houses and manufacturing establishments that would do credit to cities of greater size, vie with each other for the increasing trade of the place.

The city is justly proud of the number and the excellence of its hotels. An average of one hotel a year, each one larger and finer than its predecessor, has been the record for recent years, so that to-day it invites the traveler and sojourner to either of half a dozen elegant hostleries with all modern conveniences and at prices to suit all demands and tastes.

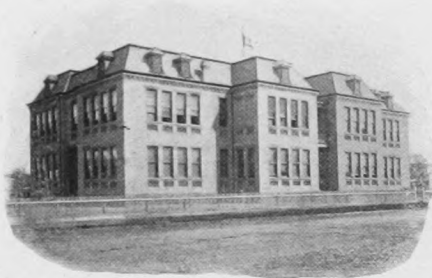
The Hotel Adams, just completed, is one of the finest west of Chicago. It occupies 137½ feet on Center avenue by 150 feet on Adams street, is four



Episcopal Church.—Phoenix.



Street in Phoenix.



High School—Phoenix.

Phoenix is well supplied with public schools of a character and standing unexcelled in the country. The three ward schools, employing over twenty teachers, and the high school with five teachers, are equipped with the most modern appliances. The teachers are the best that can be procured, and the support and sympathy of the citizens in all their endeavors is but a just tribute to their admirable work. Graduates from the high school are admitted to the best colleges without examination.

The high moral and educational standing of the schools of Phoenix is reflected in the growing manhood and womanhood of the place. It is a fair outlook for a fair city.

What is said of the excellence of the schools of Phoenix can be said with equal truth of the schools of every section throughout the valley. Our country schools challenge comparison with any in the west. No state in the union has a better system of free schools than Arizona.

The Capital grounds are located about a mile and a half from the center of Phoenix, and are a resort for lovers of the beautiful, both local

Maricopa Club, besides a number of associations made up of representatives from the different states. The church societies of Christian Endeavor and Epworth League are large and influential.

The three daily papers published in Phoenix, the *Herald*, *Gazette* and *Republican*, are abreast of the times, and through their connection with the Associated Press, keep in touch with the world in general.

There are three commercial banks and one trust company, viz : The Valley Bank, the First National Bank, the Phoenix National Bank and the Maricopa Loan and Trust Company. These are all doing a large and prosperous business and on a firm basis.



Residence of Col. C. H. Gray, Phoenix.



residents and strangers. The Governor, in his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior says: "There is now a commission in charge of the grounds and the Territory has expended nearly \$20,000 upon their improvement.

"They are a marvel of beauty, and I do not believe that any state in the union has capitol grounds that excel them. Nearly all the trees and shrubs known to the semi-tropical region are found upon them. They are a perfect picture of beauty, of which not only the people of Phoenix but of the whole territory are proud.

"I recommend that at least \$25,000 be appropriated by congress for their further improvement."

The cost of living in Phoenix is about the same as in the cities of the east—rents possibly a trifle higher. For more exact data we append below a copy of the daily market report as given by the Phoenix *Herald* of November 2, 1896:

Whole Barley, per 100 pounds.....	\$ 65@.75	Lard, Leaf, per pound.....	8¼ @. 12
Rolled Barley, per 100 pounds.....	90	Dried Apples, per pound.....	10 @. 12½
Grain Hay, baled, per ton	6 50	Dried Peaches, per pound.....	8 @. 15
Alfalfa, per ton.....	5 00@.5 50	Dried Apricots, per pound	8 @. 12½
Alfalfa Seed.....	06	Dried Prunes, per pound.....	10 @. 20
Wheat, per 100 pounds	1 10@.1 25	Dried Grapes, per pound.....	4 @. 5
Flour, per 100 pounds	2 35@.2 50	Dried Raisins, per pound	10 @. 15
Butter, per pound.....	10@. 25	Honey, strained, per pound.....	4 @. 5
Cheese, per pound	11@. 20	CANNED GOODS.	
Sugar, cube, per 100 pounds	7 00	Peaches, per can	20
Sugar, granulated, per 100 pounds..	6 75@.7 00	Apples, per can	20
Coffee, green, per pound.....	20@. 30	Pears, per can.....	20
Rice, per 100 pounds	5 25@.5 75	Berries per can	25
Beans, Lady Washington, per 100 lbs.	2 50@.3 00	Tomatoes, per can.....	15
Beans, Limas, per 100 pounds.....	4 50@.5 00	String Beans, per can.....	15
Beans, Link, per 100 pounds.....	2 10@.2 50	Corn, per can	15
Ham, Kansas City, per pound.....	12@. 14	Jelly and Jam, per can.....	20
Bacon, per pound.....	10@. 13	Eggs, per dozen.....	15

STOCK.	
Beef on foot, per hundred.....	2 75
Hogs, live, per hundred	3 00
Sheep, dressed, per hundred	6 00
Turkeys, live, per pound.....	10
Chickens, per dozen.....	3 50

MEATS.	
Beef, Round, per pound.....	6
Beef, Sirloin, per pound.....	10
Beef, Porterhouse, per pound	15
Pork, per pound.....	10
Mutton, per pound.....	12½

GREEN FRUIT.	
Lemons, per dozen.....	20 @ 25
Oranges, per dozen.....	20 @ 35
Apples, per pound.....	
Pears, per pound.....	

VEGETABLES.	
Onions, per pound.....	2 @ 3
Potatoes, per pound.....	1¾ @ 2
Sweet Potatoes, per pound	1½
Cabbage, per pound.....	5
Cauliflower.....	10
Celery	15

Families are supplied with radishes, beets, turnips, onions, peas, string beans and all small vegetables by vegetable wagons.

Railroad Facilities.

Phoenix is now a competitive point, having connection with the Southern Pacific system on the south and with the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe system on the north; thus giving the Salt River Valley connection with two trunk lines to the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

It is a significant fact that Arizona built more miles of railroad in 1894 than any other state or territory, and notwithstanding they were exceedingly expensive roads to build, no bonus was given by the people or the territory in aid of construction, as is quite often the rule in such cases, but capital was enlisted by the intrinsic merits of the enterprises.

Wells.

Water can be had by digging or boring from twenty to fifty feet almost anywhere in the valley and the water obtained is soft and pure.

Windmills are in use to a limited extent on account of lightness and variableness of the winds. However, very good results are obtained by using the "geared" variety of mills.

Building Materials.

The Salt River Valley has three brick yards which furnish as fine a quality of brick as can be found for building purposes. Brick in the wall costs from \$7 to \$10 per 1,000.

The S. F. P. & P. Railway brings the valley into direct connection with the vast white and yellow pine forests of the northern part of the territory, thus providing lumber for all kinds of building purposes at reasonable cost. On account of not having severe winters to provide against, it does not require as much capital to build a nice home here as in colder climates.

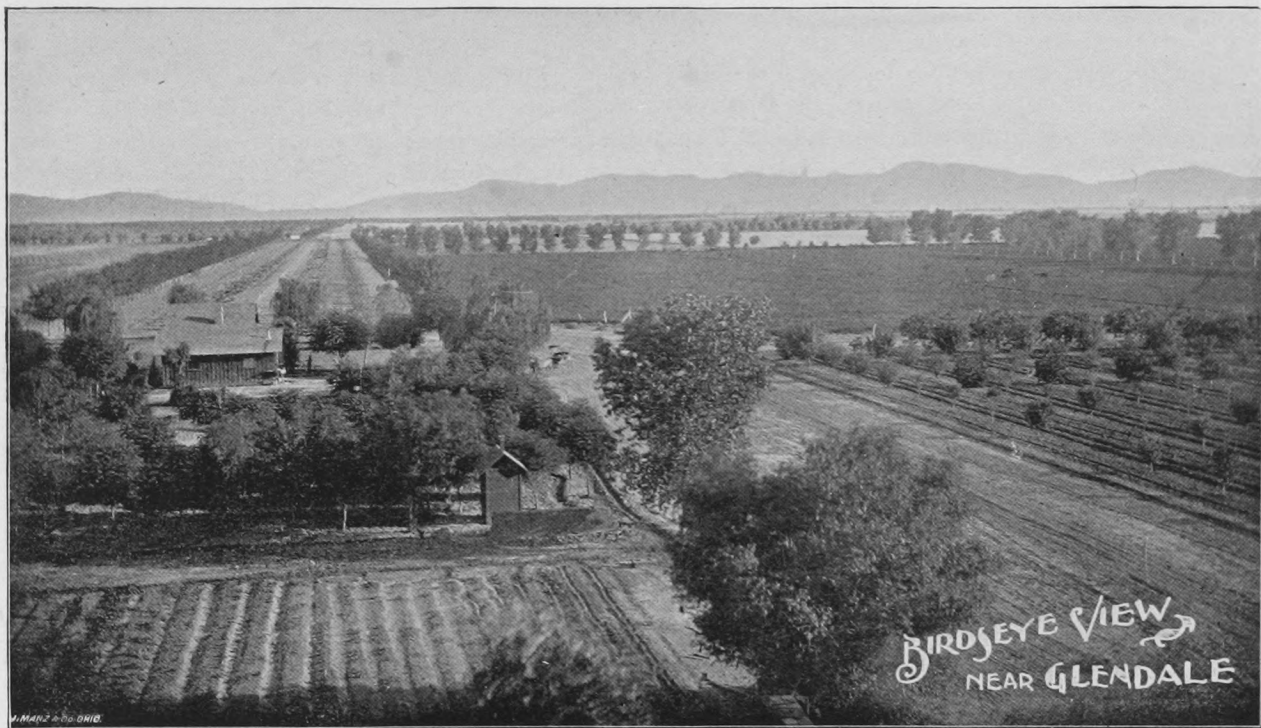
Glendale.

This is one of the new towns. Its growth began with the completion of the Santa Fe, Prescott & Phoenix Railroad, March, 1894. It is located nine miles northwest from Phoenix on Grand avenue. This avenue is 100 feet wide and runs twenty miles diagonally northwest from Phoenix. It is one of the noted highways of the valley.

This thrifty and promising town is the center of the deciduous fruit and alfalfa-producing district, and is the largest shipping point for fruit and cattle in the valley. It is the chief distributing point for the cattle brought from the mountain ranges to the alfalfa fields for fattening. It has a new \$7,000 school-house, two churches, hotel, several stores, blacksmith shop, lumber yard, etc., etc.

Glendale and vicinity having become popular as a place of residence for many who do not wish to go into the more extensive fruit-raising enterprises, the Arizona Improvement Company has set out tracts of from ten acres upward to fruit orchards which are now in various stages of prosperous growth and bearing.

A Chicago company has bought a large tract of land near Glendale, planted to fruit and in bearing, and it is their purpose to build a large cannery at that point. It will be completed in time to care for the fruit crop of 1897. They expect to make this cannery large enough to care for all the fruit in that vicinity, and to that end will equip it with the most approved machinery, and place it under the management of men of experience and skill.



BIRDSEYE VIEW
NEAR GLENDALE

V. MANZ 2000 OHIO

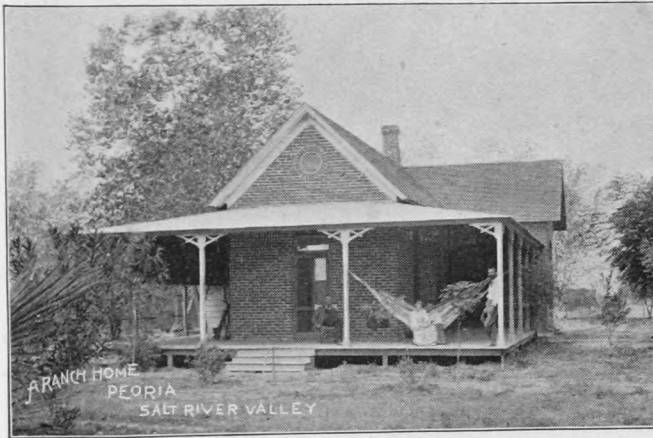
Peoria.

Upon the first railroad station building in the valley (which, by the way, is a very complete one, with all modern conveniences and surrounded with parks), is the name Peoria. It was here that when the valley was first opened to investors some capitalists of Peoria, Ill., decided was the most favored spot in which to invest and eventually start a village of their own. They reasoned that this was near the center of the widest spot of irrigated land in the valley, far enough from Phoenix to justify a town. Here pure soft water was found near the surface in abundance. Here was unexcelled clay for brick-

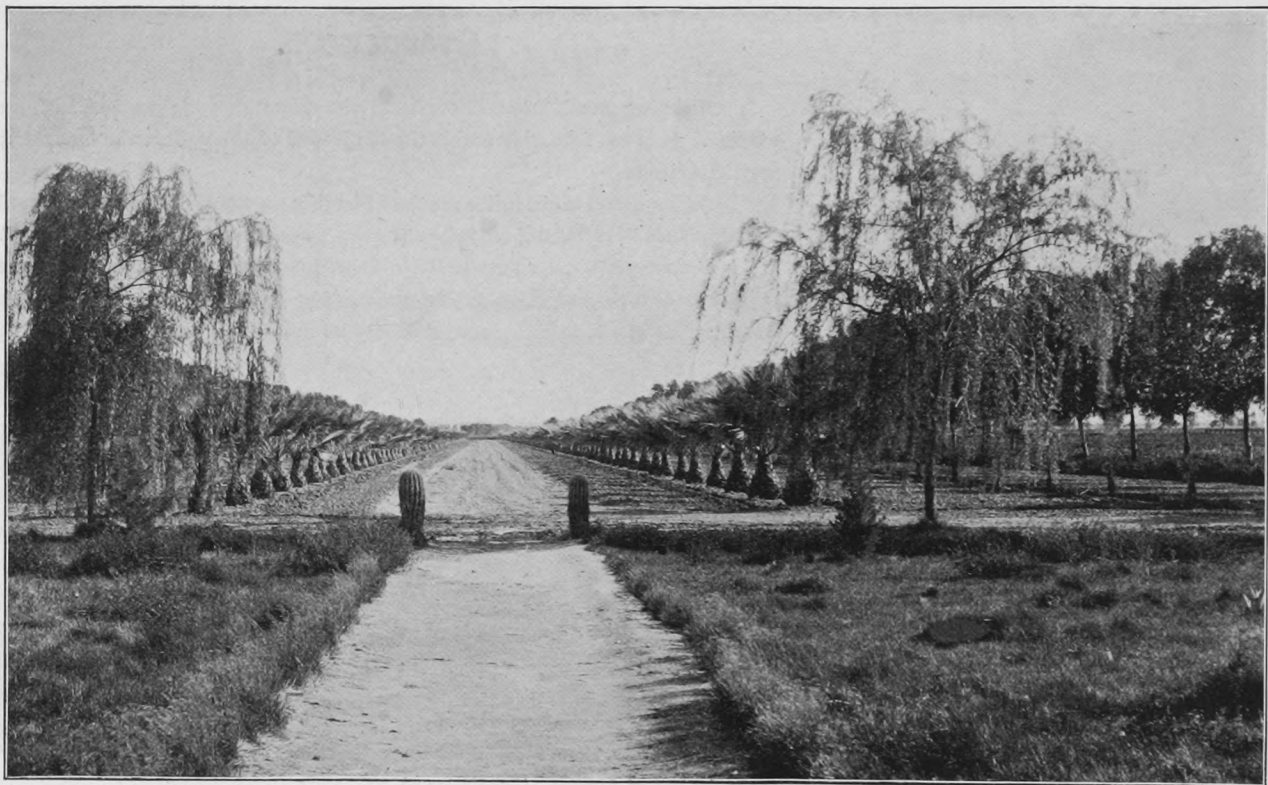
making, good natural drainage, soil admirably adapted to the growth of all semi-tropical fruits, as well as for grain, hay, and general farming.

Among the citizens of Illinois who are interested here are such men as B. J. Greenhut, now a large owner and manager in the department house of Siegel, Cooper & Co., New York; Messrs W. H. and C. Bartlett, of S. C. Bartlett & Co., grain dealers; Dr N. C. Daugherty, Superintendent of Public Instruction and past president National Educational Association; Mr. C. A. Bowman, Mr. M. Wm. Hanna, Mr. D. S. Brown, and many others of Peoria's (Ill.) best business men.

Already a general store, post office and school building have been erected and a church organization formed, a system of waterworks established and the foundation laid for a goodly town.



Residence of H. C. Mann.



Bartlett Fruit Ranch—640 Acres—Near Peoria.



Residence on Central Avenue.

Orangewood.

Running north from Phoenix to the mountains, eight miles, is Central avenue. It is 100 feet wide and is the boulevard of the valley, the finest driveway in Arizona.

Orangewood is six miles north of Phoenix on Central avenue, and in the "orange belt." It has not only the climate for oranges, but soil of rare fertility.

It comprises 1,280 acres and is divided into five and ten acre lots, in many of which orange and olive groves are already planted, some of which are in bearing. It is a beautiful place for lovely homes.



Indian School—Central Avenue. (See Page 12.)

Ingleside

Is located at the foot of Camel Back Mountain at the falls of the Arizona Canal, about ten miles northeast of Phoenix. This is the site of the Arizona Improvement Company's large Washington Navel orange grove, which is justly the pride of the valley, its oranges having won the gold medal over all others at the Mid-Winter Fair in San Francisco in 1894.

The altitude of Ingleside is about 100 feet greater than that of Phoenix, which gives it a fine view of the valley. This elevation will enable the company to furnish water for Phoenix and intermediate points by gravity, and under sufficient pressure for all purposes. This mountain water is of excellent quality, and will be utilized not only for electric power, running mills, factories, electric car lines, etc., but for lighting, heating and cooking for Phoenix and other towns in that vicinity.



Excursions.

We sincerely believe that the Salt River Valley offers the home-seeker and health-seeker advantages that cannot be duplicated anywhere else in the United States, but we do not ask anyone to take our word for it. Go out and investigate for yourself. We conduct excursions from time to time between Chicago and the Salt River Valley over the Santa Fe Railroad. This line is the most comfortable, the quickest, and the most attractive in point of scenery.

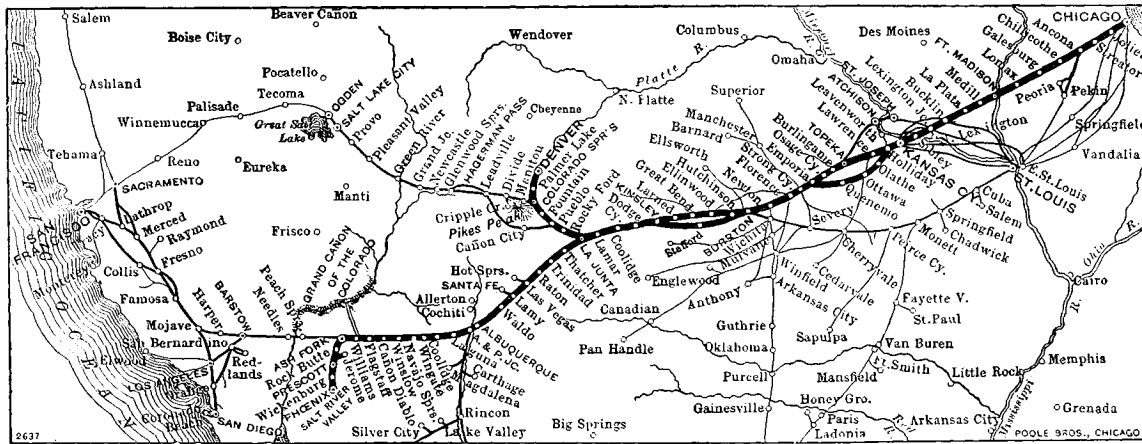
These excursions are accompanied by a representative of our company and are arranged to suit the convenience of a majority of the party. The excursionists have a choice between Pullman palace sleeper and tourist sleeper; the latter affords very good accommodation at a low price.

We leave Chicago at 10:25 p. m., Kansas City at 2:25 of the following day, and reach Ash Fork at 6:50 on the evening of the third day out. Here transfer is made to the Santa Fe, Prescott & Phoenix Railway, the scenic line of the southwest.



The only scenery that can be compared with these few miles of rugged mountain road in grandeur is the famous canon of the Arkansas on the Denver & Rio Grande Railway. Those who stop over night at Ash Fork to get the full benefit of this scenery, will find the Harvey House one of the best on the Santa Fe line. It is conducted by Mr. Ford Harvey, who conducts all the hotels and eating houses on the Santa Fe line—a statement which gives sufficient assurance of the kind and quality of the accommodations provided for travelers.

Trains leave Ash Fork for Phoenix at 7:15 p. m., making close connection with our train leaving Chicago at 10:25 p. m., and at 7:00 a. m., connecting with the through east bound train from California. The night train reaches Phoenix at 6:45 a. m., and the morning train at 4:15 p. m. The same close connections are made on the return trip. There are no long delays nor late connecting trains. Stop-over privileges can be arranged for on the return trip.



The accompanying map shows the route from Chicago to Phoenix. By making arrangements through our Chicago office, parties can join the excursion at any station shown on this map except Ancona, Lomax and Sibley. On application we will furnish full information regarding excursions, best route to reach the Santa Fe line from any point, etc.

Lands.

The lands now offered for sale by the Arizona Improvement Company are the very choicest that can be found in the valley, and have all been planted in grain, alfalfa or fruits. Perpetual water-rights are attached by deed to all lands sold by the company, and there is no charge for water, except a small annual rental for maintenance. If the water is not used there is no charge.

For those who cannot take possession of their purchases at once, the company, when desired, plants and cares for small orchards for a term of years on very reasonable terms. The best nursery stock is used, and the company gives to these orchards the same care and cultivation it gives to its own, and guarantees a perfect stand when the property is turned over to the purchaser.

Prices of land vary according to location, proximity to towns, railroads, etc. Full particulars will be furnished on application. In writing, mention should be made of the use for which land is desired, whether for oranges and other citrus fruits, deciduous fruits, alfalfa and stock raising, or for general farming.

The company has a few small orchards for sale on reasonable terms. They were planted in the spring of 1895, and are as fine as can be found anywhere.

Address all communications to

THE ARIZONA IMPROVEMENT COMPANY,
No. 812 NEW YORK LIFE BUILDING,
LA SALLE AND MONROE STREETS,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.