YUMA
ARIZONA

Yuma County *City of Yuma*
Yuma Project

U.S.R.S.
PREMIER PROJECT

A Golden Harvest in the Golden West
Where the Sun Shines Every Day

1921

Issued by Yuma Chamber of Commerce
YUMA - - - - ARIZONA

YUMA PROJECT

THE LAND OF PERPETUAL SUNSHINE

Facts, Figures, Pictures of the
Most Promising City and the
Most Richly Endowed
Section of the Great
Southwest—

YUMA, ARIZONA

County Seat and
Metropolis

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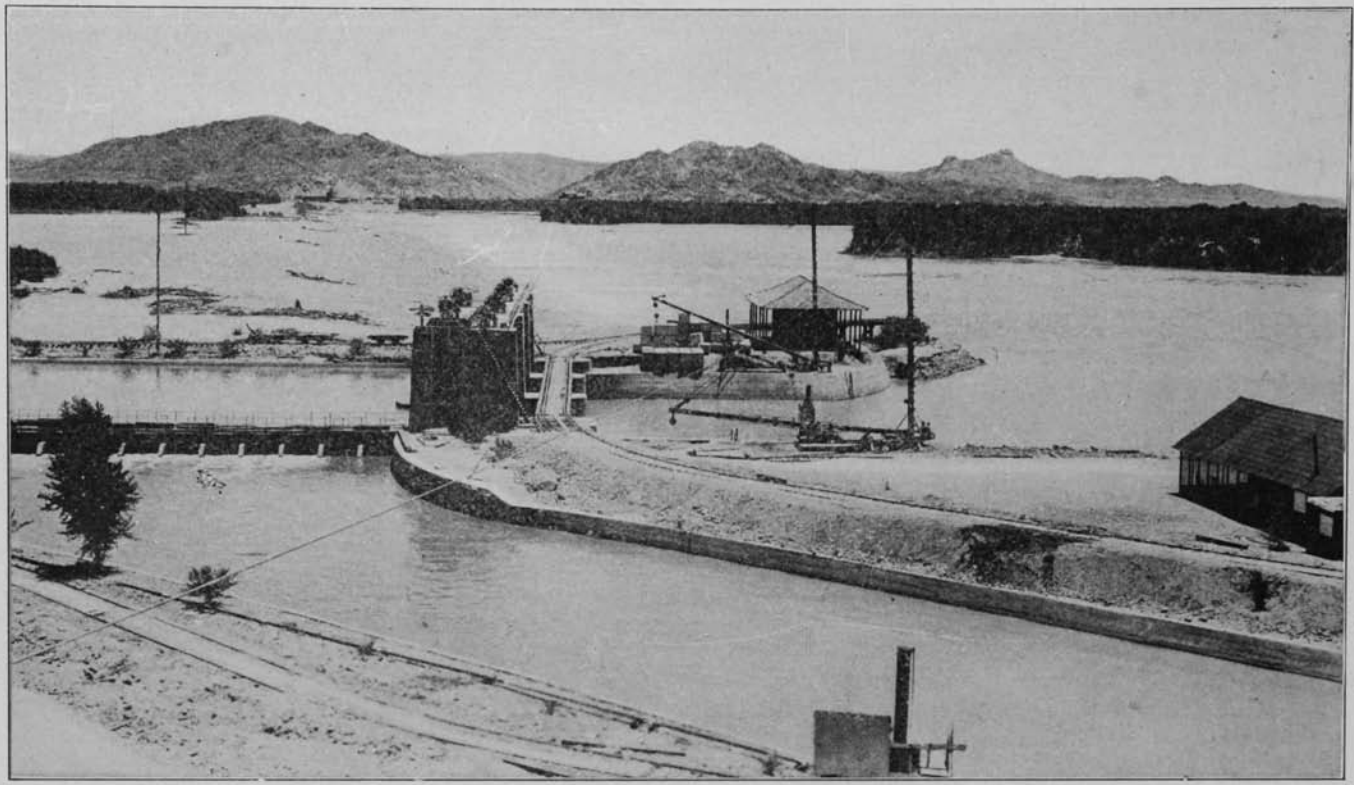
Chamber of Commerce

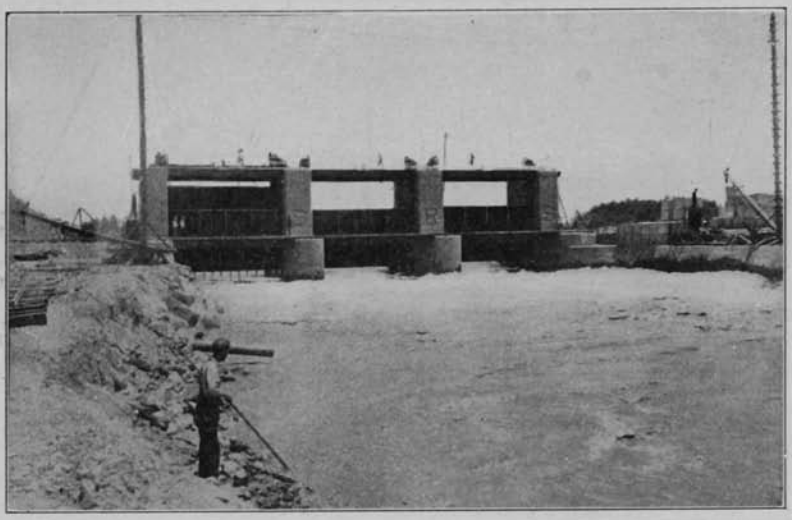
YUMA, ARIZONA

1921 EDITION



Laguna Dam, 4470 Feet Long. View from California side of river showing Headgate, Power Plant and Main Canal

Built by the U. S. R. S. at a cost of $2,000,000. For twelve years the floods of the Colorado have flowed over its face and no damage done.



View of Headgates Laguna Dam Looking North

YUMA PROJECT

YUMA Reclamation Project stands in a class by itself.

Actual construction work was begun on the Arizona-California Yuma Reclamation Project in August, 1905.

The great Laguna Diversion Dam was completed in March, 1910.

Water for irrigation purposes was turned into the great siphon for the first time on June 29, 1912.

At the end of that year a crop value was estimated at $497,000 and for Yuma County, less than $1,000,000.

At the end of the crop season for the year 1920 the crop value was estimated at $10,500,000 for Yuma Project, and over $15,000,000 for Yuma County.

The total expenditures by the U. S. Reclamation Service to the end of December, 1920, amounted to $9,000,000.

The total crop value produced on Yuma Project, from the day water was first made available for irrigation purposes up to and including the year 1920, was $50,473,563.

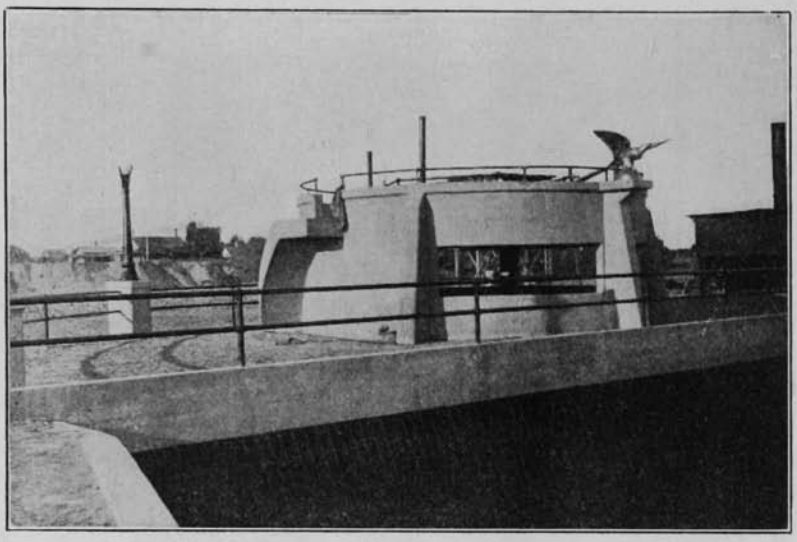
During the first year that water was available there were 11,060 acres in cultivation, as against 60,000 acres for 1920.

There yet remain 62,000 acres to be reclaimed from the desert, upwards of 47,500 acres of which are embraced in the Yuma Mesa Auxiliary Project, the only body of known land in the entire United States that is immune from injurious frosts, making these lands far superior to any other citrus fruit lands in the United States.

It is well enough to repeat, therefore, that the Yuma Reclamation Project stands in a class by itself.

From the standpoint of productivity its soil has no equal.

Under the Yuma Project the amount of land under cultivation and crops increase each year. People come to Yuma from all parts of the world. Some to investigate the engineering features of the project, some to examine and b convinced of the fertality of the soil. All are surpised at the great developmnt going and many who come to scoff remain to live in this paradise of the Southwest. Yuma, once a name of reproach on account of the wild stories of its heat has become a word to conjure with as the land of romance and plenty.



Intake to the Siphon Under the Colorado River

GREAT CROPS FROM YUMA PROJECT LANDS

BECAUSE of its salubrious, growing-weather climate valuable crops are harvested every day in the year, a claim that cannot be set forth by any other section of the entire United States.

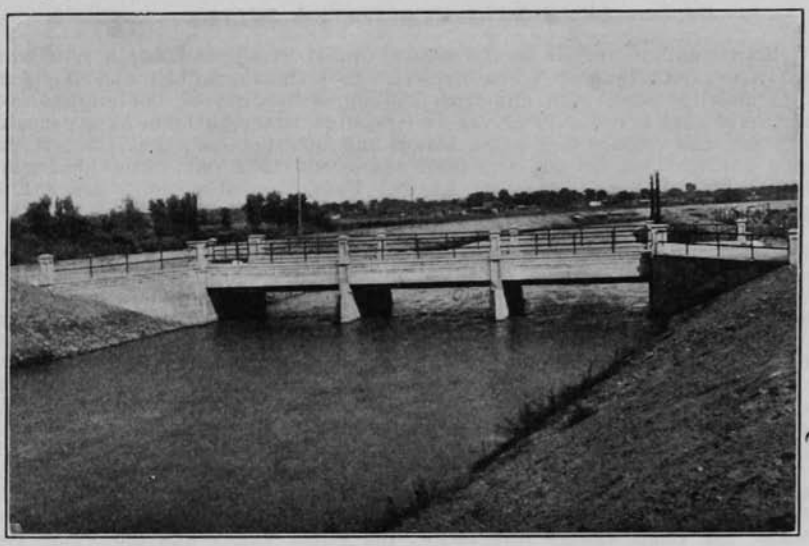
Because of these climatic conditions Yuma Project furnishes the earliest vegetables and melons that are shipped to market, while its unsurpassed citrus fruits, grown on the Yuma Mesa, are well out of the market long before citrus fruits from any other section of the United States are ripe enough for shipment, thus again placing Yuma Projest in a class by itself.

Prior to the construction of the Yuma Project by the U. S. Reclamation Service lands within the limits of the project commanded merely a nominal price from $5 to $25 per acre. At the end of 1919 these same lands commanded a ready sale at from $200 to $700, according to location.

Planted to "garden truck" Yuma Project lands will produce upwards of $1,000 per acre. They will produce $500 per acre when properly planted and cultivated in long staple Egyptian cotton. They will produce from $300 to $600 per acre when planted to Hairy Peruvian alfalfa. They will produce from $500 to $1,000 per acre if planted to Bartlett pears. They will produce from $500 to $1,000 per acre if planted to "ribbon cane." They will produce from seven to ten cuttings of alfalfa hay per year. They will produce 100 bushels of barley per acre and then two tons of milo maize on the same ground the same year. In fact Yuma Project lands will produce more per acre than any known lands in the United States.

With such a record, and such possibilities it is little wonder that Yuma Project has forged to the front by such rapid strides that Government statistics show Yuma Project ahead of any other section in the entire United States—placing Yuma Project in a class by itself.

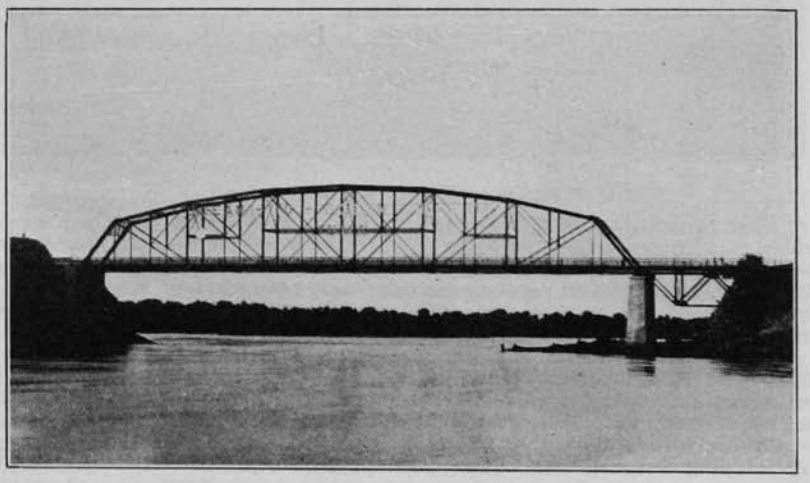
Yuma Project lands are just coming into their own. As a farming country with the all the year around growing season Yuma is making a place for itself in the "sun". The biggest crops, the earliest harvest, the longest continuous season contribute to take from the land a yield in crops most extraordinary. Alfalfa hay is cut every months in the year and all farm crops yield with surprising abundance.



Main Canal of Fertilizing Waters and Bridge

This main canal is tapped at several places below Yuma to pump water on the Yuma Mesa Project, the entire irrigating system having been designed and constructed with this idea in view. The siphon, therefore, has ample capacity to carry all the water that is needed to irrigate the fifty odd thousand acres in Yuma Valley and the 47,500 acres of frostless citrus fruit lands on the Yuma Mesa. There can never be any diminution in this abundant supply of water for the reason that Yuma Project is protected by a hard and fast contract with Imperial Valley which gives Yuma Project "one-fourth of the natural flow of the river."

The canals on the Yuma Project are troubled very little with silt, most of which is taken out of the water at the settling basin at Laguna dam. A never failing supply of clean water makes for an increased value for Yuma Project lands. And the permanency and stability of the water supply is beyond question.



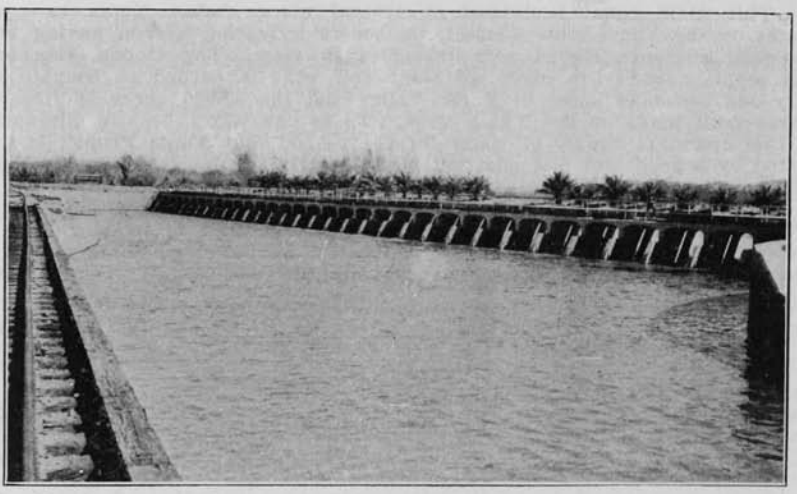
Interstate Highway Bridge at Yuma

YUMA PROJECT'S WATER SUPPLY

No irrigation project in the entire United States can boast of a water supply equal to that of Yuma Project. It is inexhaustible, and the water is so heavily laden with silt from the upper reaches of the mighty Colorado river that it not only serves as irrigation water but acts as a perpetual fertilizer, the claim often being made, and not disputed, that the silt puts more nourishment in the soil than the crops take out. The head-works of the project are at the great Laguna Dam, located about a dozen miles up-stream from the city of Yuma.

This dam is almost a mile long, stretching from the Arizona bank to the California bank. It is built of concrete, resting on piles driven from forty to sixty feet through a bed of quick-sand, making it one of the engineering feats of the world. It is only a diversion dam, however, raising the water ten feet from its natural elevation. The main canal taps the river just above the dam. When water is needed for irrigation the gates are closed and the silt-laden waters are impounded in a "settling basin" until they reach a depth of twenty feet, at which time the waters are "skimmed" over the top and flow on down to the fields, leaving all the heavy sand in the bottom of the "settling basin," to be sluiced out when the gates are raised.

The main canal of the Yuma Project beginning at Laguna Dam and skirting the edge of the mesa for twelve miles carries sufficient water to irrigate 150,000 acres of land. This includes all of the land in the San Pascuale Valley, the Yuma Indian reservation, the Yuma Valley and the Yuma mesa lands.



Settling Basin, Laguna Dam

The present canal is designed to carry 1,800 cubic feet per second which is sufficient water to cover 3,600 acres one foot deep in water every twenty-four hours, and when enlarged, and the water properly handled for power purposes would furnish electric energy enough to pump water on every acre of the Mesa lands, and leave surplus enough to run the Government R. R. and furnish every house on the project with electricity.

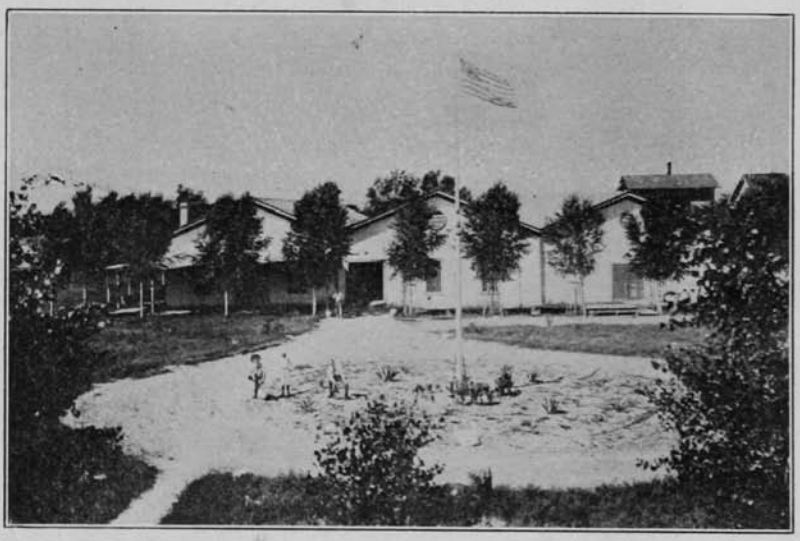
For twelve miles the main irrigation canal flows through the State of California, being conducted to the Arizona side through an immense inverted siphon 14 feet in diameter, capable of carrying 1,400 cubic feet per second of these silt laden waters to the Yuma Valley fields.

Power will be developed at the various drops in the Yuma main canals for pumping water to the Yuma mesa. The project will ultimately develop all of its own power for use in pumping and in supplying towns and ranches on the project.

THE U. S. RECLAMATION SERVICE

The one great institution of Yuma county of which the inhabitants are justly proud is the United States Reclamation Service, Mr. Porter J. Preston is Chief Engineer and Project Manager. It was the Reclamation Service that "put Yuma on the map." Prior to 1905, when the Government first begun the construction of the works necessary to reclaim the lands embraced within the project, Yuma was a mere whistling station in a barren desert. True, reclamation of a few thousand acres in Yuma Valley had been attempted, and for a few years successfully irrigated, prior to that time, but Yuma was best known throughout the world as being "the hottest place this side of hades." It was supposed to be inhabited principally by rattlesnakes, Gila monsters, jack-rabbits and Yuma Indians. The U. S. Reclamation Service has changed this general opinion, for Yuma Project is now known from one end of the world to the other as the richest reclamation project in the world. Engineers and students of reclamation from all parts of the world come to Yuma to investigate the big features of the Yuma Project.

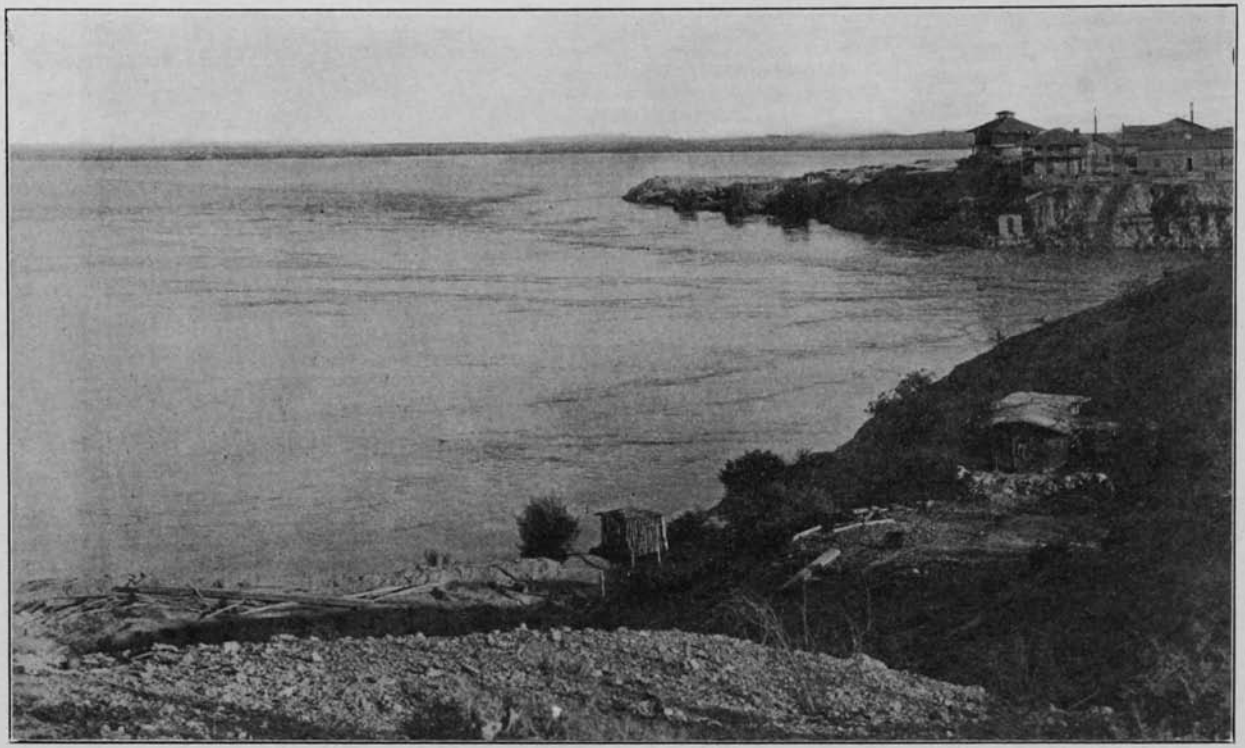
Of all the reclamation projects constructed by Reclamation Service the Yuma Project stands out as the one which presented the most difficult engineering features. The Laguna Dam, almost a mile long, is a mounmental feature of the project. The siphon under the Colorado river by which the water is carried from the California to the Arizona side of the river through a concrete tunnel is a great piece of engineering.



U. S. Reclamation Service Headquarters, Yuma

It was just fifteen years ago that the reclamation of Yuma lands was first begun. It required half that time to complete the works necessary for the successful irrigation of the 130,000 acres within the project. These lands are now regarded as the most valuable in the United States. The records show that they produce more per acre than any known lands with which the Government deals. They are irrigable every day in the year and produce crops in such magnitude that the lands are almost inestimable in value. The farmers of the project and the officials of the Reclamation Service work in perfect harmony, thus cementing the good fellowship so essential in the conduct of a reclamation project. The abundance of water and the complete control of the river and the great richness of the soil combine to put the Yuma Project in a class by itself.

Reclamation Service headquaretrs at Yuma occupy the old military reserve on the Arizona side of the great river. The Yuma County Water Users Association also have their office in the old buildings.



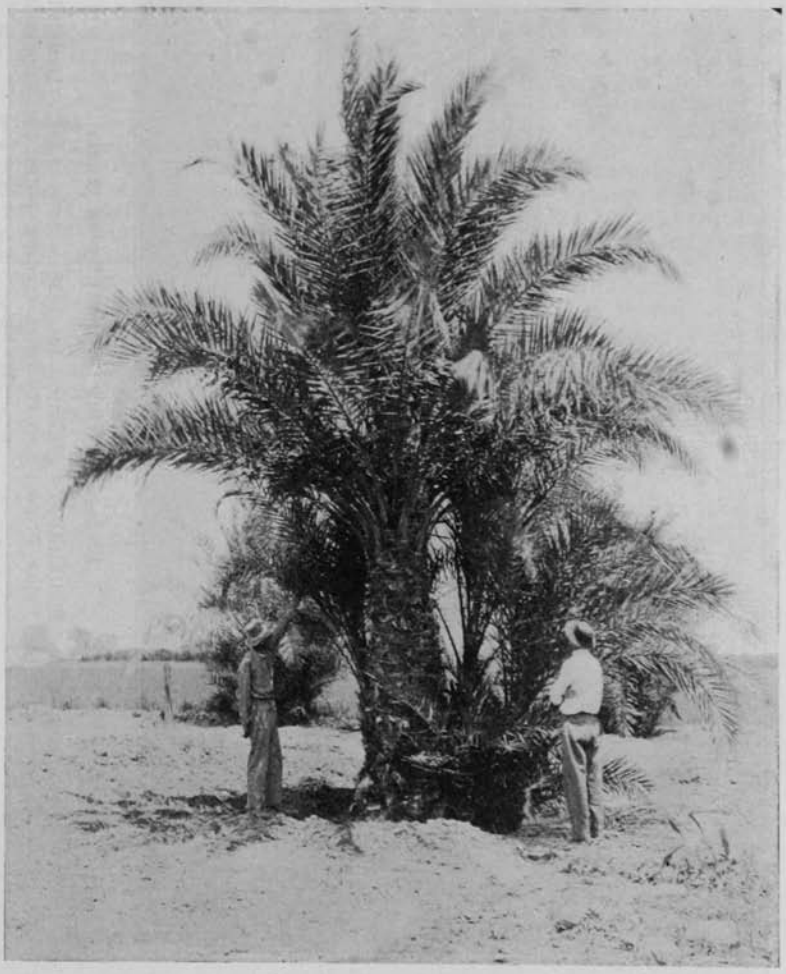
The Colorado River at Yuma, Arizona, at Flood Period, June 28, 1921

It is a great desert river, its basin contains 250,000 square miles and includes parts of seven states.

UNITED STATES' PREMIER RECLAMATION PROJECT—LAND OF PERPETUAL SUNSHINE—UNLIMITED WATER—SOIL FERTILITY BEYOND COMPARISON—DAIRYING, AGRICULTURE, COTTON, FRUIT GROWING, MINING

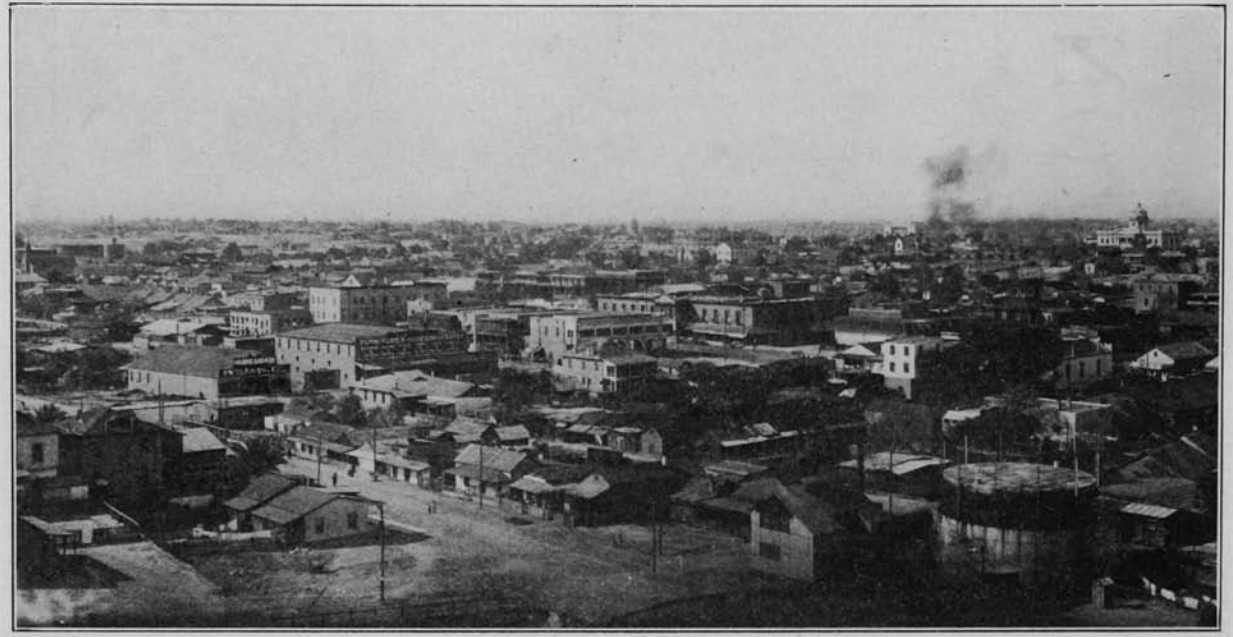
YUMA, ARIZONA

QUEEN CITY OF THE COLORADO AND COUNTY SEAT



Date Palm Tree in Bearing

Date culture on Yuma Valley Lands is in its infancy, but offers unlimited possibilities.



Birds Eye View of the City of Yuma

One of the oldest cities of the Southwest. Population by 1920 census 4,387. Delightfully located and growing rapidly. It is the center of the Yuma Project and the chief trading point for a population of more than 20,000 people.

THE CITY OF YUMA

Yuma is the County Seat of Yuma County. It is located on the East bank of the Colorado River, sixty miles from the Gulf of California, 250 miles from Los Angeles, Cal., and a like distance from Tucson, and 200 miles from Phoenix, the capital of the State. It is on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and is a division point. Here all trains change crews, and in the town is located the round house, repair and boilershops and division club house. About 300 employes of the railroad make their homes in Yuma.

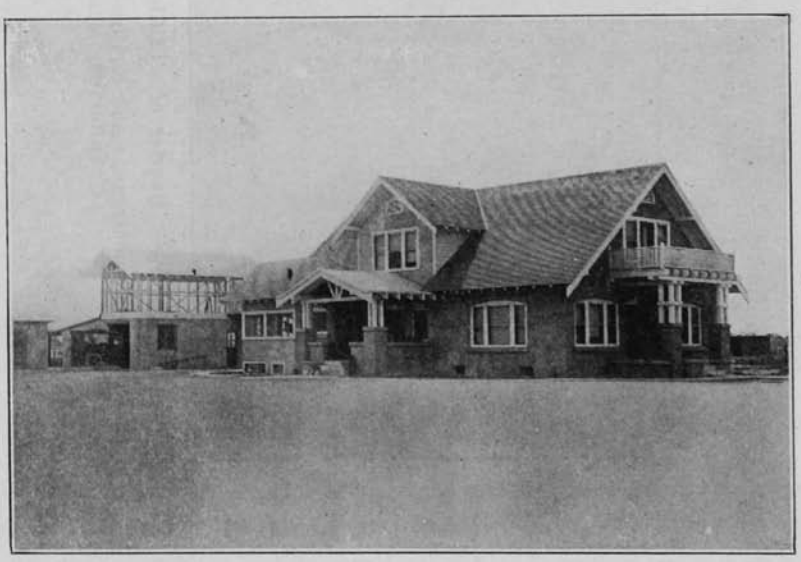
The population is in excess of 4,000 people. The federal census of 1920 gave the city 4,387. Yuma is an old town. As village, town and city its span of life has been more than seventy years. It has never had a boom. It has grown gradually and slowly but constantly. Its corporate limits are confined to a small area. If all of the people who live within two blocks of the city limits were taken into the city limits Yuma would have in excess of 6,000 population.

The population is cosmopolitan. Good people from everywhere have located in Yuma and made their homes here. They have found health, happiness and business opportunities, and are making Yuma one of the most desirable places in the Southwest in which to live.

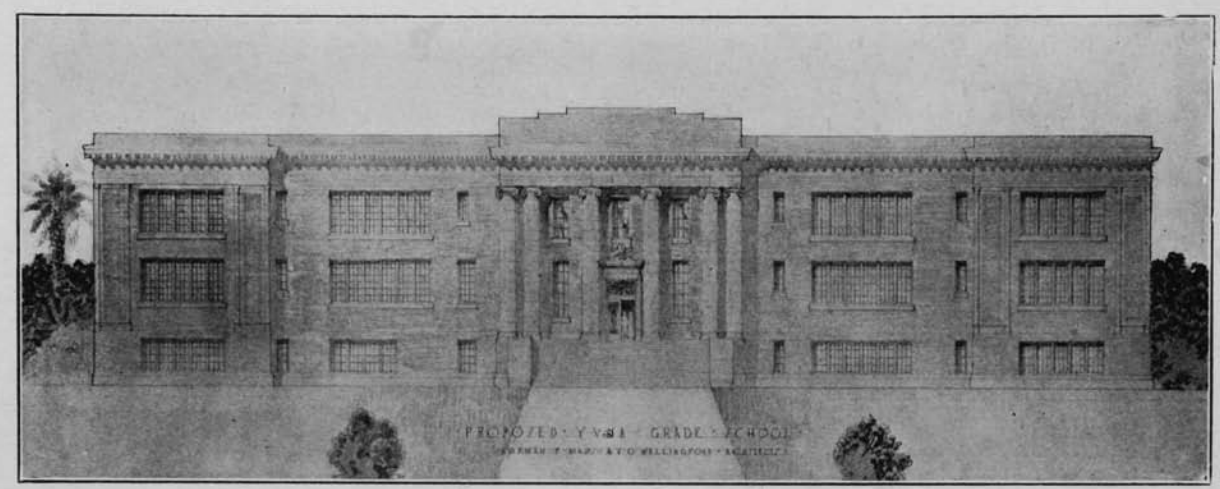
The people of Yuma enjoy all of the modern conveniences of life. A privately owned company furnishes the people of the city with filtered water, gas for cooking and heating electricity for light and power, all of which is conducted to the business houses and residences in such quantities as are desired. An ice plant of large capacity furnishes ice for all domestic purposes and supplies ice for icing all the thousands of cars of fruits and vegetables carried through Yuma by the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Yuma has only a small bonded debt, and owes no floating debt. It owns several hundred city lots and other valuable real estate, the value of which is in excess of $100,000. The city owns two large park sites. One of five acres has recently been improved and the other of ten acres lying further out, will be improved in the near future.

The business portion of the city is located in the valley close to the river. The residence portion of the city streches away on to the Mesa and on much higher ground. There could be no more beautiful site for a city, and there is abundant room for expansion.

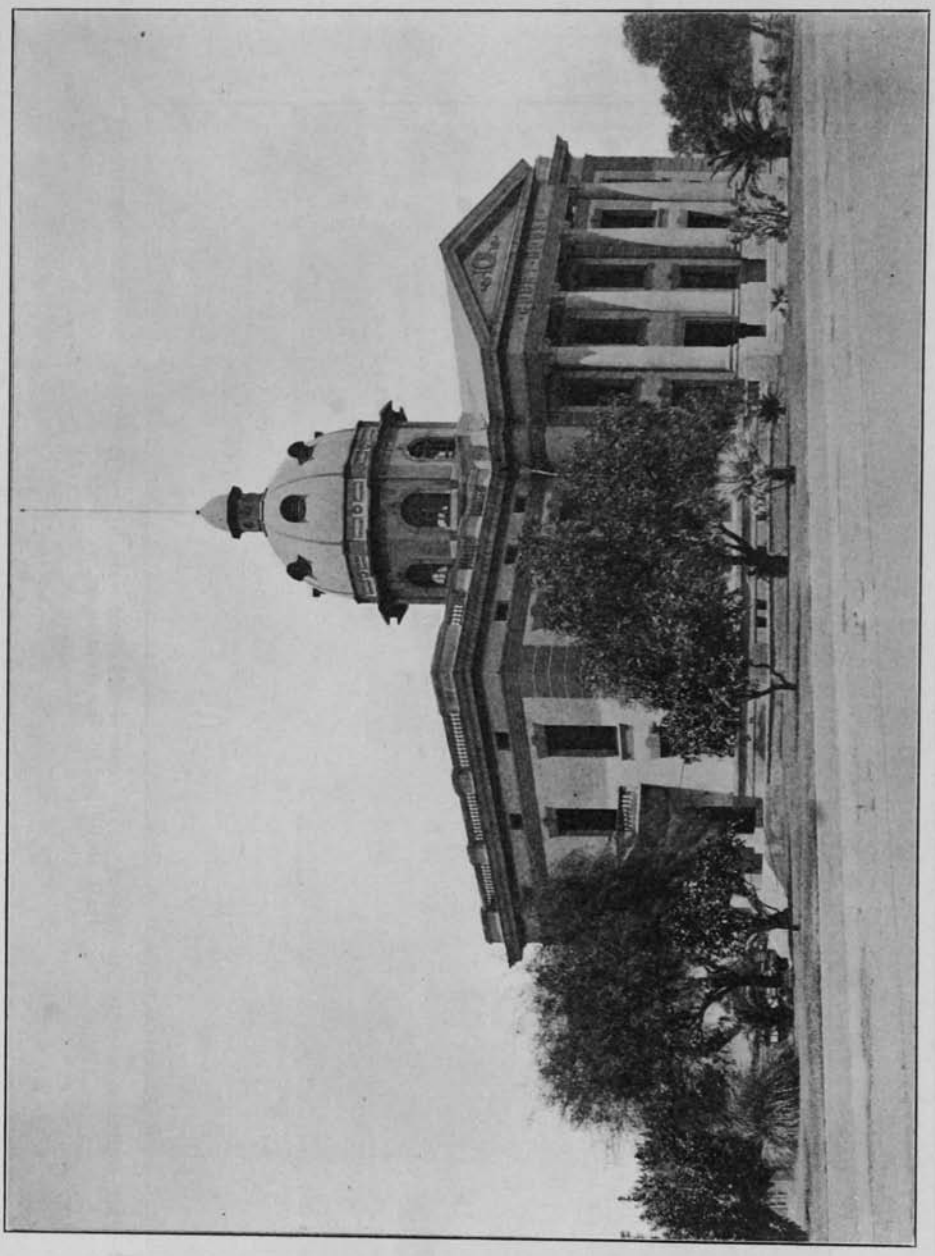


Residence of O. C. Johnson, Yuma Merchant



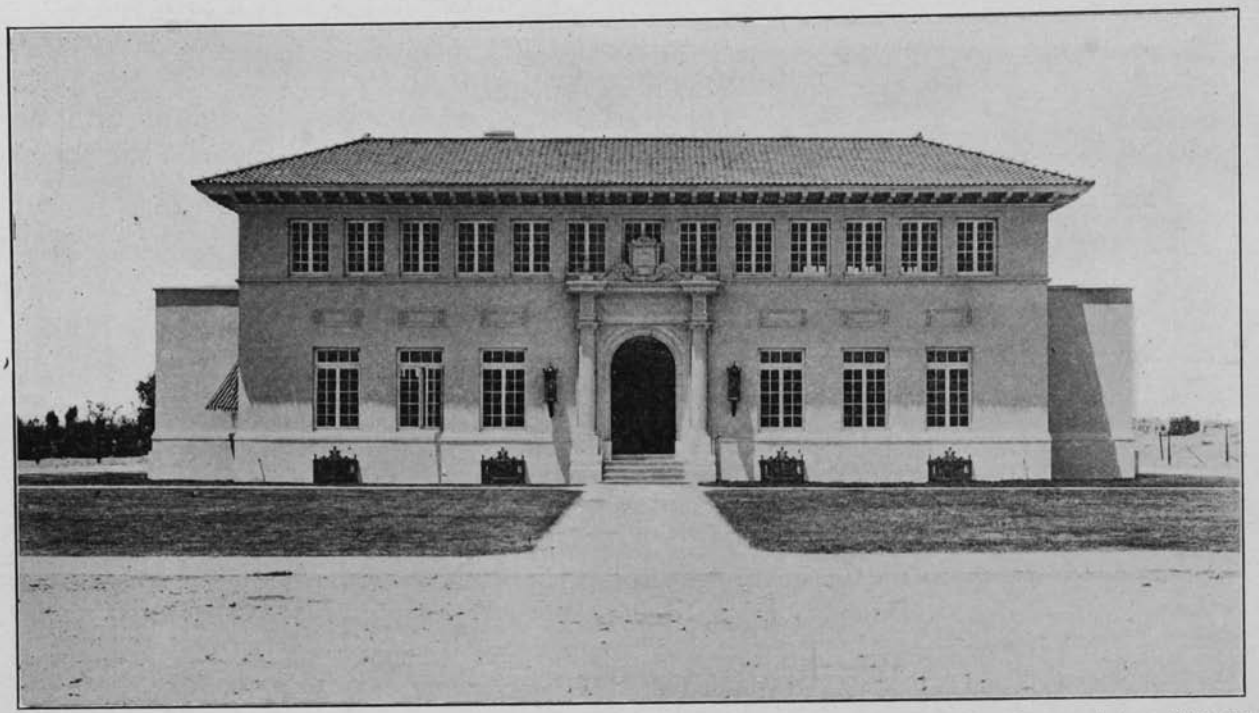
Quarter of a Million Dollar Grammar School Just Completed

This Building with its Grounds and Equipment will cost more than $300,000. Thus does the Yuma people look after the educational interest of their children.

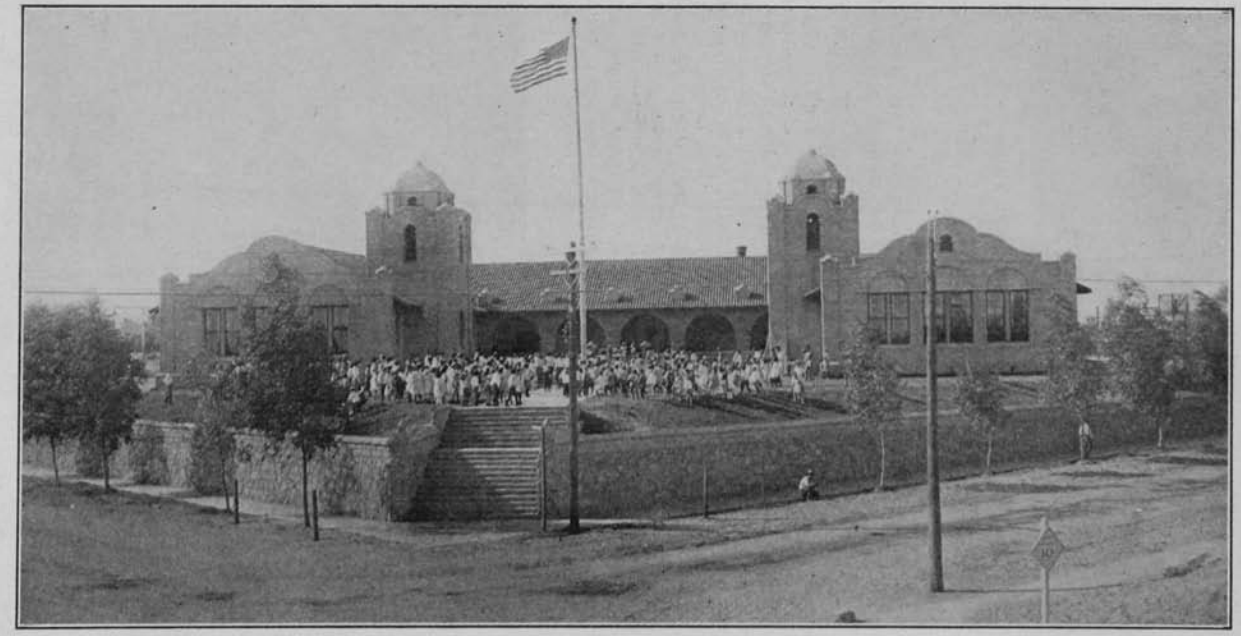


Yuma County Courthouse

Erected in 1909 at a cost of $75,000.00. It is a modern and up-to-date structure, located on high ground; the surrounding country for many miles is visible from its cupalo. It is a sightly structure and an ornament to the city.



New City Hall Building, erected in 1920-21 at a cost of $75,000. Said by experts to be the most beautiful City Hall Building in the Southwest.



Second Avenue Grammar School—Yuma Educational Institutions Are Unsurpassed

This Building was erected in 1908 at cost of $45,000,000. The daily attendance at the Yuma Grammar schools is in excess of 1,000 children.

The Sun Never Fails to Shine in Yuma

WEATHER RECORDS

So much has been said in the years gone by about Yuma's hot weather that it may be well to quote the official statement of Weather Observes Sumner Hackett, who was stationed at Yuma for almost a quarter of a century. Here is what he says:

"The weather we experience can neither be expressed in degrees of Fahrenheit nor put into figures for comparison with those of better known and more humid climates, but is contingent upon preceding weather conditions and the changes therefrom, diet and clothing being largely relative.

"The local conditions cannot be compared with those of Los Angeles and Phoenix. The geographical situation is different and when this is true any comparison is impossible. The fact is this: the drainage conditions both about Los Angeles and Phoenix produce a great amount of moisture. During the night the air cools very rapidly. Such winter conditions are bound to produce frost at 32 degrees Fahrenheit. Yuma's condition is not the same. The dry, clear air carries so little moisture that even should the thermometer register 32 degrees there could be no frost so that what is

Yuma County Hospital

termed frost in Los Angeles or in Phoenix is not frost in Yuma. A further fact to be noted is that in these outside cities weather reports are recorded by instruments placed on the tops of high buildings. In Yuma these are on the ground, hence the condition are again dissimilar. There is relatively nothing known to the people of Yuma of what is termed by outsiders first and last frosts. It takes moisture to make frost—Yuma has no moisture, therefore no frosts.

"Now the heat is another subject to be considered. In many places near Yuma, figuratively speaking, meaning within two or three hundred miles, summer weather is infinitely more intolerable than it is anywhere in the Yuma Project. Why? Because, the great amount of moisture occassioned by the topography and the proximity to the large bodies of water and the ocean make a higher humidity. California can show a more stifling summer atmosphere in parts of the southern portion than can Yuma. Imperial Valley, Riverside, San Joaquin Valley and Needles, California, suffer more from the heat in summer than does Yuma. Ours is a dry heat as against a high humid, muggy atmosphere elsewhere.

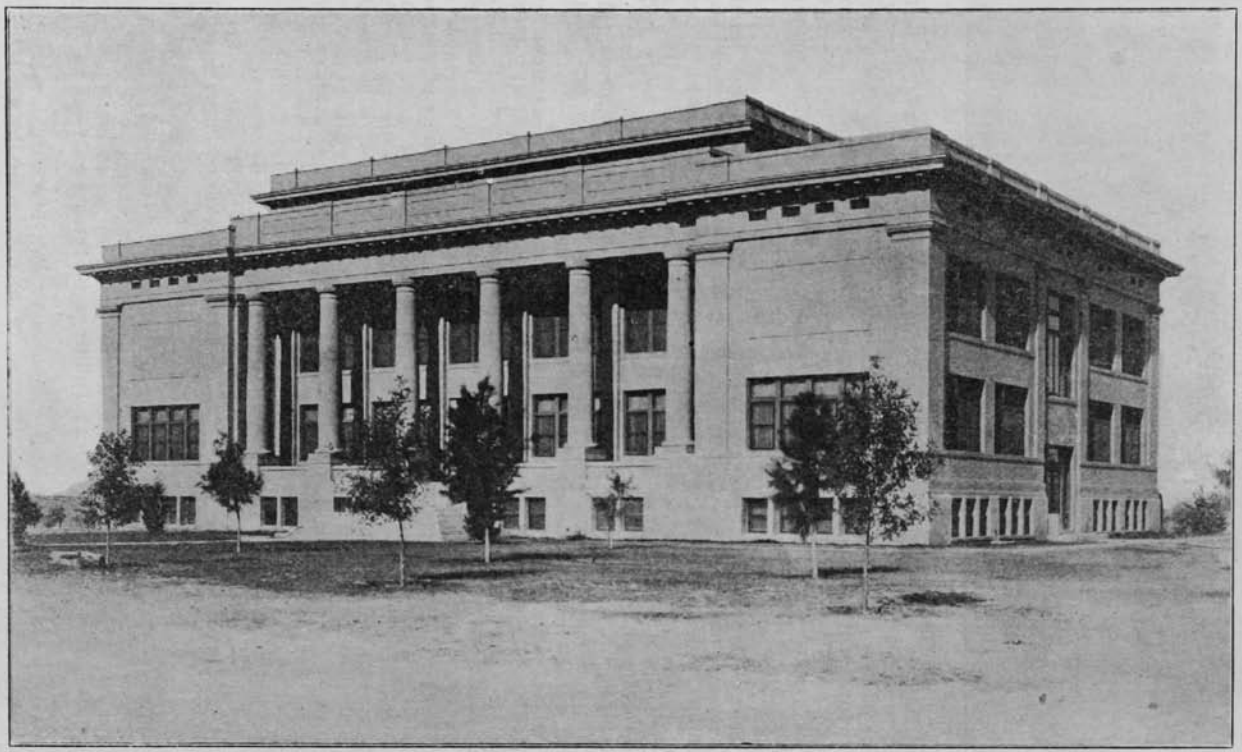
"During twenty-five years the actual temperature has risen upon some day in June, July or August to maximum, on four occasions to 116 degrees, on three occasions to 117 degrees, and once a temperature of 118 degrees was recorded. It will be noted that these temperatures occurred only eight times in twenty-six years, and we think the assertion safe that there was no suffering or loss of domestic animals from the heat. An actual temperature of 116 degrees was recorded upon June 24, 1902, and men continued their work in the fields without discomfort to themselves or the working stock, or without ever knowing that high temperatures were being recorded; yet during the last six days of September of the same year people complained some of the heat and the actual maximum temperature recorded upon those days were each below 100 degrees. So it will be seen that conclusions drawn from comparisons of Yuma's climatic figures with those of more humid climates, East or West, are unreliable and misleading.

"The next question in order asked is: Does it ever rain? Yes, the rainfall at Yuma is a shade under three inches per year, which is just about enough to keep the dust laid.

"What about your frightful sand storms? They are a myth. Occasionally we have a maximum wind velocity of thirty to forty miles per hour, and some dust is raised, as would be the case elsewhere except upon the ocean, but tornadoes are never known, and the continuance of wind storms is rarely more than twelve hours, and buildings or trees are never injured by their violence.

"With rarely any approach of closeness or sultriness, that condition so well known and dreaded, Yuma, because of proximity to the Gulf of California, also escapes that other extreme known as aridity, which so discomforts men or animals and retards the development of plant life.

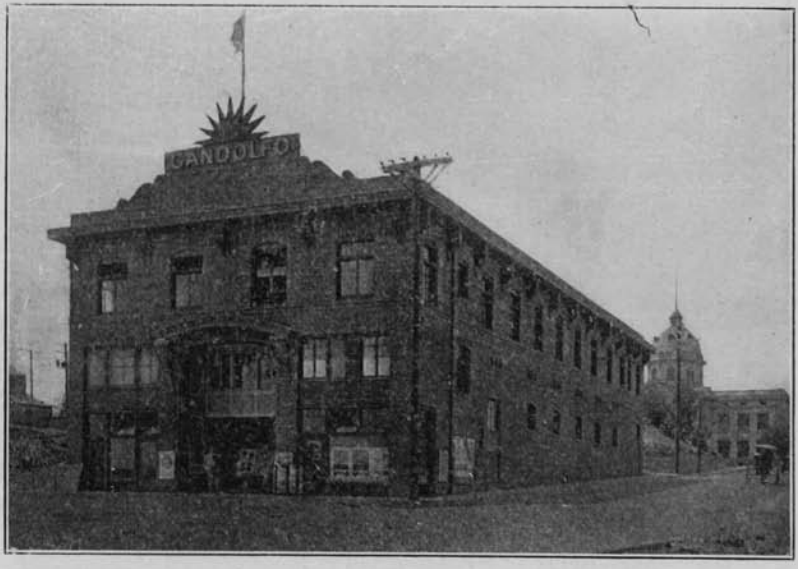
"With minimum temperatures rarely low enough to injure the most delicate plants, with no frosts, Yuma basks in the sunshine of a winter as beautiful as any in the world.



Yuma Union High School Building Erected in 1912 at Cost of $100,000.00

Main Street, Yuma, Looking South

The schools in Yuma Valley, the San Pascuale Valley and in fact in all parts of Yuma county are equal in every respect, location considered, to the Yuma schools. County school districts are being consolidated and fine country school houses are being erected. The citizens of Yuma county are thoroughly wedded to education and bear the burden imposed by maintaining the best schools that money will buy without a word of complaint. Illiteracy in Yuma county has practically disappeared among the native born population and is disappearing among the foreign born.



New Moving Picture Theatre Erected at a cost of $35,000

Carnegie Library
A Little Gem in Sunset Park. Cost of erection $20,000 and maintained by the City of Yuma.

Elks Home in the City of Yuma, Cost $50,000.00
Yuma Lodge No. 476 has a membership of 400 and is one of the strong local organizations.

Yuma Methodist Episcopal Church

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES

There are no better schools in the Southwest than can be found in Yuma county. The Yuma Union High School serves all of the land under the Yuma Project excepting that in California. It occupies a beautiful building costing, with the equipment, more than $100,000 in pre-war days. The school with an attendance exceeding two hundred and fifty students has reached the point where another building will have to be constructed to accommodate the rapidly increasing student body.

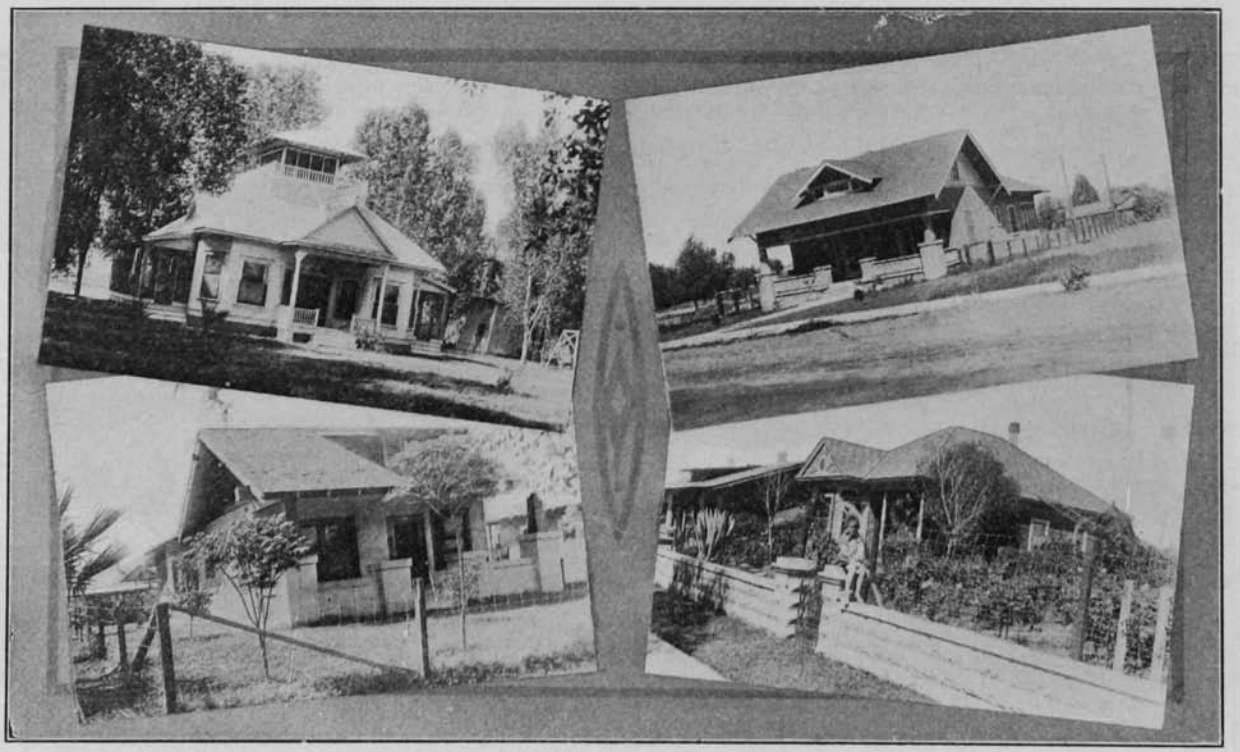
First Baptist Church, Yuma

St. Paul's Episcopal Church

The Yuma Grammar School has just completed a grammar school building which is the last word in school construction. The building, grounds and furniture and fixtures will have cost, when the building is thrown open for use in September 1921, approximately $500,000.00. This building has sixteen class rooms, an auditorium, gymnasium, domestic science department, dining room, office for the principal. In furniture and fixtures and convenience it is complete in every detail.

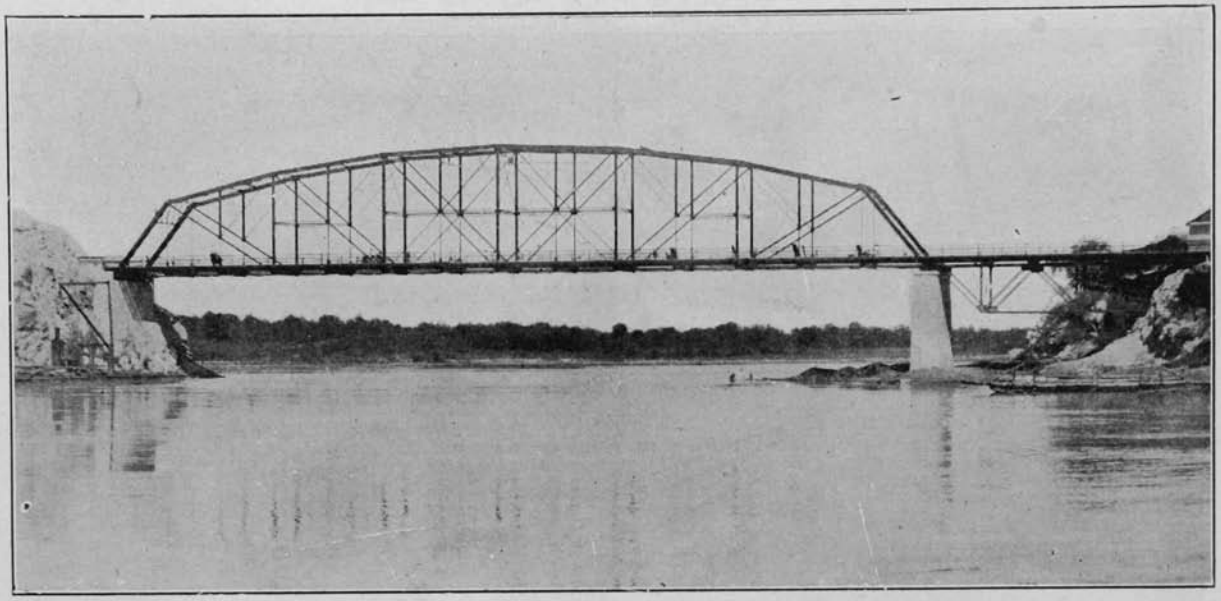
The Second Avenue grammar school building was erected in 1908 and has twelve class rooms and all modern conveniences. The Yuma school district has more than 1500 children in the school age and the grammar school has a daily attendance of 1,000 pupils. Teachers are paid the highest salaries paid in the Southwest.

Roman Catholic Church—Main Street, Yuma



Yuma—The City of Beautiful Residences

Many new homes are built in Yuma each year and yet the city is short of housing room, a condition which it is hoped will be remedied soon.



The Colorado River—Chief Factor in Yuma's Prosperity

This interesting highway bridge was erected by the states of Arizona and California and the United States Government, each one bearing one-third of the cost. It is erected at a point where the river is forced through the gorge between Fort Yuma Indian hill and Prison hill. It's main span is but 387 feet.

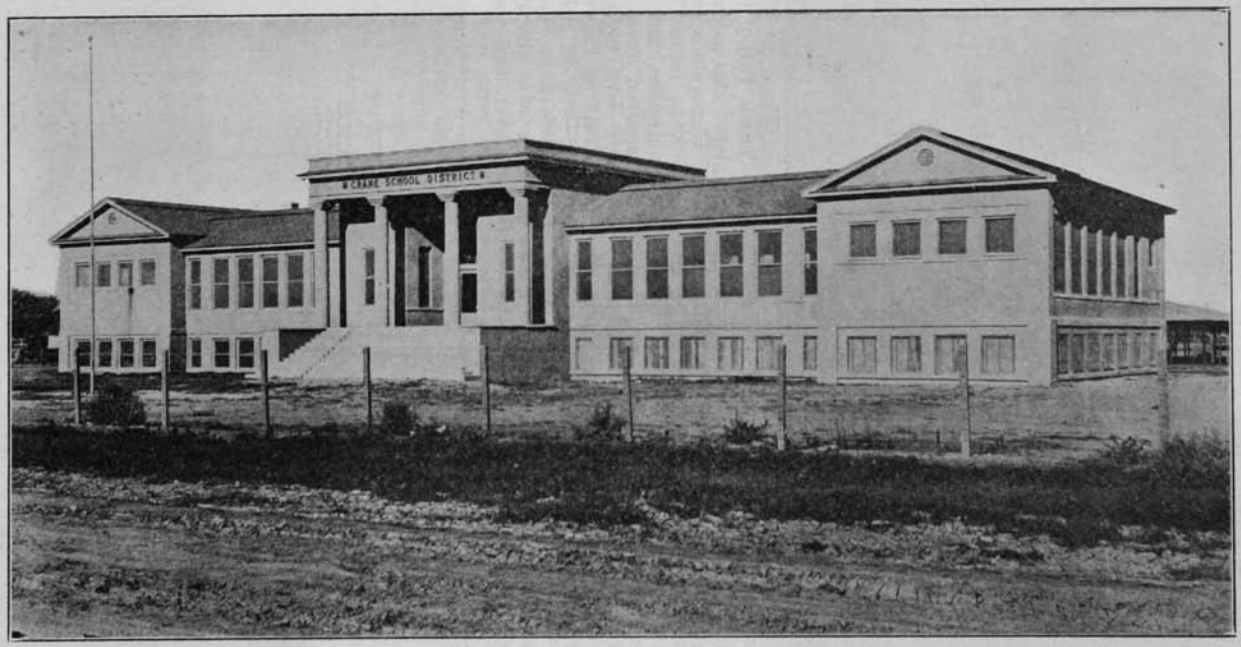
Four Corners, Yuma Valley—A Section Showing Good Roads Connecting Yuma and the Valley

When Yuma County's present road program is completed the county will have expended $2,000,000 on permanent highways. All of the National from coast to coast highways converge at Yuma and cross the Colorado on the Highway Bridge shown in the picture.

Panorama View of Colorado River and the Fort Yuma Indian School Opposite Yuma

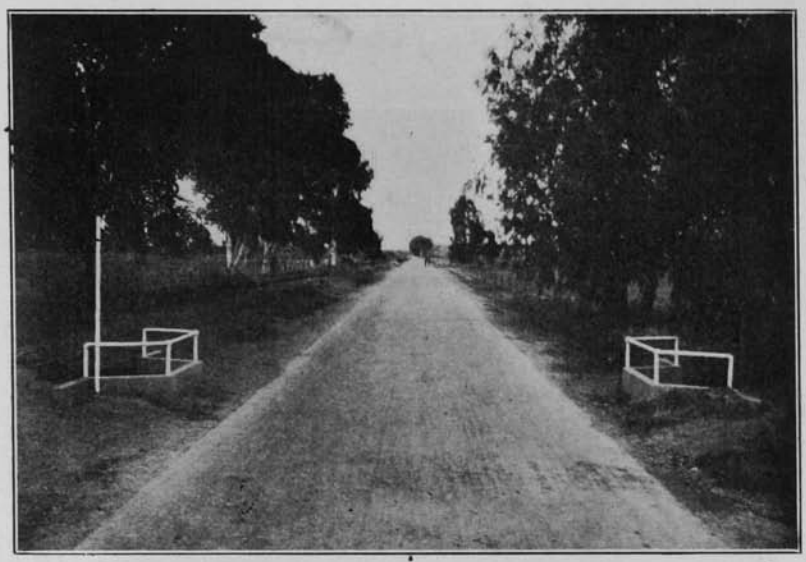
Fort Yuma Indian hill is across the river from Yuma in California. It is one of the historic spots of the Southwest. The Southern Pacific bridge shown in the picture was erected in 1897.

"Palm Drive" On the Yuma Mesa With Orange Grove on Either Side



New School Building in the Yuma Valley

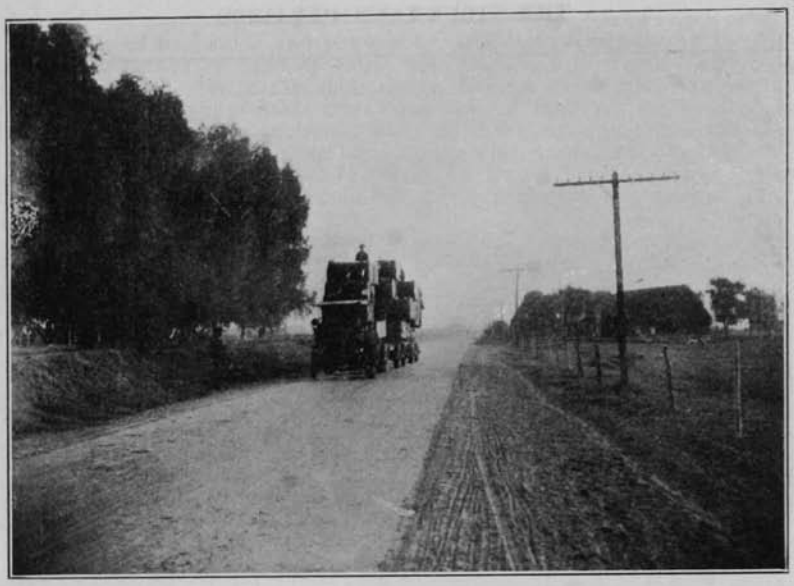
A Country School House erected at a cost of $50,000.00. The educational facilities in the country under the Yuma Project are of the highest class. Nothing is too good for our children.



Glimpses of the Fifteen Miles of Warrenite Road—Yuma Valley

By the end of 1921 the City of Yuma will have completed the paving of all the principal streets of the city, as well as finishing a complete sewerage system that will be ample to care for a city of 50,000 or more. This will make Yuma one of the best paved cities of the Southwest, and now that the reclamation of the Yuma Mesa lands is an assured fact it is confidently predicted that within a very few years there will be paved roads all over that unsurpassed area of citrus fruit land,, making the Yuma country a veritable dreamland for tourists from the east, who in making their way to the great state of California must of necessity pass through Yuma, thereby giving them an opportunity to take side-trips over the splendid system of "good roads" now being constructed all over the county.

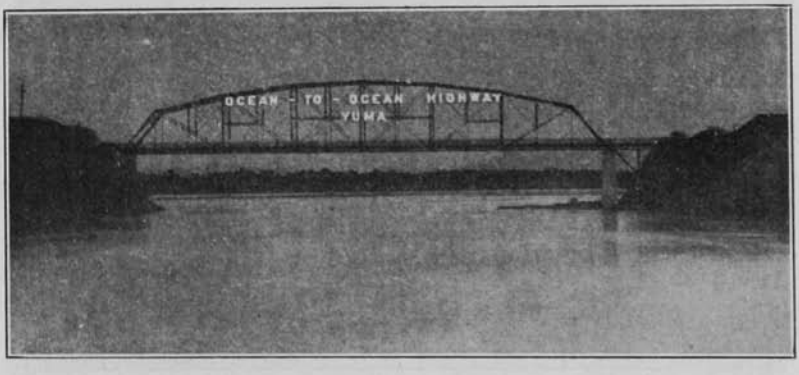
Yuma County Champions Every "Good Road" Movement



"Good Roads," Also a Boon to Real Estate

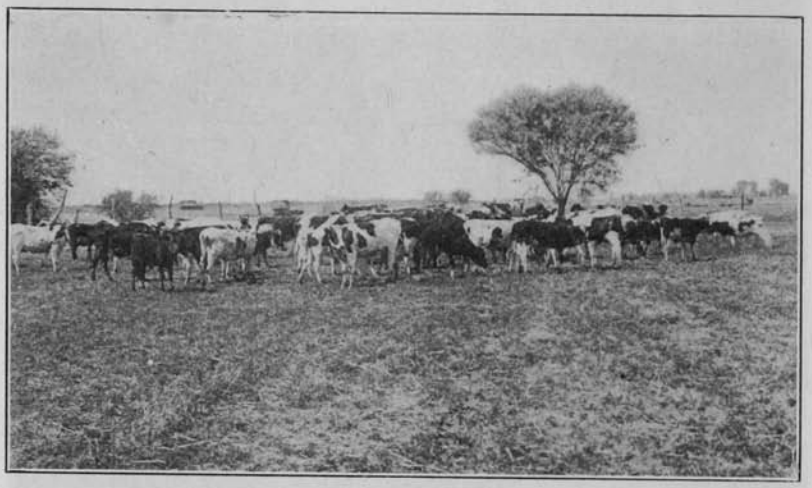
GOOD STREETS AND GOOD ROADS

Less than four years ago Yuma County started its system of "good roads," since which time it has constructed about fifteen miles of "Warrenite" stretching from Yuma to Somerton. Half a million dollars in bonds was voted at that time. All of this has been spent in "good roads." In October, 1919, another bond issue of $1,200,000 was voted by practically 20 to 1, for the construction of additional good roads. Work has already begun and it is expected that at least 50 miles of additional paved highway will be constructed out of the money now available for that purpose. Considerable of the amount voted will be expended in constructing the Ocean-to-Ocean Highway between Yuma and Phoenix and Yuma and Tucson, via Ajo, thus giving Yuma two outlets to the east over roads that will be open the entire year; in fact these two routes to the east are the only ones from California to the east that can really be called all-the-year-round routes.



Interstate Highway Bridge at Yuma

THE STOCKMAN'S PARADISE



Feeding cattle for the market as they come off of the ranges nearby, breeding horses and mules for domestic use and for market, raising sheep for their mutton and wool, live stock production in all of its branches, bring a splendid return to the ranch on Yuma Project lands. The mild climate, abundance of water, sunshine and feed combine to bring to stock to an early maturity with big bodies and good weight. They run in the open and are fed in the open. No expense for barns and winter care. They feed themselves and grow all of the time. The Valleys about the Yuma Project are a stockman's paradise where intelligent husbandry brings more than fair returns.

Farmers on Yuma Project lands who have devoted their energies to stock raising have done even better than those who have farmed for crops only. Hogs have been especially profitable. They come to maturity early and grow all of the time in the open. An abundance of alfalfa, barley and maize gives them bone and weight. There are no losses and the market is ever ready to absorb Yuma's surplus product. Sheep do equally as well and have proved a very profitable branch of farming.

Sheep Are Proving a Good Investment

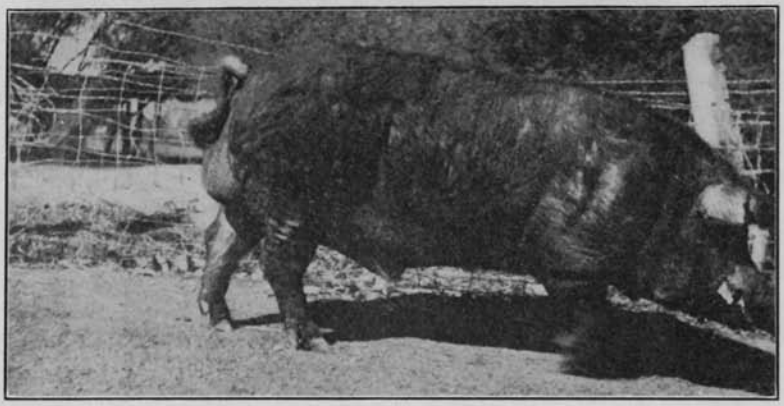
LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY

All kinds of live stock and poultry are big money makers on the Yuma Project. Thousands of head of cattle are shipped into Yuma Valley every winter to fatten on the kaffir, milo maize, feterita and higera stubble after the grain has been harvested, this being one of the best methods of pasturing that has yet been devised. Many of the succulent alfalfa fields are also used for pasturing during the three winter months. Some of the finest dairy cattle in the state are raised on Yuma Project, while the produce from the creamery commands top notch prices in the markets of Los Angeles and other out-of-state cities.

Yuma has one large and thoroughly equipped creamery. All of the milk and butter fat produced on the Yuma Project is brought to Yuma and made into butter and ice cream. The dairy industry is a growing industry and there is a good market for the produce of several thousand more good cows. Farmers are more and more turning to dairy industry and it is predicted that Yuma will become the center of a very great business along this line.

The Dairy Herd, Sanguinetti Ranch

Turkeys, chickens, geese and ducks do remarkably well, and more than one of the Yuma Project farmers has made a fortune by dividing his time between his fields and his poultry. It has now become quite popular for the farmers to fence in their ditches and keep a small herd of sheep. All in all Yuma Project is an ideal place for both live stock and poultry, in fact no better locality for these popular industries can be found than on Yuma Project.



A Fine Specimen, Sanguinetti Ranch

Cotton Growing is one of the Grreat Industries in the Yuma Valley

Three Tons of "Feterita" Per Acre on Senator Mulford Winsor's Farm in Yuma Valley

The abundance of the crops harvested from Yuma Valley lands is a revelation to all people who are not familiar with the soil and climatic condition of Colorado delta country. The abundance of water, the continual sunshine and high temperatures in summer combine to produce a crop yield almost beyond belief.

A Field of Peruvian Alfalfa Seed Ready to Cut at Somerton

The Peruvian Alfalfa Seed industry is one of the stable industries of the Yuma Valley. The fields around Somerton are especially prolific. It is generally conceded that the alfalfa seed produced in the Yuma Valley is the best to be found in the market. There being no rain and no dew or fog the seed ripens beautifully and comes from the machine in perfect condition.

The State Date Farm, Where Trees Produce 600 Pounds of Dates Per Tree, or $30,000 Worth of Fruit Per Acre

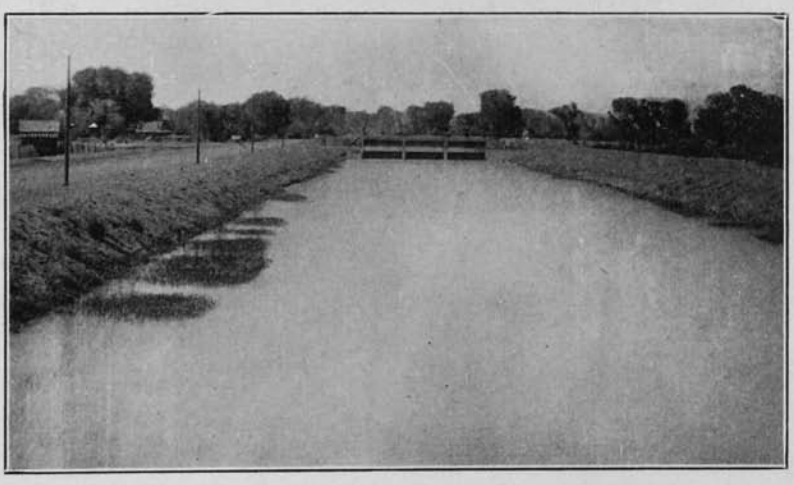
This is a part of experimental farm owned and operated by the State through the University of Arizona. It is located just outside of the city limits of the City of Yuma and is one of the show places of the valley. The work being done here is of great benefit to the agricultural interest of the project.

Vegetation That Is Transforming the Desert

CHURCH KEEP PACE WITH GROWTH OF COMMUNITY

There are five religous organizations and ten churches in Yuma and on the Yuma Project lands and other churches in other parts of the county. The Baptist, Methodist, Episcopalians, Catholic, and Christian Scientist. The Baptist have a church in Yuma, one in the valley, one at Somerton. The Methodist have a good church in Yuma, a church in the valley and at Gadsden. Also they have a church at Bard in the San Pascual Valley and a Mission on the Indian Reservation. The Catholic maintain a big church in Yuma and have a church at Somerton and Gadsden. The Episcopalians have a church in Yuma. Other denominations are represented but have no building of their own.

The church buildings and church organizations are keeping pace with the growth of the community and the increase in population.

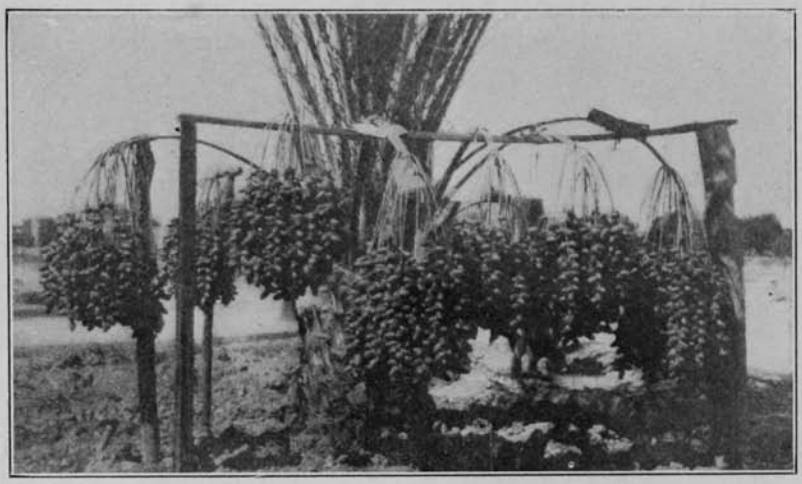


Main Canal of Fertilizing Waters

Threashing Alfalfa Seed, Two Machines Working on One Crop

Yuma Mesa Orange Grove Where the Best Citrus Fruit in the World is Grown

ANTELOPE VALLEY—WELLTON THE TRADING CENTER



Most Famous Date Tree in Arizona, at Wellton, Metropolis of the Antelope Valley

"As rich as the Valley of the Nile," a time-worn expression that pales somewhat in significance in comparison with the native richness of the great valley of the Gila river. The soil fertility in this wonderful valley is pronounced by experts to be the equal of any in the United States. It is composed of disintegrated granite, built up in ages past by erosion from the mountains, supplemented by Gila river deposits of black silt of surpassing richness. Antelope valley, of which Wellton is the business and shipping center, begins about twenty miles east of Yuma and extends to Antelope Hill, where the recently completed cement Highway bridge, leading to Phoenix, crosses the river. At this point begins the Mohawk Valley of which Wellton is also the natural trade and shipping point.

The town of Wellton has been on the map ever since the Southern

Twenty-Eight Hundred Gallons per Minute from the F. E. Lidendecker Well, One and a Half Miles from Wellton

A Cotton Field Near Wellton in the Antelope Valley

Pacific was completed and has always been the principal station between Yuma and Phoenix because of its abundant water supply. This same water supply which proved so attractive to the railroad is now making it a vertiable garden spot for ranchers who have the means to apply the magic touch of water. No where in the world is soil more responsive than in this section. Tremendous crops of alfalfa, cotton, corn, barley, milo maize, etc., are raised. Short staple cotton makes two bales to the acre and long staple one bale. Some of the finest alfalfa seed ever grown in the Southwest has been produced and is being grown every year on these lands. Where alfalfa is grown for hay alone, ten cuttings a year is the rule.

There are thousands of acres of undeveloped land in the section just waiting for men with foresight and sufficient capital to put down a well and commence doing business.

The water lies in sheet or blanket form in inexhaustible quantity and the amount that may be pumped depends solely on the size of the well and the pumping plant installed. The water level is always at the bed of the river and there is no guess work as to where to drill, the depth to be

The "Big Bertha" Shoots Only Water From the 140-foot Well on the Mesa, One of the First of the Big Wells Put Down for Development Purposes of the Mesa Lands, Near Wellton.

A Tpical Planting Scene in the Antelope Valley Where Only Water is Necessary to Insure a Bountiful Harvest.

drilled, or the abundance of supply. A hundred foot well in the valley will get any quantity of water that will stand in the well within ten to fourteen feet of the surface, dependent on the elevation of the land above the river bed. There are approximately twenty irrigation wells at the present time capable of producing from 1000 to 3000 gallons per minute, according to size, and more being put down, six having just been completed on the Reynolds and Metcalf places five miles west of Wellton.

The Town of Wellton

The town of Wellton is located 36 miles east of Yuma on the Southern Pacific railroad in the center of this great district, readily tributary to both the valley and the mesa lands of which there are thousands of acres in the practically frostless belt capable of producing the finest deciduous fruits. The mesa soil is pronounced by expert grape growers of the Fresno district, to be superior to that section for growth of the celebrated Thompson seedless grapes.

Wide Vistas of the Rich Mesa Land of Which there are Thousands of Acres Contiguous to Wellton Waiting to be Planted to deciduous Fruits.

Dwarf Maize, McCoon Ranch, Antelope Valley.
Two and a Half Tons to the Acre.

Wellton has two general stores, a large brick and cement hotel, restaurant, garage, a new $8,000 school building with enclosed play grounds besides numerous residences, etc. It is located on the highways leading to Phoenix via the valley route and Tucson via Ajo. At the time this article is written the paved highway is completed to within a few miles of the town.

Power for Pumping

Wellton has a live Farm Bureau organization and under its direction active steps are being taken to build its own high tension power lines to connect with the Sierras Power Company's lines at Yuma; which, when completed, will solve all pumping and power problems.

Building State Highway Between Yuma and Wellton

Yuma Project Experiment Farm, at Bard, Cal.

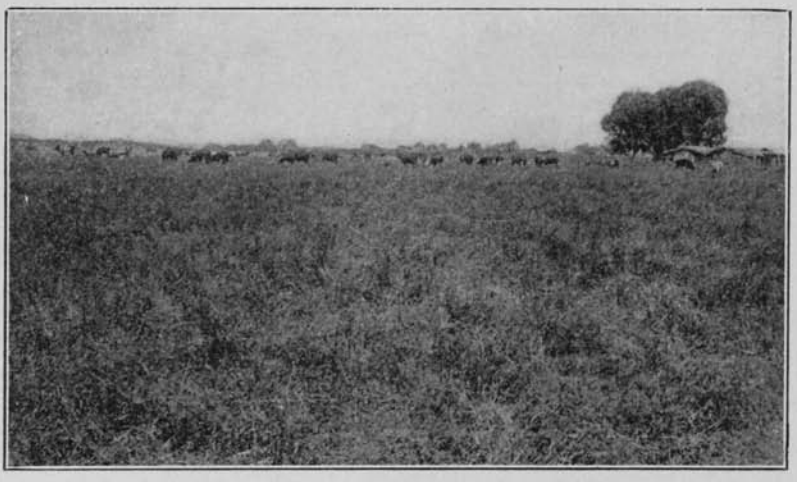
THE YUMA PROJECT EXPERIMENT FARM

This experiment farm of 160 acres is located near the townsite of Bard on the California side of the Yuma Reclamation Project. The work of the station is devoted chiefly to the producaion and utilization of all irrigated farm crops.

The problems investigated have included the testing of more than 3500 species varieties and strains of plants and seeds; cultural methods; time, rate and seeding tests; breeding and selection work with the principal crops; the maintenance of pure seed supplies; the pasturing of live stock. etc

The results of these various experiments and the manner in which they apply to the agricultural industries of the Yuma Project are issued in the annual reports of this station.

The work of the experiment farm is under the immediate supervision of the Office of Western Irrigation, Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture. Special arrangements are provided in some cases for the carrying on of special work by other offices of the same department.



Grazing Cattle in the Yuma Valley

Residence of G. M. Bridge at Somerton

SOMERTON—THE HEART OF YUMA VALLEY

Somerton is situated in the heart of one of the richest and most productive agr cultural sections in the United States. It is fourteen miles from the county seat, Yuma. The two cities being connected by a fine paved highway which will eventually be extended twenty or more miles south and west to Gadsden.

During a period of five years Somerton has grown from a hamlet of one hundred to a population of about two thousand.

May 27, 1918, Somerton was incorporated as a city, with an assessed valuation, at that time, of $333,000, which has doubled.

The town boasts of a modern $25,000 school building and an additional $25,000 bond issue has been voted by the people to enlarge the already crowded building. School census for the year shows 620 with an average daily attendance of 418 pupils. About twenty-five per cent of the population, a most interesting incident. Eight efficient teachers are employed in this school.

Six denominational churches are very prominent in their respective work. The fraternal organizations are strongly represented by the Masons, Eastern Star, I. O. O. F., Rebekahs, Woodmen, Security Benefit Association. The Yuma Valley Women's Club and the Parent-Teachers Association are flourishnig societies and have been a strong factor in the upbuilding of the community

The new $80,000 water and sewer system is nearing completion. Water is now available through the town, giving ample fire protection and plenty of water for domestic use. The sewer system will be completed within the next three months.

The town and vicinity is lighted from the Yuma Ice, Electric & Manufacturing Co., which has installed a modern electrical and power system which provides street lights and home service as well as power for industrial plants.

Somerton also boasts of a modern ice cream and cold storage plant with a capacity of twenty tons of ice per day. Somerton's business district is composed of modern and up-to-date stores carrying a complete line of all merchandise, which would be a credit to a town of much larger population.

The Silvery Colorado river winds its way picturesquely through this section of the Yuma valley and supplies an adundance of water for irrigation of the thousands of acres of rich and tillable land. The United States Reclamation Service has charge of the canals and water systems of this valley, which guarantees fair and equitable distribution of water for irri-

Date Orchard on the Bondesson Ranch at Somerton

gation purposes, while creating that feeling of solidity that insures crop The great variety of crops raised in this vicinity is positive proof that diversified farming is a paying proposition thereby insuring greater prosperity in this beautiful valley.

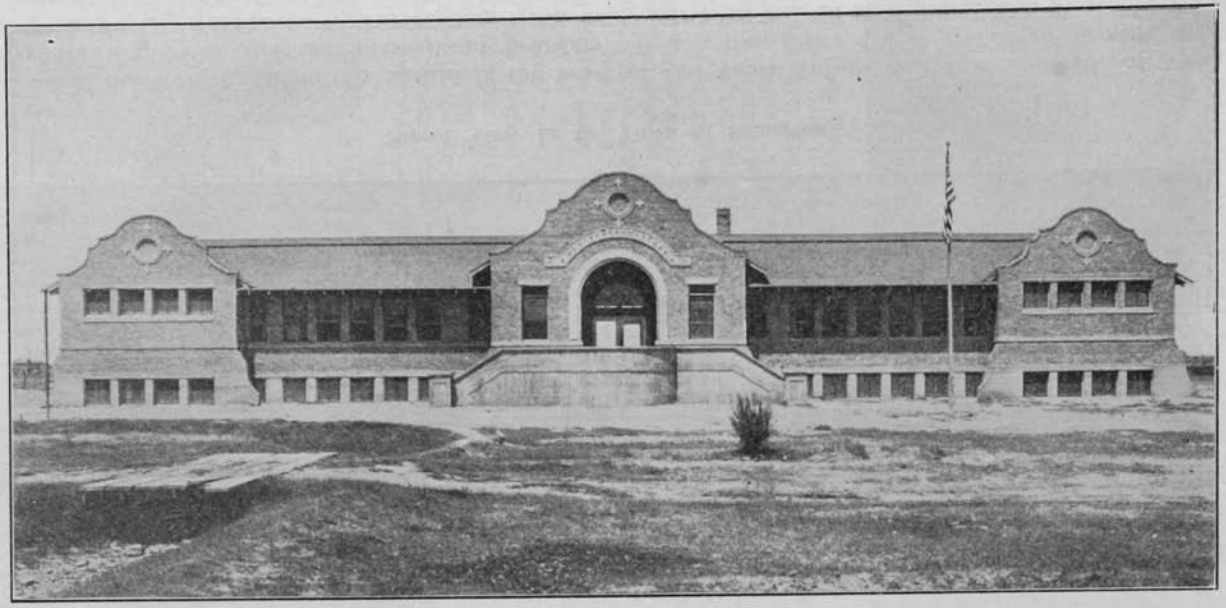
The cotton ginning facilities are not to be excelled in Somerton.

Another great asset that affects the fast growing development possibilities of Somerton is the "Unit B" project of the mesa land. This magnificent property lies just three miles from Somerton and contains about 10,000 acres of rich land. This land was sold during November, 1919, by the United States Government on pleasing terms and buyers were glad of the opportunity to possess the rich acreage so nicely adapted to citrus fruit, it being situated in Arizona's frostless belt.

In this glorious section of Yuma County, Arizona, the climate is ideal, both in summer and winter. Old Sol's rays are a little stronger perhaps in summer than in winter, but everybody enjoys both seasons It is the sun's rays in the spring and summer seasons, yes, even into the fall months, that help produce the abundant crops, thereby creating healthy, wealthy, happy, prosperous, cantented and optimistic citizens

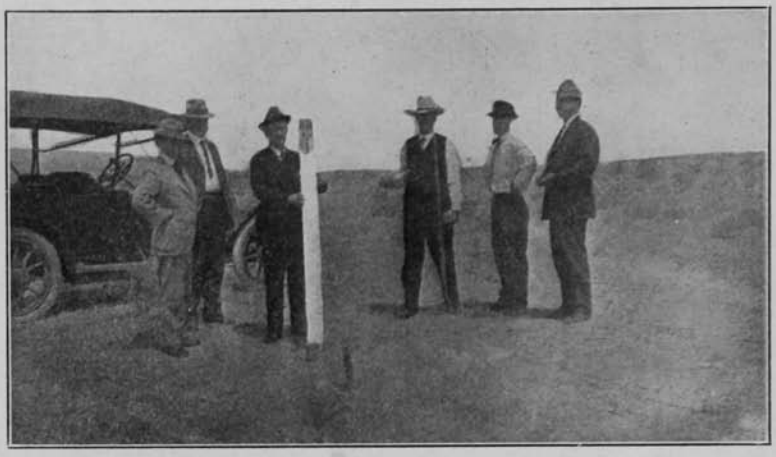
Street View in th Town of Somerton

The town of Somerton is delightfully located in the heart of the Yuma Valley, twelve miles South of Yuma, halfway between Yuma and the international boundary. It is a live, active and up-to-date community. It is growing rapidly and substantially. Surrounding it on every side is as rich an agricultural land as can be found in the delta of the Colorado and that means the richest in the land. The town has all of the modern conveniences, it is being built in the most substantial manner. Its citizenship is high class and its future is assured.



New Grammar School Building in the Town of Somerton

Education keeps step with every progressive and forward movement in Yuma County. The new grammar school building in the town of Somerton was erected at a cost of $60,000. It would be an ornament to a city city of many times the size of this growing community.



Setting the First Bench Mark on the Mesa

EXCESS LANDS ON YUMA PROJECT MUST BE SOLD

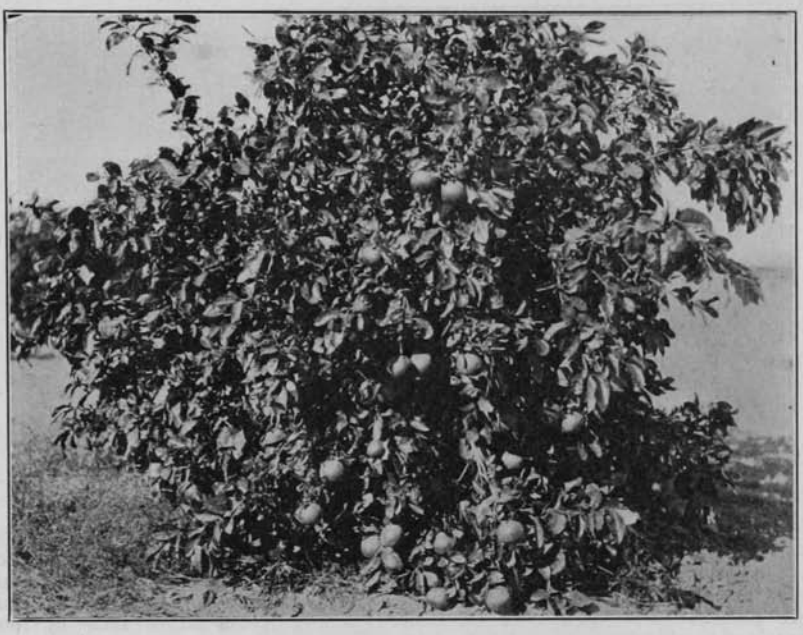
Yuma Project has three classes of what is commonly known as "excess lands". Under the rules and regulations of the Reclamation Law no person can own more than 160 acres within the project—that is no one can obtain water for land in excess of 160 acres. This applies to "homesteads" that were obtained PRIOR to the enactment of the Reclamation Law in 1902. There are some few "homesteads" of 160 acres obtained AFTER the enactment of this law. In that case it has long since been ruled by the Secretary of Interior that such "homestead" must be reduced to 40 acres, thereby creating an "excess of 120 acres.

Non-residents are not permitted to obtain water for their lands within the project, thereby creating another class of so-called "excess lands".

Under the rules and regulations promulgated by the Interior Department all of these lands were to have been denied irrigation water after December 31, 1920. But the time was extended to December 31, 1921, after which date it is given out by the Interior Department that NO WATER WILL BE FURNISHED THESE LANDS. Not only that, but in the case of the "excess lands" owned by the "homesteader" who obtained his lands AFTER the enactment of the Reclamation Law, his "excess lands" are automatically forfeited to the Government and they become subjest to re-entry as homesteads in 40-acre tracts.

Therefore, after December 31, 1921, the man who owns more than 160 acres of original homested lands, the man who owns more than 40 acres of homestead lands obtained AFTER the enactment of the Reclamation Law, or the non-resident will either be compelled to sell his "excess lands" before December 31, 1921, or BE DENIED THE USE OF IRRIGATION WATER. If denied the use of water these lands, nearly every acre of which is now in a high state of cultivation, will naturally go back to the desert state and will hardly be worth paying the taxes on. So it must follow that the "excess lands" MUST BE SOLD.

And quite naturally many of these tracts will be sold at real "bargains." There are no better lands on the Project than these "excess lands." In many instances the lands owned by non-residents are the very cream of the valley. That our owners are trying to comply with the exactions of the Government is clearly indicated by the fact that they have listed their "excess lands" with the Reclamation Service for sale at prices that ought to sell them without any trouble. Lands that two years ago were being held at $500 per acre can now be had at half that price, and in many instances at less. It will, therefore, be of advantage to the reader of this booklet to investigate this rare opportunity before investing elsewhere, for it is a proverbial fact that Yuma Valley Project lands are the most productive lands in the United States.



Four Year Old Grape Fruit Tree on the Mesa

YUMA MESA CITRUS FRUIT LANDS

In the years to come it will be found that Yuma's greatest heritage is her famous Yuma Mesa, (high lands). These mesa lands begin at the county court house and extend almost due south to the end of the county line, and thence on down through the state of Sonora, Mexico, to the Gulf of California, about 70,000 acres of which lie within Yuma county, 45,000 acres being within the Yuma Mesa Auxiliary Project.

After years and years of hard, patient effort the Government was induced to survey these lands and classify them into units A, B, C, and D. Through executive order issued by the late lamented Franklin K. Lane, then Secretary of the Interior, the upper portion of "Unit B", (First Mesa Unit) was put up for sale under the auctioneer's hammer, the price of the land being fixed at a minimum of $25 per acre, with an additional charge of $200 per acre for cost of constructing the works necessary to irrigate the lands. About 6,400 acres were embraced in this unit. The lands sold at an average of $230 per acre, 10 per cent cash on the day of sale, 15 per cent within 60 days after sale was approved, and the remaining 75 per cent due and payable in three annual payments, with six per cent interest on deferred payments. Enough money has been paid into the treasury under these terms to proceed with the construction of the immense pumping plant and to construct the main canal and laterals to cover about 2,000 acres. It is confidently expected that water will be available for irrigation by early the coming year.

From the standpoint of citrus fruit culture there are no better lands on the American continent. Indeed it is doubtful if these lands have any equal in the entire world, for they are the only lands in the United States that are free from killing frosts. Oranges, grapefruit, lemons, figs, dates and all fruits of a similar character ripen on the Yuma Mesa many weeks earlier than in any other part of the United States. The Yuma Mesa citrus fruit is well out of the market before either California or Florida have similar fruit ripe enough to ship to market, thus affording the Yuma Mesa a monopoly of the best season of the year—from late October to Thanksgiving. That the Yuma Mesa is not merely an experiment is demonstrated by the fact

THE MESA AND ITS POSSIBILITIES

Four Year Old Orange Grove on Yuma Mesa

that the old Blaisdell grove is now almost thirty years old. Many of the trees in this famous 80-acre grove produce at this time upward of 25 boxes per tree, worth never less than $5 per box in Yuma. The Yuma Mesa grapefruit stands in a class all by itself. One eats it as you do an orange. It hasn't the quinine-like taste characteristic of all other grapefruit. It commands the highest price of any similar fruit on the market, while the demand for it seems unlimited. The same can be said of Yuma Mesa figs, which ripen at a time in the early spring when there are no other fresh figs on the market, always commanding from 50 cents to $1 per pound. The same with the Yuma Mesa dates, which are said by experts to be the most lucious dates in the world.

The new citrus fruit groves on the Yuma Mesa, now four years old, have more than proven the value of these famous lands for citrus fruit culture. Last year many of these four-year-old trees produced upward of ten boxes per tree, again demonstrating that the Yuma Mesa is destined to be Yuma's greatest heritage, and in years to come will rival Pasadena as the winter home of the eastern millionaire who wants the best climate in the world for nine months in the year. Aside from citrus fruit culture, however, the Yuma Mesa lands are destined to be known as the greatest vinyard in the west. Thompson seedless grapes and the new "Persian 23" ripen from three to five weeks earlier than even in the famous Imperial Valley. At two years of age it is quite common to see one of either the Thompson seedless or the "Persian 23" produce upwards of 50 pounds of perfectly formed grapes, which when planted between the rows of young citrus trees gives a ready income at a big profit. Grapes planted as an inter-crop, that is between the rows of citrus trees, can very safely be depended upon to produce not less than a ton of grapes per acre the third year, and every year thereafter it should gradually increase. Grapes this year (1921) are selling at from $90 to $120 per ton in California.

The Yuma Mesa is doubly blessed, in that it has no citrus pests of any character, and on account of the total absence of frosts "smudging" is not known, thus saving the two heaviest items of expense that both California

Where Sugar Cane Grows to Perfection

YUMA MESA POSSIBILITIES

and Florida have to resort to almost every year. Our water system is the very best in the United States, being obtained from the east main canal of the Yuma Project and lifted on the lands by immense pumping plants, the water carrying just enough of the finer silt of the Colorado River to make a perpetual fertilizer. Nor is there any danger of a shortage of water. Under the contract entered into between the Imperial Valley, California, and Secretary Franklin K. Lane, acting for the Government and Yuma Project, it is guaranteed that Yuma Project and the Yuma Mesa Auxiliary shall ALWAYS be given the preference right to enough water to irrigate at least 130,000 acres. This will probably be more water than Yuma Project can ever use; so it can readily be seen that our water supply is practically unlimited.

Here is a brief history of the Yuma Mesa Auxiliary Project:

In April, 1916, Director Arthur P. Davis ordered Project Manager Lawson to begin the actual survey of the mesa lands.

In the latter part of April, 1916, the first "bench mark" was set.

Senator Ashurst introduced the Yuma Mesa Bill in the Senate and Congressman Carl Hayden introduced the same bill in the House the latter part of April, 1916.

The measure passed both houses of Congress on January 25, 1917, and on that same date the Act was signed by President Woodrow Wilson.

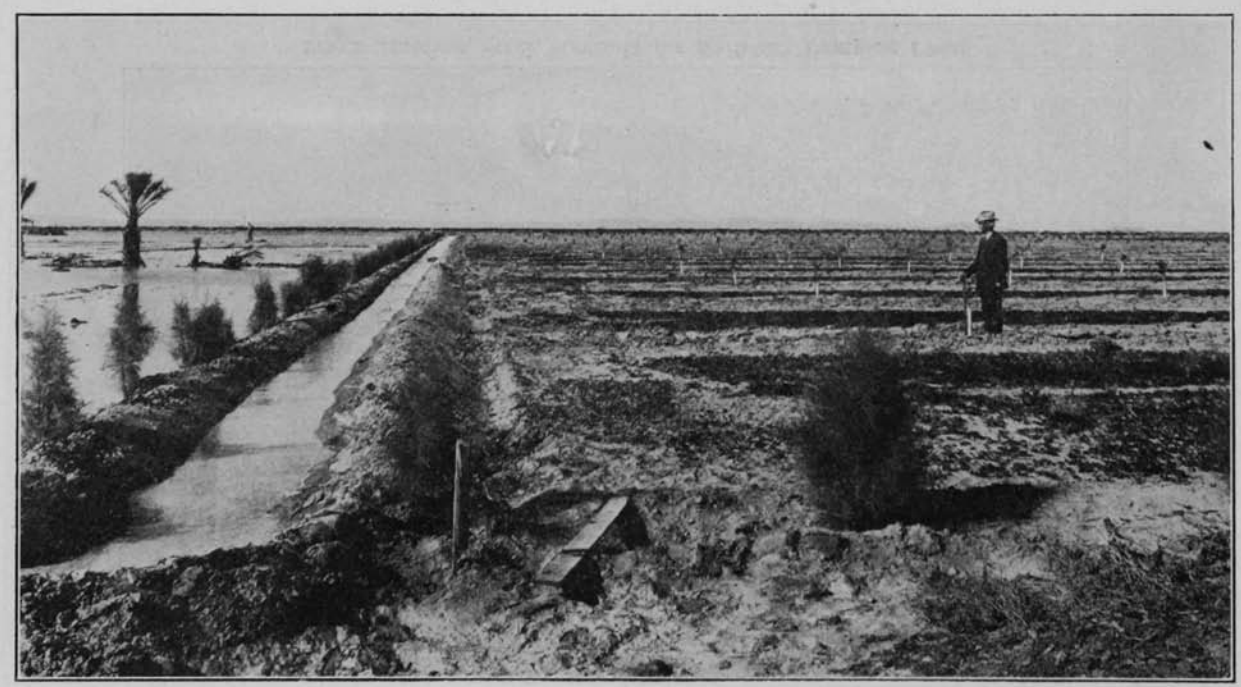
On July 14, 1919, Secretary Franklin K. Lane signed the order to Director Davis to offer the upper portion of Unit B (first unit) for sale at auction.

The auction sale was held on December 10, 1919, and the lands were sold at the rate of $100,000 per hour, breaking all known records for auction sale of public lands.

On September 27, 1920, the first scraper of earth was removed from the main canal, under direction of Yuma Mesa Engineer S. A. McWilliams.

On February 26, 1921, the first shovel of earth was removed preparatory to erecting the $150,000 pumping plant.

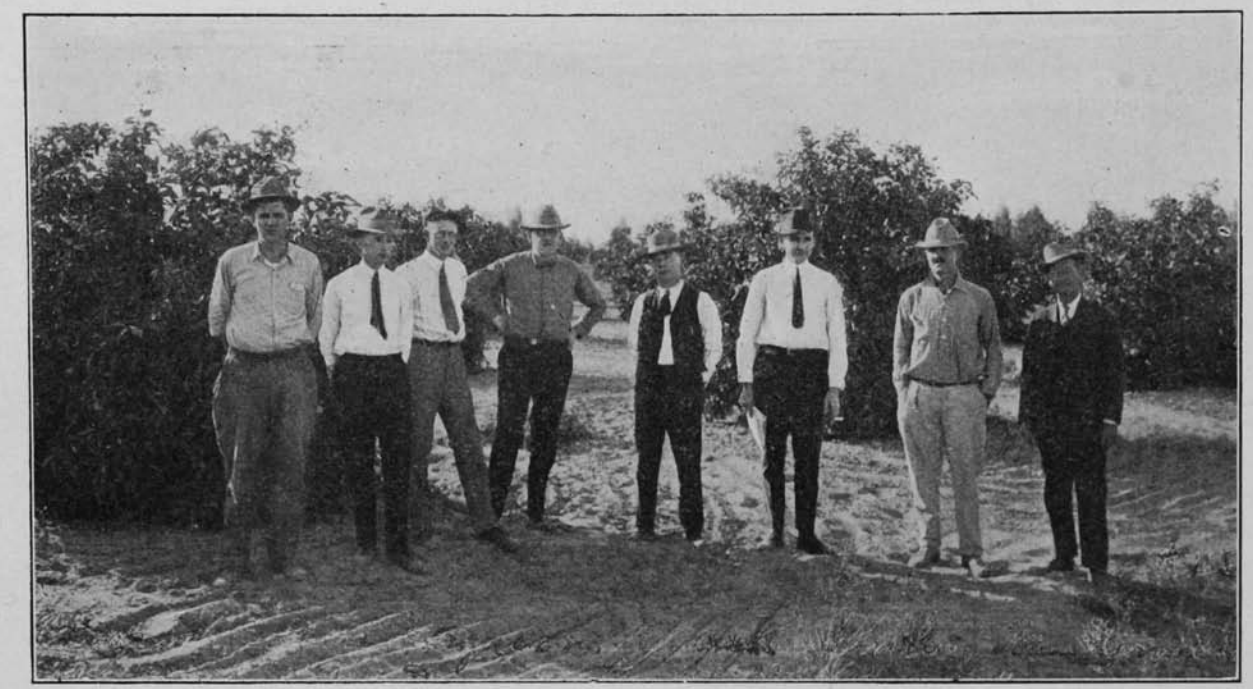
It is expected the work will have been completed for the upper portion of this unit by early next year, if not late this winter.



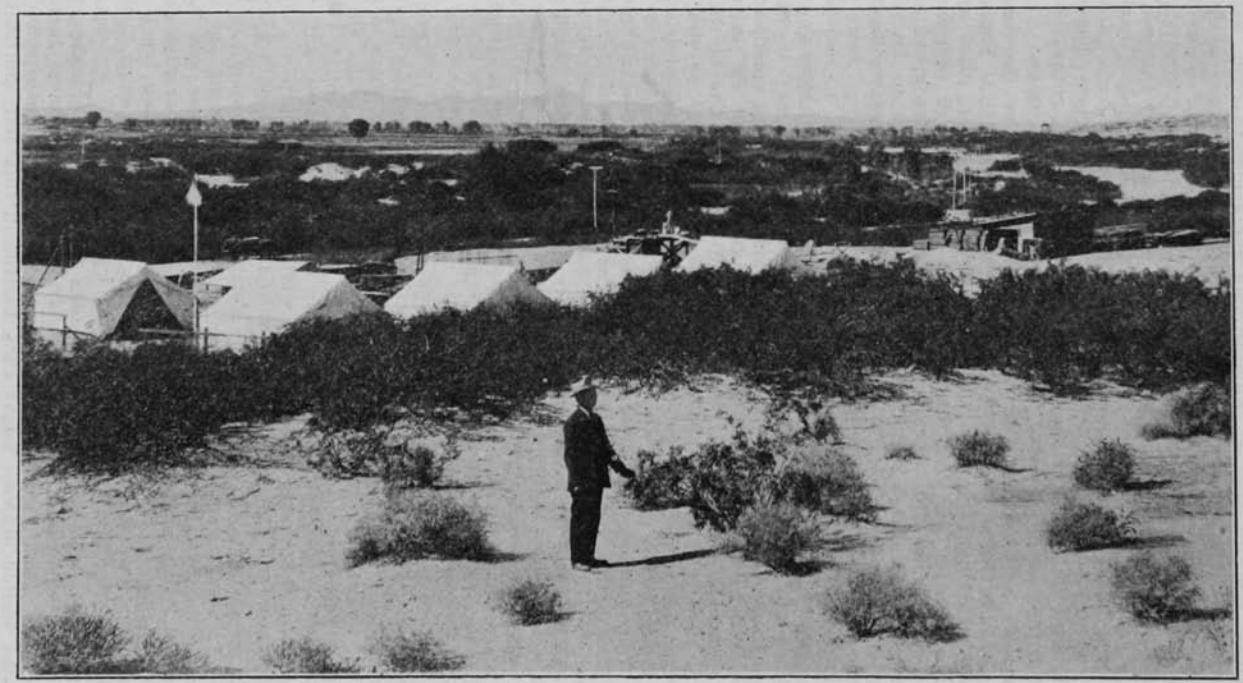
Yuma Mesa Experimental Farm of the University of Arizona. Water in the Ditch and Young Citrus Trees Planted.

Truck Hauling Steel Manifold for Unit "B" Pumping Plant

Turning the First Shovel Full of Earth for Unit "B" Mesa Pumping Plant.



At the Site of the Pumping Plant Which Will Lift Water for 7,000 Acres of Mesa Land in Unit "B".



At the Site of the Pumping Plant which will Lift Water for 7,000 acres of Mesa Land in Unit "B".

Northern Yuma County

Northern Yuma County, while one of the first sections of Arizona to be generally known, by reason of the fact that practically all the early travel to the interior came by way of the Gulf and the Colorado river, with the overland starting point for stage coaches and prairie schooners at La Paz, in this section, only a very superficial knowledge, outside of a limited number of rich gold and copper diggins, was head of its vast importance or of its great capabilities or possibilities as a contributor to the wealth of the country, until a comparatively few years ago. The trend of early immigration was toward the interior, and the old stage road from La Paz to Prescott and other interior points, through Tyson Well (now Quartzsite) and on through Cullen Well (now Wenden), is the oldest route from the coast to the interior and is still the principal highway of today.

It was not until between the years 1906 and 1909, when the Santa Fe railroad company built its "Cut-Off" road through Northern Yuma, and constructed a bridge across the Colorado river at Parker, at a cost of something like $1,500,000, that Northern Yuma County began to come into its own, for it was not until then, it would seem, that the great natural advantages and material possibilities of this section began to be seen in their true light, and the towns of Parker, Bouse, Swansea, Quartzsite, Vicksburg, Salome and Wenden sprang into existence.

The Climate

The climatic conditions of Northern Yuma are very equitable, and while the summers are hot—so to speak—the heat is not of that insufferable kind which causes sunstroke, as in the East, and distressing conditions are always relieved by the gentle breezes that prevail at almost all times. On the other hand the winters are never cold, and one could live in the open the year around without any evil effects therefrom. Three or four good rains during the winter are generally the limit of the precipitation, and blighting frosts never appear, while such a thing as fog—the bane of those suffering from pulmonary trouble—is never seen here, and many invalids, especially asthmatics, coming to this section have found immediate and permanent relief. In a word, there is no place where the sun shines so brightly and sets at the close of day in a more gorgeous pagentry, or where the moon glows with its silvery rays so grandly, or where the stars blink so blithly, or where the sublimity of Almighty God's creation is laid out with a greater degree of perfection, so far as climatic conditions are concerned, than in this divinely favored locality .

Agricultural Resources

The soil of Northern Yuma County is peculiarly adapted to agriculture and horticulture, and was formed by erosion through countless centuries. The mesa or table lands, which consist of a sandy, gravelly loam, are well suited to the growth of citrus and deciduous fruits, and the grape vine does exceptionally well here, because of the deep, loose, gravelly soil it requires. The finest kind of oranges and lemons can be produced here, with never any danger to the crops from frosts, while fruits indigenous only to tropical climates, such as dates and bananas may be grown here also.

Nearly every acre of the lands of Northern Yuma County, including the lands of the Colorado River Indian reservation, stretching for thirty-five miles to the south and west of Parker, the Cibola, Bouse and Wenden valleys, would, with proper irrigation, make a vertiable paradise for the growth of all manner of fruits, and the cultivation of garden truck—corn, beans, cabbage, lettuce, watermelons, onions, turnips, parsnips, potatoes, and in fact all vegetables used for household purposes.

At any seasonable time here may be seen watermelons, squashes, pumpkins and other like products of a size that would seem almost incredible, and of delicious flavor, while the cereals show a growth unsurpassed anywhere in the United States. Sugar cane thrives in this soil, and it is safe to say that the product of this locality cannot be beaten for elegance of growth anywhere in the Southern States. Alfalfa does remarkably well here, it frequently being harvested as many as eight times within the year, and yielding a ton to the acre. No better soil can be found for the

growth of cotton—long and short staple—as this has been proven beyond the preadventure of a doubt by the fact that as much as a bale to the acre of the finest kind of cotton has been produced on these lands.

The maximum temperature of this locality is 118 degrees; minimum, 18 degrees; average, 72 degrees; growing season, average, 264 days. Rainfall, 5.07 inches. Winds, prevailing direction, southwest in winter and north in summer.

With the releasing of the 150,000 acres of the surplus lands of the Colorado River Indian reservation (10,000 of which being already under irrigation) to white settlers, which will sooner or later be done, Northern Yuma County will be second to no other locality in the entire Southwest in point of agricultural importance.

Mining in the Early Days

The development of the mineral resources of this section was begun when the first party of white men braved the dangers of the savage Indian tribes which infested these parts fifty and sixty years ago. At that time gold was the golconda of the early-day prospector, and there are stories of vast riches having been washed from the gravel deposits along the Colorado river by the intrepid gold hunters of a half century ago.

In the sixties and seventies, when copper commanded a high price, prospectors began the mining of high-grade copper-gold ores shipping their product down the Colorado river as far as the Gulf of California, where it was loaded onto steamers bound for Europe.

The mineral resources and possibilities of Northern Yuma are very great, but as yet they are only in their infancy, though sufficiently developed to give all necessary proof of their permanence and stability. In fact the whole country stretching from Quartzsite on the south to the Bill Williams river on the north, and from Wenden on the east to the Riverside mountains and Vidal on the west, is one vast mineral zone producing gold, silver, copper, lead, manganese, molyodnum and other minerals of commercial value, and is probably the greatest and best-defined mineral belt traversing the great Southwest.

Through this great fan-shaped area are located a number of producing mines and several hundred prospects in process of development. The best mining engineers in the world have examined at various times properties located in this great mineral belt, and the favorable reports made by these experts indicate this section will be among the leading copper-producing districts of the world in the near future.

Up until recently, only the high-grade copper-gold ores were shipped to the smelter, and these had all come from near the surface. Towards the last, however, numerous properties had begun an area of deep mining, and the success which they were meeting with in uncovering numerous bodies of low-grade ores, assured an almost unlimited production of the red metal at depth, when the sulphide ore-zone should be developed.

The Towns of Northern Yuma

The towns of Northern Yuma are Parker, Bouse, Swansea, Quartzsite, Vicksburg, Salome, and Wenden.

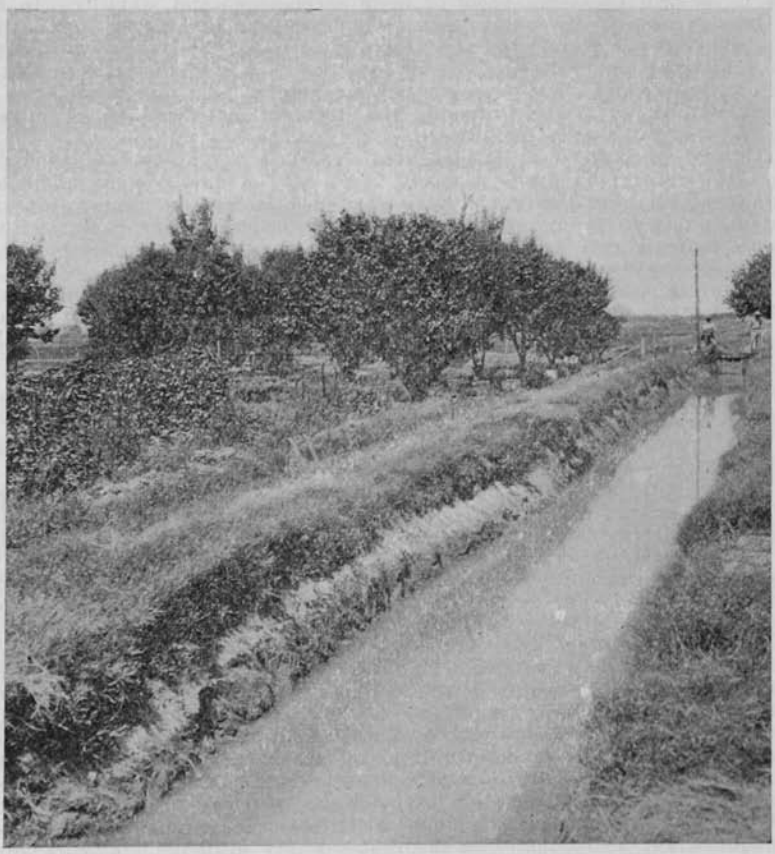
Parker, the largest, is not only situated in the center of a rich gold and copper mining region, but has immediately adjacent to it 125,000 acres of the most fertile land in the world. This great tract of land lies within the Colorado River Indian reservation and along the east bank of the Colorado river, and whenever it is opened to entry by the Government it will provide homes for several thousand people and increase the assessed valuation of the State by many millions of dollars. Parker will always be the logical trading point and center of population for this large strip of country, for it is strategically situated for commerce, it being connected with the outside by both rail and water—the Santa Fe railroad and the Colorado river—and for automobile travel it is on the most favorable route between Phoenix and Los Angeles. Boats ply up and down the river from Parker and the stream is navigable at all seasons of the year for craft of light draught. The townsite, which contains over 973 acres, is situated on a mesa at a sufficient elevation to catch the summer breezes from which ever point of the compass they may blow, and the grounds are very level throughout, yet well adapted to the best sanitary drainage. A more admir-

able townsite could not be imagined, and Parker is destined to be the metropolis of Northern Yuma in the near future.

The town of Bouse is situated on the line of railroad, twenty-five miles east of Parker. Geographically Bouse is ideally situated to become one of the most important mining centers in Western Arizona. It is the junction point of the Swansea railroad, and this enterprise alone is worth many thousands of dollars per year to the town. It is the natural supply point for a large and prosperous mining country surrounding it on all sides. It is the entrance to the great placer fields of Northern Yuma County, located near Quartzsite, and all supplies and machinery for that section must come in by way of Bouse. Both Swansea and Planet are tributary to Bouse, and those places, when active, have made records of achievement in the production of copper unequalled in any other section of the State.

Wenden is another of the towns of Northern Yuma with a promising future. Difficulties of transportation and scarcity of water that long hampered the development of the rich copper deposits northwest of Wenden in the Cunningham Pass district, have been met with in the past few years by the sturdy Wendenites, with the result that at present an air of prosperity pervades the camp, notwithstanding the general prevailing depression.

Quartzsite, twenty-four miles southwest of Bouse, is in the heart of the greatest placer gravel belt in the state and will eventually, with the development of its many placer mines, rank among the foremost towns of Northern Yuma. It also has many fine little farms, and is noted for its grape culture.



The Magic of Water on the Desert

Gadsden, Arizona—A Valley Town With a Promising Future

GADSDEN, ARIZONA—YOUNGEST TOWN IN THE YUMA VALLEY

Gadsden is a town of much promise situated 19 miles South of Yuma on the Government rail road and on the bank of the Colorado river. It is four miles from the international boundary. Gadsden is only a few years old, yet it is making good progress in building up a real town and its promise for the future is bright.

Gadsden is in the very center of the richest part of the Yuma Valley. The land around and about this section has no superior in the Valley and that means that it is as good as any land in the world.

The railroad upon which Gadsden is located is owned and operated by the Reclamation Service and is operated by the government at a profit.

Gadsden has four cotton gins and is in the heart of a great cotton growing territory. The land about this town produces from one to three bales of short staple cotton to the acre, most all of which is ginned at Gadsden gins. The production of alfalfa for hay and seed is a great industry. All of the cereals, grains and other crops common to the Yuma Project lands grow in their richest abundance around Gadsden.

Gadsden has two churches, the Roman Catholic and the Methodist, each of which have substantial buildings and large congregations. It has a large and imposing common school building where all of the children in the immediate territory are brought to the eighth grade. The district, as are all of the Arizona lands in the Yuma Project, is in Yuma Union High School district, and the children from Gadsden school district are conveyed by auto stage during the school term to the high school at Yuma without charge to the district except as taxes are paid.

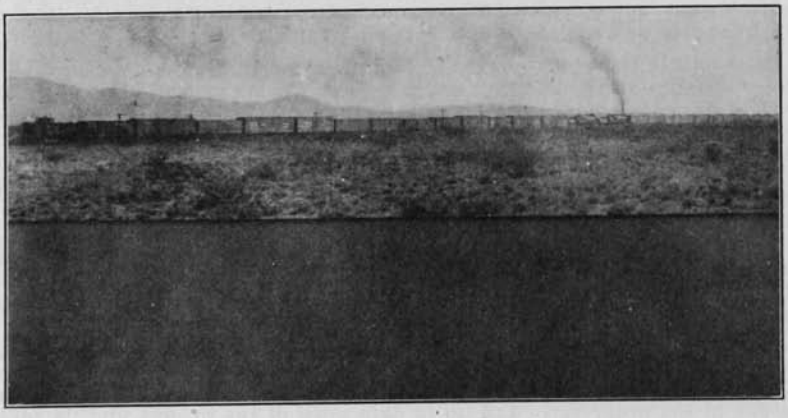
The community has all of the social conveniences. The Gadsden Woman's Club is doing a fine work in its peculiar field. The Farm Bureau of the valley holds some of its meetings here. The town is a center for social activities.

One bank, the Gadsden State Bank, with a capital of $15,000 serves the community and is a prosperous institution. There are good stores carrying all lines of goods, large lumber yards, daily train service and a daily mail. It is one of the progressive and up to date town of the project and its future growth and development is assured.

Yuma-Tucson Division Headquarters Southern Pacific

RAILROAD FACILITIES

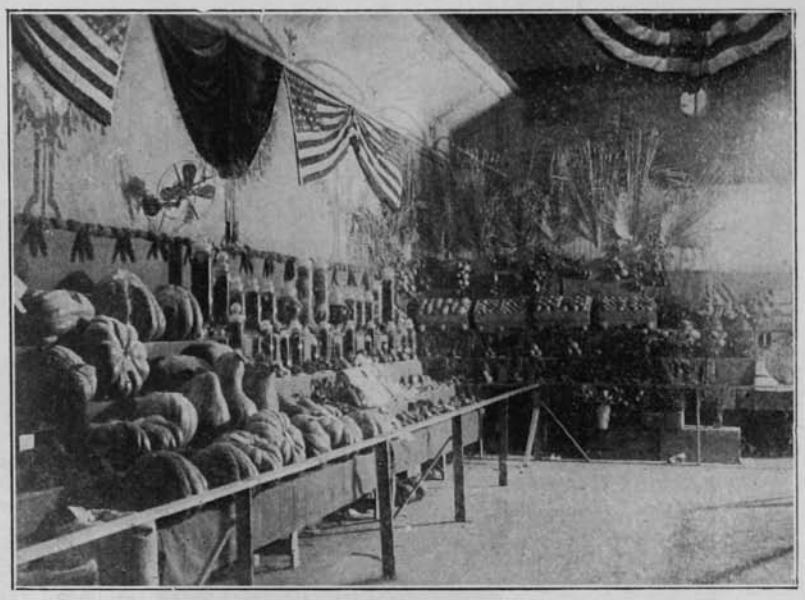
Yuma is on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railway, and divisional headquarters are maintained at this point, with round-house, repair shops and like appurtenances incident to railway centers. It is also the divisional headquarters of the newly completed San Diego & Arizona Railway, the new line that gives Yuma and all this section of country direct connection with San Diego, California, located but 190 miles distant, or 60 miles closer to Yuma than Los Angeles. Citizens of Yuma have prayed for this outlet to the sea-shore for the past decade and now that it is an accomplished fact the citizens of Yuma will have the salubrious summer climate of San Diego right at their door. It is expected that the long talked-of road from Yuma to the Gulf of California will be under course of construction before the end of 1921, surveys already having been completed and the route pronounced practicable and of easy construction. It is designed to connect this proposed road with the U. S. Reclamation Railroad, which is now constructed and operated to the boundary line at San Luis, Sonora, Mexico. When this new road shall have been completed it will give Yuma and the entire state of Arizona a direct route to the Orient, there being splendid facilities at Port Isabel, on the Gulf of California, for the largest boats afloat to anchor in water that needs no dredging. Indeed it is claimed that Port Isabel is one of the best natural harbors on the western coast



Randolph Cantaloupe Special

Fast Pessenger Train on the Main Line of the Southern Pacific

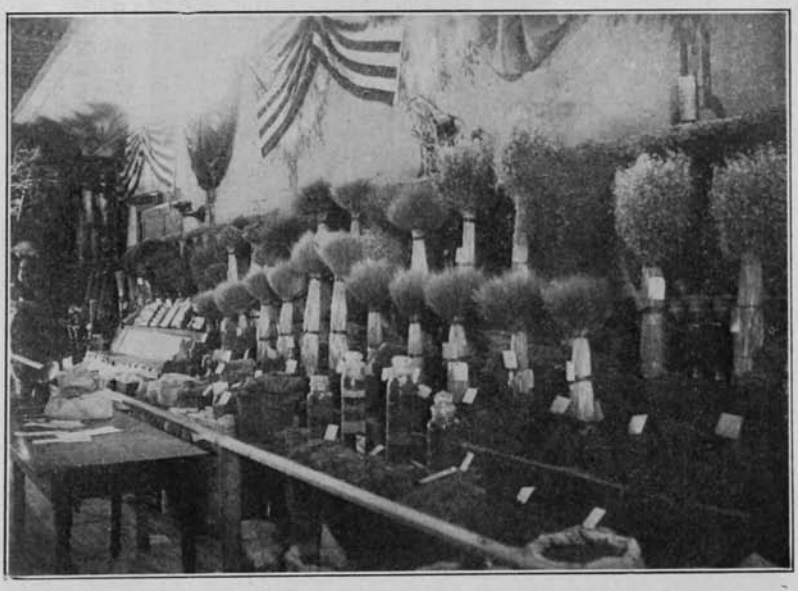
Eighty miles of this road is in Yuma County and the Southern Pacific pays taxes in Yuma County on a tax valuation of $8,000,000. It is the biggest institution in Yuma County.



Yuma Chamber of Commerce Exhibit Room, Yuma

YUMA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND ITS WORK

The Yuma Chamber of Commerce has a membership of 200 active and working members. Its officers are: President, J. H. Westover; Secretary, L. W. Alexander; Treasurer, J. S. Abbott; Directors, J. H. Westover, J. S. Abbott, Bert Caudry, Ike Glasser, A. L. Verdugo, A. B. Ming and A. J. Eddy. It is always active in promoting anything that is for the good and development of the Yuma country.



Yuma Chamber of Commerce Exhibit Room, Yuma