

"Sunshine Capital of the United States"

Y U M A

ARIZONA

Yuma County *City of Yuma*
Yuma Project

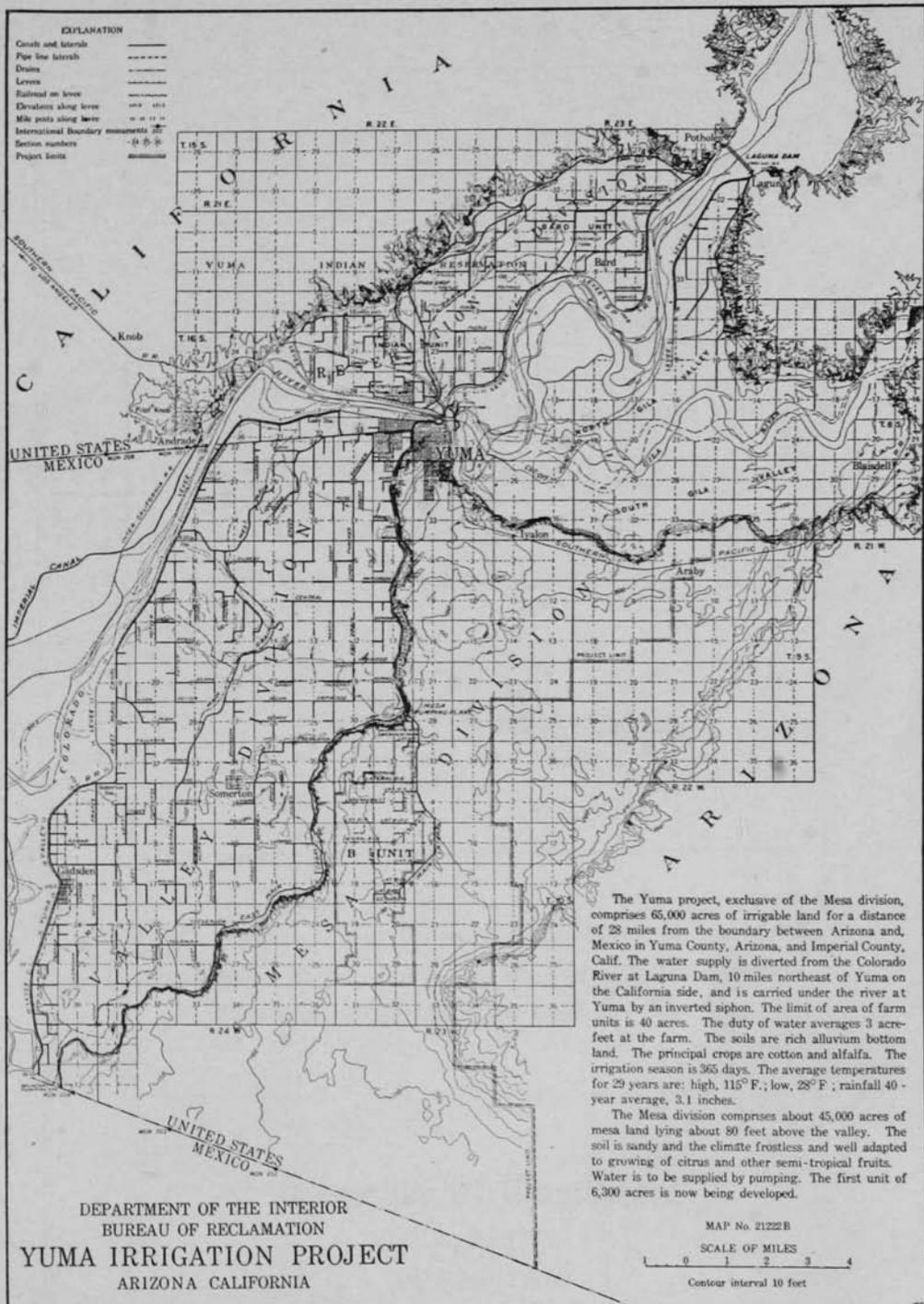
U. S. R. S.

PREMIER PROJECT

A ROMANCE OF CLIMATE
AND SOIL WHERE THE
DESERT IS BEING TRANS-
FORMED INTO A GARDEN
OF RARE BEAUTY AND
FRUITFULNESS : : :

ISSUED BY THE
YUMA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
YUMA, ARIZONA

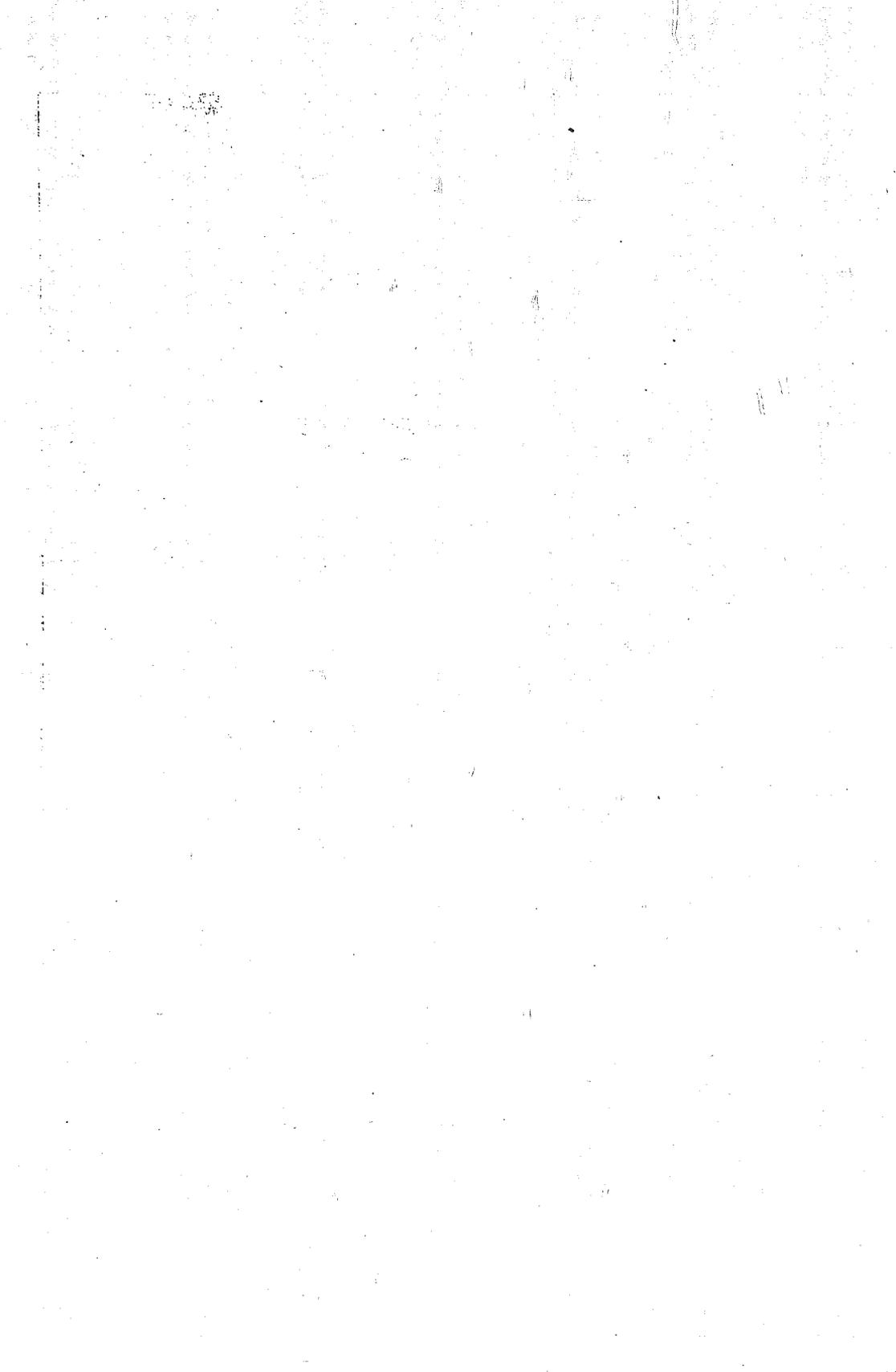
L9791
4954
1927



The Yuma project, exclusive of the Mesa division, comprises 65,000 acres of irrigable land for a distance of 28 miles from the boundary between Arizona and Mexico in Yuma County, Arizona, and Imperial County, Calif. The water supply is diverted from the Colorado River at Laguna Dam, 10 miles northeast of Yuma on the California side, and is carried under the river at Yuma by an inverted siphon. The limit of area of farm units is 40 acres. The duty of water averages 3 acre-feet at the farm. The soils are rich alluvium bottom land. The principal crops are cotton and alfalfa. The irrigation season is 365 days. The average temperatures for 29 years are: high, 115° F.; low, 28° F.; rainfall 40-year average, 3.1 inches.

The Mesa division comprises about 45,000 acres of mesa land lying about 80 feet above the valley. The soil is sandy and the climate frostless and well adapted to growing of citrus and other semi-tropical fruits. Water is to be supplied by pumping. The first unit of 6,300 acres is now being developed.

Government Map of the Yuma Country, 1926



Yuma Project

THE LAND OF PERPETUAL SUNSHINE

FACTS, FIGURES AND PICTURES OF THE
MOST PROMISING CITY AND THE MOST
RICHLY ENDOWED AGRICULTURAL SEC-
TION OF THE GREAT SOUTHWEST : : :

YUMA, ARIZONA
COUNTY SEAT AND
METROPOLIS

*For Confirmation of Any Statement Herein Made the Fullest Inves-
tigation is Solicited and Readers Are Referred to the Various
Authorities and the Individuals Quoted or Mentioned*

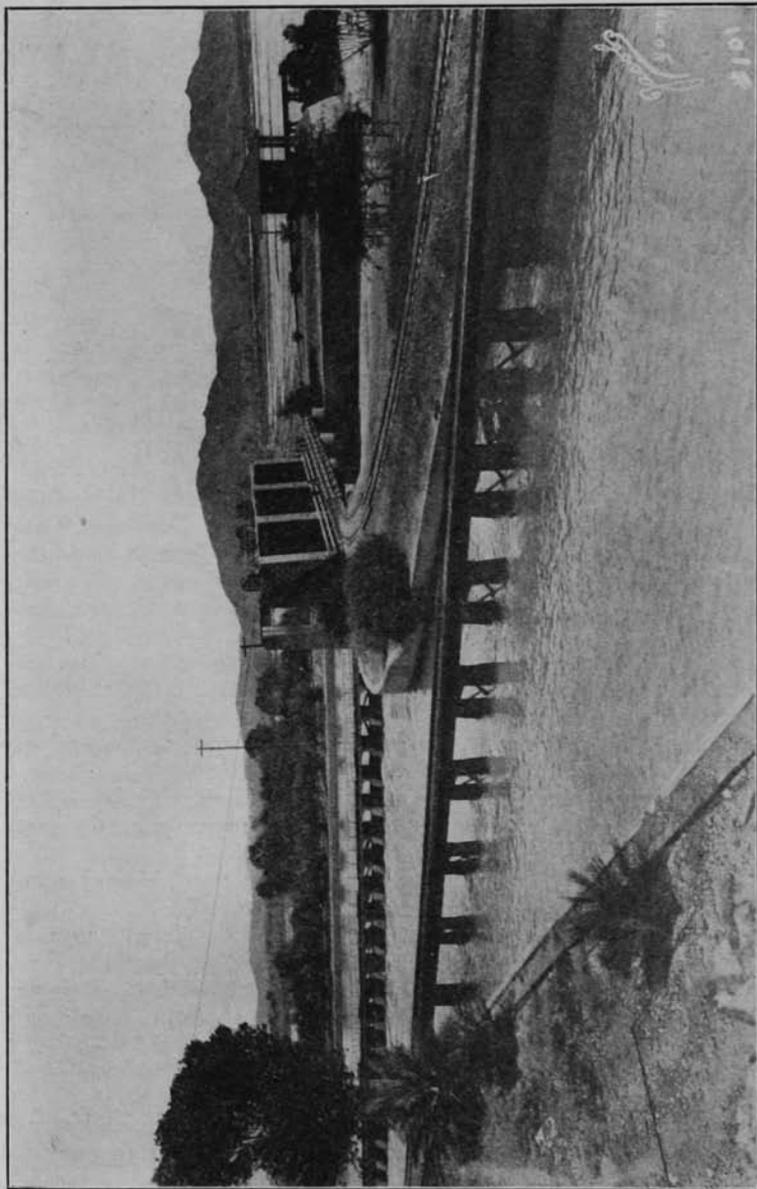
Chamber of Commerce

YUMA, ARIZONA

1927 EDITION

Foreword

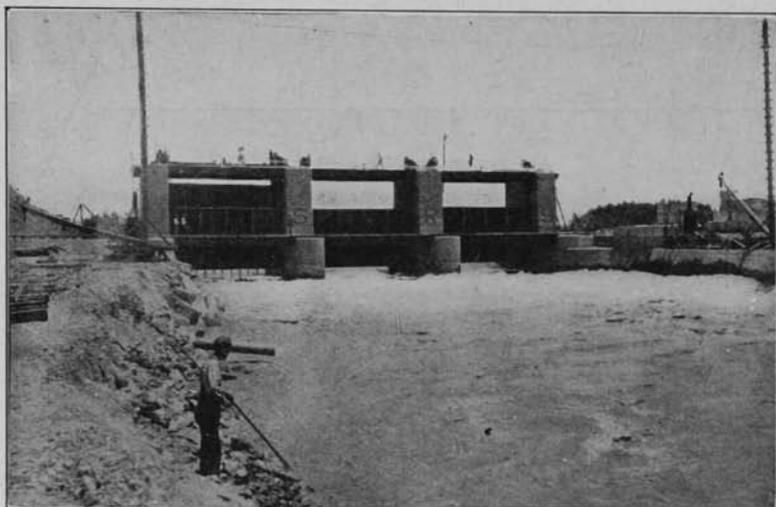
THIS little booklet is presented to all into whose hands it may come with the greeting of the Yuma Chamber of Commerce and the Yuma County Board of Supervisors. We have attempted, in this booklet by the printed word and by pictures, to give some idea of the possibilities of the Yuma country. We want all the world to know that the City of Yuma is a great little city and that the lands in the Yuma project and in the valleys of the Gila river are as good as can be found anywhere; that living conditions here are of the best and that our people are progressive and wide awake. People from everywhere come to Yuma and find conditions to suit them. There is no place in all the country where opportunity is greater. Our doors are wide open, we bid you welcome. Come and look us over and if you like the people and the country, abide with us.



Laguna Dam, 4470 Feet Long. View from California Side of the River Showing Headgate, Power Plant and Main Canal.

Built by the U. S. R. S. at a cost of \$2,000,000. For seventeen years the floods of the Colorado have flowed over its face and no damage done. The highest recorded flood in the Colorado river and lowest river on record have each occurred since the completion of Laguna Dam in 1909. The dam is a perpetual memorial to the genius of the American engineer.

Yuma Government Project



View of Headgates Laguna Dam Looking North

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, 1909. 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 1926 the crop value was estimated at \$6,500,000 for Yuma Project, and over \$8,000,000 for Yuma County.

The total expenditures by the U. S. Reclamation Service to the end of December, 1926, amount to \$10,000,000.

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 1926, was \$80,000,000.

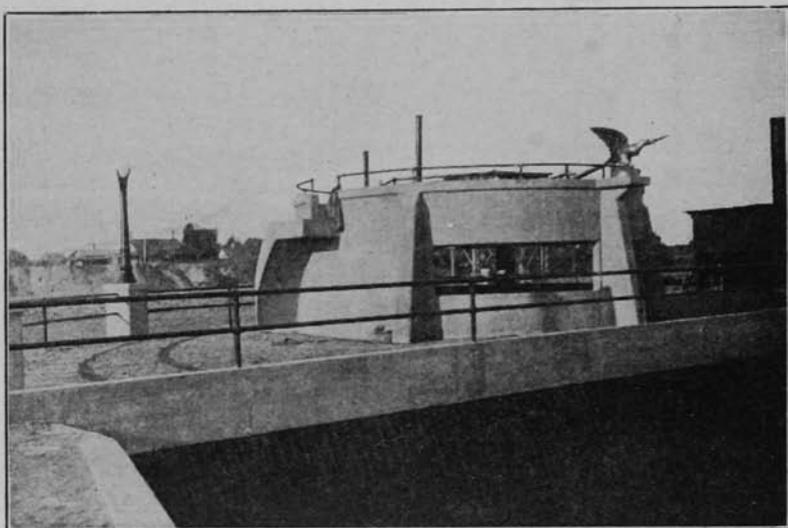
During the first year that water was available there were 11,060 acres in cultivation, as against 80,000 acres for 1926.

There yet remain 62,000 acres to be reclaimed from the desert, upwards of 47,000 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.

Under the Yuma Project the amount of land under cultivation and crops increases 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 be convinced of the fertility of the soil. All are surprised at the great development going on 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.

Yuma Project's Water Supply



Intake to the Siphon Under the Colorado River

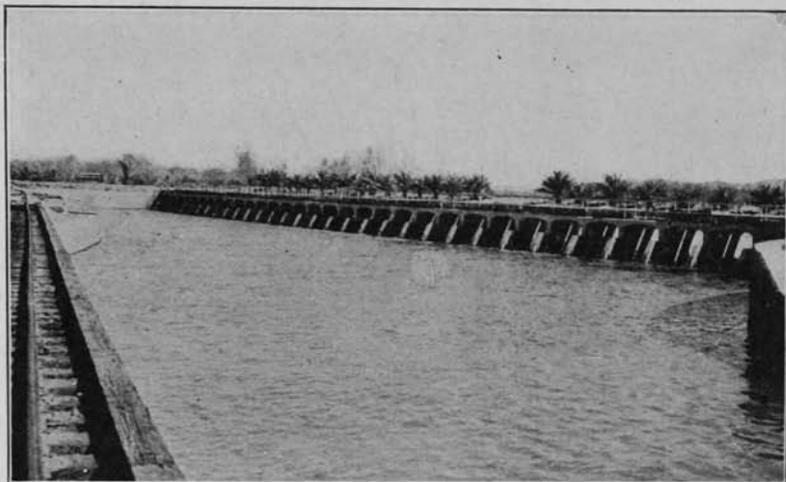
NO irrigation project in the entire United States can boast of a water supply equal to that of the Yuma Project. It is inexhaustible, and the water is so heavily laden with silt from the upper reaches of the mighty Colorado river that it not only serves as irrigation water, but acts as a perpetual fertilizer,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

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 will 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.

The U. S. Reclamation Service



Settling Basin Laguna Dam

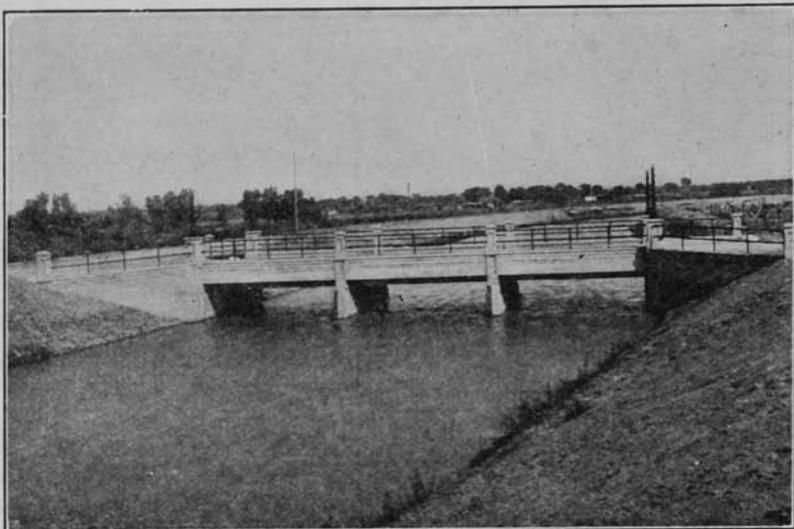
THE one great institution of Yuma county of which the inhabitants are justly proud is the United States Reclamation Service, Mr. Porter J. Preston is chief engineer and project manager. It was the Reclamation Service that "put Yuma on the map." Prior to 1905, when the Government first began the construction 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 the 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 monumental 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.

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.

For fourteen 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.

Great Crops From Yuma Project Lands



Bridge Over Main Canal Leading Into Yuma Valley

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 Project 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 present time these same lands commanded a ready sale at from \$200 to \$400, according to location.

Planted to "garden truck" Yuma Project lands will produce upwards of \$1,000 per acre. They will produce \$200 per acre when properly planted and cultivated in short staple cotton. They will produce from \$200 to \$400 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 50 bushels of barley or wheat 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.

Power is being 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.

Where Water Users Have Headquarters



Buildings and Grounds, U. S. Reclamation Service, Yuma

IT was just twenty-one years ago that the reclamation of Yuma lands was first begun. It required five years of 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.



Vegetation That Is Transforming the Desert

New Power Development on Yuma Project



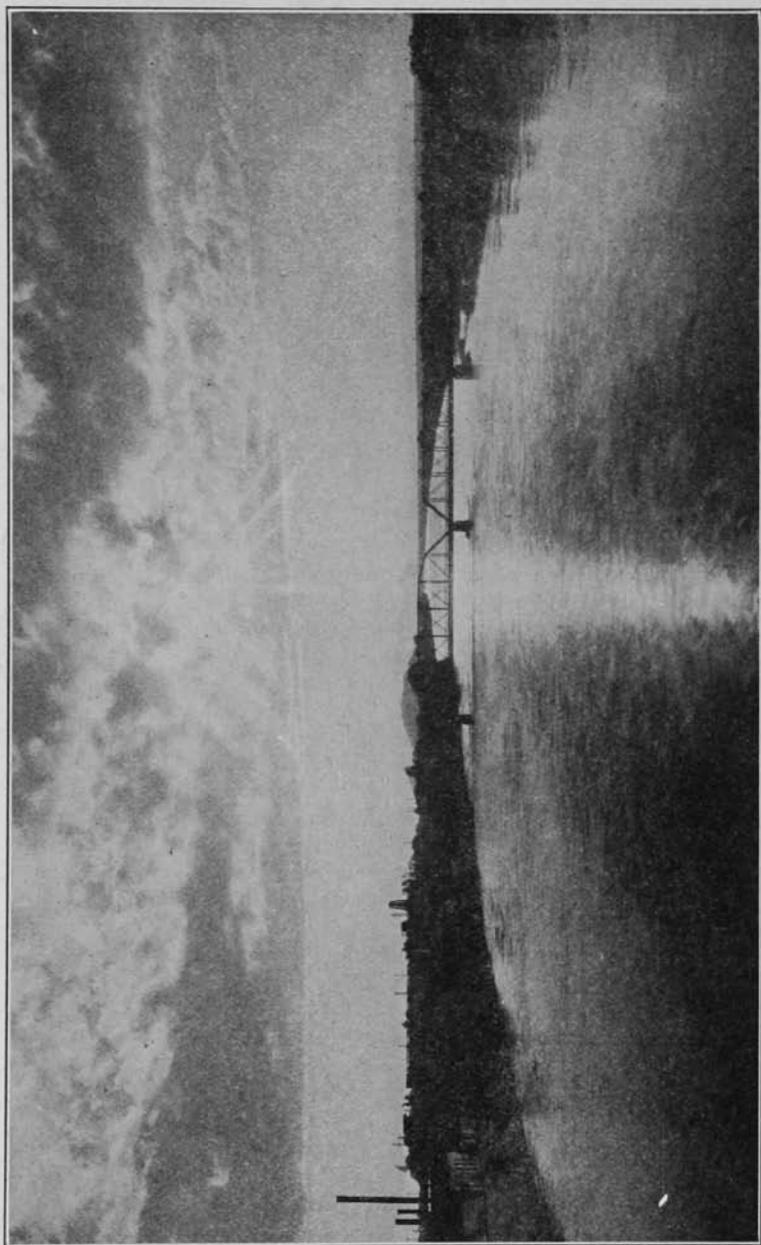
Siphon Drop Power Plant

THE Siphon Drop Power Plant of the Bureau of Reclamation is located at a drop in the Main Canal four miles northwest of Yuma. It utilizes a fall of about 10 feet and a quantity of about 1,500 second feet of water. The units consist of two 750 horsepower turbines driving two 1,000 K. V. A. generators. The energy is generated at 2,300 volts and stepped up by means of a bank of transformers to 33,000 volts, at which it is sent out over two lines. One line supplies the headquarters of the Bureau of Reclamation, the B-Lift Pumping Plant and the Boundary Drainage Pumping Plant. The other line transports the excess energy to the Southern Sierras Power Company substation at Yuma where it is sold to that company. The contract with the company stipulates that they will take all the excess power from the plant not used by the Bureau or the Water Users. This is a very advantageous point as it allows the plant to be operated at full capacity and the most efficient point all the time.

The turbine wheels are of the propeller type, resembling a giant ship's propeller. This type of wheel has been developed during the last few years especially for low heads and it is due to the manufacture of this wheel that the plant at Siphon Drop was feasible.

The turbines and generators are large enough so that when the All-American Canal is built and the head is raised to 14 feet the units will have enough capacity to put out about 2,200 horsepower without making any changes in the machinery.

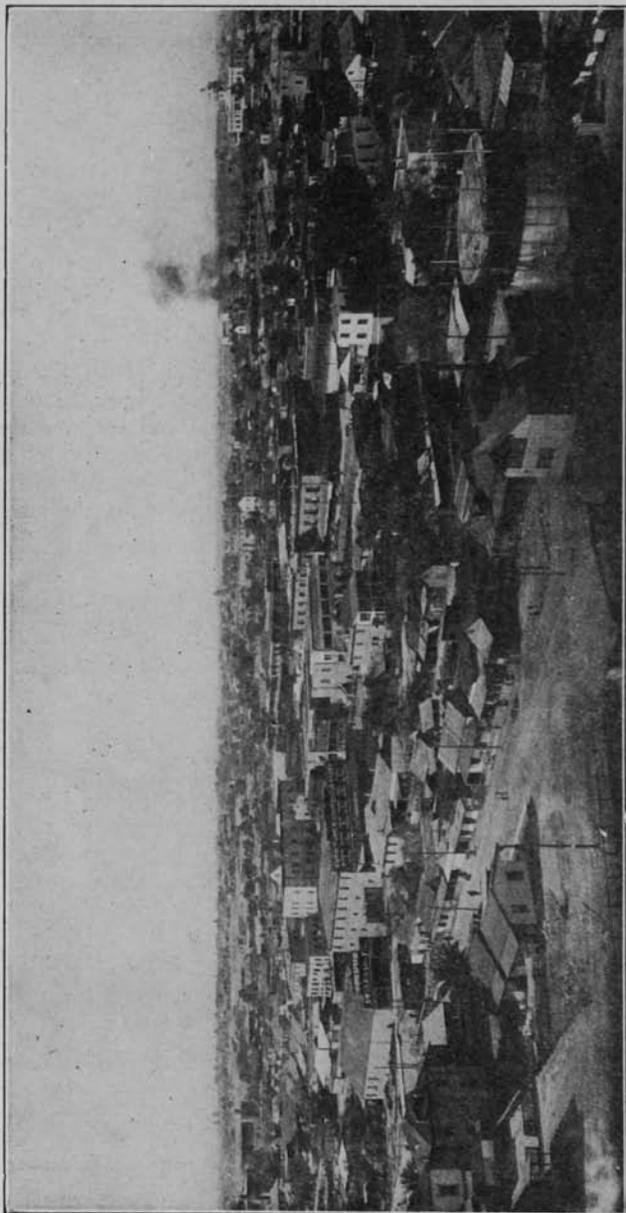
The generators and electrical equipment are controlled by what is known as an automatic switchboard. In case of any trouble that would damage the machinery the plant shuts itself down, even if there is no operator there. Also the hitherto complicated process of starting up the apparatus is done by pressing a push button. In case of any trouble on the transmission line the plant will automatically throw off, wait thirty seconds and then come on the line again. If the trouble is still on the line the operation of throwing off is repeated. At the end of three trials, if unsuccessful in getting on the line, the plant locks itself out.



Where Arizona and California Join Hands Over the Water of the Colorado River at Yuma

This photograph taken from the highway bridge which spans the gorge at Yuma, looking west down the river. The Southern Pacific railroad bridge in the center of the picture has been abandoned and will be dismantled. The company using their new bridge which does not show in the picture. Yuma is on the left bank of the river in the picture and the Yuma Indian reservation on the right.

Largest City on the Colorado



Birds Eye View of the City of Yuma taken from Prison Hill

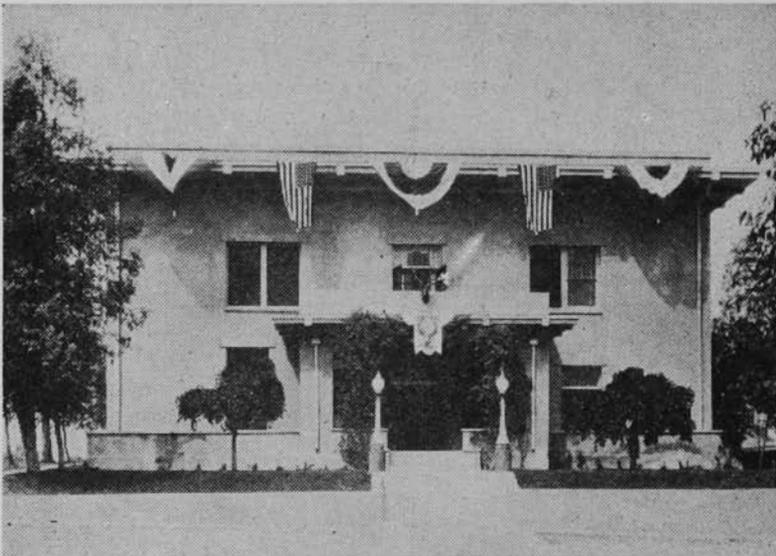
One of the oldest cities of the Southwest. Population by 1920 census 4,387. Delightfully located and growing rapidly. It is the center of the Yuma Project and chief trading point for a population of more than 20,000 people. Yuma at the present time has a population of more than 6,000 souls and is growing rapidly and substantially as the school census and school attendance indicates. Building permits for 1925 more than \$500,000. Building permits in 1926 will exceed that amount.

Civic Improvements Keep Pace With City's Growth



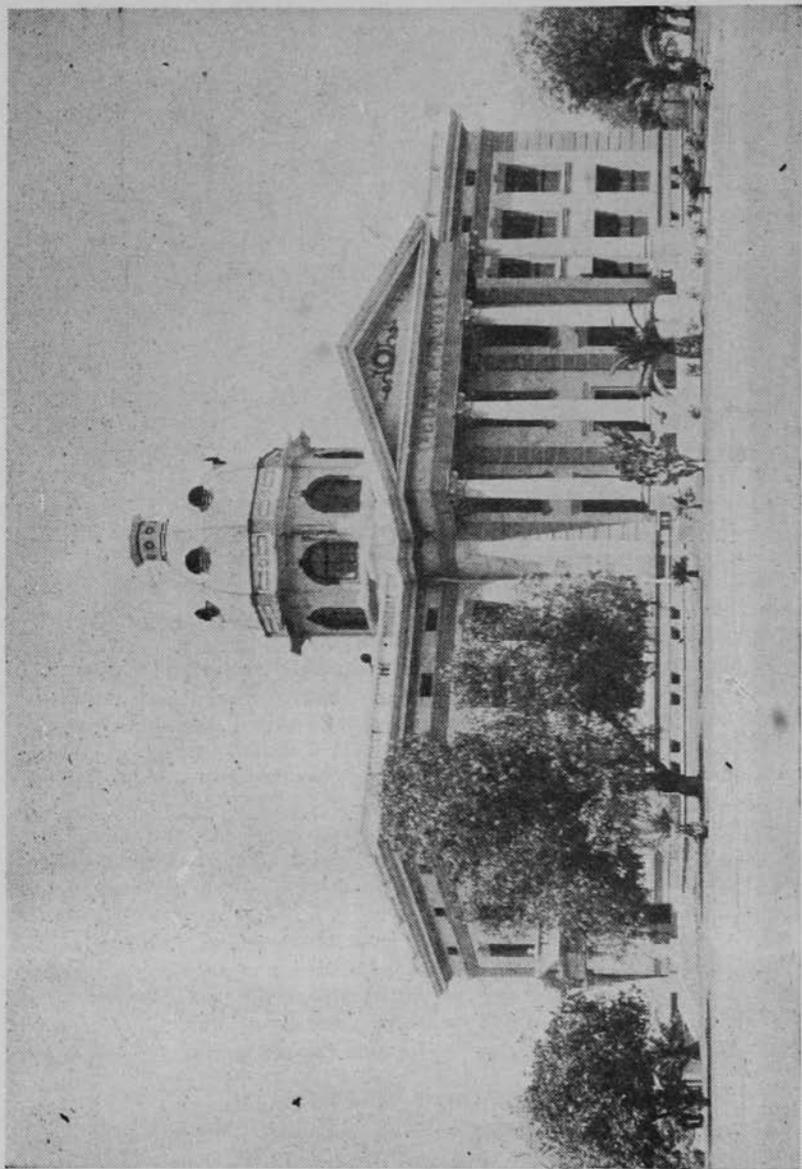
City Hall Building Erected in 1920 at the Cost of \$75,000.00

This beautiful modern city hall would do credit to a city of 20,000 people which Yuma is destined to have by 1930. Here are housed all of the city officials and in the rear of the building is the home and the equipment of the Yuma Volunteer Fire Department. There are sixty members of this fire department and it is a real fire department with the best of modern equipment. All members of the fire department are insured by the city in the sum of \$1,000.00 each.



Beautiful Home, Lodge of Elks No. 476

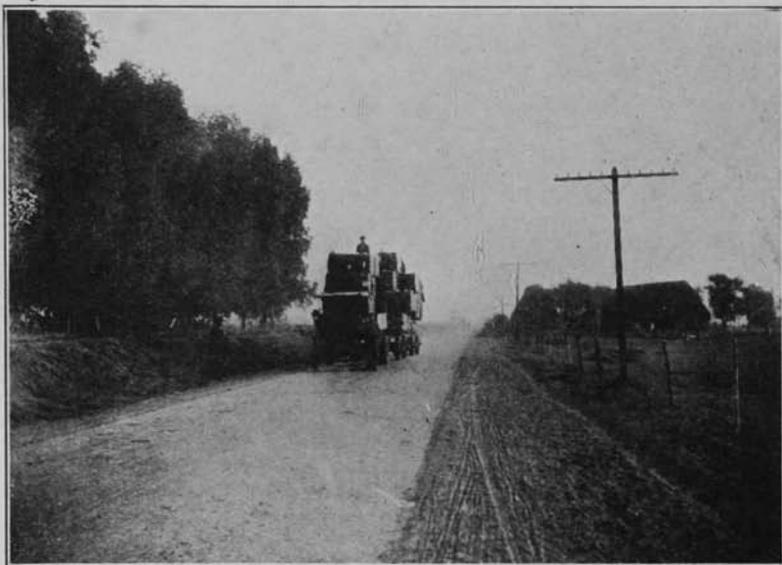
Yuma Lodge of Elks was organized more than a quarter of a century ago. It is one of the oldest lodges in the state and at the present time has a membership of more than four hundred. The building, grounds and furnishing represent an investment of about \$65,000.00.



Yuma County Courthouse Erected in 1909 at a cost of \$75,000.00

This is a beautiful, modern and up-to-date structure, located on high ground on the edge of the mesa. From its cupola the surrounding country for miles is visible. It is surrounded by a fine lawn in which are growing many fine desert trees and scrubs

Good Roads Run in All Directions From City of Yuma



Paved Highways One of Yuma's Chief Assets

Queen City of the Colorado

YUMA is some times called the Queen City of the Colorado. It is the largest and most pretentious city on that famous river in all of its meanderings from the mountains to the sea. It is rapidly becoming a "City Beautiful." It has miles of paved streets and beautiful parks. The last year, 1926, witnessed its greatest growth in substantial business and residential buildings. Among the new buildings erected were a new bank building costing more than \$150,000; a new Southern Pacific station costing \$150,000. A new grammar school building at a cost of \$80,000, a new hotel building at a cost of \$150,000.

Dozens of substantial business buildings have gone up and more than fifty residences. In no sense of the word was this a boom, but just a natural substantial growth, justified by conditions and the growth of the country surrounding Yuma.

Yuma is rapidly becoming not only a great business and industrial center but a city of beautiful homes. The wonderful winter climate is bringing many people here to make their homes, particularly in the winter season. The city is sure to become a resort for the people seeking health and comfort as the years go by and facilities for the accommodation of many people are provided.

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 twenty 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 stretches away onto the Mesa and on much higher ground. There could be no more beautiful site for a city, and there is abundant room for expansion.

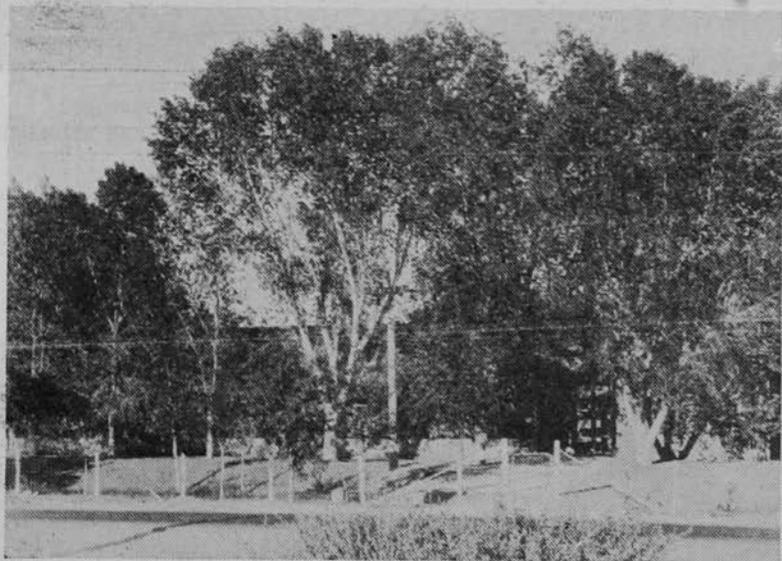
The City of Yuma

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 boilerships and division club house. About 300 employes of the railroad make their homes in Yuma.

The population is in excess of 6,000 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 the people who live within two blocks of the city limits were taken into the city, Yuma would have in excess of 8,000 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. Two ice plants of large capacity furnish 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 County Hospital Surrounded by Trees

Built for Comfort in the Desert



Home of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Goldsmith on Fourth Avenue

As a city grows and its people prosper the story is told in the character of homes they build.



Residence of Henry Levy, Chief of Police, Second Avenue

The old adobe of pioneer days has about disappeared and substantial, comfortable homes are taking its place.

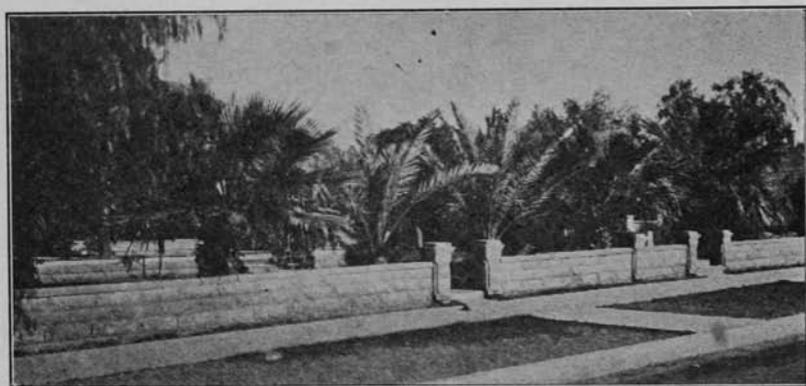


A Suburban Home on the Mesa Outside of the City Limits

A City and Country of Beautiful Homes



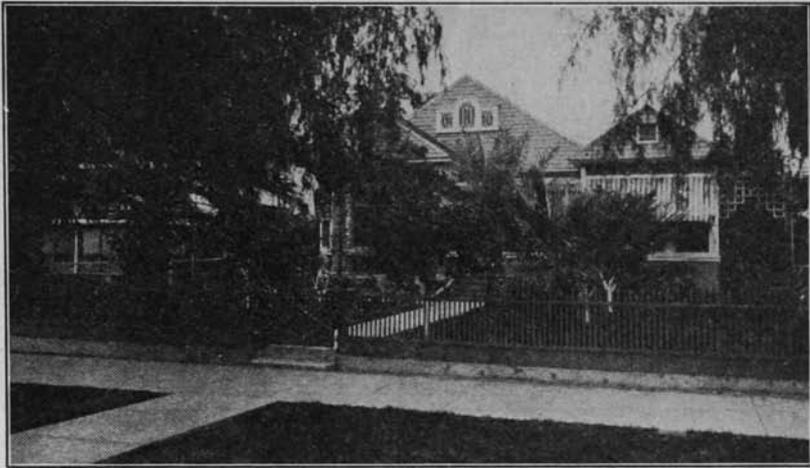
Residence of Mrs. Jayne Moyer Smith, Sixth Avenue, Yuma
A modern home with all modern conveniences.



Residence of Mayor F. S. Ming, Orange Avenue
The residence is concealed by the tropical growth of date palms and orange trees.



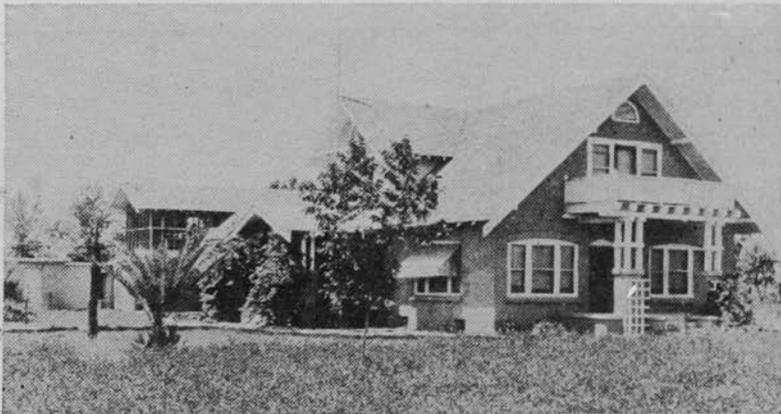
A Modern Four Suite Apartment Erected By Mayor F. S. Ming, on Orange Avenue, Yuma.



Residence of Harry Brownstetter, Orange Avenue, Yuma



Residence of A. B. Ming, County Assessor, Orange Avenue



Suburban Residence of O. C. Johnson, Third Street

New Homes Built in 1925-26—Only a Sample



Residence of J. B. Dunbar, Second Avenue

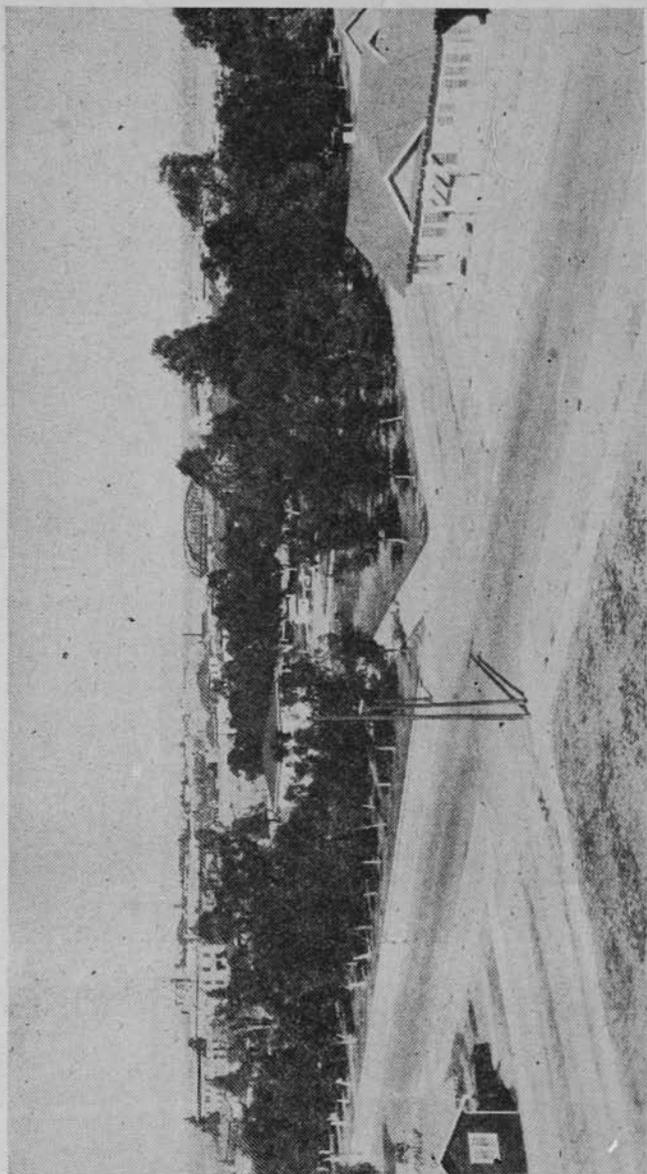
New homes, new apartment houses and new hotels are being erected in Yuma all of the time. Yet there are no vacant places in the fall, winter and spring and very few in the hot summer months. All of the time the new buildings are better and more beautiful than the old ones. The city is making just a good, solid, substantial growth and will soon pass the 10,000 mark in population.



Residence of Mrs. John Stoffela, Orange Avenue

The Spanish style of architecture is popular in the Southwest and there are many beautiful homes in Yuma of this type of construction.

Beautiful Parks Bespeak a City's Progress



Sunset Park With Carnegie Library in the Center

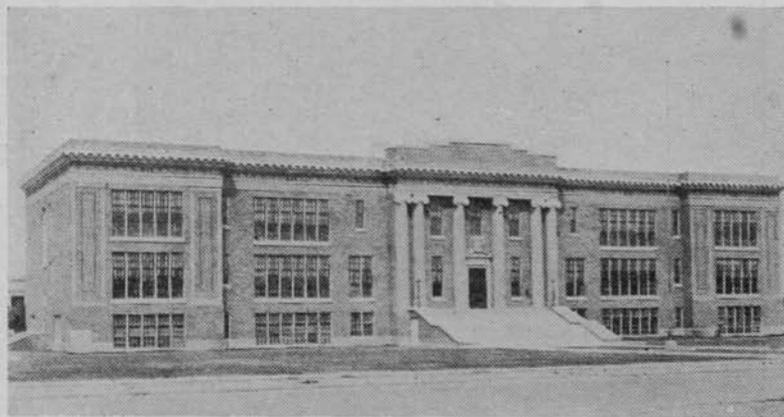
This park covers a city block containing five acres and is located close to the business district of the city. In the back ground of the picture is the Southern Pacific Railroad Bridge and the highway bridge spanning the Colorado. To the left is the courthouse on the hill. The library was erected in 1919 at a cost of \$25,000.00. It is completely furnished by the City of Yuma and is maintained at city expense.

Education Free to All Who Come



Yuma Union High School Building at Yuma

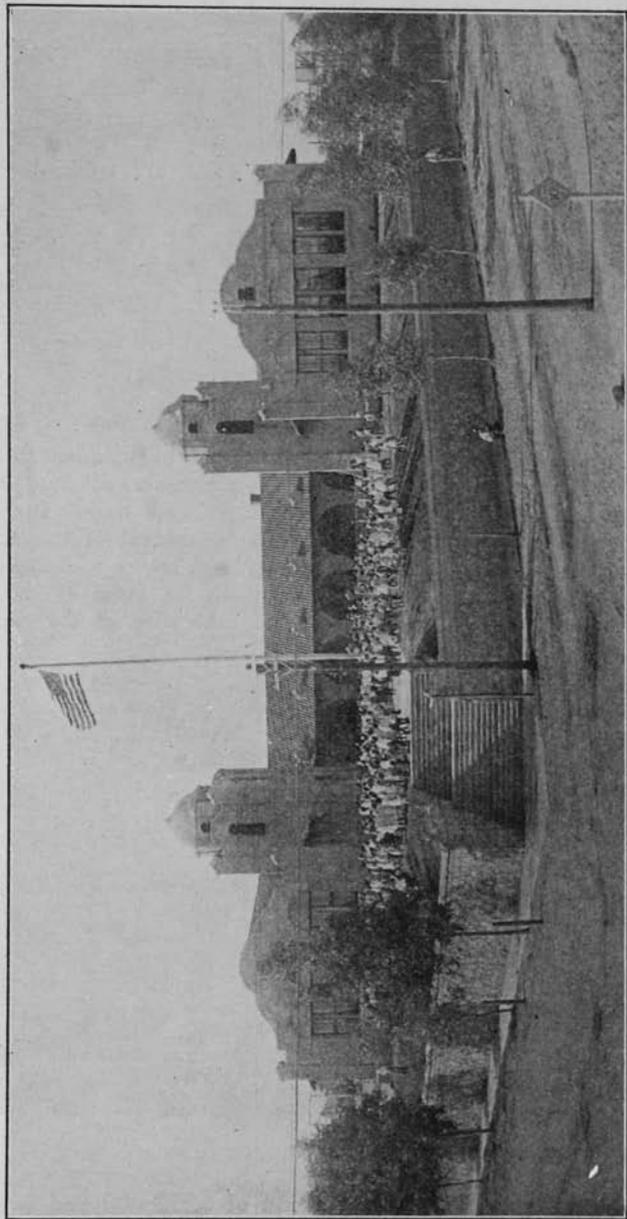
This building was erected in 1912 at a cost of \$100,000. It would cost twice that if erected at this time. Four hundred high school students attend the Yuma Union High School. The district embraces all land under the Yuma project and all of the country south of the Gila river, more than half of all the population of Yuma county. The equipment of this school is very complete and the best teachers that money will secure are employed and constitute its faculty. Another building equally as large as the one shown above will be erected in a short time to take care of the rapidly growing school population of the district.



Fourth Avenue Grammar School, Yuma

This building was erected in 1920 at a cost of \$250,000 and was designed to take care of Yuma's growing population for a period of ten years. At the end of five years it became necessary to erect another building with twelve class rooms to care for the increased number of school children in the district.

Yuma County Has \$1,000,000 Invested in School Buildings and Equipment



Second Avenue Grammar School—Yuma Educational Institutions Are Unsurpassed

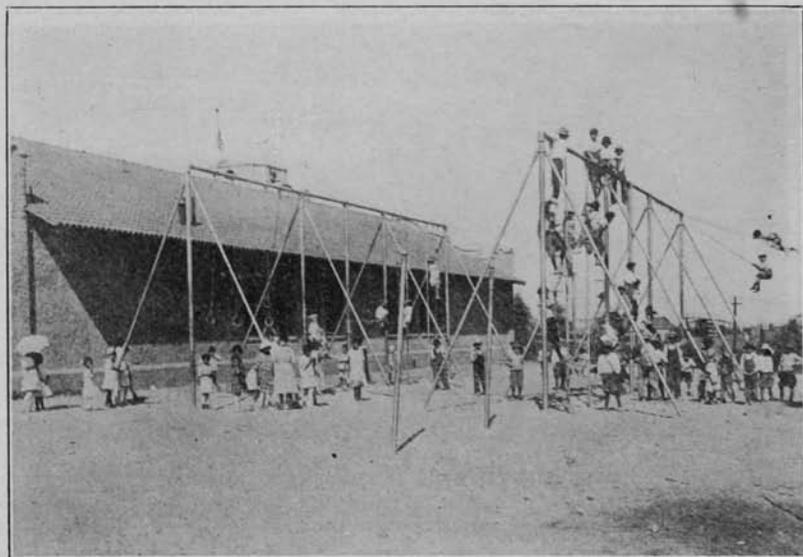
This building was erected in 1908 at a cost of \$45,000.00. The daily attendance at the Yuma Grammar Schools is in excess of 1,200 children. It is to the credit of Yuma and its tributary country that its schools are unsurpassed by any city of like size in Arizona or the Southwest. Money has been expended prodigally to bring the buildings, equipment and personnel of the Yuma schools up to the highest standard of efficiency.

Yuma County Leads in Education



Crane Grammar School in Upper Yuma Valley

In the Yuma Grammar School district there are 1500 children of school age and the average daily attendance in 1925-26 was above 1200. There are no better housed or equipped schools in the state. A large corps of best teachers are employed. Manual training and kindergarten schools are a part of the school work. The schools operates its own cafeteria where all children can get their lunch at a very small cost. The country schools are equally as good as the city schools and operated without regard to expense. Fine equipment, beautiful buildings and qualified teachers, give the students every possible advantage. School buildings in the country districts are models of beauty and perfectly adapted for the work. Play ground equipment will be found in every school yard.



Playground Equipment of the Yuma Grammar Schools

The "Old Swimmin' Hole"



Municipal Swimming Pool Adjoining School Grounds

This municipal swimming pool erected in 1925 at a cost of \$15,000.00, raised in part by the city Yuma Volunteer Fire Department and the Kiwanis Club, affords the children of Yuma as well as the grown-ups an unending source of pleasure during the spring, summer and fall. The pool adjoins the grounds of the Yuma Union High School and the Fourth Avenue Grammar School. During the summer months an expert swimming master is employed and all children and grown-ups are taught to swim in this beautiful pool.



Yuma Kiwanis Club Has Luncheon Weekly

This club has a membership of sixty business men. Its luncheons are held weekly on Thursday. It is helping "To Build" Yuma into a bigger and a better city. The sign on the Southern Pacific hotel has been "Up" for 15 years and on only two days in that time have free meals been claimed.

Strong Churches in City and Valleys



First Baptist Church of Yuma, Third Street

The First Baptist Church is an old and strong organization with a growing influence and membership. It is making plans to erect a modern home of worship.

There are many church organizations in the towns and villages of the Yuma Project.

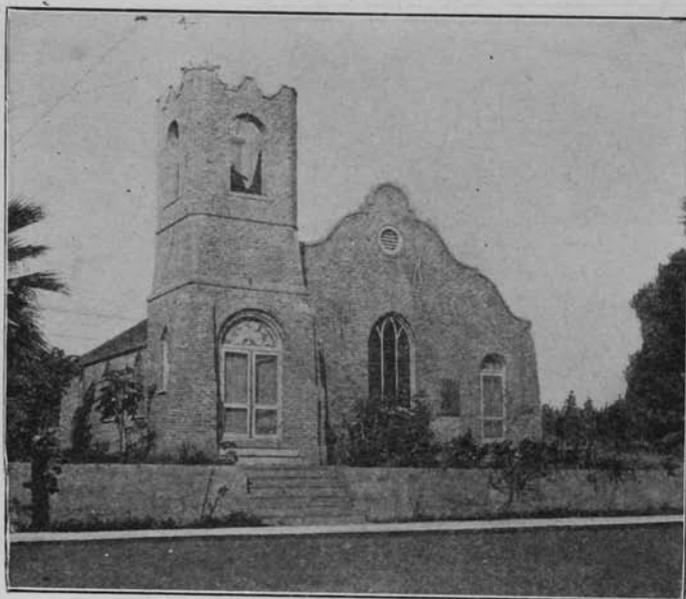
The Methodist have a church at Bard, in the heart of the San Pascuale Valley, across the river from Yuma, a church in the Upper Yuma Valley, at Somerton and Gadsden. The Baptist have a church in the Upper Yuma Valley and Somerton. The Catholics have a church at Somerton.



First Christian Church of Yuma, Basement Only Completed

The First Christian Church of Yuma is one of the younger church organizations. It has completed its basement only which is used for church purposes and as a community center. The church edifice proper will be erected on this basement.

Where Yuma People Worship



Yuma Methodist Episcopal Church, First Avenue

The Yuma Methodist Church is a potential factor in the religious life of Yuma. It has a large and growing congregation with an active pastor in charge. Plans have been made for the erection of a larger and more pretentious buildings.

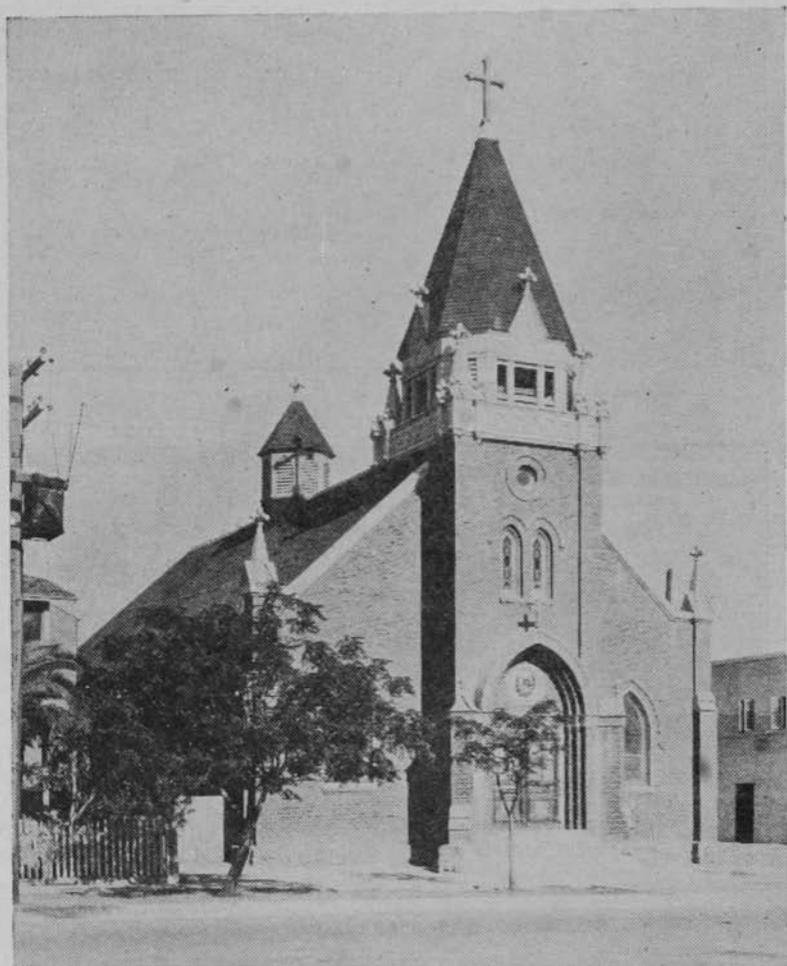


St. Paul's Episcopal Church, First Avenue

St. Paul's Episcopal Church has been a part of the life of Yuma for fifteen years. It has a resident rector in charge and is doing good work.

Nothing speaks louder for a community than its churches and schools. These are the first things which the "new comer" looking for a place to build a home inquires about.

Yuma, a Church Going Community

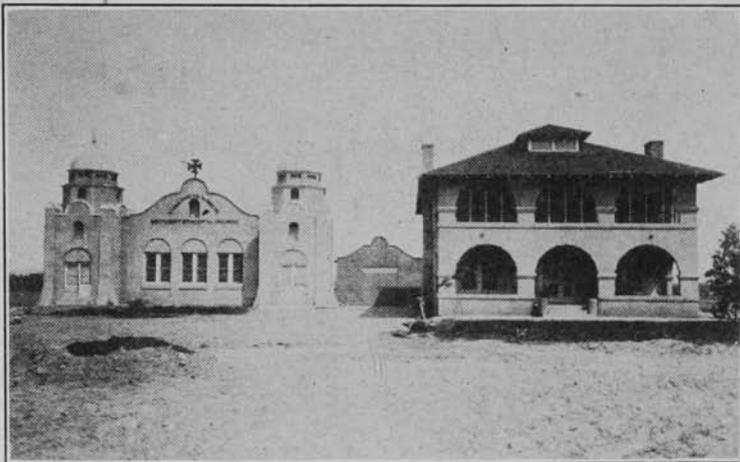


Church of the Immaculate Conception, Main Street

This is the oldest church in Yuma and has the largest membership and congregation. It is also planning in the near future to build a temple of worship worthy of its congregation and the new Yuma.

In addition to the church whose houses of worship are shown here there are several congregations which have no building. Among these are also two churches devoted to the spiritual welfare of the colored people. Altogether Yuma is well supplied with churches and church organizations.

Churches located at widely separated points in the Yuma country afford facilities for the Christian people to find a place of worship of their faith near home.



Methodist Mission Church, Fort Yuma Indian Hill



Yuma Indian Band in Costume

This is one of the most famous bands in the state. This band is in demand from many places and is a very strong aggregation of musical talent.



Catholic Mission Church, Fort Yuma Indian Hill

The Main Canal Carrying Water to the Yuma Valley



A Permanent and Abundant Water Supply

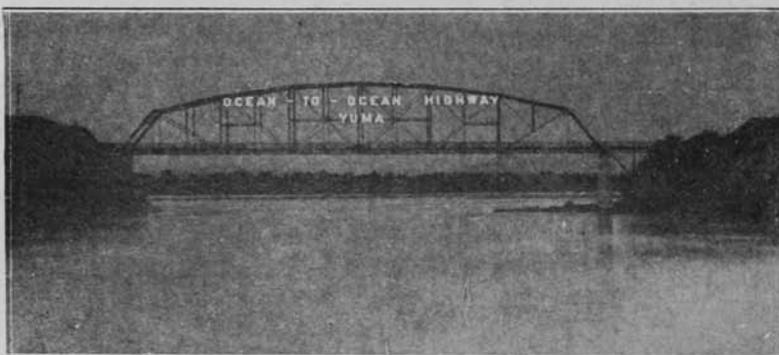
The Climate of Yuma, Arizona

By James H. Gordon, Meteorologist, U. S. Weather Bureau.

YUMA'S climate is one of her great assets. Few places can show as many clear, pleasant days in the course of a year. The mild, dry winters are not surpassed anywhere in the world. Snow and blizzards are, of course, absolutely outside of her experience and even an all day rain is very rare. According to the carefully kept records of the United States Weather Bureau office actual duration of rainfall over the period from November 1st to February 28th averages less than five hours a month. Only about two and a half hours of daylight a month are taken up by rain. And there is much sunshine. These four months receive 82 per cent of the possible amount of that cheerful commodity, as an average. The desert air is so clear Yuma counts as landmarks mountains forty, fifty, even a hundred miles distant. Winter is a time of activity here. Much of the building is done at that time. On the ranches citrus fruits are to be picked and shipped, cotton picking is finished, the fields cleared and prepared for planting, alfalfa is to be cut and baled. The days are a constant invitation to play, or ride, or drive.

The country about Yuma offers a very interesting example of great variation in winter night temperatures within a short distance. On the great Yuma Mesa on old citrus orchard has for more than thirty years given proof that this area is safe from frost damage. Over the lower valley areas only a mile or two distant killing frosts occur as early as November 1st and occasionally as late as March 15th.

Spring and fall over the Yuma country receive even less rain than the winter months. Not infrequently the sunshine for a month will be 100 per cent of the possible amount. Spring, of course, merges into summer with day temperatures steadily climbing but with nights invariably cool and pleasant.

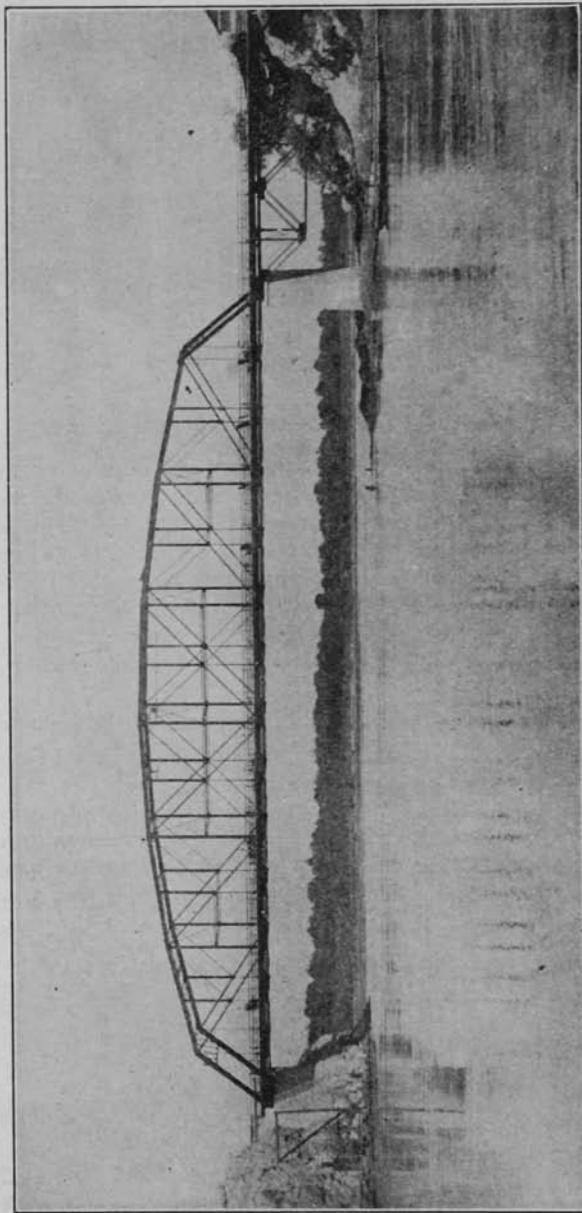


Highway Bridge Over the Colorado River—Night View

On the basis of temperatures telegraphed and published daily in the papers the dweller in more humid regions may well be pardoned if he classes Yuma's summer weather as unbearable. The same temperatures in Boston, New York, Washington, Chicago, over the east, middle west and south would unquestionably cause very great suffering and many deaths. Yet most of us here in Yuma stay right through the summer, save perhaps for a week or two at the coast or in the mountains if it can be managed. People from Boston, New York, Washington and Chicago come here and do it too. When Nature gave this Yuma country the long, hot summers that grow our record breaking crops of cotton and alfalfa seed and hay, that hasten the ripening of our early grapes and melons and figs and berries, that make the Yuma Mesa grapefruit a thing to be desired above the grapefruit of other sections she bestowed also the boon of low humidity. Low humidity has been defined as "The thing that makes you cool when it is hot," and that isn't a bad definition. Going a little deeper it means dry air hungry for moisture, air that as it takes up moisture leaves a measure of coolness in payment for each particle of water taken. It is measured scientifically by means of two thermometers mounted side by side. Over the bulb of one a muslin jacket is fitted which is wet when a reading is to be taken. One shows the air temperature, the other shows the cooling due to evaporation. If the humidity is high this cooling will be little, if the humidity is low the cooling will be considerable. The records of the Weather Bureau office at Yuma show that for temperatures of 100° and higher the cooling averages 30°, for temperatures of 110° and higher it averages 37°. On the one occasion when the mercury climbed to 120° the cooling was 47° and there were no heat prostrations, no sunstrokes, work and business went on as usual. The body with its thousands of pores supplying moisture to the skin is cooled like the wet bulb thermometer, not quite to the same extent but enough for comparative comfort. It has been said that in the summer time the doctors of the town arrange among themselves so that one of their number shall always be on hand to look after babies and accidents while the rest go on vacation.

Don't stay away from Yuma because of the climate. Rather come because of it. Eight to nine months of the year it is hard to beat anywhere. The summers are hot but far from unbearable. It is the summer weather that makes most of our crops. And ahead is always, not the prospect of fogs and dampness or of rain and sleet and snow, or of icy winds and blizzards, but of an almost unbroken succession of clear, pleasant days.

First Highway Bridge Erected Across the Colorado River



The Colorado River and Free Highway Bridge at Yuma, a Link in the Inter-State Highway

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. Its main span is but 387 feet. From five hundred to one thousand automobiles cross this bridge every day of which half are tourist, the remainder being local traffic. Improved roads, mostly paved, lead from this bridge to Los Angeles and San Diego on the West and to Phoenix, Tucson and El Paso on the East.

Banking Facilities of Yuma, the Very Best



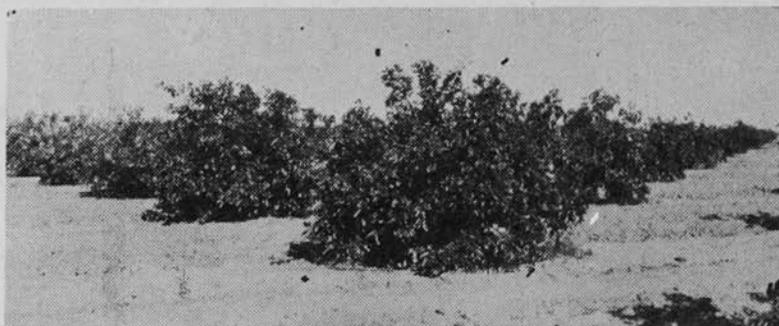
New Home Yuma National Bank, Second and Main Streets

YUMA National Bank is the only National Bank doing business in Yuma County. It is the largest bank in the county and has recently moved into its new home, erected in 1925 at a cost of \$150,000.00. This bank was organized in 1909 and has grown from a small beginning to its present commanding position as a real financial institution. It serves the people of Yuma and the Yuma Project well. It aids very largely in financing the farmers, ranchers, fruit growers and cattlemen doing business within the radius of its activities. It is ably and conservatively managed and is one of the premier institutions of Yuma.

The following items are taken from its published report to the Comptroller of the currency on June 30, 1926:

Summarized Statement

Capital Stock.....	\$ 100,000.00
Surplus Fund.....	20,000.00
Undivided Profits.....	5,864.01
Total Deposits.....	1,826,408.54
Total Resources.....	2,548,596.42



A Grapefruit Grove on the Yuma Mesa

Strong Financial Institutions



Security Trust & Savings Bank Building, Main Street

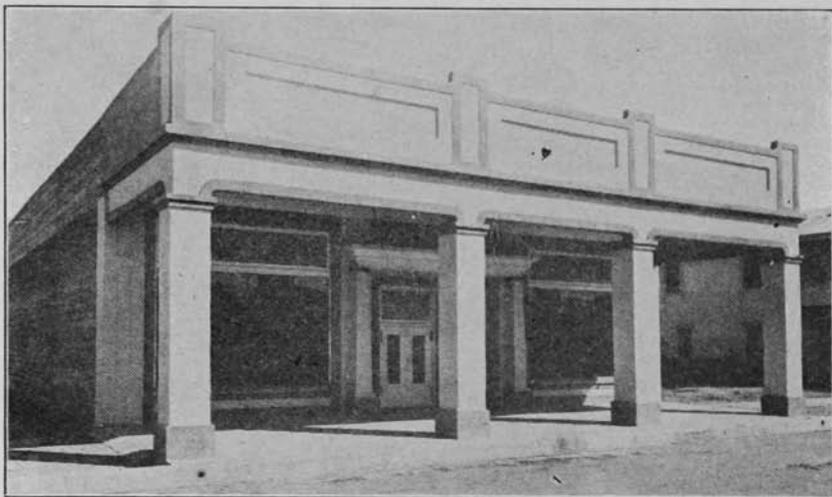
The banking facilities of a community are an index to its stability and resources. Yuma and Yuma Valley are especially well served in this regard. Two banks in Yuma and one at Somerton and one at Gadsden take care of the banking requirements of the Yuma territory.

The Security Trust and Savings Bank is a State Bank, organized in 1924. The following items are from its statement of June 30, 1926:

Capital Stock.....	\$ 50,000.00
Surplus	22,500.00
Savings Accounts.....	164,707.72
Total Deposits.....	586,270.85
Resources	681,184.61

Six and a half million dollars of new money is brought into the Yuma country each year from the sale of agricultural products. This is large measure accounts for the large deposits in the local banks and the continued prosperity of the community.

Yuma Postoffice Has New Home of Its Own



Yuma Postoffice Building, Yuma, Arizona

The Yuma Postoffice Building was erected four years ago at a cost of \$20,000.00. It is a one-story concrete building, located on Main Street near Third and only one block from the Southern Pacific station and the new Hotel Del Ming.

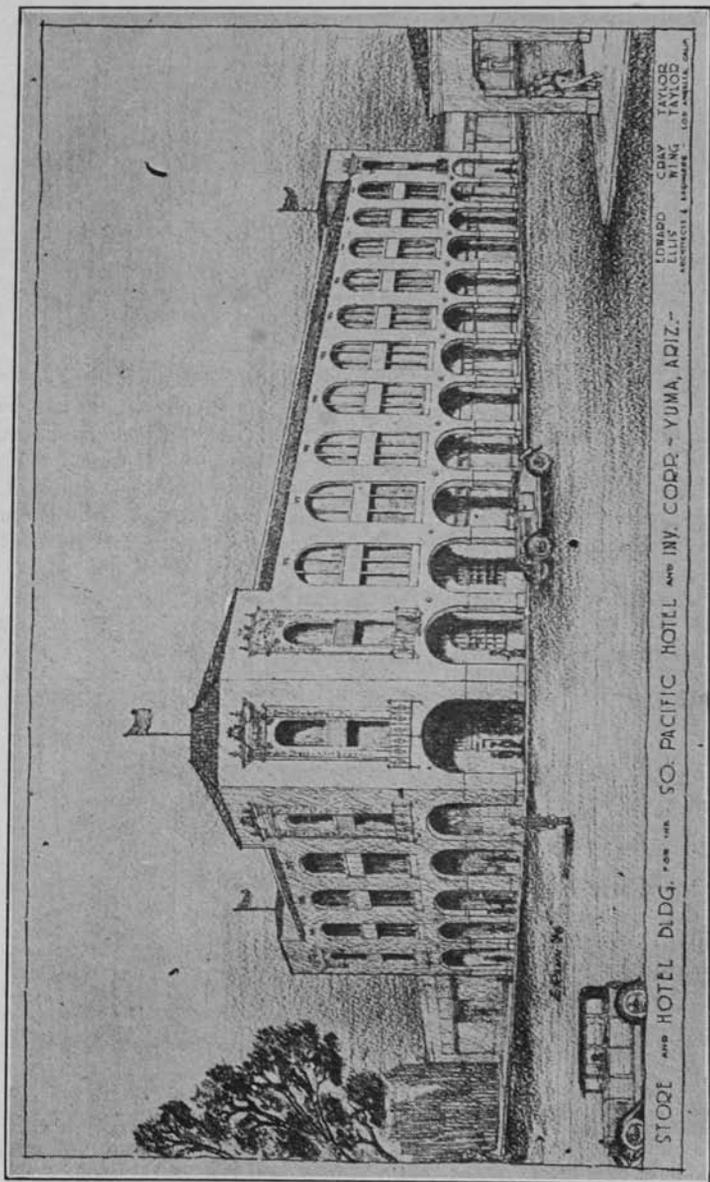
The business of the postoffice reflects the steady growth of Yuma and the country tributary. In the last four years the receipts of the postoffice have increased 100 per cent and each year shows a steady and uniform increase over the previous years. The postoffice has modern fixtures representative of a modern city.



Cochran Sanitarium

The old Southern Pacific Station, abandoned by the Southern Pacific in March, 1926, as a station, has been transformed into a model sanitarium. For fifty years it served Yuma as its railroad station and in and around it much history has been written.

1926 Witnessed Another Step in Yuma's Progress With \$150,000 Hotel

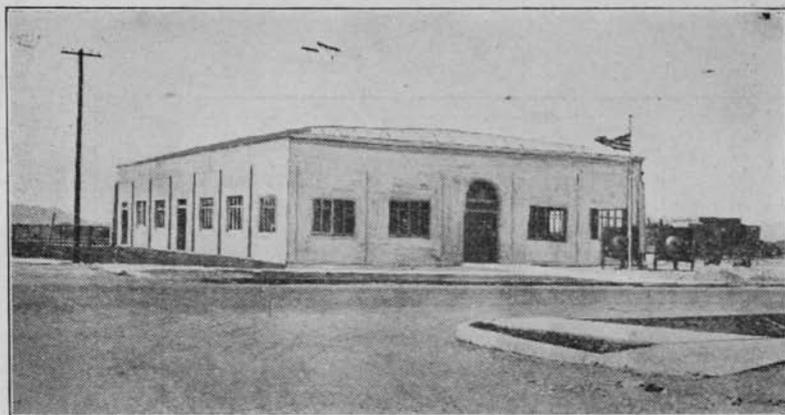


EDWARD CRAY TAYLOR
ELLIS WING TAYLOR
ARCHITECTS & ENGINEERS LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

STORE AND HOTEL BLDG. FOR THE SO. PACIFIC HOTEL AND INV. CORP. - YUMA, ARIZ. -

New Hotel Del Ming at the Corner of Third and Gila Streets
This beautiful new hotel, completed at a cost for the building of \$150,000 in October, 1926, marks an epoch in Yuma's growth. Three stories, concrete construction throughout with steel reinforcements. Large lobby with mezzanine floor, five store rooms, dining room and kitchen on ground floor. Seventy rooms all with private bath.

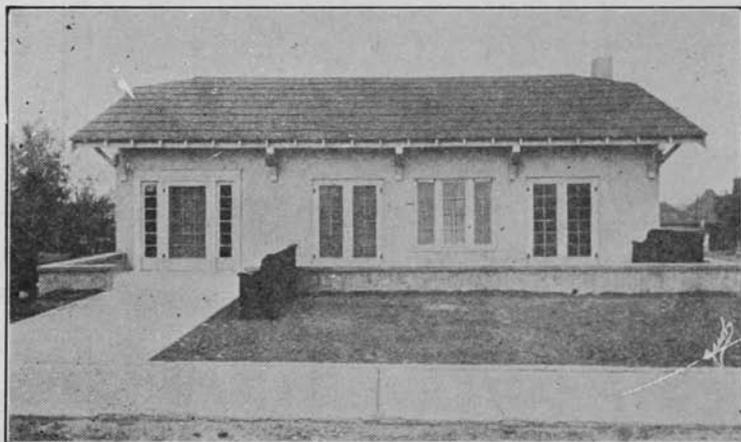
H. H. Donkersley Post No. 19



New Home of the American Legion, Yuma, Arizona

The H. H. Donkersley Post of the American Legion No. 19, has but recently completed its new home in Yuma. The home is located on Fourth Avenue on a beautiful site donated to the post by the City of Yuma. The building, which is of concrete construction, cost \$15,000 and is a fine structure for the purposes for which it is used. The main part of the building contains an auditorium and dance hall of large proportions and is handsomely fitted up for such gatherings.

The Woman's Auxiliary of the American Legion of Yuma also has a large membership composed of the wives and daughters of ex-service men. Their work is of a very extensive and humanitarian character.



Home of Yuma Business and Professional Woman's Club

This club has a large membership resident in Yuma and the adjacent valleys. This home is located on Second Avenue and is a substantial concrete structure. There are half a dozen women's clubs in Yuma and the surrounding country, all with large memberships and all doing good work along educational lines.

New Southern Pacific Bridge Across the Colorado



This Bridge Erected in 1924 Spans the Gorge at Yuma

THE Southern Pacific Railroad is Yuma County's one big institution. It runs through Yuma County for a distance of eighty miles. It is now completing a new main line track from Wellton to Phoenix which will give it an additional fifty miles of trackage in Yuma county. When its program of building and betterments have been completed and its new main line opened for traffic towards the close of 1926 it will have expended in Yuma County more than \$5,000,000 in new work and betterments. At Yuma it has erected a fine new passenger station, a new bridge across the Colorado, new yards and is double-tracking the old main line from Wellton to Yuma, a distance of thirty-nine miles.

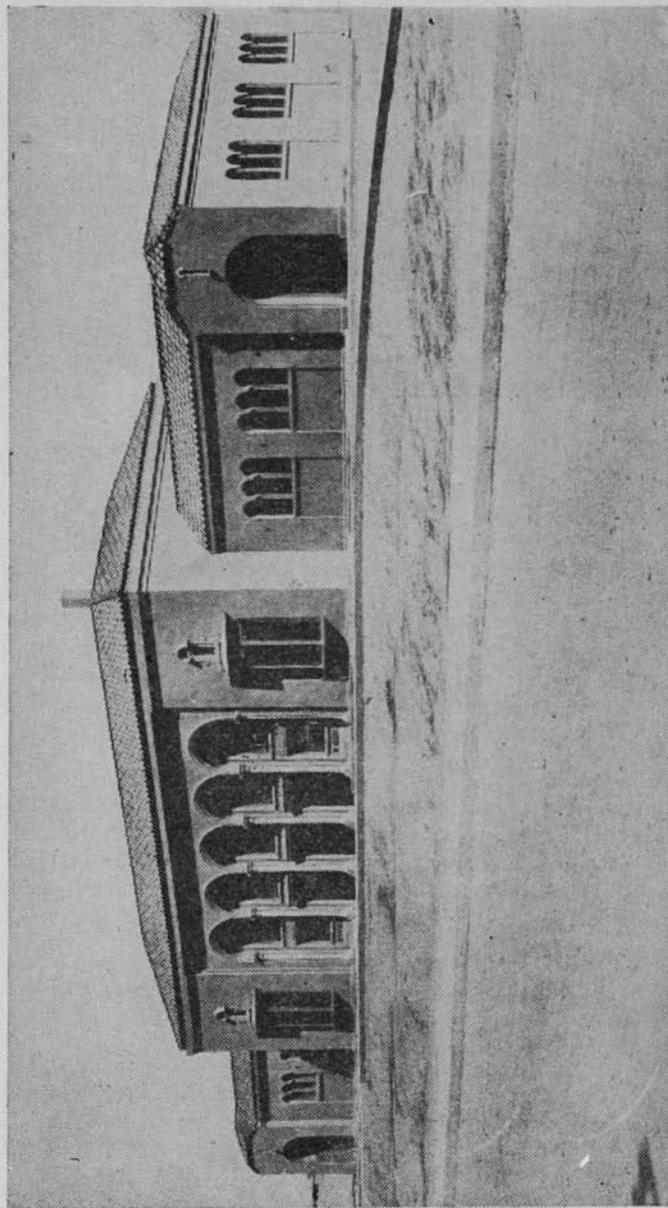
Yuma is a division point and here are located the round house and repair shops for this division. Three hundred railroad employes make their homes in Yuma. The Southern Pacific's payroll at Yuma is \$90,000.00 per month, divided into two pay days, the sixth and the twenty-first of the month. It contributes in a very large way to the prosperity and continued growth of the community.

The Southern Pacific Company is on the tax roll in Yuma County for \$8,000,000.00 and when its new main line is completed its assessed valuation will be very largely increased. It pays about one-third of the taxes paid in the county for state and county purposes.

At Yuma it has built an entirely new entrance into the city. Has moved its bridge across the Colorado a quarter of a mile up the river. These very large improvements were required to take care of its constantly increasing traffic.

The Southern Pacific is continually advertising the Yuma country and it is through these efforts that many new people are brought in as settlers and the world at large appraised of the many attractions of the lower valleys of the Colorado.

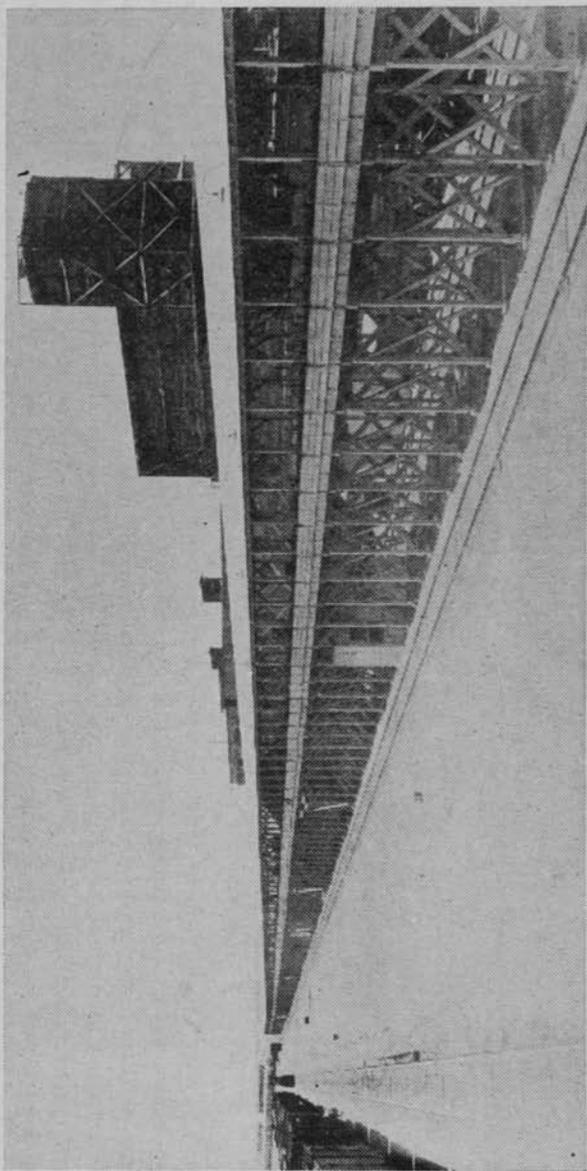
Southern Pacific Company Builds Modern Passenger Station at Yuma



Yuma Passenger Station Finest on Southern Pacific Lines Between El Paso and Los Angeles

The Southern Pacific's new passenger station at Yuma was completed in the early days of 1926. The building cost around \$150,000.00. The ground, one half city block, cost a great deal more. The station is modernly furnished and is complete to the smallest detail. This new station is located at the foot of Third Street on Gila only two blocks from Main Street and the heart of the business district.

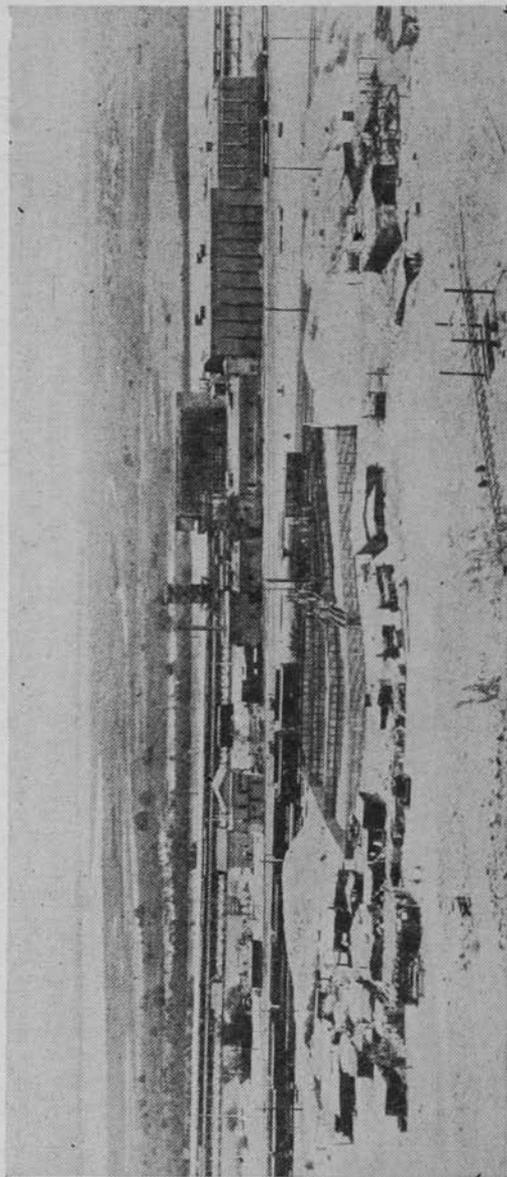
Longest and Most Complete Railroad Icing Plant in the World



New Icing Sheds and Platforms of the Pacific Fruit Express at Yuma

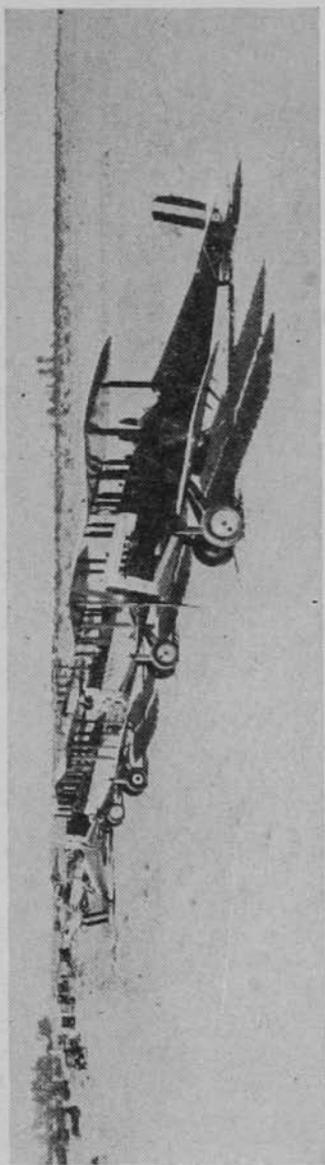
These new icing sheds and platforms of the Pacific Fruit Express at Yuma are located in the yards of the Southern Pacific railroad at Yuma and adjacent to the ice plant of the Southwestern Ice & Cold Storage Company. These sheds will accommodate two full fruit trains of seventy cars each. Here are iced thousands of cars of cantaloupes, lettuce, citrus fruits and garden vegetables during the season, before the cars are sent on their way east. The big building shown in the background is the plant of the Southwestern Ice & Cold Storage Company. This plant has a capacity of 150 tons of ice every day and a storage capacity of 1,600 tons.

In the Industrial Center of the City of Yuma—Ice Plant and Stock Yards



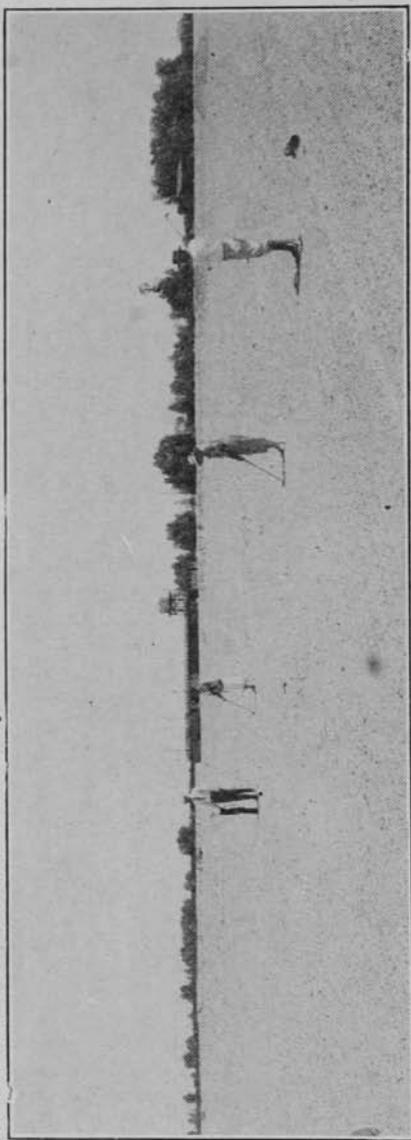
Panoramic View of the Stock Yards, Ice Plant and Railroad

Thousands of head of cattle, sheep and hogs are shipped into and out of Yuma every year over the Southern Pacific lines. The ice plant shown above of the Southwestern Ice & Cold Storage Company has a capacity of two hundred and fifty tons a day and furnishes all of the ice used in refrigerating the many cars of fruit and vegetables passing through and out of Yuma. In the back ground of the picture the Colorado river can be seen. The ice plant has a storage capacity of 1600 tons. Two ice conveyors, one by tunnel and the other overhead, carry ice from the plant to the icing sheds. In the summer season 200 men are employed at the ice plant and loading sheds. To the right and not shown in the picture are the cotton gins and the oil mill where thousands of bales of cotton are ginned during the season and much tonnage provided for the Southern Pacific railroad.



Fly Aviation Field on the Yuma Mesa Four Miles From the City Limits

This is a government field, with 160 acres of land and just across the road from the Yuma Country Club. It is said to be one of the best and safest fields in the country.



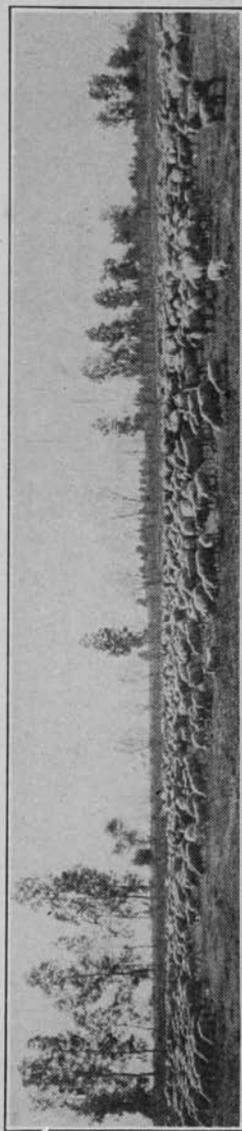
Yuma Valley Country Club Golf Links

The Yuma Valley Country Club has 200 members, it owns eighty acres of fine land on the mesa, has a fine clubhouse, ten acres in citrus fruit, a golf links and swimming pool and is a very popular institution.



Cattle Feeding Yards of the Yuma Wholesale Meat Company at Yuma

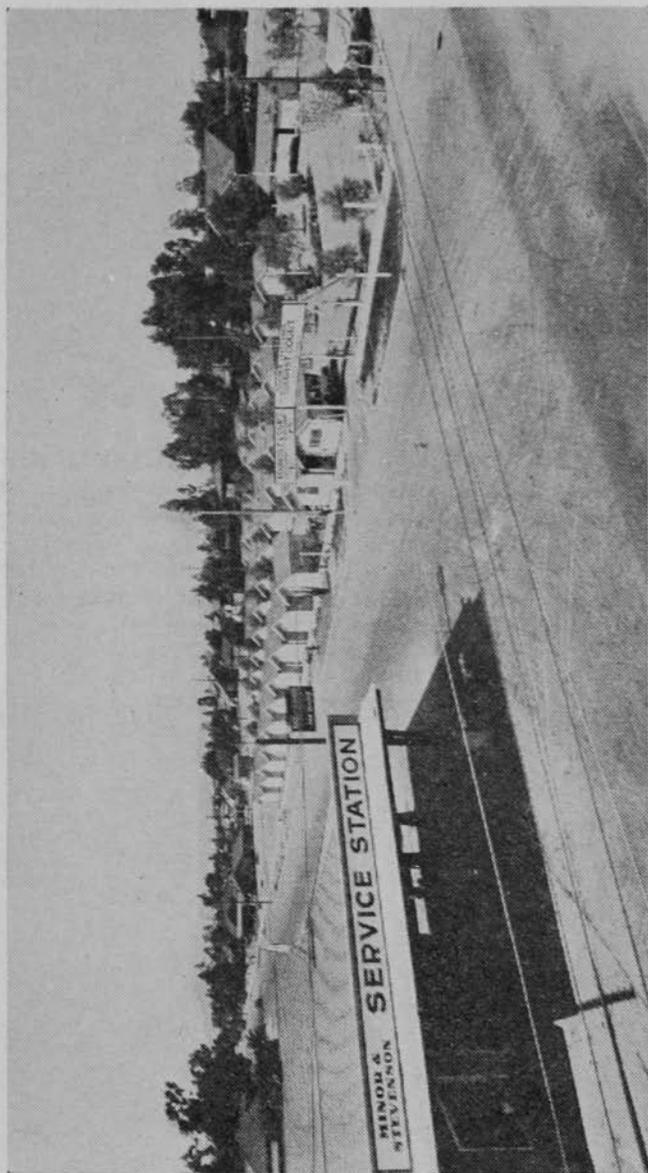
Feeding cattle for the market is one of the major industries of the Yuma Valley and adjacent country. Alfalfa hay, alfalfa straw, an abundance of pasture and plenty of pure water and a salubrious climate makes the industry very profitable.



A Flock of Sheep on a Yuma Valley Ranch

The sheep business is attracting many ranchers and brings bonanza returns to those who engage in it. Early and heavy lambs with fine fleeces are the rule. There is a good market on the coast for every lamb that can be raised in the Yuma Valley.

Where Tourists Stop Over Night in Yuma on Way to and From the Coast



A Model Tourist Camp, One of Many in the Outskirts of Yuma

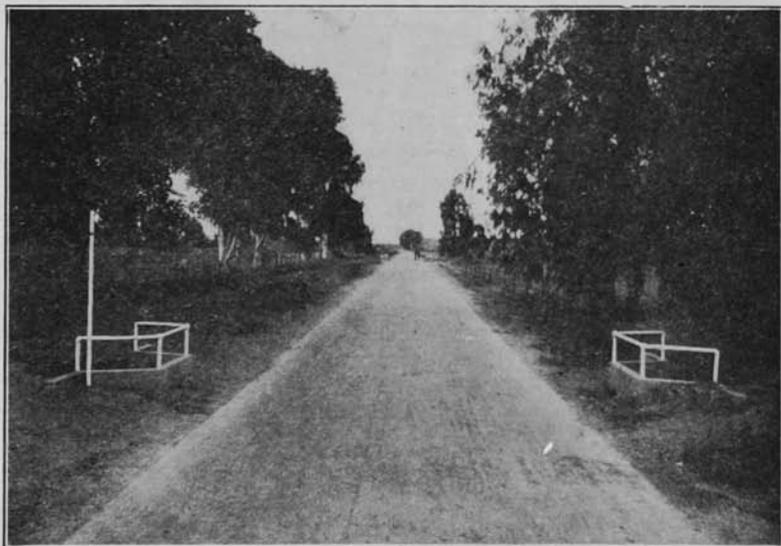
Yuma is on the Bankhead, the Lee and the Old Spanish Trails Highway. These roads all converge at Phoenix and come into Yuma over the same state highway. An average of three hundred tourist cars a day pass through Yuma, traveling in both directions. One hundred of these cars remain over night in Yuma and the numerous camp grounds in and around Yuma are prepared to take good care of more than that number.

Eastern Gateway to the City of Yuma

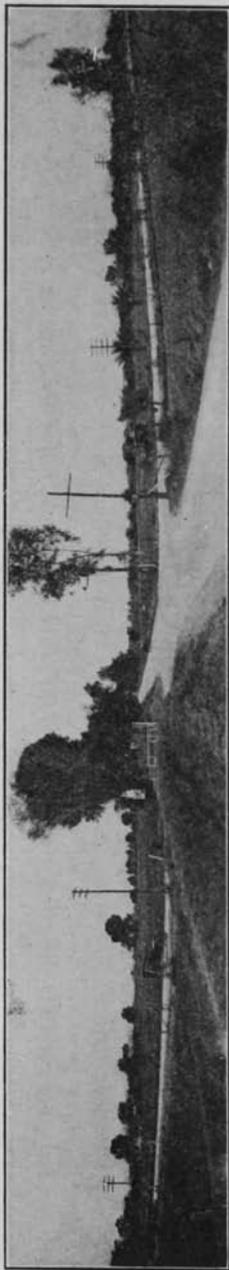


Paved Boulevard "Palm Drive" on State Highway

Yuma County has one of the finest road systems in the State of Arizona. Nearly two million dollars has been expended in the past ten years by the county in construction of its good road system. Half as much more has been spent by the state on the Bankhead highway which runs for eighty miles through Yuma County traversing the rich Gila valleys and crossing the Colorado river at Yuma. There are sixty miles of paved roads in the Yuma valley and good roads lead from Yuma in all directions.

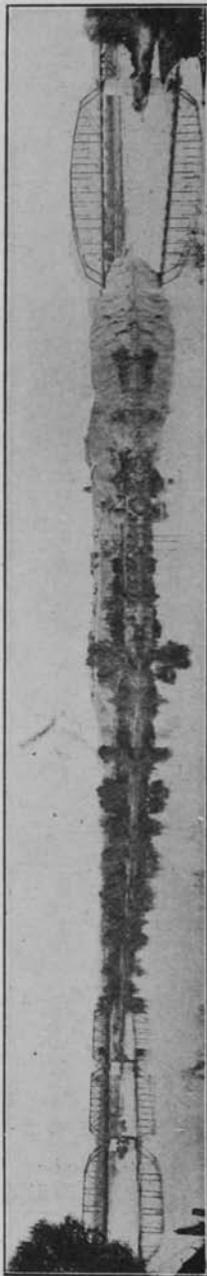


A Glimpse of Sixty Miles of Warrenite Road in the Yuma Valley



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

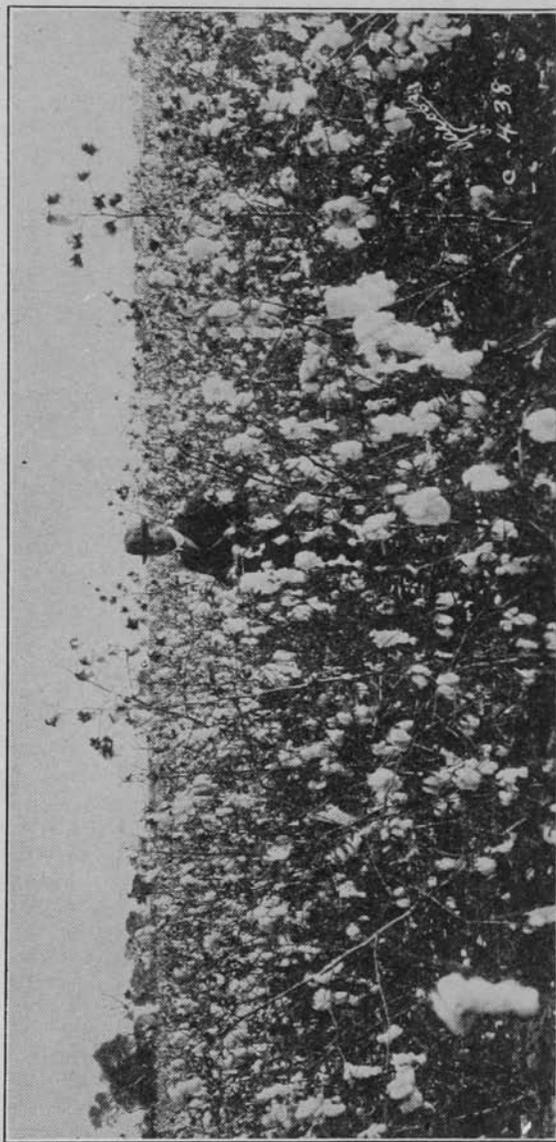
Yuma County has expended \$2,000,000 on permanent highways. All of the National from coast to coast highways converge at Yuma and cross the Colorado on the Highway Bridge. Every farm in the Yuma Valley is within one and a half miles of a paved road. Good roads lead to Yuma from all points of the compass. There are excellent roads on the Yuma Mesa, in the North and South Gila Valleys and in the Mohawk and Antelope valleys constructed out of decomposed granite.



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 the year 1897. This bridge has been abandoned and will be dismantled as soon as the Southern Pacific's program of improvement at Yuma is completed. The new bridge across the gorge adjoining the highway bridge, at right will carry all of the Southern Pacific traffic.

Where Cotton Is King in the Yuma and Adjacent Valleys



Two Bales to the Acre—Just An Ordinary Cotton Patch

Cotton is "King" in the Yuma, San Pascual and Gila river valleys. It is the major crop grown on the Yuma project. Only high grade short staple cotton is grown. The crop in 1924 was 25,650 bales of an average weight of 500 pounds. In 1925 on a little less than 30,000 acres, 29,765 bales of cotton were ginned of an average weight of five hundred pounds. Many cotton ranchers produced two bales to the acre. With proper seed selection, ground well prepared and the cotton crop well tended and carefully irrigated two bales to the acre is the rule rather than the exception. As this is written the cotton picking and ginning season of 1926 is well under way with indications of a crop of 30,000 bales on about 30,000 acres of land.

Yuma Cotton Brings a Premium on the Market



A Cotton Yard in the Open Where Many Bales are Awaiting Shipment

THIS is to certify that, I had in cotton in 1925, 16 acres. That I produced from this acreage over 1000 pounds of lint or two bales to the acre. The average price per pound sold was 22 cents which was the lowest price Yuma cotton has sold for in five years. The seed produced was about 16 tons and the average price \$28.00 per ton. My son, N. A. Cypert, has been farming in Yuma valley since 1916 and has never produced less than one and a half to two bales per acre for the ten years of operations.

J. W. CYPERT, Yuma, Arizona.

This is to certify that during the season of 1924 on 73 acres I produced 105 bales of cotton, average 500 pounds to the bale and sold at approximately 22 1-2 cents per pound which was not the average price for that year. In 1925 on the same land I produced 145 bales. Amount received for same including seed \$16,000.00.

SCHUTZ BROTHERS, Somerton, Arizona
By C. J. Schutz

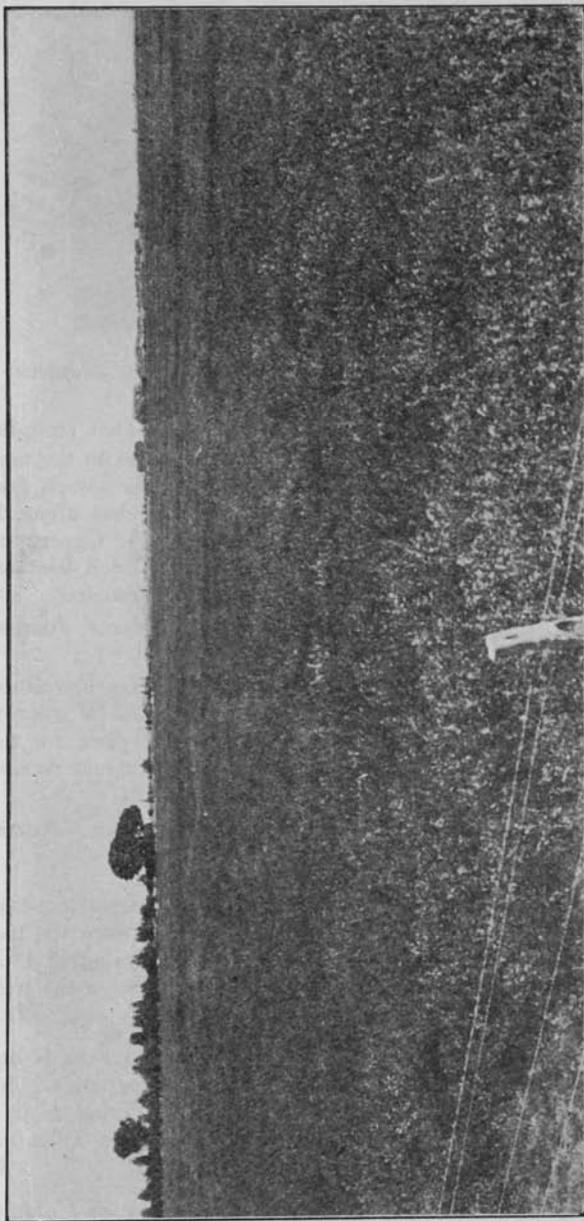
Began in 1923 to clear and level 40 acres. Planted 27 acres to pecans 11 to acre, the balance of the acreage including the space between the trees planted to Mebane cotton. Total yield in 1924 66 bales. Spring of 1925 planted balance of acreage to pecans, with cotton in space between the trees. Estimated acreage in cotton 37, bales ginned of 500 pounds each 77.

Allowing more space to the pecans for 1926 the cotton acreage is only 31 acres, but expect to have a greater yield than in 1925 per acre. My cotton figures a net profit of over \$100.00 per acre after hiring most of the work done. My ranch is in the South Gila Valley, seven miles east of Yuma.

So the story goes all over the Yuma country in the Valley of Colorado and the Gila. There are many thousands of acres of new land awaiting development which will produce from one to two bales to the acre under good handling. No rains, no frost and an extremely long growing season. There is money in developing raw land.

HENRY A. BRADLEY, Yuma, Arizona.

Alfalfa is the "King" of All Forage Crops in the Yuma County



A Field of Peruvian Alfalfa Seed in Bloom Almost Ready for the Harvest

Alfalfa is grown for seed in all parts of the Yuma Valley, the San Pascuale Valley and in the Gila Valleys. Three varieties are grown, Hairy Peruvian, Smooth Peruvian and Common or Chilean. The hay is cut for seed in July and August and the threshing machines follow close upon the mowers. The seed is usually threshed from the fields and not stacked and the yield varies with the land, the expert watering and the weather. The usual crop runs from 250 pounds to 1500 pounds to the acre. The total annual yield of Yuma seed over a period of years has been from 3,500,000 to 5,000,000 pounds. Yuma seed is the cleanest, the brightest, and most fertile of any on the market and always commands the top price. Yuma alfalfa seed is shipped to all parts of the world.

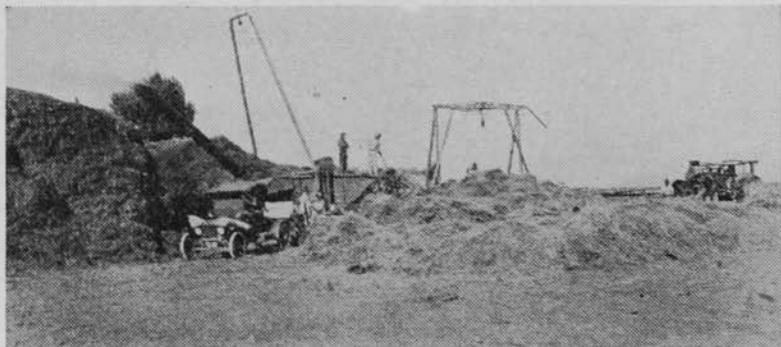
Seed Harvest Comes in July and August



Seed is Hauled to the Warehouse as Soon as Threshed

IN the Yuma Valley, the San Pascuale Valley and in the Gila Valleys twenty thousand acres of rich delta land is cropped to alfalfa. About twelve thousand acres of this land is turned to seed each season. It is usually the second or third crop which is turned to seed and the seed harvest begins the middle of July and is over by the middle of August. The seed is threshed, as a rule, from the open field, the seed hay not being stacked. As soon as threshed the seed bags are hauled by trucks to the seed warehouses at Yuma where it is cleaned and standardized and made ready for the market. The market for this seed is in the fall, winter and early spring of the following year. Orders for seed come to local dealers from all parts of the United States and from many foreign countries. There being no fog and little dew in these valleys and scarcely ever any rain the seed is delivered in perfect condition and commands the highest market price.

As a dependable crop and a soil builder alfalfa for hay, seed and straw has no superior. The Yuma country is peculiarly adapted its growth. Hay is cut every month in the year and the returns from alfalfa farming are absolutely certain.



Threshing Seed From the Field the Usual Way

Cutting Hay While the Sun Shines

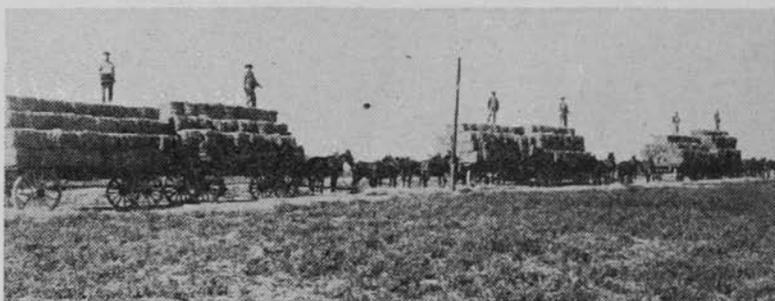


Yuma Alfalfa Hay the Very Best in the Market

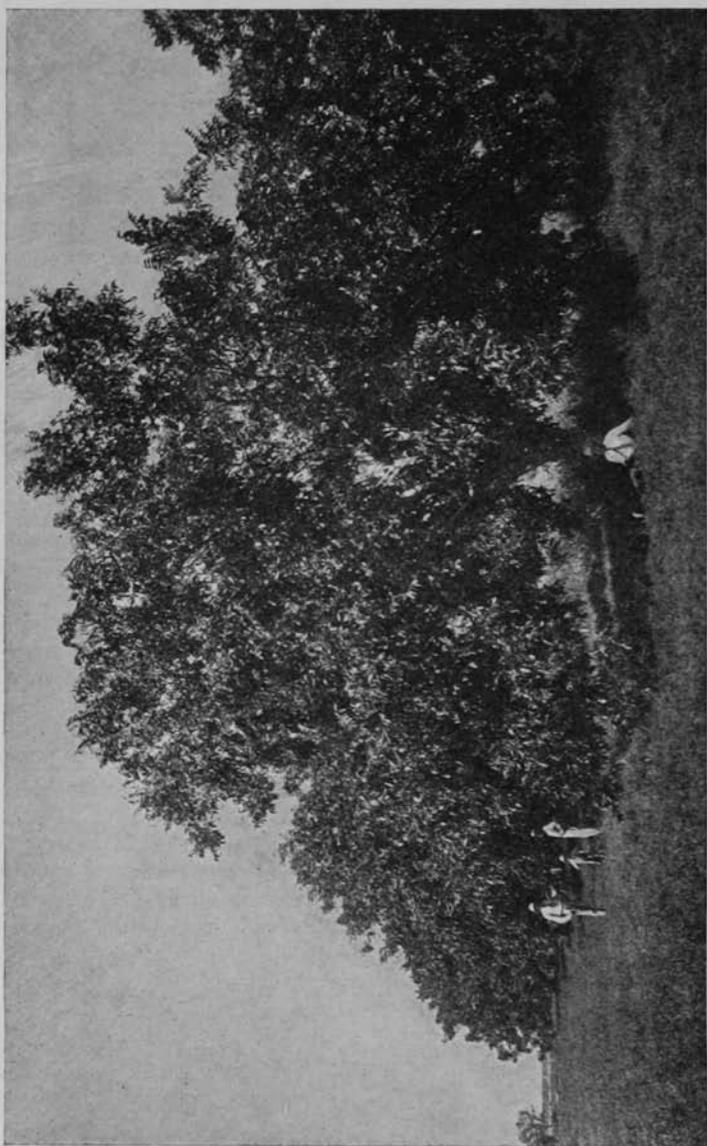
WHEN alfalfa is not turned to seed from five to eight crops are cut each year for hay in the Yuma country. The average yield is a ton to the acre at each cutting. Where a seed crop is made three to five crops of hay are also secured. Many alfalfa fields make from eight to ten tons of hay to the acre. Where alfalfa hay is to be marketed it is baled and shipped by rail to coast markets where it commands the highest price and is always in demand. Fifteen hundred car loads of alfalfa hay are shipped out of Yuma to market each season.

In addition to the hay the alfalfa straw, that is hay after the seed has been threshed, has found a new use and is commanding a good price. It is being used by the citrus growers of Southern California as a fertilizer for their orchards and groves. The usual price for this straw at Yuma is \$10.00 the ton F. O. B.. Thousands of tons are shipped out for this purpose and finds a ready market.

It is a clean crop, a sure crop, a money crop and there is no such thing as a failure of the crop of the Yuma and the Gila Valleys.



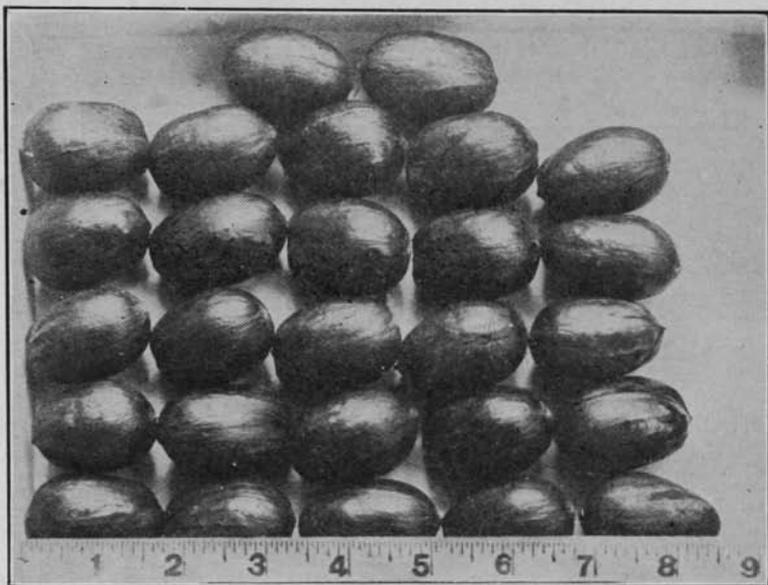
Alfalfa Hay Baled and on the Way to the Railroad



Seven Year Old Pecan Grove in the Yuma Valley

There are no finer pecans in the world than those grown at Yuma on the Yuma Valley and the Gila valley land. During the past two or three years more than 1,000 acres have been set to pecans. Old orchards are bearing famously. Young orchards are coming into bearing and in a few years growing pecans for the market will become a major industry in the Yuma country.

Growing Pecans Attractive Industry



Soft Shell Pecans From the Yuma Valley Ready for Shipment

ONE of the most attractive industries which is rapidly coming into its own in the Yuma Valley and the Gila Valleys and other parts of the Yuma project is the growing of soft shell pecans for the market.

Only a few orchards are yet in bearing, but more than 1,000 acres of land have been set to Pecans and the young orchards are coming on famously some of them being in bearing. The trees do remarkably well, grow rapidly and come into bearing at an early age.

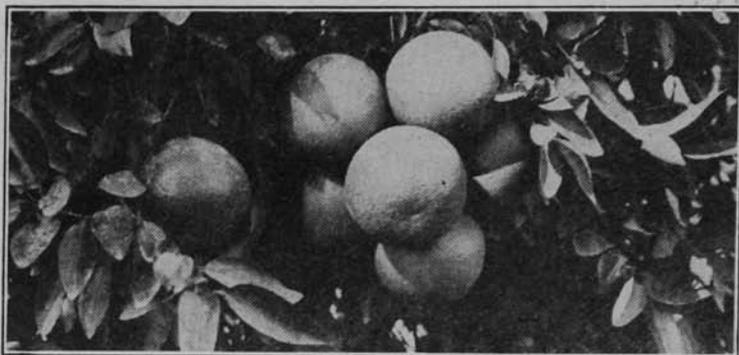
The pecans produced on these trees are the finest found in any market. of magnificent size and the meat of wonderful flavor. These pecans find a ready market at \$1.00 the pound. One tree eight or ten years old will produce several hundred pounds of nuts.

The man or woman with a five or ten acre orchard of pecans in bearing is independent for life. No form of agriculture or horticulture offers a more attractive field than the growing of pecans in the Yuma country. There is an unlimited market for the fruit of these trees and the Yuma country seems to be especially adapted to their culture.



Growing Alfalfa in a Young Pecan Grove

Fortunes in Citriculture on Yuma Mesa



A Cluster of Grape Fruit on Five Year Old Tree

THE Yuma Mesa is a gold mine awaiting development by the citriculturist. There is unbelievable wealth here to be had by the man of vision, who has the patience to wait and the money to develop a citrus grove. The six year old grape fruit grove of George M. Hill on the Yuma mesa paid him a net profit in 1925 of \$800.00 per acre. The fruit was sold to Rivers Brothers of Los Angeles at five cents per pound, picked and put on the cars at Yuma. The gross return was around \$1,000.00 per acre.

What does it cost to develop a citrus grove in this favored land. The maximum is \$1500 per acre to five year old at which age the grove will be a paying investment. After that it gets bigger and better with each returning year. Twenty acres planted and developed to grape fruit at a cost of less than \$30,000, after the sixth year will pay 10 per cent income on \$100,000 for years to come.

That the Yuma Mesa is not merely an experiment is a demonstrated fact. The new citrus groves on the Yuma Mesa, now seven years old, have more than proven the value of these lands for citrus culture. Last year, that is 1925, many of these six or seven year old trees produced upward of ten boxes to the tree, again demonstrating that the Yuma Mesa is destined to be



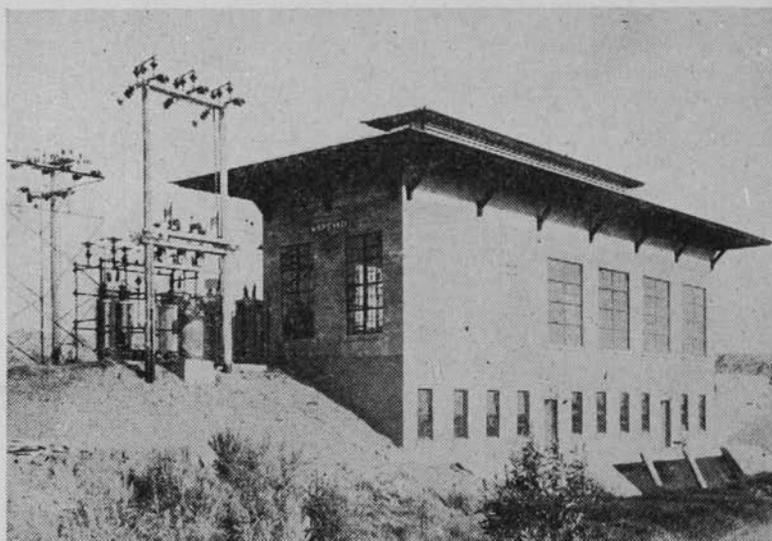
Gathering the Golden Fruit in a Golden Grove



Grape Fruit Grove on the Yuma Mesa

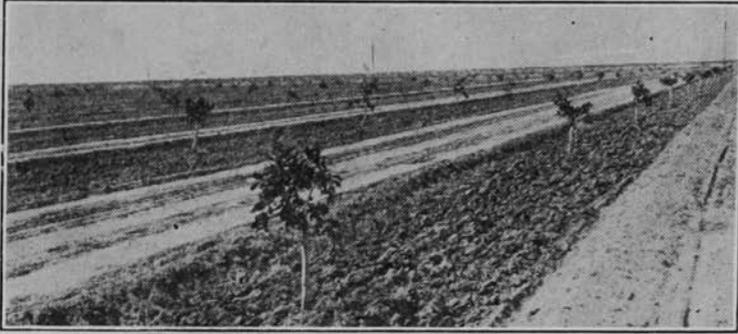
Yuma's greatest heritage, and in years to come it will rival Pasadena, California, as the winter home of the eastern millionaire who wants the best climate in the world for nine months in the year.

Aside from citrus fruit culture, however, the Yuma Mesa lands are destined to be known as the greatest vineyard in the world. 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 fifty pounds of perfectly formed grapes.



Pumping Plant Which Lifts Water to Unit B Yuma Mesa

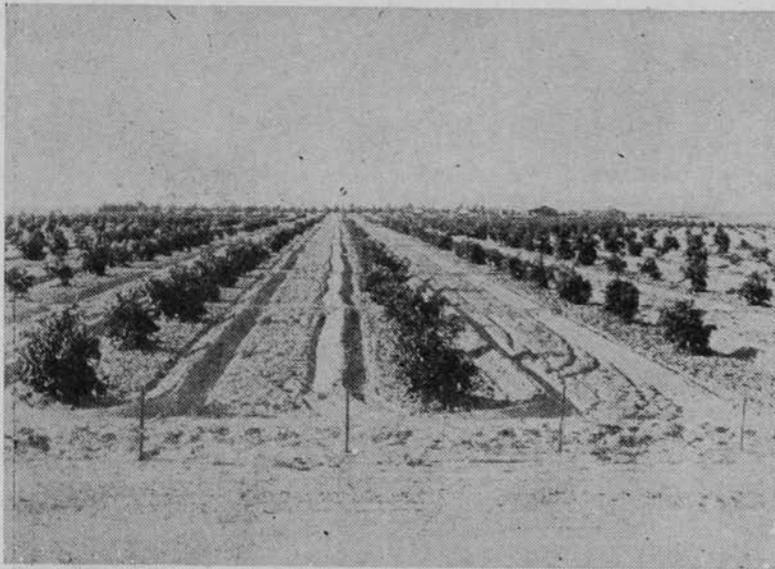
The Yuma Mesa, Our Greatest Heritage



A Year Old Citrus Grove in Unit B, Yuma Mesa

(Below is a picture of the same grove taken eighteen months later showing remarkable growth)

From the standpoint of citrus 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 this is the only large tract of land in the United States that is 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 where similar fruits are grown. 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 and Christmas.



The Same Grove at Three Years Old Will Produce a Box of Grape Fruit to the Tree

The Antelope and Mohawk Valleys



A Fig Orchard is a Beautiful Sight and Brings Fabulous Returns

There is a new empire being developed on the Gila river a few miles east of Yuma. The Mohawk valley is being developed by the Mohawk Valley Irrigation District, the Antelope valley by the Gila Valley Irrigation District. These valleys are underlaid with a fine supply of water which can be reached by wells at an easy depth and are supplied with power by the Antelope Valley Power District. These two valleys embrace a territory of 100,000 acres of fine land, all of which is subject to irrigation and intensive cultivation.



Where Sugar Cane Grows to Perfection

Always Hunting Something Better



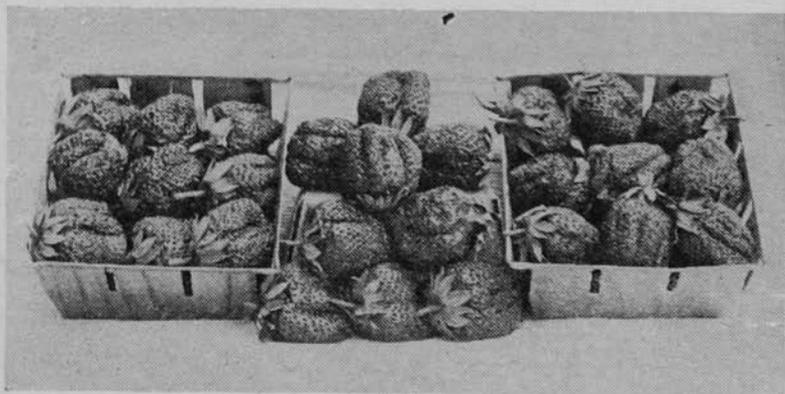
Yuma Project Experiment Farm, at Bard, Ca!

This government experiment farm of 160 acres is located in the townsite of Bard, in the San Pascuale Valley on the California side of the river in the Yuma Project. The work of this station is devoted chiefly to the production and utilization of all irrigated farm crops.

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.

The University of Arizona maintains two experiment farms on the Yuma Project. The date farm is located one mile west of Yuma on the paved highway and is devoted chiefly to experiments in date culture and vegetables, grains and alfalfa seed. This farm contains forty acres. The citrus and grape experiment farm in Unit B of the Yuma Mesa Auxiliary Project contains 160 acres and is being developed chiefly to citrus fruits and grapes with some acres in dates.

Great good is being accomplished by these experiment farms on the Yuma project lands. The rancher is shown what crops to plant to get the best money yield, what kind of seed to use and how to water and cultivate. These farms make a physical demonstration of what the soil and climate will do when touched by the magic of Colorado river water and handled right.



These Early Strawberries from Colby's Ranch Near Bard

A Dairy Country as Good as Any in the Yuma Valley



A Ranch Scene on a Valley Dairy Ranch

The Yuma country is becoming famous for its dairy products and its dairy herds. An abundance of green feed the year around, alfalfa in the pasture and alfalfa in the corrals, plenty of fine water and good weather all of the time, make for fine herds. There is no better country in all the southwest for the dairy business than on Yuma Project land and the business is growing all the time. Fine stock is being imported, herds are being built up and the dairymen are paying closer attention to the scientific features of the business. There is a fine local market all of the year around for dairy products at attractive prices. Any surplus which there may be can be marketed at the mining towns of Arizona at the very highest price to be obtained anywhere. Yuma is some times called the dairymen's paradise.

Hogs do surprisingly well in all of the valleys of the Yuma project and the surrounding country. Feed is abundant and of the right kind. Climatic conditions make for rapid growth. There is a ready market at home and on the coast for all of the hogs which are grown. This is a good industry and pays well for the time and effort put into it.



A Bunch of Mortgage Lifters in the Yuma Valley

Date Culture Promises Great Future on Yuma Project



Famous Date Tree in Full Bearing

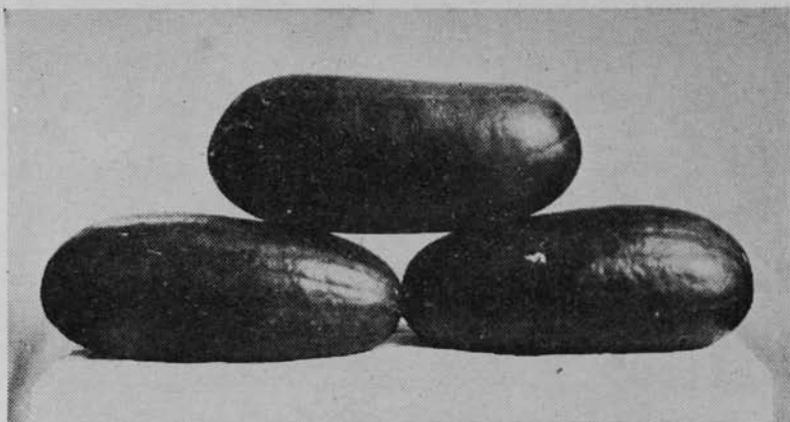
Date culture on the lands of the Yuma Project, although in its infancy promises to become in time one of the major industries of horticulture in the Yuma country. There are few old trees in bearing, but some of these are producing amazingly and the dates are of the very finest quality. Yuma dates sell on the market for the highest price and there is an unlimited demand. More money can be made on one acre of date trees in full bearing than in any other crop of fruit. The Yuma climate is ideal for the growth of the trees and the production of a perfect fruit. From three to five hundred pounds of dates have been produced on a single tree of dates in the Yuma country.

Dates will produce more gross crop value to the acre than any other crop or orchard product which can be grown in the Yuma valleys and mesas. The total gross income from an acre planted to dates and in full bearing is staggering. There is a world-wide market for Yuma dates at phenomenal prices. There are now few trees in bearing but many young orchards will soon be coming in.



Fattening Cattle on the Meadows in the Yuma Valley

Growing Melons—A Profitable Industry



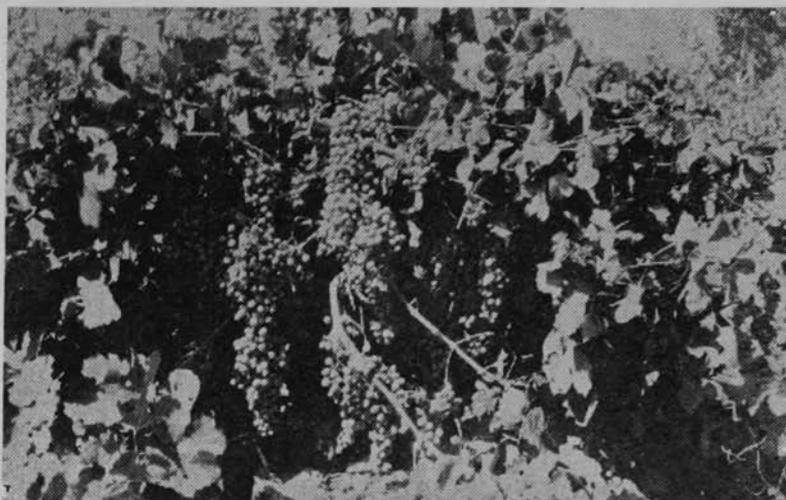
The Way they Grow in the Yuma Valley

Growing watermelons and cantaloupes in the Yuma and adjacent valleys is becoming a major industry among the ranchers. Hundreds of cars were shipped to all parts of the country during the season of 1926. The valleys seem especially adapted to the growing of high grade melons. The season is such that the melons ripen early and shipments are made ahead of other sections of the country. More than a thousand acres were grown to watermelons in 1926 and an equally large acreage to cantaloupes. The quality of the melons grown on Yuma Valley land is equal to the best grown anywhere.



A Melon Patch in the Yuma Valley

Thompson Seedless Grapes a Sure Winner



They Ripen Early and Bring Big Returns

More and more acreage is being planted to grapes in the Yuma, Gila and San Pascuale Valleys. The Thompson Seedless is the favorite variety as it ripens so early that the Yuma grapes are ahead of all other sections of the country and get the big early price. Vineyardists who have specialized in grapes have made and are making fine returns for their time and labor and the use of their land. Grapes are shipped by express and in car lots from Yuma to all parts of the country.



A Lettuce Field in the Yuma Valley

Two thousand acres planted to lettuce for the season of 1926.

Good Water at Moderate Depth



A New Well on the Wellton Mesa

Water for irrigation and domestic purposes can be had every where in the lower basin of the Colorado and the Gila rivers. The North Gila Valley is irrigated by a gravity system, water is taken from Laguna dam. The South Gila Valley is irrigated by wells, water in abundance and of high quality is found at a shallow depth. This district is operated by the Yuma Irrigation District. On the Yuma Mesa there is good water to be had every where at depth, about 120 feet is necessary for the well to find the gravel and the water strata. In the Yuma Valley there is good water for domestic purposes on every ranch, the lift being only ten to twenty feet.

In the Antelope Valley along the Gila river, on the Wellton Mesa and in the Mohawk Valley on the north side of the Gila river there is good water for irrigation every where. This water is in abundance and apparently the supply is inexhaustible. All of this water is of excellent quality. Irrigation from wells has many advantages. There are no ditches to clean and no foul seeds to fight. A new empire is in the making in the Gila valleys.



A Fine Well at the Araby Ranch in the South Gila Valley



Gadsden, Arizona, Youngest Town in the Yuma Valley

Gadsden is a town of much promise situated 19 miles south of Yuma on the Government railroad 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. 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, grain 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.



Picking Early Strawberries on a Gadsden Ranch

Somerton, in the Heart of the Yuma Valley



Street Scene in the Town of Somerton

Somerton is situated in the heart of the richest and the most productive agricultural section of the United States. It is fourteen miles from the county seat, Yuma. The two cities are connected by two finely paved highways and paved highways extend from Somerton in all directions.

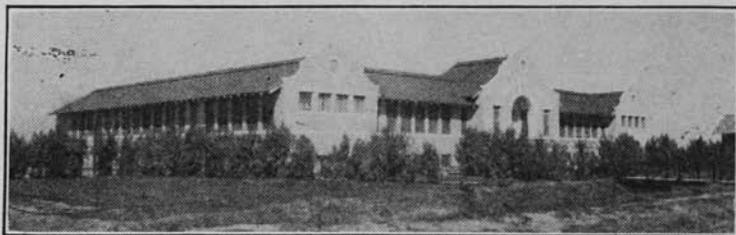
Somerton is an incorporated town with an assessed valuation of half a million dollars. Its population is in excess of 1,000.

The town and school district in which Somerton is located has a beautiful and complete school building which was erected at a cost of \$60,000. The school population of the district is around 700 children which is twenty-five percent of the population of the district. The school is equipped with every modern convenience and has a corps of teachers of the highest grade.

Six denominational churches are prominent in their respective work. The fraternal organizations are the Masons, Eastern Star, I. O. O. F., Rebekahs, Woodmen, Security Benefit Association and others. The Yuma Valley Woman's Club and the Parent Teachers Association are flourishing societies and have been strong factors in the upbuilding of the community.

Somerton has its own water system with plenty of water for domestic use and an up to date fire system. It also has ample sewer facilities. The town and vicinity is lighted by electric current from the lines of the Yuma Utilities Company. There is ample power for all purposes and the four cotton gins located in the town are operated by electric power.

The Main street of the town is paved as are several of the cross streets. Somerton's business district is composed of modern and up-to-date stores carrying complete lines of all merchandise, which would be a credit to a city many times the size of Somerton. The town has one bank, the Caruthers State



Graded Grammar School in Town of Somerton

There are no better schools than can be found in the towns and villages and in the county or the country on the Yuma project.



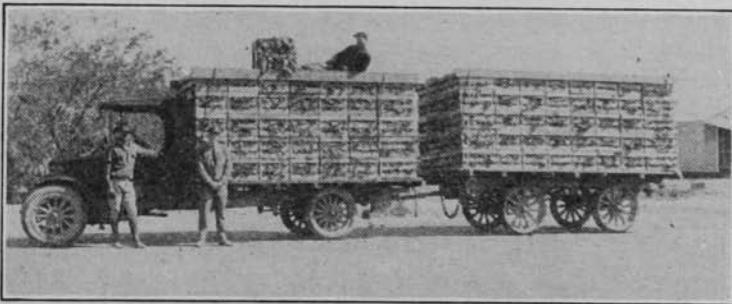
Gathering Cantaloupes on a Somerton Ranch

Bank, which is a solid and substantial institution and furnishes ample banking facilities for the town and the immediate surrounding territory.

The Silvery Colorado river winds its way picturesquely through this section of the Yuma valley and supplies an abundance 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 irrigation purposes, while creating that feeling of solidity that insures crops. 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.

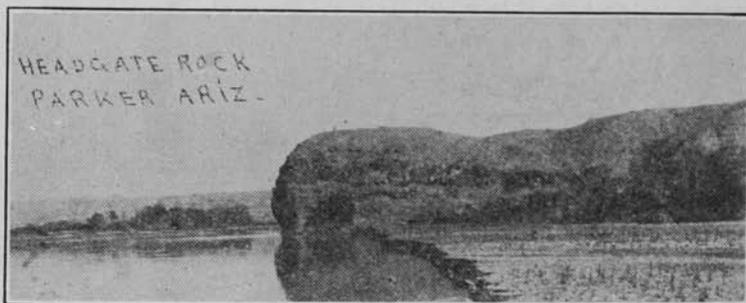
Another great asset that affects the fast growing development possibilities of Somerton is the "Unit B" project of the mesa land. This magnificent property lies just three miles from Somerton and contains about 10,000 acres of rich land. This land was sold during November, 1919, by the United States 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.



Lettuce Ready for Shipment

Yuma Valley land is especially adapted to the growth of lettuce which is becoming a major agricultural industry on Yuma Project lands. Yuma commands the highest market price and is of superior quality.

Parker, Metropolis of Northern Yuma County



Headgate Rock at Parker, Arizona on the Colorado

Parker, the city of the north end of Yuma County is situated on the banks of the Silvery Colorado within the boundaries of the Colorado River Indian Reservation about 125 miles north from Yuma, where the million dollar railroad bridge of the Santa Fe crosses this mighty stream.

This town is destined to be the largest city between Phoenix and Los Angeles on the Santa Fe "cut-off". With its hundred and twenty-five thousand acres of the finest land in the state, with its twenty thousand acres of mesa land, like the Yuma Mesa that will produce all kinds of citrus fruit without the smudge pot, with a natural dam site at Headgate Rock, a mile from Parker, this means the coming garden spot of Arizona.

Besides these vast bodies of fertile land Parker lies adjacent to the richest undeveloped mining districts in the state.

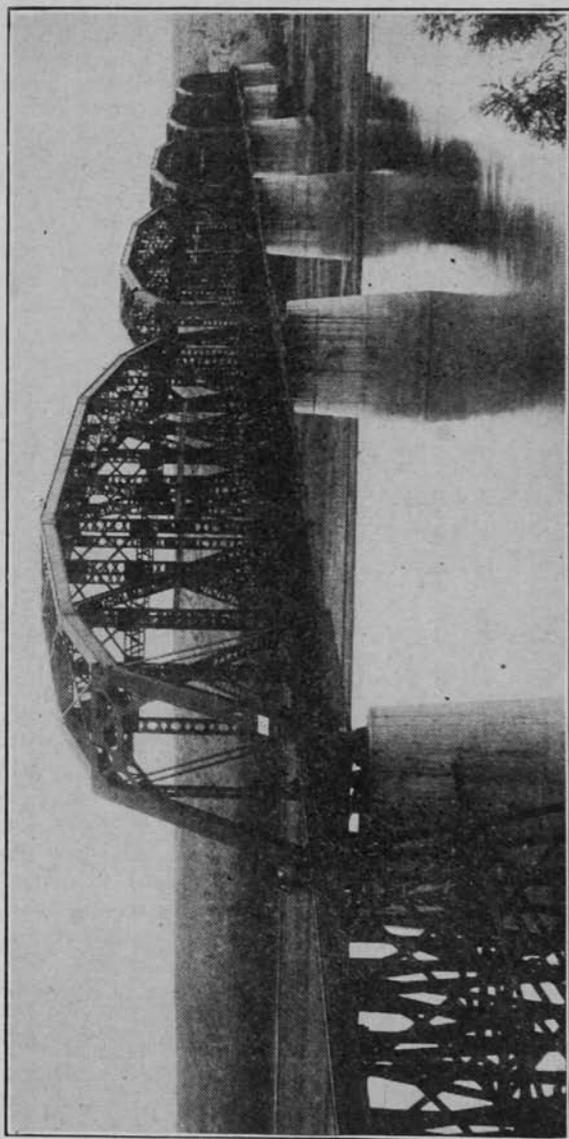
The Rio Vista, Billy Mack, Frank Ewing, Graham, Empire Arizona, Ailman, Mauvis, Arizona McGinnis, Pratt Bros., Judge Purcel and Baughman, all of which have and are producing a good grade of copper-gold ore. This mineral belt extends from within four miles of Parker to forty miles to the northeast where the Swansea property lies, this property alone has produced millions of dollars—then go to Bouse to Quartzsite, Vicksburg, Salome and Wenden, all of these places have large and rich ore bodies of surface ores and would be working thousands of men today—even at the low price of copper—if only this disturbance over a power dam on the Colorado river was settled.

While Parker Valley today is an Indian Reservation, our worthy senator, Ralph H. Cameron introduced a bill in congress which was read the second time and referred to the committee on Irrigation and Reclamation. This bill calls for this vast body of land to be opened for the ex-service men who are entitled to the best.



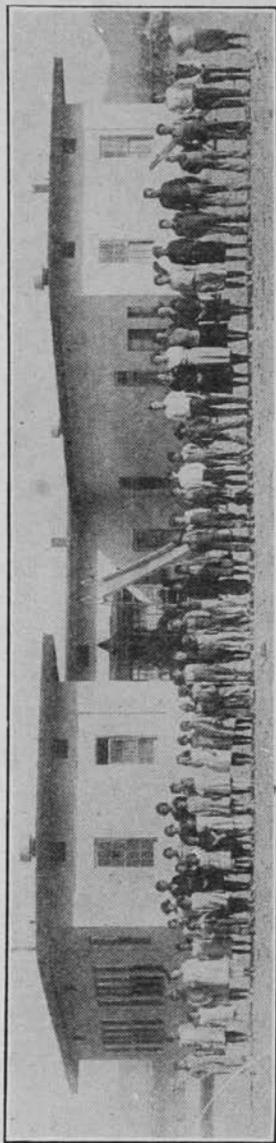
The Parker Ferry Cares For All Traffic Across the River

The Mighty Colorado River Spanned By Magnificent Bridge



The Million Dollars Bridge of the Santa Fe Railroad at Parker

This bridge, erected in 1908 across the Colorado river at Parker, in northern Yuma County, is one of the finest railroad bridges in the west and cost the railroad company to build one million dollars. The bridge connects Arizona and California and is on what is known as the Santa Fe "Parker Cut-off" route from Phoenix to the main line of the Santa Fe in California. The picture looks towards the west from Arizona into California. The Parker Indian reservation lies to the south and contains 125,000 acres of irrigable land only 8,000 acres of which is now receiving water.



The Parker Grammar School Building With Students in the Foreground

The Arizona and California Railroad Co., runs four trains a day into Parker, besides the trains going through Parker we have a splendid auto road from Phoenix as well as Prescott by the way of Wickenburg, this in fact is the best dirt road for the distance in the state.

The Indian Department has allotted each and every Indian on the reservation ten acres of land. Most of the Indians have leased their land to white settlers who are successfully farming same. The principal crops in the Parker valley are cotton and alfalfa; out of some 4,000 acres of land planted to cotton; this year 3,500 bales were produced which is good considering the amount of this land is raw land; many hundreds of tons of alfalfa hay is put up; six and seven cutting is common; corn, maize and all kinds of garden truck is grown successfully. Cattle fattening is quite an industry, also hog raising; turkey and chicken business is a success. Several cars of the finest honey is shipped every year, all of which shows that Parker Valley is surpassed by none for agriculture.

You ask what makes Yuma what it is today? Her great farming country, her greatest citrus belt in the state, her Ocean-to-Ocean Highway, her mines and the surest water system in the state. If we have the land, the mine, the railroad, a good highway with the mighty Colorado to furnish us water—what is to keep us from being a second Yuma as soon as the reservation is thrown open by our Fathers at Washington? Parker has a live chamber of commerce. Any information will be gladly furnished for the asking.

At Parker the ferry system owned by the Bush Transportation Company, is one of the finest on the river, the new boat just completed carries four cars at a time, making the round trip in ten minutes.

In conclusion the Parker people are appealing to all of the state to use their influence for the opening of this reservation for the boys from overseas who, today, need homes for themselves and families.

Quartzsite in Heart of Mining District

THE mining interests of northern Yuma County as yet are in their infancy. True there has been some great gold mines developed which produced millions. Witness the King of Arizona, North Star and Harquahala; but these were favorable deposits showing big on the surface, different from many great mines—none of the great California mines were very rich from grass roots but they had men of experience and mining knowledge to sink them below the surface disturbances to their real values. There is today, in the northern end of this county, many surface indications of gold, copper, lead, cinabar antimony and tungsten well worthy of careful investigation by those looking for minerals.

The person looking for land to locate under U. S. Government laws need look no further. There is everything in the several valleys covering hundreds of thousands of acres which the agriculturist is looking for—climate unsurpassed in the world, no snow, rarely frost, free from malaria and diseases of the middle east and southern states, soil producing anything and everything raised—East or in California and all subject to location. There is a colony of colored people settling the valley west of Vicksburg and southeast of Bouse; this is the only effort to settle so far. The draw-back being water for irrigation. This will be overcome some day when the Boulder Canyon or some other power dam on the Colorado river is completed and electric power distributed all over the state, similar to California.

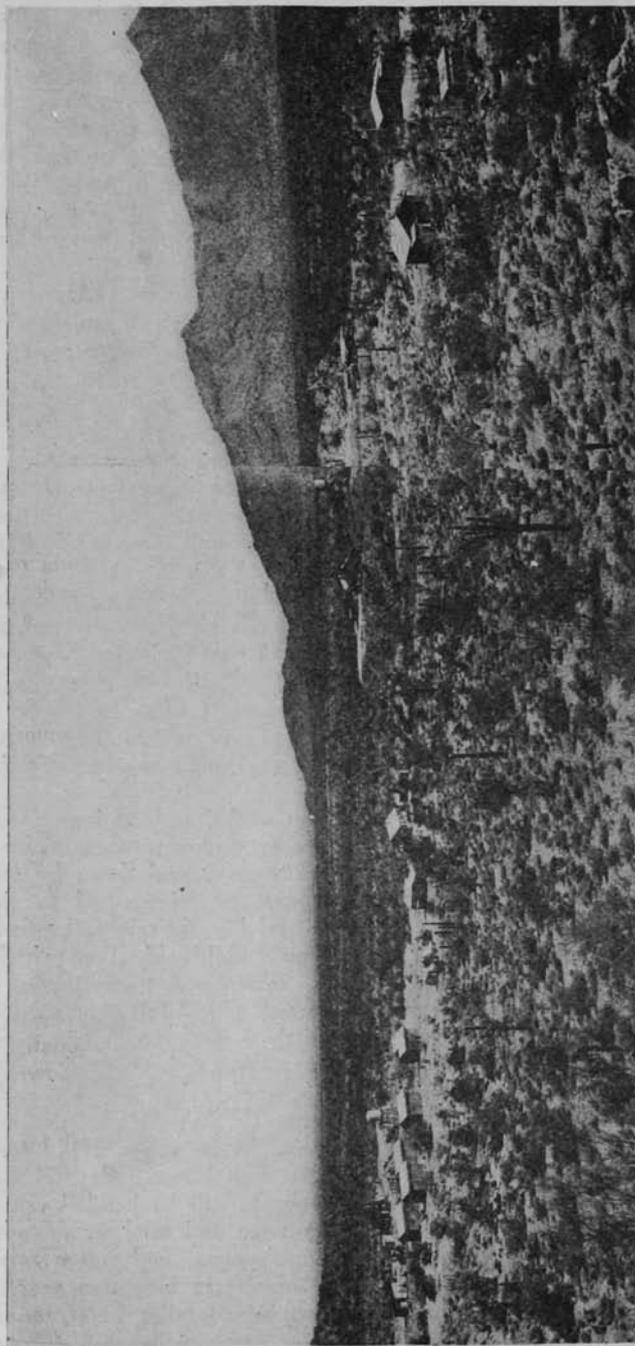
Very few people have looked into the possibilities of electric pumping; all that is necessary is to take a trip from Highlands via Riverside and San Bernardino to Los Angeles and see that valley which never would have been developed if it were not for electric pumping.

Some day we will have men at the head of our state who can realize the fact to improve one part of the state helps all, so now is your time to take up your homestead in the valleys around Quartzsite, Bouse, Salome, Wenden, Aguila and Data Creek Country, etc.

As for mining, send your engineers in to stop weeks, at least long enough to get acquainted with the country and not just come with a prospect pick and sample sack. Every mining camp of note has been turned down by competent engineers for the lack of time and expense money exacted by their employers. they don't want to make a mistake and lose their jobs, hence the best way is to find nothing and keep on working. Goldfield, Tonopah, Divide, Oatman, Searchlight and many other rich mines were truned down for this reason. There are many properties in the north end of this county having as good or better surface showing than any of these.

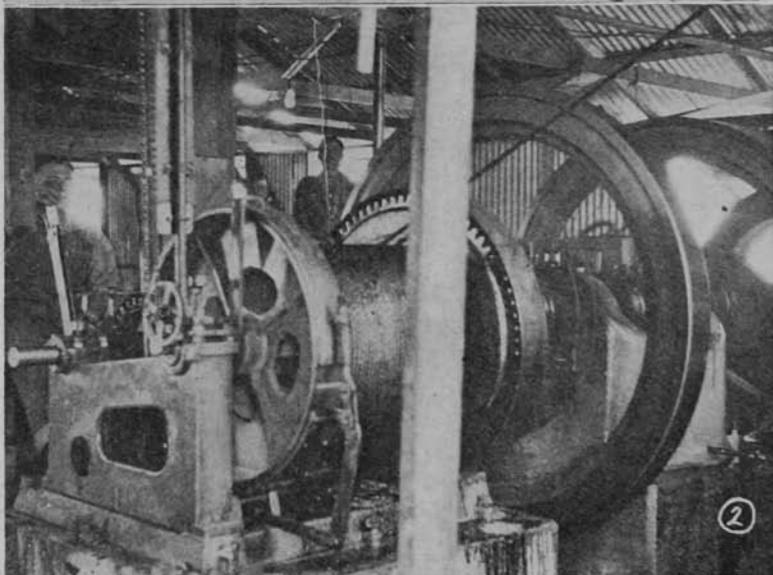
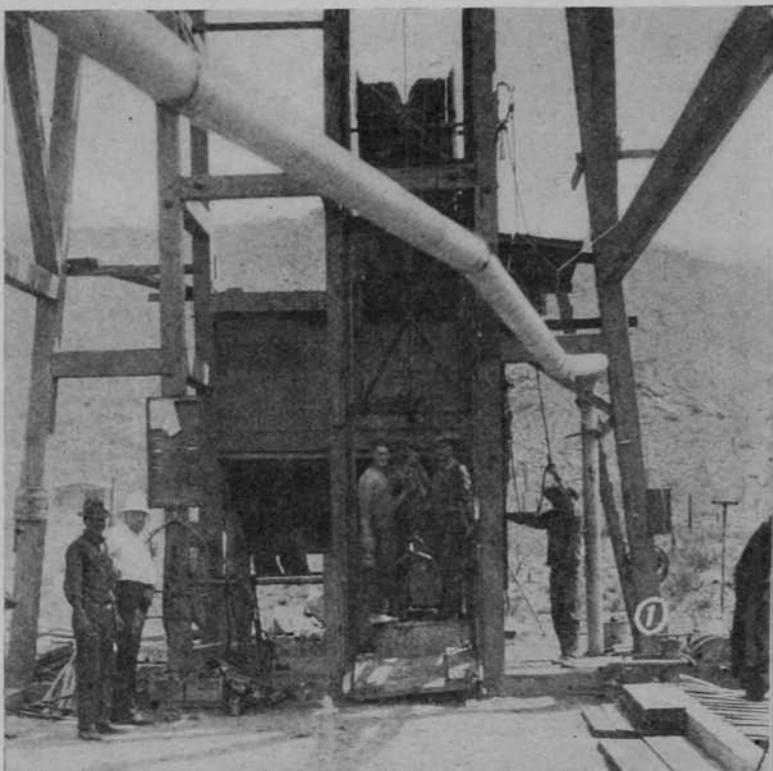
Some day the Colorado River Indian Reservation will be opened for settlers. Our old friends, Senator Ralph H. Cameron, who, now has a bill before congress with assistance of Senator Henry F. Ashurst and Congressman Hon. Carl Hayden, will see that this most fertile valley of 125,000 acres of land is made to produce like the Yuma, Salt River, Gila and Casa Grande Valleys. Outside of the Indian allotments will be handed over to those brave boys that were overseas and are deserving and need homes today. When the people of the east get to coming to Arizona, find cotton raising surpasses Texas, that from five to seven crops of alfalfa are cut a year; all kinds of fruit suited to California can be grown successfully, water for irrigation from 30 to 300 feet deep can be had, it surely will justify investigation by settlers before it is too late. Come and see what we have in the mining line, the agricultural line, also power line, not forgetting our climate.

In the Cunningham Pass Mining District New Wealth Uncovered



A Coming Producing Camp

View of Wenden Copper Company Mining Company Camp, Cunningham pass, Northern Yuma County, where new copper and gold deposits were recently discovered. Right center background shows new "Barkdoll" shaft which in September had obtained a depth of 1,000 feet and sinking still in progress. The old No. 1 shaft on the property appears at left end of picture.



Scene at Collar of Barkdoll Shaft
Below hoist room of Wenden Copper Mining Company, Northern Yuma
County.



Camp Scene at Wenden Copper Mining Company Property

(1) Steel Sharpener. (2) Day shift going on. (3) Saw mill and timber framing shed.



(1) Store and Clubhouse Wenden Copper Company Mining Camp.
(2) Camp View. (3) Night shift at Change Room.

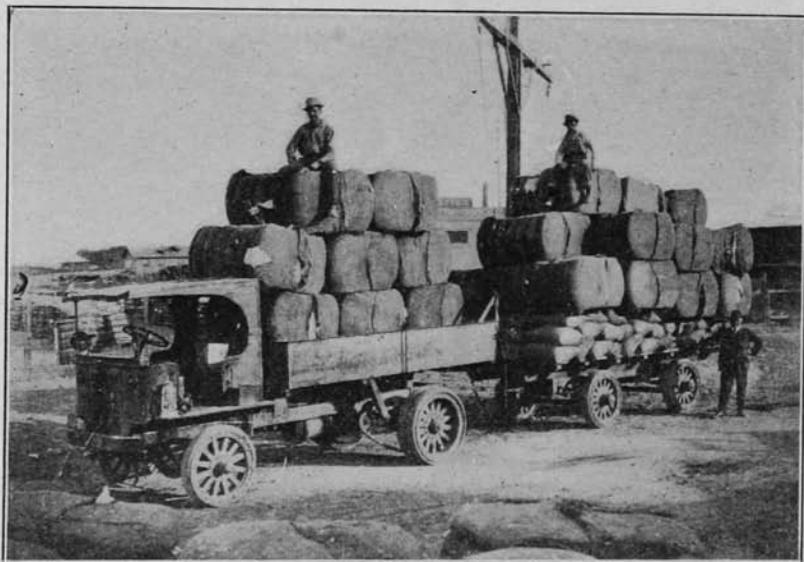
Cunningham Pass, a Proven District

The past twelve months have permitted of great development in several mining districts of Yuma County and at Cunningham Pass, in Ellsworth mining district, there has been unusually interesting discoveries. The Yuma County storehouse of metals has been added to by the development work at the property of the Wenden Copper Mining Company now the deepest in that section of the county.

What a year ago was believed to be a district cut by rich veins has now been proven to be a vast sheeted mineral zone or vertical structures which indicate permanence of the deposit.

The new discoveries affect all of the properties of the district including the Critic, now operating a test mill. The Jubilee Mine, The Desert, The Little Giant, the Mickel Dolin and the Bunker properties.

The new ores, copper sulphides and gold values running as high as \$20 give promise for early production and a mill at the property of the Wenden Copper Mining Company is a probability of the present year. The Swansea mine dormant for some months has resumed adding to the prosperity of the Northern Yuma County mining fields.



Baled Cotton on the way to the Railroad

Cotton gins are scattered at strategic points all over the Yuma, Gila and San Pascuale valleys and one of the common sights is truck loads of baled cotton being hauled to the Southern Pacific for shipment to market. The 1926 crop will be around 30,000 bales.