



*The*  
**EVERGLADE**  
MAGAZINE

Vol. II, No. 7.

NOVEMBER, 1911.

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## State Experiment Station on Everglade Soil

### Direct Requests From Everglade Farm Owners Necessary to Secure Action On This All-Important Matter

In order to test out and prove the adaptability and best methods of propagating various kinds of crops, including vegetables, fruits, forage grasses and general staples, it is imperative that a State Experiment Station be established at once in the Everglades. An Experiment Station under the auspices of the State of Florida could do an infinite amount of good by paving the way for future settlers—giving the individual farmer a track to run on, as it were.

If you feel—as you must, upon reflection—that such an Experiment Station would be of any service to you, write at once to Professor P. H. Rolfs, Director of the Experiment Station, Gainesville, Florida, and tell him that as a farm purchaser and prospective resident of Florida you desire and would urge the immediate establishment of an Experiment Station on the muck soil of the Everglades, preferably near Fort Lauderdale or Miami. A multiplicity of these requests from Everglade farm purchasers will undoubtedly prove to the State officials that there is a strong sentiment in favor of this enterprise and that action should be taken forthwith. Do not wait for the other fellow to do it, but send your letter today.

### Do Your Part By Writing NOW

## The Everglade Magazine

Published monthly to report the progress of America's Latest Empire—the Florida Everglades.

V. W. HELM, Editor.

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The Editor of this Magazine wants original contributions from its readers. He requests that such matter be written upon one side of paper only and that all articles be signed. All questions to Editor will be answered through the columns of this paper.

All of the quoted articles from other publications and sources other than our own staff are reproduced as current news matter only and without any attempt at official verification, and are no part of our official and verified literature. This applies also to all previous issues of the Everglade Magazine.

NOVEMBER, 1911

### State Should Establish Experimental Farm in 'Glades

An experiment farm is established to show by results produced the comparative value of the different varieties of fruits and vegetables that can be grown in a given district. The better kinds to market and the right time to plant in order to have the product ready for the market at a time when prices are best is, or ought to be, determined for the "ten acre farmer" by the State.

Experiments with little known plants as well as with all the various methods of cross-fertilizing and budding and grafting to improve the species are done by specialists, who have special training for that purpose. Men devote their lives to the scientific propagation and improvement of plants. A large part of their compensation they find in the discovery and improvement of plants suitable for the uses of the citizens of the State. Paid by the State, they feel that since the citizens of the State pay their salaries through taxation that they are working for the good of all the community.

The practical farmer should be a specialist in plant growing and in marketing the products. Few are they who study, learn and use intensive methods. Too often the necessity for daily bread seems to keep them from enjoying the scientific study and experimentation with their own lands and products. Too often they are active in body and slothful in mind. The claim that they have no time, or the insistence that they don't know enough, are not well enough educated, keeps them ignorant.

In most cases, men and women who intend to make their homes in the Everglades when reclaimed, have made their livings in some other kind of business, along other lines than practical farming, and are genuinely and intensely interested to learn to "know how."

To such as these the experiment stations of the State are immensely valuable. Beginners can at once be instructed by the trained experts of the State in what to plant and when to plant it and how to fertilize and

cultivate it, and when and how to pick, pack and market the products.

Florida is a great State. The conditions of climate and soil at Gainesville, in the northern portion of the State, are vastly different from those at Miami and in the Everglades, the subtropical portion of the peninsula. The experiments at Gainesville have reference to the northern conditions, and no State experimental farm or station has been established in the Everglades. New conditions engage the attention of the agriculturist. The soil, the climate, the semi-tropical advantages, the times and the seasons, are not like the northern sections. Fruits and vegetables need to be studied carefully. The best kinds of fertilizers, methods of cultivation, times and seasons of planting and marketing, rotation of crops, need to be studied in advance, if possible, of the demand for the knowledge gained, before the great army of Everglade farmers settle upon the lands.

The practical procedure is to get the State of Florida to establish an experimental farm in the Everglades. If one or only a few of the Everglade buyers write to Prof. Rolfs at Gainesville it can easily be seen that no great demand is made for the farm. But if every man and woman interested will write to him, then that demand will be warrant enough for the State to establish and main-

tain an experiment station in the Everglades, and pay for the trained assistance required.

Such a farm will be of practical benefit to every Everglade owner. Its value in dollars and cents cannot be estimated except in thousands of dollars annually. It is part of the work of the State to do this. It is a good thing and a right thing to do. It is of value to you and to all. Then why not do your own part? Why leave writing to Prof. Rolfs to the others?

If every one of the readers of this magazine, if every one of the Everglade owners, write to Prof. Rolfs, requesting the establishment of an Experiment Farm in the Everglades, it will be done. State officials try to do their duty. These men take a great pride in their work. If all who are interested tell them what they want, who can doubt the result?

The united demand of these owners will call the attention of the State officials to the necessity. The matter is now presented to each individual who reads this. Let each one write at once to Prof. P. H. Rolfs, Director of the Experiment Station, at Gainesville, Florida, and see to it that his friends who are interested also write. It is believed that the desired result will be effected and an Everglade Experiment farm established.

## Words of Praise for the Everglade Land Sales Co.

### Florida State Officials and Others Greatly Pleased With Company's Improvement Work

J. C. Luning, Secretary of the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund, Tallahassee, Fla., writes as follows:

"All the Trustees and myself were greatly pleased with the progress that your company is making with the lands secured by them in the Everglades."

Wm. Priester, of Fort Lauderdale, makes this comment:

"The fact that the Everglade Land Sales Co. keeps its promises, and in vernacular of the mining man 'makes good,' will help the whole Everglade section more than it may appear on the surface of all propositions. This country is gradually drifting from the highly speculative to the conservative, progressive basis of doing business."

From far-off Nevada comes a similar strain:

"Regarding the magnificent stand the company is taking on improving its land, while this wise and liberal course cannot be fully appreciated by the average purchaser now, the company's name will go down in the history of the Everglades as pre-eminent in the building of that vast empire. I have noted with pleasure how readily the company have met and shouldered far more of obligation than is written in the contract."

A North Dakota buyer echoes back the same sentiment:

"Purchasers do not always realize comprehensively what you are doing, but it will not be long before their appreciation for such kindly co-operation will be the erection of some monument as a token of their esteem of the Everglade Land Sales Company."

These are but a few examples of the many expressions of good will that come to us constantly as the result of our broad policy of doing more than we promise in the matter of developing our extensive properties and blazing the way for others to follow.

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# Largest and Most Noteworthy Achievement in the Everglades

**Davie Experimental Farm a Veritable Hive of Industry—Canning Factory, Packing Houses, Hotel and Many Concrete, Frame and Portable Dwellings Beings Constructed—Daily Barge Service and R. F. D. Mail Route to be Established—U. S. Expert to Install Model Road—Several Hundred Acres Being Prepared for Crops**

By H. G. RALSTON

Settlers are now beginning to move out on the Davie Experimental Farm thick and fast, and portable houses, tents, and homes of all descriptions are beginning to appear rapidly along both banks of the main canal, and also south along the Davie road. Among those who have already moved out are the Hills, from Calmet, Michigan. These gentlemen have the frames up and the roofs on two cement houses, which they are erecting just south of the state right-of-way reservation, on their tract. The following gentlemen have already erected portable houses along the South Canal: L. E. Potter, J. C. Alden, C. F. Geng, E. T. Jams, Stewart & Linton, Felix A. Forbes, Dr. Muncester, Smith & Wood, Frank Voigt and Patterson. In addition to these, John Ansgan, John Brewster, J. H. B. Easton and W. H. McKinnis have erected homes upon their holdings. I have no doubt that before this letter reaches you there will be a good many more on the Farm, as they are coming in daily.

Along the Davie road the Panama crowd (now with 16 men on the ground) have already built one comfortable wooden dwelling. They intend to erect five or six more immediately. A part of their force is now employed on a large ten-room hotel, where the unmarried men of the Zona Glade Company will live during the next cropping season. They have already ordered the apparatus for the canning factory which will be installed very soon. They have decided not to install the ice plant until a little later, on the theory that it will

attempt too much at once it might spell failure.

## Packing and Marketing Association

John M. Bryan and associates have erected a large packing house on the north side of the canal, just east of the Davie ditch. This packing house will serve as one of the organization packing houses, of which there will be four altogether, during this cropping season.

John M. Bryan and associates have plowed with the pulverizer about sixty-five or seventy acres. The Zona Glade Company have plowed about one hundred and ten acres. The pulverizer is now working on the tracts of Mr. Henry Hill. Though we have had a good deal of hard luck with the pulverizer, we hope that we will be able to plow the majority of the tracts of those who wish to have it done.

The marketing and packing organization is rapidly being whipped into shape, and we hope to definitely let the contract for the packing to a reliable firm within the next few days.

## Crops Under Way

Many of the croppers have started seed beds, and some have even small patches of beans already well up, in the fields. Voigt also has some sweet potatoes well up, and when I saw him last was planting cassava and melons. Mr. Nat Bryan is raising plenty of tomato plants to supply the demand of any of the croppers who desire to buy the plants instead of raising them from seed.

Within the next few days a regular daily boat service will be installed

from the Davie road to Ft. Lauderdale. C. W. Brown will operate this boat and barge, and when not in use it will be left up at the Davie ditch, which is, of course, a great convenience. They are now working on a R. F. D. route, so that mail will be delivered daily at the Davie Experimental Farm.

The Demonstration Farm has now been carefully laid off into one-twentieth-of-an-acre parts, and will be planted from now on with every conceivable plant or product which may prove commercially valuable to the Everglades.

The Zona Glade Company have been setting out some tomato and eggplants recently. They will concentrate, however, on Irish potatoes, as will John M. Bryan and associates.

## Progress with Improvements

Mr. Nelson, the Buckeye ditching machine expert, is now here, and we are working on the plans of the eight-foot ditcher, which will be built according to our own specifications, and so be particularly suited to the work which the machine will do on the Royal Glade Tract.

We believe that we will have the consent of the Trustees to run the Royal Glade Canal line in a few days. As soon as this permission is obtained this work will be pushed to the utmost, then the contract will be immediately let for the cutting of this canal.

We hope that the mile of model road on the west line of the Davie Farm will soon be under construction, under the aid of an expert from the

Federal Department of Roads in Washington.

The United States Forestry department in Washington will send us next week about 1,000 cuttings of different varieties of willows, which will be planted along the banks of the ditches. We hope that in this way we can hold the ditch banks from washing, whenever the muck is underlaid with sand.

We have recently had grass put in the wheel ruts in the Davie road, and find that this makes travel by automobile over this road much easier.

## Third Addition Nearly Ready

Our townsite proposition has proven so popular and the demand for the lots have been so great that we were obliged to make an additional purchase of blocks 115 to 118, inclusive, and blocks 126 to 130, inclusive, in the southern part of the townsite of Lauderdale. For the sake of convenience we will refer to this new acquisition as our "Third Addition."

Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, and also Main street and Perkins boulevard in this new addition have been cleared and grubbed to their full width. These streets make a beautiful boulevard, and have opened up a splendid bunch of lots for home building.

Mr. John Bryan is now proceeding to rock all the above streets to a width of nine feet, under the direction of our supervising engineer, Mr. Kackley. The roads are being graded to a width of 22 feet, before being rocked. All of this improvement work ought to be completed by December 20th, 1911, or thereabouts.

## Senate Document No. 89 on Everglades Will Soon be Ready

We are informed that the Senate Document No. 89, relating to the Everglades, will soon be ready. Unless you have already written your Senator or Congressman or the Government Printer at Washington, you might address your request to B. E. McLin, Commissioner of Agriculture, Tallahassee, Fla., who advises that the Trustees will have 10,000 copies of the document for free distribution.

## Everglade Boulevard from Miami; Big Project Under Way

From present indications the boulevard from Miami to Fort Lauderdale, along the Miami and South New River canals, using rock taken from the canal in connection with other materials, will be consummated through the joint efforts of the Dade county commissioners and the Miami Automobile and Good Roads association. When the committee from the asso-

ciation appeared before the commissioners at their session this week and presented the project there was immediate concurrence in the plans.

The first necessary step was the appointment of viewers, who will report to the commissioners at their next meeting. Contractor Goode, W. E. Brown and C. H. Ward were appointed.

The clerk and Mr. Ward will also collaborate in the preparation of data to be used as a basis for contract between Dade county and the Internal Development board.

This is considered a most interesting road situation, as the excavations from Miami canal could not be put to better use than the construction of this proposed boulevard, and it will make a most popular drive and important highway.—Miami Metropolis.

## Lateral Ditches Absolutely Essential; One Company "Making Good"

One of the first principles of engineering is that lateral ditches and secondary canals are absolutely essential for the proper reclamation of over-

flowed lands. In other words, a drainage system is like an irrigation system reversed. The main irrigation canal would be of little value to the farm owner unless there was a secondary or a lateral running from this canal to or near his particular farm. In the same manner a drainage district must be properly provided with laterals to handle the run-off during periods of heavy rain and likewise to perform the service of subirrigation during the periods of protracted drought.

Do not lose sight of the fact that it is the Everglade Land Sales Company which is setting the pace in the development of the Everglades. "Herald this from the house tops"—let all prospective Everglade buyers know the TRUTH about this matter and let them understand the importance of selecting the right company when making their purchase. Too much stress cannot be laid on this all important phase.

Ours is a proposition that you can recommend unreservedly to your best friends, knowing that in so doing you have done them the greatest possible favor.

## Taxes Now Due on All Lands Deeded Prior to Jan. 1, 1911

Miami, Fla., Oct. 23, 1911.

My Dear Helms:

Taxes are due and payable on Everglade lands and other lands in the counties here November 1st, and the party has until April 1st in which to pay. If these taxes are not paid by April 1st, the land is sold for taxes. The lands are taxed to the individual in whose name they stand on January 1st of the year in which they are taxed. In other words, this year's taxes will be assessed against parties in whose names the property stood on January 1, 1911. I understand that the tax collector usually sends out notice where he has address for the parties, but purchasers had better not risk this. They should take care of their taxes promptly when same are due. I would suggest that they write in to the Tax Collector after November 1st to find just what taxes stand against them.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) R. M. PRICE.

## Dredge Data for September and October

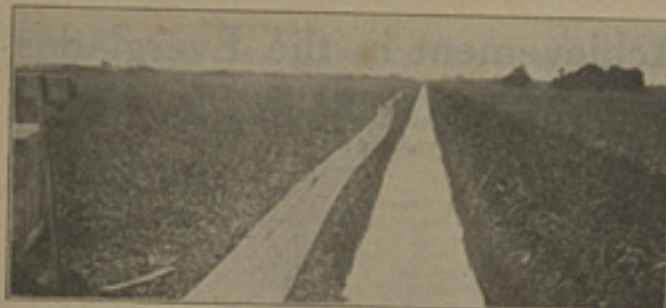
Following is the report showing progress of the Everglade dredges during the months of September and October:

September—"Everglades" cut 3,500 feet; "Angola" cut 1,900 feet; "Caloosahatchee" cut 8,500 feet; "Miami" cut 4,800 feet; "Loran" cut 11,400 feet; "No. 8" cut 18,000 feet; "Hillsboro" cut 2,300 feet.

October—"Okeechobee" cut 3,100 feet; "Miami" cut 1,100 feet; "Everglades" cut 2,000 feet; "Angola" cut 3,800 feet; "Hillsboro" cut 3,200 feet; "Loran" cut 20,400 feet; "No. 8" cut 16,800 feet; "Caloosahatchee" cut 5,700 feet.

The dipper on the dredge "Miami" has been replaced with a clamshell attachment and is now cutting about 400 lineal feet a day.

Several miles of hard rock have been encountered along the bottom section of the route for the North Lauderdale Canal, which probably will delay the completion of that particular canal beyond the point recently announced. However, the contractors will rush it through just as rapidly as possible, so that the joint celebration may be held at Fort Lauderdale and Fort Myers at the earliest possible date.



Lateral Ditch in the Everglades. Several Hundred Miles of Laterals Will be Constructed by the Everglade Land Sales Company to Serve Its 70,000 Acres.

### Big Season Ahead for Florida; Rush of Homeseekers' Travel Greater Than Ever

Everything points to an unprecedented season. From all sources we are informed that more people are going into Florida this winter than any previous year.

According to one of the local papers, 800 new settlers arrived in Florida on the last semi-monthly excursion. Such a movement of population so early in the season is indicative of how great the movement will be when, in contrast with the snows and blizzards of the North and West this winter, the unfortunate dwellers in those benighted regions read of the charms of Florida's winter climate and its great attractions for the fruit growers, the trucker, the business man, the investor, the manufacturers and the farmer who wants to engage in the widest range of diversified agriculture.

Large numbers of prospectors are daily arriving in Miami, coming from all portions of the United States. The season is yet too early for this class to reach here, yet they are coming and many of them will purchase property in time to put in a crop of vegetables.

Just north of Buena Vista, Charles Deering, of Chicago, is making extensive improvements on his large bay front property. It is said that Mr. Deering expects to spend at least a million dollars in buildings and improvements.

On the south side of the river Mr. Highleyman and associates are spending a million or more on the property acquired by them last winter. A sea wall extending into the bay 300 feet has been completed and will be filled by suction dredges taking the sand and muck from the bay. The large hotel will be built during the coming summer.

There is a great scarcity of houses for rent in the city and as fast as they are erected they are occupied.—*Exchange*.

Each town in Florida has a paper and each paper says its town is growing, is beautiful and is prosperous. Combine these reports and we have a common judgment that Florida is pretty well, thank you.—*Times-Union*.

### Great Boost for Fair Florida

Strongly boosting Florida a campaign has been launched by the Florida East Coast Railway which will result in much good to the entire state. In the current issue of the *Manufacturer's Record* is a full page advertisement, first of this series. Vice-President James E. Ingraham, of the Florida East Coast Railway, is in charge of the boosting campaign.

The first of the series sounds "The Call of Florida," and is full of striking facts and figures which cannot fail to prove of splendid value to the State. It reads as follows:

Between 1900 and 1910 the population of the United States increased 21 per cent.

During the same period the population of Florida increased 42.4 per cent.

Thus Florida's population increased twice as rapidly as that of the entire country.

Its rate of increase was greater than that of any other State east of the Mississippi River.

The material advance of the State as illustrated in the increase in agricultural wealth was in keeping with this growth in population.

In the ten years, 1900 to 1910, the increase in value of farm lands in the United States was 118 per cent.

During the same period the gain in Florida was 203 per cent.

Between 1900 and 1910 the increase

in the value of farm buildings in the United States was 77 per cent.

In the same time the gain in Florida was 144 per cent.

Prosperity begets prosperity. The momentum of growth swells with an accelerating pace.

"The Call of Florida" has been heard throughout the land. The gain in its population during the last ten years has been merely the advance guard of the pioneers.

For every hundred of persons who were even thinking of Florida ten years ago, a thousand persons are now studying the State with a view to making it their home.

In the past people thought of Florida mainly for its ideal climate, its outdoor life amid flowers and palms in the months when biting, blasting blizzards made life almost unendurable in other sections.

Or they thought of it as a place which could produce oranges and grape fruit.

Now they think of Florida not only for these reasons, but also because they realize that it possesses a variety of resources which make possible the widest and most profitable diversity of agriculture and manufactures.

\*The increase in population for Dade County during this period was 280—seven times the average for Florida and nearly fourteen times the average for the United States.

### The South for Investment

"I would rather invest in the Southern part of our country than elsewhere" is the striking statement in an interview published elsewhere in this issue of the *MANUFACTURER'S RECORD*, in which Mr. Frank J. Gould of New York, who has already put some millions of money into the South, expresses his opinion of the advantages of this section. Mr. Gould's interview will command wide attention. There are several striking features to it. He emphasizes the progress and prosperity of Richmond and Norfolk, the two cities with whose growth he is most intimately identified, as a type of the growth of the whole Central South.—*Mfr's Record*.

### The Renewed South

The most remarkable economic achievement now under way in the western hemisphere and perhaps in the world is that of what we in the north know too vaguely as the "New South."

Those who read Senator Fletcher's interview in yesterday's *TRIBUNE* must realize that what *THE TRIBUNE* has said of the new south, or rather, we should call it, the renewed south, was not exaggerated, and that our urgent appeals to our capitalists, our merchants, and our manufacturers to develop relations with this great, growing and thriving new business empire are well founded and opportune.

We hear of the hustling northwest, and of the strides of Canada. But let us look to the south, where in a vast region, blessed as few on the face of the earth are blessed, with resources of rich soil, mines, and water power, the abilities of the American people are again exerted to write another world astonishing chapter of material development.

All this is not hyperbole, and any one who has studied the situation, especially at first hand, will realize that Senator Fletcher's striking summary is more than justified.

It is time for us to correct our foolish vague notion that the south is still backward. It is rising like a young giant from the prostration of the civil war. While we are shivering in the blasts that Canada sends us out of her long winter, we might think of the south, with a climate of spring.

The old slogan of Greeley may well be amended to "Go south, young man!" Senator Fletcher says that out of 621,000,000 acres in the south only 25 per cent is under cultivation. Modern agriculture will do wonders with that. Modern methods will do wonders in manufacture, and commerce, and mining. The renewed south is the land of opportunity.

The motto of the Southern Commercial Congress is a broadly patriotic one—"For a greater nation through a greater south."

Chicago should subscribe to that and help to realize it to the full.—*Chicago Tribune*.

### Farm Lands in the South

Figures prepared by the commissioner of agriculture of the Southern Commercial Congress and based on reports of the census bureau show that the farm lands of the sixteen Southern States have risen in value from \$4,077,291,000 in 1900 to \$8,964,782,000 in 1910—a gain of \$4,887,491,000 or an average of 125 per cent. In this list Florida comes second with a gain of 188 per cent.

Florida's gain is equal to a shade more than an annual gain of 11 per cent. So the average investor in Florida land, besides whatever crops he may have made on them, has realized 11 per cent a year compounded interest during the last decade merely by their increase in value.

The figures do not show how the gain was made year by year, but all who are familiar with Florida conditions know that in this State it has been made principally during the last three or four years. The average Florida farming land is now gaining more than 25 per cent in value a year. That which is now rapidly growing cities is increasing in value still more rapidly. When the enormous gain and the immense yield per acre of good land in Florida is taken into consideration one is forced to conclude that the advice "Come to Florida" is the best that can be given to all who are seeking new homes.—*Tropical Sun*.

### South's Agriculture

NASHVILLE, Oct. 12.—At a banquet given the Southern Agricultural Workers, in convention here last night, Prof. F. K. Cameron, representative of the United States department of agriculture, paid tribute to the South's agricultural and other resources. "The South," said he, "is the only section of the country that could support itself if fenced in."—*Chattanooga Times*.



Potato Field in the Davie Experimental Farm as It Appeared Last Season. It is Estimated That Approximately 200 Acres of Potatoes Will Be Planted out in the Davie Farm This Year. The Land is Now Being Put in Shape for Planting.

## Cannery, Ice Plant and Store in Prospect for Davie Experimental Farm

As a further evidence of the rapid development that is going on in that part of the Glades which is ready for temporary croppers—namely, the Davie Experimental Farm—read the following from Mr. H. E. Earle, manager of the Zona Glade Company, which purchased and is developing several hundred acres of our land:

DANIA, FLORIDA, Oct. 28, 1911.

"Dear Mr. Helm:

"Owing to the liberality of Mr. Davie in donating two acres (in tract 49, section 27-50-41) to encourage the establishment of a cannery factory on the Davie Experimental Farm, The Zona Glade Company is receiving proposals covering a factory having a daily capacity of 10,000 number 2 cans. It is expected to be ready for operation by the time the tomato crop is ready to market this winter.

"This is considerably larger than first planned, but the large acreage to be cropped on the Experimental Farm seems to indicate a good supply of vegetables, suitable for canning, although not first class shipping quality.

Experimental Farm planted to tomatoes, peppers, egg plants, beans, cucumbers, etc."

The cannery, ice plant and general store, which are in prospect, supplementing the company's demonstration farm, cooperative packing houses and marketing organization which has been arranged for our croppers on the Davie Farm will give you an inkling at least of what is going to take place when our Royal Glade Tract and our original big block still further west are ready for occupancy."

Since receiving Mr. Earle's letter we have noted the following item in the Ft. Lauderdale Herald:

"On Monday morning Robert Werner, the local nurseryman, closed a sale to H. E. Earle, manager of the Zona Glade Co., of 7,000 eucalyptus trees, 2,000 Australian pines and 2,000 guavas. These are a trial order for the company's big Everglade tract (in the Davie Experimental Farm) and indicates the confidence of this company in the future of the country.

"The Zona Glade Company will oper-



Citrus Grove at the Water's Edge—Growing on Muck Soil Along the Banks of the Miami River near the Everglades. This View Proves Conclusively that Moisture Does Not Injure the Root System When the Proper Stock is Used.

"The Zona Glade Company also contemplates putting in operation an ice factory in connection with the cannery business, but this may not be in operation so soon. This will not have capacity of over 1000 pounds daily at the beginning, but will be so arranged that additional 1000 pound units may be added as the demand warrants.

"The directors of the Zona Glade Company also have under consideration the establishing of a general store carrying a varied stock of staple goods likely to be required by those developing their farms.

"The season being so early, that is, our not having the leisure time expected, owing to floods not coming, as in previous years, our planting begins so much sooner than we figured, that we find ourselves at something of a loss to know just how to carry out our various plans. However, we expect to do this successfully, and are pleased at being able to get in some early crops.

"The first of November will see about fifteen acres of our land in the Davie

ate its own boats and they will join with their neighbors and such others as may care to come into their shipping and packing organization to pack, ship and sell directly to the jobbers of the north, and thus give this region the shipping and marketing organization which it so much needs. It is to be hoped that this is the beginning of the association that will market Fort Lauderdale farm produce to advantage."

"More than half the people of the Zona Glade Co. are still in Panama, but they have some bustling representatives in the local field and all will be here as soon as land enough is prepared for their use. It is a corporation of workers and therefore they expect to hire but little help.

"Why do not other Everglade land owners organize in the same way? It is certainly a most commendable plan, both for the individual, the company and the country, and we earnestly urge the contemplation of the plan by others. Fort Lauderdale will be their outlet and business point."

## Governor of Canal Zone Much Impressed with Everglades

Ancon, Canal Zone, Panama, 1911.  
Dear Mr. Bolles:

The Everglades were, to me, a revelation. I learned that there grew here practically every grain, fruit and flower known to the tropic and temperate zones. Here lies a large sub-tropical area which is part and parcel of the mainland of the United States, and under the dominion of the American flag. Before seeing Florida, I had no idea that anywhere in the Union was there to be

found a region of such wonderful fertility, of such genial winter climate, and of such wonderful plant life as are here to be observed. And all this obtains in a section that lies within a few hours of New York and the Mississippi Valley in easy touch with the world's greatest markets. A few years ago the average American citizen regarded Florida as a place to be avoided because of the fact or possibility of yellow fever there. Now, however,

since in Cuba and the Isthmus of Panama, American sanitary skill has eradicated this deadly plague and rendered these places as free from infection as any of our Northern sections, one need have no further fear of Florida. It will soon become a great home State; and it especially appeals to those of our people who have lived in the tropical possessions of the nation.

The successful drainage of the Everglades seems to be assured. With such drainage will come a development unique and wonderful. In fact, it has already begun. In my judgment, within ten

years this region, which, to-day, is covered with water and is a vast, impenetrable morass, will be unmatched anywhere else on the globe in points of agricultural and pomological interest and development. Here is the field for the labors of a hundred Berlanks. The beneficial possibilities here are beyond calculation.

The fact that Southern Florida lies closer to the Panama Canal than any other section of the United States, also materially adds to its value.

(Signed) M. H. THATCHER,  
Governor, Canal Zone.

## Summer Farming Proves Profitable; Morden Disproves Old Theory

Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., Nov. 6, 1911.

Dear Mr. Helm:

I would like to let the readers of the Everglade Magazine know that I have succeeded in growing several kinds of vegetables here in Florida on muck land all through the summer months.

I am not an old timer in Florida having arrived here on the 15th of last May from Glenwood, Minnesota, and was ignorant of the possibilities of summer farming in this country. Nevertheless I sold enough truck in the local market to support my family, but intend next summer to crop all of my 20-acre farm in summer crops after I have my winter crops all sold.

This summer I grew peppers, egg plant, radishes, beans, cow peas, sunflowers, kafir corn, crab grass and Egyptian wheat corn. This last crop is something new here and does remarkably well. I am selling all my surplus seed at 25 cents a pound to my neighbors who want to grow it for chicken feed, hog feed and horse feed as it yields so much grain and is not bothered by the worms.

I believe that the good land in this country can be made the most productive in America, when it is populated with people from the North and West for they will introduce new plants that have not been tried here, and new ideas and methods. But the old timers' experience is very valuable to any one coming here for they know the weather

conditions and can save the new comer from many mistakes.

Yours truly,  
(Signed) A. E. Morden.

The Everglades gather increased interest as they become better known. The summer farming has been an eye-opener to the old timers here during the hot season. We have seen plenty of vegetables growing there lately that will equal those in any other state in the summer season.

Sweet potatoes now ready to dig are fine, and give ample proof of the value of this section as a potato region.

Upon the South Canal sugar cane can be seen 9 and 10 feet high, which gain in length up to cutting time. The Everglades are destined to become one of the greatest sugar producing sections in the State.

Alfalfa, too, will be one of the most profitable as well as the surest crops that can be planted. Sugar and hay are two of the prime needs of the world. Just think of it, hay selling for \$35 per ton. At that price every acre in the glades should yield \$300. We honestly believe that over 4,000 pounds of sugar can be produced per acre on the best Everglade land.

If people would come here expecting to find a rich country susceptible to improvement instead of expecting to find conditions just as they are in the old country, they would find happiness and success.—Ft. Lauderdale Sentinel.



Entrance to Musa Isle on Edge of the Everglades. The Beautiful Royal Palms Shown in This Picture are Only a Few Years Old. No Doubt They Will Constitute the Principal Ornamental Tree of the Everglades When the Reclamation is Complete.

## Growing of Hay Opens New Industry

During the past summer many farmers have experimented with hay growing, and the results have been above the most sanguine expectations. Several who experimented with crab grass and beggar weed have done exceptionally well, harvesting two and three crops.

The hay produced is of a very fine quality, and every pound grown has been disposed of at market prices.

"It will be but a year or two," said an authority, "before Dade county will not only be producing all the hay used in the county, but will be shipping it. No finer hay can be produced anywhere than that grown on Dade county land the

past summer. Hay is going to be a sturer and more profitable crop in this section than many now produced."—Miami Herald.

## \$4.45 per Box for Dade Grapefruit

No doubt it will be of great interest to a number of readers to learn that the first car of grapefruit from Dade county for the 1911 season reached destination in A No. 1 condition and the purchaser of the car was highly pleased with the fruit. This fruit was handled for account of the Merricks and realized \$4.45 per box net F. O. B., Miami.—Miami Metropolis.

## Why the Everglades Are So Rich; Formed Partly by Alluvial Deposits

By WALTER WALDIN

To those who are familiar with the amount of erosion taking place from the earth's surface, it is a well known fact that millions of tons are washed seaward annually.

The rivers of the United States according to the Geological Survey carry to tidewater each year 270,000,000 tons of dissolved matter, besides some 136,000,000 tons of suspended matter. The Mississippi River alone carries annually to the Gulf of Mexico 136,400,000 tons of dissolved matter, a portion of which is deposited at its mouth, and has formed the rich delta so well known.

The Colorado River, which, like the Mississippi, has built for itself a vast delta, brings down more suspended matter than any other river in the United States, delivering annually 367 tons for each square mile of its drainage area.

These figures are prepared by the Geological Survey for the use of the National Irrigation Congress, and are very interesting, much food for thought being furnished. For instance, the more hilly or mountainous the country is, the more erosion takes place, and the coarser, sandier and poorer is the quality of the material washed down. On the other hand, the more level the country is in which the drainage takes place, the material removed and held in suspension is much richer and finer, and the deposits are much more fertile.

This accounts in part for the rich quality of the soil in the Everglades, as this delta is composed almost entirely of matter which has been held in solution by the waters of the Kissimmee River, and such accumulated matter as flows from Lake Okeechobee. This matter has been deposited by a slow process, since only such soil has been deposited as has been held in solution by the waters flowing over this area. On account of the natural drainage, which is more to be compared to a tile-drained field, all the matter deposited has been taken up by the soil through which the water has been flowing. Everyone at all familiar with tile-drained land, knows that the water, no matter how muddy when deposited on the surface, will flow out of the tile-drains almost perfectly

clear, the earth having acted as a filter for all the suspended matter held in solution by the water.

Throughout the United States we find all kinds of devices, most of which are very crude, for the prevention of the erosion of the soil. In the European mountainous countries it is the custom to carry the soil directly on the backs of laborers and deposit it in such places as plants may be grown. Thus in the vineyard districts on the River Rhine, there are large trenches dug on the hillsides which act as catch-basins for the land that is annually washed down by freshets. These trenches are emptied, and the soil is carefully spread on the higher parts of the adjacent fields, and is used there very much as we use fertilizers here.

In the Southern States we have contour cultivation, by which the furrow is so run as to hold the water, a balk or break being inserted every few yards and the best crops are generally grown just over the tops of those terraces. These at last form sort of terraces.

When the Everglades are once thoroughly drained there will be less soil erosion in this country than possibly in any other section of the United States, or, in fact, of the whole world. Of course careful crop rotation is essential and the grower's attention will tend more toward keeping the soil in a healthy condition.

I understand that it is proposed by the United States Government to organize a force of 3,000, one in each county in the United States, to conduct agricultural experiments. This would have a very beneficial effect upon the Everglade district because the farming conditions here are decidedly different from those in any other country, or in any other part of this country. On the whole, if we have any strong point over any other country, I feel it to be this one of soil erosion, which, when fully demonstrated, will prove very interesting, to say the least.

We have a bank here in which one can not only deposit his money, but which will lock up every cent and hold it until such time as its energies will be called upon by plant growth.

### Drainage Question Very Simple

Dr. John Gifford, one of the world's acknowledged authorities on land reclamation and all matters pertaining to tropical horticulture, etc., makes this declaration:

"This Everglade land when drained, owing to its favorable location, will produce a greater variety of crops than any other land in the United States of America. Let me say that this Everglade drainage question is no question at all; it is a question only in the minds of doubting Thomases, who are prejudiced, who are ignorant or who are born knockers and who belittle every project in which they have no hand and out of which they can make no rake-off."



Bockeye Ditching Machine—Property of the Everglade Land Sales Company. This Machine Will Probably be Replaced by a Much Larger Machine of the Same Type for Cutting the Lateral Ditches in the Royal Glade Tract.



Group of Everglade Investigators. Sugar Cane in the Background. Gage's Farm Along the South Lauderdale Canal.

### Urbandale Everglade Colony Temporarily Quartered on Merritt's Island

Merritt's Island, owned by the Houghtalings and located in the Little River farming section on the edge of the 'Glades, will soon be a veritable beehive of industry. This farm will be operated as an experiment station for the benefit of the members of the Urbandale Everglade Colony Association, owning a tract of 'Glade land up the Miami Canal purchased from the Everglade Land Sales Co. Fifteen or twenty members of the colony will live on the farm at Little River until the colony's lands in the 'Glades are ready.

Mr. C. Hayes Taylor, of Virginia, editor of *Practical Farming*, will locate on the farm, where he will make a thorough and extended study of both agriculture and horticulture in this section.

Messrs. Edson and Finch have been busy preparing land for planting, and have set out a goodly number of eggplants.

Mr. Hoover, wife and six children came Thursday night and reported ready for work.

Frank Houghtaling, accompanied by his wife and two children, came in Friday morning. Mr. Houghtaling is the organizer and leading spirit in the colony enterprise, and will be general director and overseer of the colony affairs, while his brother, W. C. Houghtaling, who has been on the island since July, will be director of the farming operations. He has plants of all kinds ready for the use of the colonists.

Ernest Layne, a young Virginian, who will farm three acres, has established a small apiary, and proposes to supply the colonists with honey in abundance.

Another new arrival is Mr. M. Stand-

ish, of Columbus, Ohio, who will try his hand at Florida farming this season.

John Mears, of Ohio, the latest arrival, will work 10 or 12 acres in co-operation with the Newtons.

Edson and Lynch, the first on the ground, are pushing their work rapidly, and have eggplants and tomatoes growing nicely. They have a small area ready for beans and will be planting in a day or so.

The piano tuner has made the colony an official visit, putting in order the only piano on the island, the property of Mr. Frank Houghtaling. Mr. Edson is a violinist, also Mr. Arthur Newton, and we are promised some excellent music.

Mr. Clifford Nowlin is building a hen house to accommodate some fine Buff and White Orpingtons imported from Michigan.

Altogether, men, women and children, counting in Miami, the colored cook, there are 33 people on the farm—20 on the island proper and 13 in "Jungle-town."

Poultry raising will be given careful attention. There are already over 100 pure bred fowls on the island, including the following varieties: Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, Rhode Island Reds, and the Indian runner ducks.

If plans are not thwarted and if expectations are realized, Merritt's Island will be a happy demonstration of what a group of northern workers, actuated by a spirit of cooperative helpfulness, are able to do in a strange land with its peculiar problems and resources.—*Miami Metropolis.*

### Business Men of Miami Elated by Visit to 'Glades

After spending the day in the Everglades the party of business men who were guests yesterday of Mr. Dale Miller, of the Everglades Land Sales Company, returned to the city much elated over what they had seen.

In the party were: Messrs. J. E. Lammus, president Bay Biscayne Bank; C. H. Ward, secretary Miami Board of Trade; W. G. Meggs, grocer; Mr. Graves, of California; Isador Cohen, R. M. Price, Dale Miller, Mr. Kaskley, Mr. Hafstretter and C. L. Huddleston.

Leaving the city early in automobiles, the party motored to a point eight miles west of Fort Lauderdale where they boarded a boat and sailed up the Everglades Canal about fifteen miles from Fort Lauderdale.

Mr. Miller took the gentlemen around and explained everything about the improvements and showed them the growing vegetables. The party were given one of the biggest surprises that they have ever had.

In the party was Mr. Graves, of California, who has cultivated 4,000 acres of the muck land in that country. When he saw the actual results here he was surprised and stated that there was nothing to equal it in California. Mr. Graves is an experienced farmer and is well acquainted with muck land.

In speaking of the trip Mr. J. E. Lammus, president of the Bay Biscayne bank, stated that he was convinced more than ever of the usefulness of the Florida Everglades. He also believes that Miami should go up and look over this country. Mr. Lammus says: "The trip convinced me of the practicability of the drainage of the Everglades and the value of the lands after the drainage work is done."

Mr. W. G. Meggs, one of the leading business men of the city, stated today that words could not describe the real conditions in the Everglades. He also believes that Miami people should make the trip and see what is at their very gates.—*Miami Metropolis.*

### Freight Charges on Immigrant Cars

A good many apparent overcharges on immigrant cars might have been saved if people took the trouble at the point of shipment to ascertain just what the Interstate Commerce Commission allows, under various classifications, to be put in such cars. Mr. Kirtland has tried to outline this for the benefit of the future immigrants into Southern Florida. All our readers should cut this article out and to refer to it carefully before they move into Southern Florida. By so doing they may save themselves a lot of money.

St. Augustine, Fla., Oct. 21, 1911.

Dear Mr. Ralston:

I enclose herewith memorandum of the lading rates from Ohio River points and St. Louis to Fort Lauderdale used in constructing through rates from all points in the West.

Please note carefully the note providing what the term "Household Goods" includes. All rates from the Western territory to the Southeast are based upon the standard car of 36 feet 6 inches in length and if a larger car is used the rates are proportionately higher as shown in the memorandum attached. The rates to the Southeast also limit the number of live stock to five head and do not include grain except for feeding animals while in transit.

Our experience has been that the overcharges heretofore complained of have been due to shippers not being fully advised of the rules and regulations applying South of the Ohio River and they have shipped in excess of five head of live stock, large quantities of grain and other commodities not authorized in the tariffs. If the shippers will conform to the rules governing the rates as given, their shipments should reach Fort Lauderdale and be ready for delivery without any questions arising as to overcharges.

I would further suggest that shippers do not undertake to pay freight charges at shipping point. Simply take bill of lading with the proper valuations in accordance with the rates and on arrival at Fort Lauderdale delivery will be made to them upon payment of the lawful rates from shipping point to Fort Lauderdale. It is important that they have the bill of lading with them in order that the delivering agent may ascertain the shipping point and whether or not shipments were made at the released rates provided for.

Yours truly,  
F. W. KIRTLAND,  
General Freight Agent.

Household goods, agreed to be of value of \$5.00 or less per 100 pounds and so expressed by shipper in bill of lading, carload minimum weight 20,000 pounds, excess in proportion, per standard car 36 feet 6 inches in length. When cars exceeding 36 feet 6 inches in length are used, the minimum carload weights shall be increased in accordance with the following table:

Over 20 ft. 6 in. and not over 24 ft. 6 in.	Charge for 22,000 lbs.
24 - - - - - 28 - - - - -	23,000 - - -
28 - - - - - 34 - - - - -	24,000 - - -
34 - - - - - 40 - - - - -	25,000 - - -
40 - - - - - 46 - - - - -	26,000 - - -
46 - - - - - 52 - - - - -	27,000 - - -

The rate to Fort Lauderdale, Florida, from Cincinnati, Louisville, Evansville and Cairo is 45.5; St. Louis, 53.5 per 100 pounds. Household goods, with live stock, not exceeding five head in the same car, same release and agreed valuations to Fort Lauderdale from Cincinnati, Louisville, Evansville and Cairo, 53.5; St. Louis, 61.5 per 100 pounds.

The term household goods, carload, includes old and second hand clothing, furniture and furnishings (for residences), agricultural implements, tools, and other hand implements of calling, and vehicles (not including automobiles, hearses, and similar vehicles). It will not include silverware, bicycles, grain (except for feeding animals while in transit), liquors, provisions, school or

### New Settlers Should Be Properly Equipped with Cash

Trades Temporarily Overcrowded. Pay for Farm First and Wait Till Reclamation Finished

Our Miami office is almost daily besieged with letters from those who desire to come to South Florida and engage in some sort of remunerative occupation, usually in some trade. The following letter from B. Sutton speaks for itself and is a pretty good picture of conditions here at the present time.

As a matter of fact, the same overcrowded condition of the trades exists in every new country and Miami is not at all alone in this matter. It is not to be wondered at that people should want to hurry down to God's country, but it is essential that they have the wherewithal to keep up expenses until they get well established. Hence our advice that they defer moving down permanently until their farms are paid for and the reclamation of the Glades is completed.

Miami, Fla., Oct. 15, 1911.

Dear Mr. Ralston:

In response to your request that I write up the labor situation as it exists in Miami and vicinity, I do so with pleasure, believing it will save a great many desirable future settlers from disappointment by coming here too soon. As



Mulgoba Mango Tree, Cellon's Farm near Miami. It is Reported That More Than \$100 Worth of Mangoes Were Taken from This Tree Last Year. The Tree is Eight Years Old from the Bud.

there has been work for them, but it will not be long until there will be a surplus. All the other building trades are fully supplied.

The common laborer has the Bahama negro to contend with. Three or four schooners ply between Miami and the Bahamas and they bring in hundreds every month. Their wages at home run from 24 to 36 cents per day and they think they will get rich on \$1.50 per day here. As a class they are the most unsatisfactory laborers I know. The employer must be over them all the time and then is lucky if the work he gets is worth one-half what he pays for it. If our new citizens from the North and West were patriotic enough to give the preference and a living wage to American citizens, white or black, and let England take care of her own pauper blacks, there would be work for a great many laborers, but there you are!

Another serious mistake a great many make is this: Mr. B. has built a chicken house or a board fence and straightway he imagines he is a carpenter. Now we have no use for those fellows at all. To hold down a job a man must be a mechanic. We always have a surplus of the jackleg element. I am an employer myself and I can say that on a rough job I get more and better work for the money from the skilled workmen than from the jackleg even though he worked at half the price per day.

In conclusion I can only reiterate that the man who intends to make a home in Florida and engage in farming and fruit growing would do well to have that home paid for and money in his jeans to live on and get his land in shape to support him, instead of getting the idea that he can come here and earn the wherewithal to do all those things. Miami is but a speck on the map and the U. S. is a large country and tens of thousands are longing to come here.

Yours truly,  
B. SUTTON,  
Contractor and Builder.

Editorial Note: An employment bureau is to be established by the Miami Board of Trade. A nominal fee of one dollar will be charged for each applicant. The board will not guarantee a position but will promise to use its best endeavors to find a suitable place for each applicant.

Secretary Ward believes that this plan will work well and states that definite steps will be taken when the committee reports.



Bean Field on the Davie Experimental Farm—Season of 1910-11. Most of the Crops Last Year Were Planted Without Even Plowing the Ground. This Year Most of the 500 or 600 Acres That Are to Be Planted Will First Be Pulverized.

office furnishings, furniture or equipment, paintings, papers or bric-a-brac of value, or similar articles, neither will it include goods shipped by dealers for sale or speculation.

**IN ADDITION TO THE GENERAL RULES APPLICABLE, THE FOLLOWING SPECIAL RULES MUST BE OBSERVED ON CARLOAD SHIPMENTS.**

1. Bills of lading and waybills must designate the character and number of packages.

2. Where the goods tendered are of such a character that shippers desire the reduced ratings based upon agreed value, a statement to that effect must be written out or stamped in full upon the bill of lading at time of shipment and the shipper required to accept, in writing, the value expressed. Where shippers do not desire to avail themselves of the reduced ratings based upon agreed value, notation to that effect should be inserted on the bill of lading by the agent, at time of shipment.

The above rates, rules and regulations are filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission and it is unlawful to charge or collect on any other basis than provided for in the tariffs filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission.

president of the Central Labor Union, representing fourteen local unions of different trades, I am in a pretty good position to know whereof I write.

I will begin with the carpenter trade, as it is the largest. We have about 250 carpenters at work in Miami and vicinity. At times more are needed than we can supply at short notice, especially at this season of the year. This is a yearly occurrence and a few weeks later we have a host of idle men. The explanation is this, repair work is put off until late in the season and when it gets near to the tourist season everybody gets in a hurry to have their job done, and because they can't go on any street corner and pick up a carpenter or two for a day or a week's job they raise the cry we have not enough carpenters.

When this flurry is over men begin to find it harder and harder to keep a job and by midwinter scores of them are destitute and unable to get away without help, and those who are financially able, go back home and knock the whole State. Twenty-seven carpenters' tool chests were counted going out on one train last winter.

Now this is not good judgment or fair play. A city of ten times the size of Miami could not furnish all with work who want to come here. Mechanics are coming in every day and so far



Papaya Tree. This is Known as the Tropical Paw Paw or Melon Fruit. Makes a Very Delicious Desert.



Gage's

### Island

will try this season. Latest arrivals in colony

on the rapidly growing area wanting in

the colony the only son of Mr. son is a

children, ed cook, m-20 on

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### Glades

a. of Cali- 00 acres of y. When e he was here was rnia. Mr. er and is and.

E. Lum- Biscayne ned more the Flor- as that Mi- over this "The trip lity of the and the drainage

be leading today to the real He also could make their very

## Ft. Lauderdale Destined to be Great City

1. Fort Lauderdale has a strategic situation, with every phase that enters into the making of a thriving, beautiful and pre-eminently healthful city.

2. Fort Lauderdale has the ocean at her front door, and deep-water vessels can ply to her wharves with less work and outlay than at any other point on the Florida coast.

3. Fort Lauderdale has the naturally deep channelled New River running through her midst, which will float immense cargoes of traffic out of the Glades at a trifling cost.

4. Fort Lauderdale has all the advantages of the canals and an inland waterway from Indian River and Jacksonville to Miami, affording hundreds of miles of all-the-year-round protected

edly be south of New River and

8. Fort Lauderdale will be the port and depot for all the broad acres of reclaimed muck land, underlaid with marl, penetrated by her river and canals, even to Lake Okechobee which will be the fountain head of a perfect irrigation system in case of drought.

9. Fort Lauderdale has an asset in climate that cannot be over-estimated; the Gulf Stream washes the shores of Southern Florida, insuring an equable climate. Her farms produce the first early vegetables in the United States; she gets top prices; her crops are all marketed before those of Northern Florida.

10. Fort Lauderdale is the junction point of sea-port, New River, inland



Panoramic View of Fort Lauderdale Looking Southeast from Top of Railroad Drawbridge. Note the Substantial Concrete Buildings that are Going up in This Rapidly Growing City.

water for innumerable business and pleasure craft.

5. Fort Lauderdale is the center of a vast area of adjacent high pine land, world-famed for the cultivation and production of the finest Oranges, Grape and all other Citrus Fruits. This section is far remote from all danger of fruit-killing frost and freezes.

6. Fort Lauderdale is the pivotal point of 25,000 Everglade farms already sold and in process of development, and is the key to and the natural outlet for the Everglades, a great, rich state within themselves, whose richness and fertility rival the Plains of the Empires and the Valley of the Nile.

7. Fort Lauderdale will be the first town or city to feel the great impetus of the gigantic reclamation project. Improving and cultivation of Glade farms in this section will be two and three

Waterway, canals, coral pikes and rail, insuring the best possible shipping facilities and the very lowest rates—an asset that has in it the making of a great city.

11. Fort Lauderdale is attracting the most favorable notice of the public press and is one of the most widely advertised towns in the South. Men of large wealth and public spirit are turning their energy this way in the development of the resources of this section and the building of a great industrial city.

12. Fort Lauderdale's growth is phenomenal—there's great activity on every hand that betokens a rich field for investment. Real estate values are sure to follow, in leaps and bounds, by reason of the present urgent demand for homes, storehouses, boarding houses, shops, hotels, and all improved property.

### Big Opportunities in Ft. Lauderdale

Dear Mr. Helm:

Referring to your letter of a few days ago I have gotten up a list of opportunities which I think would be a safe investment, as follows:

Wholesale Grocery House.  
Wholesale Meat House.  
Steam Laundry.  
Canning Factory.  
Men's Furnishing Store.  
Roller Skating Risk, (Open Air.)  
Second-hand Furniture Store.  
Steamship Line, Ft. Lauderdale to Ft. Myers.

Electric Line, Palm Beach to Miami, (With light and power plant located at Ft. Lauderdale.)

First Class Dairy. (Demand far exceeds supply.)

Sincerely yours,  
GEO. W. MELAHN,  
Secretary Board of Trade.

### Splendid Location of New Lauderdale Addition

The Everglade Land Sales Company's new addition is splendidly located on good, high land and right near the Florida East Coast suburban station of Lake View where a siding, depot and sawmill have been built. Mr. Frost, who controls the adjoining property, has written us as follows:

"There will be, I expect, two packing houses in operation at Lake View this season and there will probably be other buildings put up this fall—possibly a store and a hotel."

While Lake View is now a flag stop, it is only a question of time when the Florida East Coast R. R. will make it a regular stop just as the railroads do in the case of suburbs adjoining the big cities in the North and elsewhere.

Furthermore from the station of Lake View there is a road extending to the south end of Lake Mabel, which lies just a short distance east of our Lauderdale additions.

There is no doubt but what Fort Lauderdale is growing south. The choice residence district will undoubtedly

be south of the New River and the way the woods of a year ago south of New River have been built up during the past few months is most encouraging to anyone who contemplates making his home in our additions.

A franchise has already been granted to the proposed Atlantic, Okeechobee & Gulf R. R., which is projected to go in south of New River. This will put our several additions anywhere from one-quarter mile to one and one-half miles from this new prospective railroad.

To further illustrate the rapid increase in values, we are informed that some of the lots which we deeded to our purchasers several months ago have already changed hands or are being held at figures ranging all the way from \$75.00 to \$185.00. Inasmuch as the town is developing in the direction of our highly improved properties, it requires no seer or prophet to see the advantage of getting one of these lots now, so as to profit by the tremendous increase in values that is almost certain to follow within a very few short years.

Further details will be sent on request.

### Rumor Connects 'Frisco System with A. O. & G. Ry.

The first move in the open toward entering Florida by the 'Frisco System of railroads is the purchase of the old Mobile, Jackson and Kansas City road, which runs into Mobile, says the Jacksonville Times-Union.

With this announcement comes the positive statement that the 'Frisco holds



Another Panoramic View of Fort Lauderdale Looking Northwest from Roof of Wheeler Building. This City is Typical of the Rapid Development of South Florida, Having Increased Its Population from 400 to Approximately 2,500 in Less Than Two Years.

such valuable waterfront and terminal property in Pensacola and that the west Florida metropolis will be entered over the road from Mobile, across Baldwin county, now being constructed by Harry McLanlin.

Once in Pensacola, little remains to be done in carrying out the complete program of Florida developments, outlined exclusively in the Times-Union as long as three months ago. It is practically certain that the 'Frisco owns or controls the Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic, which connects with the main line at Birmingham and extends to Brunswick, Waycross and Thomasville, and through these holdings, controls the Tampa Northern. It has even been stated that through roundabout methods the 'Frisco is to furnish the money for the construction of the Atlantic, Okeechobee & Gulf railroad, across the peninsula to the Atlantic ocean.

In an interview at Tampa the first of the week W. K. Palmer of the Palmer Engineering Co., of Kansas City, talked as follows:

"From what I have seen of the country to be traversed by this new railway,

it would seem that the Atlantic, Okeechobee & Gulf railway gives promise of being one of the greatest railway undertakings now in progress anywhere in the country.

"The surveys of the Atlantic, Okeechobee & Gulf railway company are now under way.

"One engineering corps fully equipped is all ready in the field south of Tampa, and is actively engaged in the work of locating and surveying the new railroad across the state of Florida. The survey will probably reach the Alafia river by Tuesday.

"It will take probably eight weeks to complete the survey to Fort Lauderdale, the terminus of the road.

"Early next week I will have two more crews at work in the field and will locate them to the best advantage. The work will be pushed along as rapidly as possible.

"It is believed by the engineers that it will be possible to locate the entire line with a maximum grade of not to exceed 0.2 of 1 per cent and with a maximum of three degree curvature for all main line work. This means a railway of the very highest type and character, the equal of any trunk line railway in the United States. The character of the country along the line of the new railway is such that it will be possible to maintain these high standards of engineering with a minimum of construction cost.

"This fact, together with the development of the immense resources of the vast territory to be intersected by the proposed railway, makes this road one of the most attractive projects that could be proposed, and one which appeals strongly to great financial interests."—*Ft. Lauderdale Herald.*

### Many Settlers Coming

Fully one hundred settlers and home-seekers got off the train at Ft. Lauderdale on last Thursday night and Friday morning. Fully another hundred arrived last night and this morning. This is fulfilling the predictions that have been made all along the latter part of the summer. It is known that many more families are coming to Ft. Lauderdale this winter, and that they will make this their permanent home.

The hotels are crowded, and houses for rent are all taken, and there are applicants for them almost by the hundred.—*Jacksonville Metropolis.*

### Town Growing South

Says Wm. M. Heiney, editor of the Ft. Lauderdale Herald: "As to my faith, if Ft. Lauderdale is to become such a city as to have been worth my while to stop here, it must ere long comprise Lauderdale (south of the river). Because of the location of the projected A. O. & G. R. R., the enterprise of its promoters and the excellent plan on which it is planned, and the outlandish plan of the old town, Lauderdale (south of the river), will be the center of the future city."





One of Fort Lauderdale's Many Business Institutions.

## Farming the Ideal Business for Boys

Other Professions Overcrowded and Offer Small Inducements

We have a great many boys from the farm and the city as well to ask what profession they should choose. Some of these boys presumably have learned a great deal about farming by watching their fathers putting into practice the plans of the father. These sometimes ask how they can make the greatest success on the farm.

On the farm, as in any other occupation, much depends on the parents. If the boy has real farming instincts and wants to be a farmer, we do not know of a better profession he could choose than that of farming, particularly if his father is a farmer and offers him a good opportunity, as some of the fathers do.

All the other professions are pretty well filled. We have all the doctors we want now, and a good many that we do not want, and would be the better off without. We have all the lawyers we want, and a good many whose room would be worth more than their company.

Looking through the whole catalogue of occupations and relooking, we find no place where there is such an opportunity and where the room is so large as on the farm for the farm boy. Now as to the preparation for this business. An agricultural education is valuable and very valuable if the boy has enough of the farming instinct to keep him from being switched off on something else. In other words, who has the stamina to get his education without losing his farm ideals. The boy who has the advantage of four years' training in an agricultural high school is especially favored and will in most cases be pretty well prepared for the farm life. To the boy who can get a college training in agriculture great possibilities are before

him. There is nothing so valuable for the farmer boy as the coming in contact with persons who are enthusiastic over the subject of farming. The agricultural school is inspiring and uplifting.

Every boy growing up on the farm who expects to farm ought to get him a supply of the best books on the different divisions of farming and work out or get a definite knowledge of the fundamentals of his life work. He should know the state geology, the soils of the state, and he should know how to handle these different soils to get the best results. He should study and know the grains and grasses and the relation that each has to the different soils. He should know the principles of feeding and as well know the different breeds of animals and how to care for and manage them. He should also have a thorough knowledge of markets and market conditions.

Any bright, wide-awake boy on the farm can learn some of these things by study and practice, but it is better that he be allowed to attend a college or school that especially prepares for this industry, if the lesson of economy is well learned, and the ideals of the farm are kept foremost all the time.

If the boy should expect to teach or edit some agricultural paper or go into experimental work, there would have to be careful training in college, but the boy we have been primarily talking about is the one who is to stay on the farm and build it up, thereby getting his livelihood and building up a bank account. For such a boy there is no better business than farming, no business that requires higher intelligence, more careful study and observation, and more executive ability. It is not every boy who is fit to be a farmer.—*Charis-wopra News.*

## Higher Prices for Crops Paid to Farmers

Short crops of corn, potatoes, hay and oats and a good crop of cotton have had their effect on the prices which are being paid to farmers for their produce. Inquiry by the department of agriculture regarding prices paid on October 1, compared with that date a year ago, shows that barley averaged 45.6 per cent higher; potatoes, 30.2 per cent higher; hay, 22.7 per cent higher; oats, 17.4 per cent higher; corn, 7.5 per cent higher; chickens, 6 per cent lower; butter, 9.2 per cent lower; eggs, 10.7 per cent lower, and cotton, 22.3 per cent lower.

Similarly prices on September 15, compared with the same date last year, for clover seed averaged 23.2 per cent higher; sweet potatoes, 23.1 per cent higher; onions, 5.1 per cent higher; apples, 4.6 per cent lower; beef cattle, 4.7 per cent lower; wool, 11.9 per cent lower; lambs, 14.2 per cent lower; sheep, 18.7 per cent lower; hogs, 21 per cent lower.—*Christian Science Monitor.*

## President Taft Warns of Danger of Food Shortage

In a recent address at Chicago, President Taft said in part: "The food problem in the United States may in the near future become a serious one. We have been in the habit of figuring that we have so much land and such good land that there never could come a time when we would have more people than we could feed. The last census statistics indicate otherwise.

Only about 150,000,000 acres more are capable of tillage either by irrigation, reclamation, or drainage. In order to increase our food supply to meet the growth of the population, which in fifty years is likely to be 200,000,000, we are obliged to resort to those methods that involve greater scientific knowledge."—*Chicago Tribune.*

## Make Personal Visit

"There will be no dissatisfied purchaser if those who are anxious to buy land for homes in the South will investigate the land by a personal visit, or place themselves in the hands of reliable real estate dealers operating in the South itself."—G. Grosvenor Dawe.

## South Florida's Advantages As Told by a Farm Owner

Following is an extract from a letter to a friend, written by a South Florida farm owner:

"When all is said and done, fresh air and sunshine are the great health and life givers of the world, and life in South Florida is spent out of doors. The principal use of houses in South Florida is the protection of the family goods from the weather and as a secluded place in which to pass the nights.

"Do you realize that in draining the Everglades and making that region habitable for man, the State of Florida is opening up the richest and greatest wealth-producing area that has ever been given to man, not only in the United States but in the whole world?"

"Do you know that these lands in their present condition, were they in Southern California today, in all probability could not be purchased sheet of \$2,000,000 per acre, and yet Southern California is 1,000 to 1,500 miles further from our great markets than are these lands, and the climate of Southern California is harsh compared with that of Southern Florida?"

"Do you know that most farmers in Southern California spend from \$500 to \$100,000 per acre to get water onto their dry, parched, desert lands, while in the Everglades there is an unlimited supply of water for every acre at practically no cost, and that it is only costing the State of Florida a few dollars per acre to remove the excess of that water?"

"Do you know that in Southern California many fruit growers are paying a water rental of \$75,000 annually to the wise ones who took up the water rights instead of taking up the land when California was in the same formative condition that the Florida Everglades are in now?"

"To sum up—Southern Florida has the richest land, the mildest climate, the most healthful conditions and the easiest access to our great markets of any semi-tropical region in the United States."

## Write for This Book

"The Juicy Joys of Florida Fruit," is the title of a booklet issued by the Florida Citrus Exchange, Tampa, Fla., describing the superior merits of Florida's citrus fruits. The booklet is sent free to all inquirers.

## Grapefruit on Davie Farm

Mr. Davie has ordered ten acres (Tract 68, Sec. 35-30-41) of his Everglade land in the Davie Experimental Farm planted to grapefruit. The nursery stock for this orchard was grown from seed planted on an adjoining tract about a year ago. This bit of news will be interesting to all Everglade farm owners.

## Dade County Truckers First in Market

In the *Florida Grower*, under date of September 7, is an able article from the pen of Prof. W. L. Ward, which applies only to a portion of the great State of Florida. His article is entitled "The Farm Garden," and presumably has reference to Gainesville and the central and northern portion of the State. In this southern section, the farmer commences planting seed in his open seed beds (no cold frames are used) in August and September, and continues until November.

Prof. Ward says: "In January and February we may start tomatoes in cold frames, etc." In January and February tomatoes are being shipped from Dade county in carload lots and this is continued until into June.

Very few people in the North realize the great difference in climatic conditions in the great State of Florida. Few realize that there is nearly as much difference between the climate of Gainesville, Fla., and Washington, D. C., as there is between Miami and Gainesville. While the Gainesville farmer is busy putting out his seed beds in "cold frames," the Dade county farmer is busy shipping his products to the northern market. Irish potatoes may be planted in Dade county as soon as the seed can be procured. Already farmers are busy preparing their ground for their Irish potato crop and as soon as seed can be procured will plant. This may be continued until January or later.

For the benefit of the readers we give below a list as to the time of preparing seed beds for planting on different classes of soils in Dade county.

For pineland:  
Tomatoes from September 1st to October 1st.

Peppers from July 1st to August 1st.  
Eggplant from July 1st to August 1st.  
For prairie, marl and Everglade lands:  
Tomatoes November 1st to December 1st.

Peppers, November 1st to December 1st.

Eggplant, November 1st to December 1st.

Cucumbers, December 1st.

Lettuce, December 1st.  
For home gardens, radishes, lettuce, beets, carrots, in fact all kinds of garden truck may be planted in the field from September on, sowing often enough to keep a succession of crops.

Beans are planted in the field from November 1st to January 1st.

Watermelons may be planted every month in the year.

We simply give this table to inform our readers as to the time of planting in this southern section. Plants grown in the seed bed will be ready for transplanting to the field in about six weeks.—*Hemsterker.*



Looking Down the Miami River. Draw Bridge in Foreground; Royal Palm Hotel in Background.

## Coffee and Vanilla in South Florida

By DR. JOHN GIFFORD



Dr. John Gifford

As a summer home I would want nothing better than a coffee plantation in the West Indies or Mexico. They are usually at some elevation, in delightful wooded districts and in themselves, irrespective of their surroundings, are so beautiful that they have few if any rivals. A coffee plantation is on a par with the finest cherry orchard or orange grove that I have ever seen.

The rich, dark green foliage, the profuse, fragrant white blossoms and the great masses of rich, red cherry-like berries are a combination seldom found in a single plant. Add to this the picturesque Indians, the long mule teams, the winding trails and a host of other pleasant memories and pictures including, of course, the satisfying effects of a good cup of coffee when you are tired and hungry. I say "hungry," because a cup of coffee is rather a hunger than thirst satisfier.

I have listened to many planters and have diligently read literature on coffee culture and am above all impressed with the great variance of opinion and the many apparent contradictions on the subject.

I have heard it said that coffee must have elevation, that coffee must be shaded, that coffee demands a rich, deep

soil, etc., etc. All such statements can be easily refuted since coffee has been grown and is growing in many places close to sea level, is grown without shade (is in fact a sun lover) and in soil which is neither rich nor deep; in fact, in many instances in soil which is very poor in quality.

As to elevation, it requires no very great stretch of the imagination to regard the earth as two mountains base to base at the equator, with the poles for their summits. Moving northward, or southward toward the frost line from the equator being similar in effect to ascending a mountain in the Torrid Zone, the latitude of South Florida or of Southern Brazil and Paraguay produces conditions not unlike those obtained by ascending a mountain in the Torrid Zone to an elevation close to the frost line.

This much can be said, however, that coffee, like almost all other plants, grows better if protected by windbreaks, grows better if the soil is rich and deep, grows better if there is an abundance of warmth and moisture, especially during the season while the fruit is forming, and like all other tropical plants must have a frostless climate.

It never pays to say that coffee will not grow in a certain place until you have tried it, in fact until you have given it a fair trial, because it is not easily started and does not enjoy being transplanted from place to place.

Here in South Florida we have always taken it for granted that certain things would not grow. We began by trying many of the things which do so



Vanilla Beans, United States Experiment Station, Miami.

well in Southern California. Our rainy season comes in the summer time and the things which seem to me most promising here are those which come from South Brazil and Paraguay, or from mountain regions in the tropics close to the frost line.

Coffee grows well in West Cuba, which is only a short distance to the south of us with practically the same climate and same natural flora.

Coffee trees, here and there one or two, have been planted in South Florida for some time and some have fruited heavily, but the row of trees now growing in the Miami Experimental Gardens look so vigorous and are so full of berries that I could not refrain from photographing a sample tree and from calling the attention of plant lovers to the fact that *real coffee can be and is now being produced in the mainland of the United States of America*. The illustration shows the berries in abundance but these are only half grown. When mature this mass of fruit will weight the slender branches to the ground. There will be coffee enough on these trees to supply a White House banquet. I presume the majority of these berries should be used for seed so that we may have home grown plants from home grown seeds.

Coffee probably will never become a staple product for Florida, but there is no reason why every family south of Fort Lauderdale should not have a tree or two. If one has a house with a central open court, coffee will grow in it and it would be difficult to find a small tree or bush more ornamental in nature and better fitted for such a purpose.

There is growing in our hammocks a bush or small tree called "Wild Coffee" (*Psychotria undata Jacq.*) It resembles true coffee, belongs to the same family and is, I have been told, rich in caffeine. This last mentioned drug enters extensively into dope drinks and there are many people who place coffee in the same class; but the person who goes wrong from drinking good coffee in moderation would probably go wrong anyway.

In the case of vanilla it is different—vanilla is native here and when a thing is native there can be no question as to its adaptability. Chapman years ago

listed it in his *Flora of the Southern United States* as *Vanilla planifolia*, the commercial vanilla. Small in his recent work gives it the same name, although I believe of late the Florida form has received a distinct specific name. Although it may differ a little from the Central American and Mexican forms it is vanilla just the same, forming the same rich smelling pods.

It is a succulent green vine with small leaves, if not at times almost leafless. Its snaky green stems, about the size of one's finger, are supported by aerial roots which cling to the bark of trees. It ascends to the tree tops and is almost epiphytic, in fact, I think wholly so when its aerial roots have sufficient hold on soft barked trees.

It is an orchid and bears flowers of that same grotesque, attractive type which characterizes the great orchid family. The accompanying illustration shows a part of the vanilla shed in the Miami gardens. Several forms of vanilla from various parts of the world are assembled here.

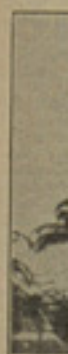
But with many of these things, such as coffee and vanilla and many attractive tropical plants, there is little hope for profit in South Florida, not because they will not grow, but because we have no cheap semi-slave labor such as they have in many parts of the tropics where men, women and children work long hours for very little, have but very little and seem to need but very little. They seem happy in their blissful ignorance; in fact, their happiness is due mainly to ignorance. The morose and thoughtful workers are usually the ones to whom these burdens are most irksome. It is difficult for Americans to fully comprehend the meaning of penance.

I once rented a cottage for the summer on a coffee plantation in Porto Rico. Here and there were the huts of the natives. They had never lived or worked elsewhere. They seemed like a part of the real estate. They would do their accustomed tasks and take what they could get for their services. Their pay amounted to the cost of the rice and salt fish which they consumed. The rest of their food was picked up here and there on the plantation. Of course, these conditions are changing, in fact have changed in Porto Rico and will soon no doubt begin to change in Mexico and Central America; but if South Florida had many other advantages favorable to the culture of coffee and vanilla it could not compete with countries where labor is still under the yoke and where men are paid with promises or with the bare necessities of life, which are in some tropical countries away down to the severest minimum.



Coffee Plant, United States Experiment Station, Miami.

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## Canning Factories Needed

For some years past the State press has insistently waged a campaign looking to the establishment of canning factories at convenient points, contending that such enterprises would be mutually advantageous to the producer, the manufacturer and the consumer. A few months ago the Board of Trade of Kissimmee made the matter its special business, with the result that it was not long ere the citizens of the town and the truckers and fruit growers of rural districts were talking unanimously and enthusiastically of such a factory. And now comes the welcome news that capital sufficient to purchase the most improved machinery for the equipment of a great canning factory has been secured, and that work thereon will commence in a few days.

The *Times-Herald* has called attention at different times to the opportunity offered in this locality for establishing these canneries. This is one of the greatest truck producing sections of the entire South. There are occasions when much of this truck is practically thrown away owing to unfavorable conditions in the market. Some crops, both fruits and vegetables, come in too late to bring prices that warrant shipment to the great northern centers. Why not provide a local market for this surplus supply?

We notice that among the land development schemes in the State is one in which the particular inducement made settlers is that local canning factories will be established which will take from planters all such garden and field produce as may be canned, and which the grower

does not care to ship out for sale. In other words, not only are the settlers to be provided with lands that are almost certain to produce good crops, but they are to be guaranteed a profitable market. Much of the uncertainty of market gardening is thus done away with.

There is a practically inexhaustible demand for canned goods of standard quality. Texas is said to be an enormous buyer. Baltimore is at present the center of the canning industry, and the establishment of new steamship lines from that city to Galveston is almost solely for the purpose of handling immense shipments of canned goods into "The Lone Star State." We merely cite this instance to show the gigantic proportions of the canning industry.

We are convinced that the operation of a canning factory here would be immensely profitable. This is a great opportunity. What are our citizens going to do about it? Wait until some strangers come in and gather up the dividends? We hope not. We are hopeful that some of our enterprising, moneyed business men will study the situation carefully and take advantage of it. The prosperity of our city and county depends upon the exploitation of our own resources, which are practically unlimited.—*Palatka Times-Herald*.

Note: What is said of the Palatka district is true of all other parts of the State. One of the first canneries in South Florida will be installed on the Davis Farm in the Everglades. This speaks well for the progressiveness of our farm owners.



Dade County Court House, Miami. Built of Miami Rock—the Same Material from Which the Famous Dade County Roads Are Also Constructed.

## Clergyman Sums Up His Impressions of the Great Everglade Country

Three Main Points for Buyers to Consider—Feasibility of Drainage  
Character of Soil, Reliability of Company

Sterling, Ill., Nov. 14, 1911.

Dear Mr. Helm:

It was my privilege recently to visit and inspect the holdings of your company in the Florida Everglades, which I did as the representative of your customers in this city. I was especially anxious to see this land, since for some years I have been giving careful attention to various land propositions and am therefore familiar with and interested in the subject in general.

At Miami I met a number of other persons, all on missions similar to my own. We were met by Mr. Miller, of your company, who proved himself a most obliging host and showed us every possible courtesy.

We were given opportunity for carefully examining the work of reclaiming the Everglades now being carried on by

the State of Florida. On the edge of the Everglades, where the land is now sufficiently drained, or at least partly drained by the canals, we were given opportunity to see the marvelous fertility of the Everglade soil. Crops peculiar to the South, as well as those familiar to us of the North, were growing there in such luxuriance as I had never seen before. Even common weeds which I saw growing on this wonderful soil were of such an unusually large size as to be hardly recognizable.

There are, it seems to me, three principal points upon which anyone investigating this proposition might reasonably desire to satisfy himself, namely: the possibility of the reclamation of the Everglades; the character of the Everglade soil; and the reliability of the particular land company with which one expects to deal.

In regard to the first of these there is but one course open to the layman and that is the acceptance of expert testimony. Of course, where experts disagree, we may well be pardoned for holding any or no opinion, but when all those who ought to know agree as to the possibility of accomplishing a certain work, a man shows himself most unreasonably stubborn who refuses to accept their testimony, although he has nothing to guide him in forming his opinion. On this point my mind was settled before I went to Florida, for

above a purely selfish or personal interest and they are full of enthusiasm at the prospect of what the reclamation of the Everglades will mean to the great number of people who shall be so fortunate as to possess a few acres of it. As for myself, it is a great pleasure for me to be with and to deal with such as are moved by these motives, who see and seek not only their own interests, but the welfare of all.

In conclusion I will say that in every way my trip and investigation was most pleasing and satisfactory to me. Doubt-



Halcyon Hall—One of Miami's Many Hostelries. This Building was Constructed from Miami Rock. Note the Beautiful Snow-white Appearance.

I had examined carefully into the subject. The fact that all experts, both national and state, had agreed as to the feasibility of draining the Everglades settled the matter with me. I have no manner of doubt upon that subject, and my observations while in the Everglades, so far as I was able to judge, abundantly confirmed this opinion.

In regard to the fertility of the Everglade soil one may have not only the opinion of federal and state chemists, which as I knew was uniformly most favorable, but in addition to this may see with his own eyes unmistakable evidence of its unusual richness. It is no exaggeration to state that there are but few places in the world where the richness of the Everglade soil is equaled and in those places it can hardly be bought at any price. To one unaccustomed to such soil its fertility is almost beyond belief, and the price received per acre for many of the crops seems fabulous.

The reliability and financial standing of the gentlemen who with yourself constitute the Everglade Land Sales Co. can, of course, easily be ascertained by anyone interested. Nevertheless it is a pleasure for me to record the impressions made upon me by the officers of your company, and to state that it was the very best and in every way most pleasing and satisfactory. This testimony is the more significant when one remembers the great number of land "sharks" there are abroad in the country, and that unfortunately many of these are selling Florida land. The land "shark" is without soul except as regards his own selfish interest. He is not interested in the prosperity of the State where his land is located, nor does he consider the interests of those to whom he is selling land. But it does not take one greatly skilled in reading human nature to discover that such is not the case with the officers of your company. It gave me much pleasure to discover that these men are heartily interested, not only in their State, but especially in the great work of reclaiming the millions of acres of land known as the Everglades. They are heart and soul in this work. They are deeply interested, but their interest rises far

less there are other good companies selling Everglade land, but I have yet to discover one which is undertaking to do as much for their customers, or generally show the interest in their welfare which yours does.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) W. O. BUTLER,

Rector Grace Episcopal Church, Sterling, Illinois.

## Steamship Lines Coming When Channel Completed

The *Miami Metropolis* reports the result of several interviews which Major S. Rodmond Smith had with the officials of coastline steamship lines.

"I was further fortunate," said Major Smith, "on my return trip on a steamer from Baltimore to Jacksonville to meet the Messrs. Whitney, the president and vice-president of the Merchants and Miners Transportation Company. They accorded me a most respectful hearing and the president stated that a delegation from Miami had already spoken to them on the same topic. The case as presented by the Board of Trade convinced them that the day will not be distant when Miami will have one or more steamship lines to make the port.

"I was assured by these gentlemen that after the government has completed the work of widening and deepening the channel their company will be among the first to apply to the officers of the Board of Trade for the establishment of a direct line from Baltimore to Miami and Tampa. A line of this order, they stated, is already under consideration and the prospect of the north-bound freights to be received from this port is encouraging, and stated that they would unquestionably be among the first to establish a line to this port when conditions made it possible."

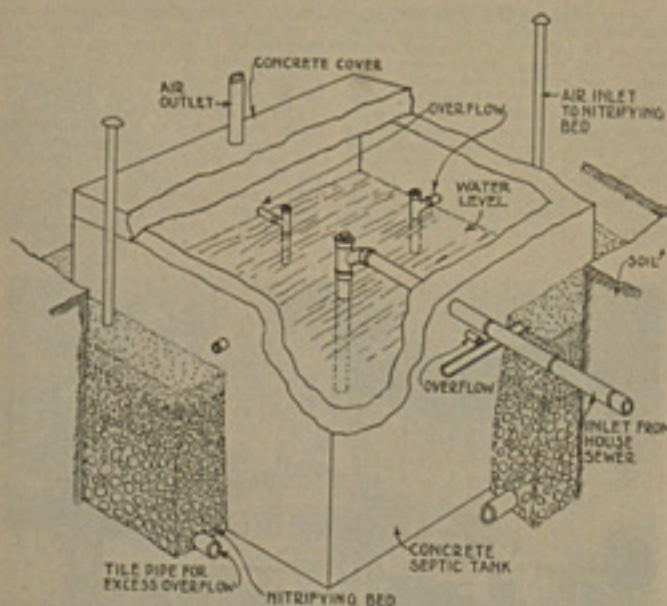


Plate A—Concrete Septic Tank with Nitrifying Bed of Broken Stone and Gravel Connected.

## Sanitation as Applied to the Reclaimed Everglades

By CHARLES E. WHITE, Jr., M.A.I.A.

Generally speaking, modern house plumbing consists of two parts, a water supply system and a system of sewage disposal. These are the two great functions of plumbing and no part of the house building project is so important. People can live in cottages of almost simplicity. Mere shacks, consisting of rough walls and a roof enable one to live comfortably, yea, even happily, but there must be nothing of makeshift character about the water supply and drainage system if the health of oneself and family is to be conserved.

Modern problems of sanitation are met by sanitary engineers promptly and efficiently as each problem comes up, and in no instance is the triumph of modern sanitary science more complete than in its application to the reclaimed Everglade districts. Modern systems of water supply and up-to-date methods of sewage disposal are no longer experimental—they having been tried out in almost every section of the country. Exodus of thousands of people from cities to country districts made necessary the development of proper water supply and sewage systems for country places, where settlers cannot have street sewers and water mains of the city but where all improvements necessary to comfort are as desirable as they are in town. The problem in the Everglade districts (now being reclaimed) is somewhat different from that in other places, but the peculiar conditions have been studied and modern water supply and sewage disposal apparatus can be installed here as successfully as in any other section.

Starting with consideration of the water supply for a farm in the reclaimed Everglade district, it is apparent from the experience of those who have already located in that country that water is pure, plentiful and easily secured by driven wells, which, however, are not driven so deep as they are in most country districts. The water bed (from which strata comes the drinking water supply)\* lies closer to the surface than it does ordinarily in other sections. This is an advantage in one way, because it does not necessitate such deep wells and consequently a driven well in the Everglade district is usually less costly than elsewhere. But

in another way it is a disadvantage, for water lying closer to the surface is more easily tainted. The sewage disposal problem becomes, therefore, more vital than it is in other sections of the country and greater care must be taken to treat scientifically products of the house sewer in order to prevent contamination with sources of water supply.

After a well is driven in a location where water seems most plentiful (far enough from the house to prevent contamination) comes the problem of forcing the water to the house. This is most frequently accomplished by a windmill pumping water into a high tank from which it flows by gravity to the various fixtures in the house. Gasoline engines connected to pumps have largely taken the place of windmills on farms and in suburban and country communities and there is every reason why gasoline pumping outfits should also be used in the Everglade districts for pumping and general power uses. Canals furnish cheap means of transportation and these waterways will be used in that way—indeed, they are designed with that idea in view.

Power systems for forcing water to houses in the reclaimed districts can be used in connection with a high tank from which water flows by gravity to the various fixtures, or a compressed air system can be installed in which the gasoline engine operates an air compressor. This machine sends air under high pressure to the well where it operates a pump located inside the well, forcing water to the various fixtures in the house. Another successful and economical method is to pump water into a pneumatic tank located on the ground level at the house. Water forced into this tank automatically condenses air at the top and the pressure of air in the tank forces a supply of water to bath room and kitchen.

In considering the Everglade districts for water supply and sewage disposal some of the characteristics of this section should be borne in mind. In the first place, the climate is so moderate there is practically no frost to contend with, which makes it possible to place apparatus at or above the surface of

the ground without danger of freezing. This makes the problem much easier than in cold climates where great precautions must be taken to prevent freezing. Another characteristic of the reclaimed Everglade districts, not peculiar to most farming sections, is the lack of much slope to the land. This makes it necessary to handle sewage disposal in a somewhat different manner than it is treated in a hilly country. The Everglades are level like a prairie. There is no lower level to which pipe lines from the sewage disposal plants can drain. For this reason the septic tank (by far the best method for scientific sewage disposal) must be located closer to the surface of the ground in order that sufficient fall may be given pipes discharging from the tank, to drain properly to the nitrifying bed.

Next to the water supply system already referred to, the most important part of the plumbing is this sewage system. In best practice, it consists, broadly speaking, of a cast iron pipe starting above the roof (where the end of the pipe is left open to the atmosphere) and extending down through the building to an outlet in the foundation wall where it emerges from the house and runs to the septic tank or cesspool. All plumbing fixtures in the house drain into this main line. Cesspools are dangerous, especially in the Everglade district where the deposit of sewage in the cesspool is almost certain to seep through the walls and permeate the soil, finally finding its way into the well from which comes the water supply.\* Nothing short of a septic tank system should be used, but temporary resort may be had to an earth closet

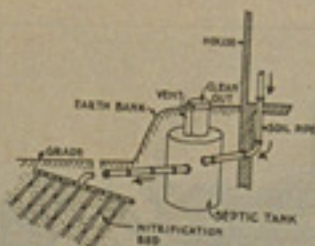


Plate B—Steel Septic Tank Set High and Banked up with Earth—Nitrifying Bed Placed at a Distance.

until it is possible to install the septic system. Such an earth closet is placed in a building at convenient distance from the house. It consists of a galvanized iron pail with a close-fitting seat. Dry, loamy earth is added each time the closet is used and the pail is emptied frequently on or near the surface of the ground in the garden where aeration is prompt and effective. Never under any circumstances build an ordinary outfit with vault in the ground, such as is so frequently found on old fashioned farms, for the vault will surely contaminate surrounding land and probably drain into the water supply.\*

Modern septic systems are now built in great variety and most of them are entirely suitable for the reclaimed districts. The principle of septic systems is very simple: dead organic matter which composes sewage, after it has been broken up into small particles and liquefied is brought in contact with air, causing complete change by oxidation and nitrification. The first process of breaking up the sewage into small particles and liquefying it takes place in a septic tank at or near the house, and the after process by which contact of air produces oxidation and nitrification occurs in the nitrification bed.

One form of septic tank is shown in Plate A. This consists of a square box of concrete or brick made water tight by plastering with cement mortar on

the inside. Around the box a nitrifying bed is placed to receive liquid overflowing from the box (septic tank). Sewage enters from the house into this septic tank at the top by means of a horizontal pipe turned down into the tank. The heavy matter sinks to the bottom where bacterial action takes place (usually from four to six weeks after the apparatus is put into operation). This bacterial action, which is entirely automatic, gradually transforms the larger part of sewage from solids into liquids and the liquid runs off through the outlet pipes at the sides into the nitrifying bed, composed of gravel or broken stone. The latter is bountifully supplied with air by air inlet pipes which nitrifies the liquid, rendering it harmless. A septic tank like this can be used only where land is well drained so that the nitrifying bed can leach off into the surrounding ground.

At first glance this appears to be not unlike a cesspool but it is really quite different. Practically no bacterial action takes place in a cesspool, seepage from which is dangerous. On the other hand seepage from a septic tank in which first the bacterial action has broken up solids into liquids, and second, liquids have been nitrified by air, is harmless. The size for a septic tank like this varies according to the size of the family, but a tank sufficiently large to hold 18 to 24 hours' flow is about right to maintain proper septic action. In a heavy soil one cannot depend upon getting rid of liquids by means of the nitrifying bed alone. So open agricultural tile lines must be connected in ditches filled with broken stone or gravel, to take the excess away from the nitrifying bed.

For those who prefer not to build their own, manufacturers of septic tanks have placed their apparatus on the market, competent engineers having designed these plants to operate under any conditions. The designing of a septic system correctly proportioned to do the work properly, really requires expert advice and most manufacturers maintain a bureau of engineers for this purpose. Plate B shows a septic tank set above ground to give proper grade to the tile outlet. The products of bacterial action are taken from the septic tank and distributed to nitrification beds located at some distance from the house. This is done by means of tile pipe extending to the nitrification beds and the latter are simply ditches filled with broken stone in which agricultural tile is laid with open joints 8 to 12 inches below ground. Air permeates these beds which are numerous enough to act upon the entire overflow from the septic tank, converting the liquid by nitrification and rendering it harmless. To allow stratification ducts to "recover" and become purified after handling a certain amount of liquid it is customary to have three or more sets of ditches separated from the main sewage pipe by a valve so that any bed may be used while the others are at rest. Septic tanks discharge into the main sewage pipe periodically by means of a syphon. Thus the flow to nitrification beds is not continuous.

The problem in the Everglade districts is to get the septic tank high

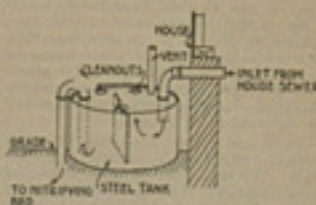


Plate C—Steel Septic Tank set on Top of Ground Next to House. Nitrifying Bed can be 100 Feet Away if Desired.

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Dwarf Fru  
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American G  
Citrus Fru  
Pear Cultu  
Quince Cul  
Peach Cult  
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by Stevan  
Truck Farm  
Southern G  
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Gardening  
Pumpkins  
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enough so the overflow will drain to the nitrification beds, for the land itself does not slope sufficiently. At the same time these beds should be near the surface in order to come in contact with air. To overcome this difficulty septic tanks must be placed close to, or above the surface of the ground. Among others, steel tanks are now made for this purpose (Plate C) located on top of the ground near the house or in one of the outbuildings. These water and air tight tanks are arranged with an interior partition. Solids sink to the bottom of the first compartment until they are broken up by bacterial processes after which they flow into the second chamber. A syphon automatically draws off the liquid from the second chamber and discharges periodically into tile pipes extending to the nitrification beds. By placing the tank above ground in this way sufficient slope for the drain pipe is obtained even in a level country like the Everglade districts. When tanks like these are used they should be painted with rust proof paint and if the tank is located near the house, two vent pipes should be attached to the side of the building extending well above the highest windows.

It is a known fact that this great new country now being reclaimed in the Everglade districts will be settled by people accustomed to homes with all modern conveniences, and they will undoubtedly insist upon proper, scientific plumbing systems. All of which promises that in the end, when plantations and orchards have been established, the Everglade districts will be ideal from the standpoint of health, which is the most important standpoint of all. Nowhere in the country is the septic sewage disposal idea more useful than in reclaimed Everglade districts.

[Editorial Note.]—In South Florida the best drinking water is rain water, which can be stored in cisterns, as explained in Dr. Gifford's article, which appeared in our October number.

**Climatic Conditions at Miami  
October, 1911**

Date	Max-imum	Min-imum	Date	Max-imum	Min-imum
1	87	70	17	88	70
2	87	70	18	84	71
3	87	70	19	86	73
4	86	71	20	87	73
5	87	71	21	88	73
6	87	71	22	87	73
7	90	72	23	87	73
8	85	71	24	84	73
9	85	72	25	84	73
10	85	72	26	84	73
11	86	73	27	86	73
12	87	73	28	86	73
13	85	73	29	87	73
14	87	73	30	87	73
15	90	74	31	90	75
16	86	73			
			<b>Mean</b>	<b>86.4</b>	<b>74.8</b>

Monthly mean temperature, 86.4°.  
Total monthly precipitation, 2.53 inches.

**Deep Water Will  
Bring Panama Business**

"When deep water and public docks are obtained, the bulk of the express and mail business to Panama will be handled by the port of Miami."

This is the opinion of Assistant Postmaster Morgan Jones.

In the first place the entire continent of South America lies east of the United States. When the Panama canal is finished the only route for steamers that carry fast express and mail will be by the eastern part of Cuba for if the western route is taken via Key West, the gulf stream would be encountered and it would be an out of the way direction. This would place Miami as the last and best port from which the vessels could sail with the fast express and mails. The same rule would apply to the South American countries.—Miami Metropolis.

**Special Announcement**

For the benefit of those who may not have read our announcement in the August issue, we are reprinting it below:

For the next cropping season, beginning December 1, 1911, the only part of this Company's holdings which will be accessible and ready for cultivation is the Davis Experimental Farm. On this tract the Company's improvements are practically completed.

Improvements on the land further west will be started as soon as the locks are installed and the state survey is far enough along to enable us to run our lines with accuracy. We fully expect to have our work finished and the entire property ready to turn over to our buyers when all of the main canals are completed, or by the beginning of the winter cropping season of that same year.

Under no circumstances should any purchaser make any arrangements to migrate to the 'Glades until we advise him that his land is ready for occupancy. We will continue as heretofore to keep everyone posted as to the progress of the reclamation through the medium of this magazine.

EVERGLADE LAND SALES CO.

**Lots for Sale**

Very desirable location, south of New River, one block west of railroad, Size, 50x140. Price \$185. Also one lot in Fort Lauderdale Addition, Block 14, lot 4. Price \$150. Address L 44, Everglade Magazine, 1204 Majestic Bldg., Chicago.

**Take Your Kodak Along**

When you make your inspection trip to the Everglades be sure and take your kodak with you. Also take care lest you make under-exposures. Better consult a local photographer on arrival, so as to get your "stops" correctly adjusted for the tropical light.

Also, remember to send copies of all your good views (together with bill for same) to the editor of this magazine for reproduction in future issues. This courtesy will be much appreciated.

**Florida Publications**

We take great pleasure in recommending the following Florida publications to our readers:

- Weekly Metropolis, Miami.
- Miami Herald, Miami.
- Weekly Herald, Ft. Lauderdale.
- Weekly Sentinel, Ft. Lauderdale.
- Florida Agriculturist, Jacksonville.
- Florida Grower, Tampa.
- The Homestecker, St. Augustine.

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The Miami Metropolis offers free one of Mr. Waldin's books with a yearly subscription to the Daily or Weekly Metropolis. Send your remittance direct to Miami.

**The Florida Grower**

For truckers and fruit growers. For sales who want to know about Florida. Weekly, \$1.00 per year, monthly, 10c. Send 10c for a ten-issue trial subscription. Snappy, Bright and Clean.

**THE FLORIDA GROWER**  
500 Florida Avenue, Tampa, Fla.

**Books for Fruit Growers and Farmers**

Every farmer should make an effort to add so many new books to his library each year. Fruit growers and farmers need good books devoted to the farm and orchard in order to make their business a success. Below is a list of books with prices. We can't go into details describing these books, but they are all by standard authors:

	Pages.	Price.
Farmers' Encyclopedia of Agriculture.....	790	\$2.50
Up-to-Date Truck Growing in South.....	150	1.00
How Crops Feed.....	376	1.50
Chemistry on the Farm.....	120	1.00
The Study of Corn.....	100	.50
The Farmers' Veterinarian.....	240	1.50
Soils.....	300	1.25
Dahl's Modern Horse Doctor.....	432	1.50
The Horse, How to Buy and Sell.....	131	1.00
The Dairymans' Manual.....	671	1.50
Swine in America.....	650	2.50
Key to Profitable Insect Feeding.....		.25
Making Poultry Pay.....	314	1.00
Turkeys and How to Grow Them.....	114	1.00
Quincy's New Egg Keeping.....	150	1.00
The Book of Alliums.....	336	2.00
The Book of Wheat.....	370	2.00
The Book of Corn.....	100	1.00
Farm Grasses of the U. S.....	317	1.00
Cereals and How to Grow Them.....	317	1.00
Tobacco Leaf.....	300	2.00
Alliums.....	164	.50
Brown Corn and Brooms.....	50	.50
The Peanut Plant.....	40	.50
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Gardening for Pleasure.....	238	2.50
American Fruit Culture.....	284	2.50
Making Horticulture Pay.....	284	2.50
Foundations of American Grape Culture.....	210	1.00
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Dwarf Fruit Trees.....	112	.50
The Nut Culturist.....	290	1.50
American Grape Growing and Wine Making.....	290	1.50
Citrus Fruits and Their Culture.....	307	2.50
Pear Culture for Profit.....	136	1.00
Quince Culture.....	180	1.00
Peach Culture.....	204	1.50
The Practical Fruit Grower.....	128	.50
Strawberry Culturist.....		.75
Irrigation for the Farm, Garden and Orchard, by Stewart.....	150	1.00
Truck Farming in the South.....	274	1.00
Southern Gardener's Practical Manual.....	220	1.00
Money in the Garden.....	268	1.00
Gardening for Profit.....	374	1.50
Fertilization Methods.....	212	1.00
Insects and Insecticides.....	334	1.50

	Pages.	Price.
Insects Injurious to Vegetables.....	300	1.50
Spraying Crops.....	140	.50
Landscape Gardening.....	157	.50
Greenhouse Management.....	362	1.50
Mushrooms.....	170	1.00
Hotbeds.....	112	1.50
Silks.....	100	.50
Flax Culture.....		.50
Squabs for Profit.....	150	.50
American Bird Fancier.....	114	.50
Home Poultry Making.....	125	.50
Field Notes on Apple Culture.....	90	.75
The Potato.....	200	.75
Tomato Culture.....	130	.50
Bean Culture.....	144	.50
Celery Culture.....	150	.50
New Onion Culture.....	140	.50
Cabbage and Cauliflower.....	125	.50
Asparagus.....	174	.50
Sweet Potato Culture.....	98	.50
Rhubarb Culture.....		.50
Parsons on the Rose.....	211	1.00
Practical Forestry.....	300	1.50
Ginseng.....		.50
Older Maker's Handbook.....	150	1.00
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The first edition of "Truck Farming in the Everglades" is now ready for delivery. Applications for the book will be filled in the order received. First come, first served. Send in your order at once and get a copy of the original limited edition.

PRICE—\$1.00

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Almost every purchaser who has bought land from the Everglade Land Sales Company has seen, either in person or through a representative, the actual Everglade conditions.

It is because we are anxious and willing to prove the Everglades to be all that the great experts claim for them, that we maintain our headquarters in Miami, Florida (Dorn Building).

We court scrutiny and relish investigation. Every fair-minded person who comes, goes back a staunch and enthusiastic friend. That is why the Everglades enjoy so many ardent and loyal boosters. They prove themselves. Come, by all means, if you can, and see for yourself.

Special excursion rates are in force from most points in the North and East on the first and third Tuesdays of every month. Go straight through to Miami, reserving any stopovers for your return trip. All investigators are expected to arrive in Miami by not later than Friday morning of the excursion week.

Before starting for Miami, however, it is important that you advise our Chicago office, so that you may be furnished with proper credentials. This will also enable us to anticipate your arrival and save you any possible annoyance in waiting around at the Miami end. A trip to the Everglades is a liberal education in itself and replete with delightful surprises. Plan to come down for a few days this season and give yourself the best treat of a lifetime.

The following letters are from persons who have made a first-hand inspection of the Everglades:

Miami Fla., October—

Dear Mr. Helm:

We, the undersigned, have completed an investigation of the proposition of the Everglade Land Sales Company. We find that said proposition has been correctly represented in the printed literature of this company. We believe the purchase of their lands to be a sound and profitable investment, and shall so report to those whom we are representing in this investigation.

J. H. Milford, East Jordan, Mich.  
Geo. O. Webster, Salem, Ill.  
Mrs. Jas. Massengale, Burnside, Ky.  
Jas. Massengale, Burnside, Ky.  
Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Linton, Chicago.  
J. L. Sumner, Stillwater, Okla.  
L. E. Potter, Downers Grove, Ill.  
R. K. Whitaker, Syracuse, N. Y.  
Hiram W. Smith, Glenwood Springs, Colo.  
L. L. Searles.  
W. S. McGinnis, Sparks, Nev.

Miami, Fla., October, 21, 1911

Dear Mr. Helm:

Through the courtesy of Mr. Miller, a party of twelve—gathered from the different parts of the country—were taken about 15 miles up the New River and on to the South Lauderdale State Canal and I take great pleasure to testify that nothing in their literature could come up to the realities which the Everglades—once they are drained—will have for a future.

A very heavy rain overtook us twice and we had to put up some time at Mr. Gate's farm where we saw and inspected some of the different varieties of plants growing on muck soil. Altho' Lake Okcechobee has not been lowered yet, we found that even after such a very heavy rain, even a lady with thin shoes could walk over the ground without getting soiled which speaks volumes for the absorption of moisture. We found sugar cane growing abnormally large and thick and very succulent; that this one staple alone has no end of great possibilities for the future. We all hope that the State will finish the State Canals as soon as possible so that the "Land Sales Company" can fulfill its extensive and practical work as regards making roads and laterals as they already have done on their first tract called the Davie Experimental Farm.

Mrs. Charlotte Crews,  
Manhattan, Nevada.

Miami, Fla., Oct. 9, 1911

Dear Mr. Helm:

After a careful investigation of the Everglades as represented by the Everglade Land Sales Company, we, the undersigned, desire for the benefit of those interested, to give expression to the following conclusions:

That the Everglade Land Sales Company is O. K., sparing neither time nor money in showing the people their proposition, at every angle, and for the truthful manner in which their literature sets forth facts as we found them, and the courtesy of their officers we cannot say too much. It was our privilege to see growing in pure muck soil, grapefruit, sugar cane, alfalfa, etc., unsurpassed for beautiful appearance.

The rock roads through this land as

well as all roads in Dade County surpass any we have ever seen. The climate, and tropical foliage of this country, is most inviting for a home.

This company is making every effort in the way of landscape gardening and planting of streets to make their additions to Lauderdale the show place of that thriving little city.

We were 12 miles into the Everglades, and find they are being successfully drained, and one lock in the South Canal is now completed. We consider holdings in this land a very good investment.

Yours very truly,

Jno. J. Bruckshaw, St. Louis, Mo.  
E. W. Skerritt, Pontiac, Mich.  
Geo. D. Clothier, Detroit, Mich.  
N. W. Robbins, Logansport, Ind.  
I. B. Jeffrey, Ashley, Ohio.  
L. B. Watson, Dale City, Fla.  
Ira Gibson, Greentown, Ind.  
L. E. Gibson, Greentown, Ind.  
Ben Short, Chicago.  
Sam Oliver, Indianapolis, Ind.

Miami, Fla., Oct. 19, 1911

Dear Mr. Helm:

For the benefit of those wishing to buy land from the Everglade Land Sales Company, will say that I have come here and looked over thousands of acres of the Everglade Land Sales Co.'s lands and I have found them much better than reported and will say that for truck and orange and grape fruit there can be no better and the country and climate in the 'Glades is better than can be found elsewhere.

Yours truly,  
(Signed) S. J. Connelly,

Rock Island, Ill.

Douglas, Arizona, Nov. 1, 1911

Dear Mr. Helm:

Since my return from the Everglades of Southern Florida, I have been busy telling the many interested friends about that wonderful country. I thought it due you that I write my opinion of the 'Glades as I saw them. I left Douglas Sept. 16 and reached Miami via Kansas City and Jacksonville the following Friday and immediately got busy. I was on the go the entire time from early morning until bedtime.

I was very much pleased with what I saw and think the 'Glades have a great future. I was greatly impressed with the work that has already been done—much more than I expected to see. After investigating the great canals, the big locks and the thorough manner in which the work has been carried on by the State, I see no reason why it will not be a perfect success. There is no doubt in my mind as to the drainage of the 'Glades, the rate the water flows in the canals is proof that the land will drain perfectly. The climate is as fine as I ever saw, and the time is not far distant when the big level tract between Lake Okcechobee and Biscayne Bay will be the Garden Spot of the world and the show place of America.

With the big lake as a reservoir, the canals and locks and lateral ditches, a system of irrigation, both surface and sub, can be depended upon that cannot be equalled anywhere. But my many

years experience with irrigation in California and Arizona (under the now famous Roosevelt Dam) leads me to believe that it will not be necessary to irrigate except for rice and similar crops. There is one thing sure that trees and deep rooted crops will need no irrigation, but we will always have the satisfaction of knowing that the water is there if we need it and that it will be free, too.

I have been told that the wind would injure the trees on muck land, but I do not think it will as the trees on the hummocks do not show it. I saw many varieties of trees of all sizes growing on pure muck soil on the little hummocks miles out in the 'Glades that showed no signs of ever having been injured by winds. It was news to many when told that flies and mosquitoes are less plentiful in the Everglades than here in Arizona. I did not see, hear or feel a mosquito while in the 'Glades, and while in Miami took particular notice in the evenings of the electric lights for bugs and insects, but saw none. I was too busy while there to go fishing, but saw lots of fine ones in the canals and ditches, and was told there were hundreds of different kinds in the bay, rivers and lakes.

With the daily breezes, caused by the nearness of the Gulf Stream, the bright sunshine and absence of fogs, the year around, the pure, soft water and wholesome fruit, the Everglades will always be a healthful place in which to live. I only found one family with a case of the chills and they had only been there ten days and had come from Georgia to be cured.

The fruit and vegetables I saw growing on Everglade soil convinced me that it was the best land in Florida and I was there at the worst time of the year. I shipped home a box of four dozen avocados that arrived in good condition and were a curiosity in the land of cactus.

I predict that the Everglades will be the most densely populated farming section of the nation, and expect to live to see the bay front from Miami to Fort Lauderdale a solid city of substantial business blocks and beautiful homes.

I was delighted with the country, its opportunities and the treatment given me and am anxiously awaiting the time when I can make that beautiful spot my permanent home.

Yours very truly,  
(Signed) C. C. Montgomery.

Miami, Fla., Oct. 24, 1911

Dear Mr. Cook:

In company with a number of other investigators, I made a tour of a portion of your Everglade property yesterday and will say first that I consider this to be the most pleasant and instructive trip that I have ever taken. Leaving Miami on a north bound train one is impressed with the beauty and possibilities of the country as he passes through grove after grove of splendid fruit in the midst of which will be seen pleasant homes and contented people.

On arriving at Ft. Lauderdale, one sees at a glance that this bustling lit-

tle town is growing very rapidly but on looking about him will for a moment wonder just what is causing the seeming unwarranted growth of the place. The key to the situation is found, however, upon discovering the array of boats that may be seen at the docks and moving up and down the New River and it is here that we experience the real beginning of a day of surprise and delight.

On traversing the first four miles of the river, one is impressed by the beauty of the ride alone, as the land for a short distance on either side of the river is very low, covered with beautiful palms and other dense foliage.

The nature of the land back from the river is explained by the presence of numerous packing houses on the banks with roads leading back to the groves and farms established there. On entering the canal proper one sees at a glance the magnitude of the undertaking when he looks into a 60 foot canal that diminishes to a point as it meets the horizon in the distance. One immediately notices that the land is gradually rising above the water level in the canal until at a distance of about 3½ miles from its beginning, we find the surface of the land fully 3½ feet above the water level and that a concrete lock has been placed in the canal to control the water level on the land above it. Along the entire course we find numerous lateral ditches entering the main canal on a fall of ¾ to 2 feet and showing in a manner convincing to the most skeptical that the drainage of the Everglades, while a stupendous task, is withal a simple thing, for water will run down hill.

We traversed the canal about 15 miles, traveling over land for a mile either side and on every foot of the distance could be seen pure muck ranging in depth from 2½ to 9 feet, under which was a coral rock formation. On either bank of the canal and back fully a distance of a mile may be seen numerous tents and houses, each with a plot of ground cleared and planted. The land is dry and vegetables are growing. Fruit trees planted a year ago have made a remarkable growth and are the most healthy looking trees I have ever seen.

With a deep soil of unquestionable fertility, a sub-irrigation that is easily controlled, a climate that is the equal of any in the United States, I feel safe in predicting that the near future will see in the Everglades the most wonderful agricultural region in the world.

Regarding the citrus groves which I visited, I wish to say first that I am not an expert in this line, but I find that in every instance the trees on muck soil looked brighter, healthier and showed a greater growth than those on the higher lands, but that all of the trees seemed thrifty.

As far as the city of Miami is concerned will say that for beauty and aggressiveness it is equaled by few and surpassed by none that I have ever seen.

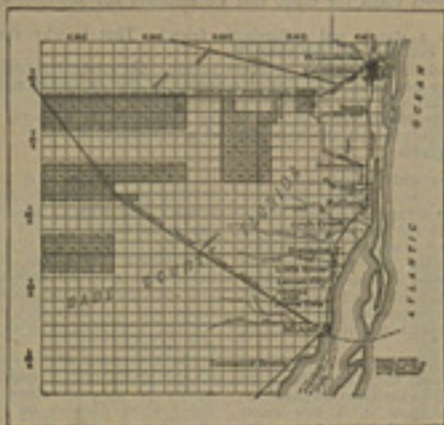
Yours very truly,

J. H. MILFORD,

Supt. of Schools, East Jordan, Mich.

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Township 50 S; Range 41 E . . . . . \$80 per acre, \$2.00 per acre monthly.

For further particulars address

V. W. HELLM General Sales Agent  
for the lands of the **EVERGLADE LAND SALES CO.** Majestic Building  
CHICAGO

General Office, Miami, Fla.

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