

The EVERGLADE MAGAZINE

Vol. II, No. 8.

DECEMBER, 1911.

Price \$1.00 Per Year

The Truth Will Prevail

It is nothing new for the Everglades to be assailed and maligned—especially by those who have never been there or carefully investigated the drainage plans and, therefore, know not whereof they speak; or by others who are inspired by some ulterior motive.

Some of the Everglade companies are undoubtedly subject to criticism for their failure to provide lateral drainage to supplement the main State canals. The State of Florida should make it an absolute REQUIREMENT for all the selling companies to do this work. Meanwhile, it is manifestly unfair and unjust not to give credit to the company which has voluntarily assumed this improvement program and has been committed to the lateral drainage policy from the VERY BEGINNING, and which is expending large sums of money to put its land in proper condition for successful production of crops as soon as possible following the state survey.

The Everglades themselves need no defense for fair-minded persons who have inspected them personally. The truth is patent and depends upon the opinion of no man. Most of our own purchasers have either seen the Everglades in person or have had some friend investigate the project for them. Such persons will recognize at once the falsity of any charges made by derogators. But if you have not yet made a personal inspection, we urge you by all means to come down now—this month, this season—and see with your own eyes the great progress that is being made with the reclamation work and the wonderful productivity of the soil as now being demonstrated in the *Davie Experimental Farm and elsewhere*.

Regardless of the sixty-day limit specified in your contract, we will gladly extend the company's guarantee, namely, that if after making a personal investigation you can prove that our proposition is not as good as represented in our official literature, we will refund your round-trip railroad fare from your home to Miami and all payments made on your contract to date. *This is fair, open, above-board, and is our conclusive and unequivocal answer to all traducers of the Everglades.* We extend the same offer as regards railroad fare to all members of "The Anvil Chorus" as well. All persons wishing to take advantage of this opportunity will please notify us at once, so that we can furnish them with the necessary credentials.

EVERGLADE LAND SALES COMPANY

General Office, Dorn Bldg., MIAMI, FLA.

Sales Office, 1204 Majestic Bldg., CHICAGO, ILL.

Come and See the Everglades for Yourself!

The Everglade Magazine

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

V. W. HELM, Editor.

Publication Office, 1204 Majestic Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Subscription Price.....\$1.00 Per Year
Sample Copies.....10c
Advertising Rates on Request.

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.

DECEMBER, 1911

Publicity

One of the greatest obstacles to progress is secrecy. To conceal the truth is to oppose its establishment. "The truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth" injures no man and benefits all men.

A "half-truth" is a dangerous thing. Knowing only part of the truth we may decide wrongly—the unknown part of the whole truth might change our judgment. We may guess wrong, but knowing all the facts there is little likelihood of wrong judgment.

An attack upon the reclamation of the Everglades has been made lately. Part of the attack seems to have been made because of political warfare, and part from the differing views of engineers as to the proper method of reclamation and possibly much to greed and local jealousy on the part of unscrupulous land speculators in the state at large.

Secrecy is the right hand of deceit. The department differences, the political craft of politicians and the envy of land owners in less favored regions all are coming to the surface. For a long time efforts have been made to obtain the publication of the report of Mr. Wright of his investigations of the Everglades and his recommendations of methods to reclaim them, made while Supervising Drainage Engineer in the reclamation service of the Department of Agriculture. Wright desired it published. Mr. Elliott, chief of the Reclamation Service, says that Mr. Wright refused to change it or rewrite it and he (Elliott) ordered others to do so.

Meanwhile Mr. Elliott had his own ideas of reclamation—the experimental plan of dyking off small areas of the Everglades and pumping them dry—if possible. He himself states that his plan is merely experimental. His writings and reports show that he opposed the plan of lowering the level of Lake Okechobee by means of great canals at that time. He claimed that sufficient data had not been obtained to warrant the conclusion that it could be done and that nothing ought to be done until the whole plan was worked out in detail as a result of a complete survey of the entire area affected.

As a result of prior explorations and surveys made by other engineers and particularly by engineers employed by the State of Florida, whose reports had been obtained by the state, and especially from the results obtained by engineers acting under his supervision as well as from his personal work and observations, Mr.

Wright adopted that plan of reclamation which alone was not prohibitive in expense and which was founded on the plain, unmistakable common sense view of the conditions existing. We all can readily understand the general outline of the reclamation plan by the statement of the well known facts. That plan is the comprehensive plan of preventing the overflow. The three requisites—drainage, irrigation and transportation—are included in the plan as adopted and recommended by Mr. Wright, and under his supervision the canals are now being constructed by the state authorities.

Mr. Elliott seemed to favor the levee system as used in the Mississippi Valley and the Mississippi delta, where the lands were below the water level, and where the waters of the river and the ocean could not be lowered, restrained or controlled in flood or tide. Mr. Wright knew that water runs down hill and therefore that the level of Lake Okechobee could be lowered and the waters of the drainage basin could be restrained and controlled. Mr. Elliott favored dyking the land and pumping out the water. Mr. Wright recommended the plan of making sufficient openings from the lake through the rock rim and allowing the water to flow by gravity to the ocean and gulf. Mr. Elliott's plan was to protect the land from the overflow. Mr. Wright's plan was to prevent the overflow.

Engineers differ often. The breadth, scope and purpose of a man is shown by his methods of reasoning. The great sanitary drainage canal built by Chicago to dispose of the sewage of that city was a comprehensive plan and one of finality. The immense Croton reservoir of New York, where thousands of acres have been converted into a vast gathering basin of the city's water supply, is like the work of Los Angeles in bringing water from far distant sources—the final word in that direction. The huge Assouan dam in the Nile, the Roosevelt dam in this country are impressive developments in irrigation engineering, the salient features of which are of magnitude only. The Panama canal is a step in advance. No new principle was discovered to accomplish all these vast undertakings, but old ones more intelligently and effectively employed.

Progressive men everywhere are doing things bigger, better, more economically in expense and effort than ever before. The sons have advanced beyond the works of the fathers. But the fathers used the principles and had the intelligence of their day and generation. The "conservative" men decay, disparage and even oppose the constructive work of the advanced thinkers. And still "the world do move!"

The light of publicity is turned upon the records pertaining to the Everglades. Senate Document No. 89 is printed and in circulation. The conflict between the reclamation policies advocated by Mr. Elliott and Mr. Wright is at last in the open.

Certain congressmen are moving for an investigation by the House Committee on Expenditures of the Department of Agriculture, of the facts concerning the suppression by Secretary Wilson of the original Wright report and a circular prepared under the direction of Mr. Elliott. This may be the open door through which may enter the truth about the Everglades. The facts of soil and climate, the feasibility and practical accomplishment of the reclamation plans, may be established before the whole people. The misstatements, misrepresentations and innuendoes, the lies of half-truths and no truth, may be met and shown to be the falsehoods they are.

Secrecy is the right hand of deceit. Now that the conflict between the piecemeal conservative methods and the comprehensive constructive policies is in the open, the purchasers of Everglade lands have truth flowering from the seed of justice.

The methods of unscrupulous real estate speculation may now be exposed. The merciless, money-mad greed that fostered the colonizing of its victims in cypress swamps, improperly drained hardpan prairies and almost worthless cut-over and palmetto-covered sand lands, or that induced home-seekers to buy Everglade lands without making ample provision for lateral drainage and irrigation, are alike in the open. The door of publicity is ajar. The light of truth is shining into dark corners. Hidden treasures will be revealed as well as the skeletons of dead lies. Who can doubt it?

To Senator Fletcher, of Florida, belongs much appreciation for his assistance in procuring the publication of Senate Document No. 89, which includes the Wright report. He has proven himself the friend of all Everglade land purchasers, and the foe of no man, by procuring the publication of the facts.

The whole truth should be known. The State of Florida when it adopted the present plan (as recommended by Mr. Wright) of preventing the annual

overflow decided the engineering questions once and for all.

It is not a question of men or a comparison of measures that has arisen. It is a matter of impersonal fact. One plan of reclamation is right and the other wrong. The constructive work of Florida is along proper lines, or it is departing every day farther from the effective way. The lands of the Everglades are productive or they are not. They are either valuable or worthless for fruit growing. Vegetables, staple crops, corn, sugar cane and cotton can be raised profitably or they can not. Let us know the truth and not be diverted by personal animosities.

There are no half-measures of profit or value in the Everglade lands. It presents every feature of a great, almost dazzling, empire for the people. The three great growing necessities—air, water and earth—are apparently nearly ideal. Transportation, accessibility, seasons, fertility, till, irrigation and profit seem to unite in this favored spot.

The inquiry is made by a public man: "Why drain the Everglades when only 3 per cent of the present arable land of the state is now cultivated?" There are a number of answers. One is because it costs from \$15 to \$500 per acre, and in some instances more, to clear the ordinary Florida lands from trees, scrub, stumps, palmetto roots and the like, while Everglade lands can be cleared, ditched and put in condition to cultivate at the merely nominal cost of approximately from \$3 to \$5 per acre. Another answer is that when cleared the present arable lands are very largely infertile lands, especially when compared with the productive soil of the Everglades. Still another answer is that a large percentage of the present arable lands of the state are subject to drouth, the blighting curse of the farmer, and must be irrigated—where possible—by expensive methods, while the Everglade farmer—when the present plans are perfected—will be able to control the water-plane, or level of the soil water below the surface, and get drainage, irrigation and transportation by one and the same system of main and subsidiary canals.

Do you remember the following little rhyme of childhood?

- "The first the worst—
- (The bleak hospitality of New England.)
- "The second the same,
- (The arid regions of the unwatered lands of the West.)
- "The last the best of all the game,"
- (The land of most nearly ideal conditions, the land where transportation, irrigation and drainage unite with an all-year-growing-season; the land where air, water and soil seem to present as perfect conditions for plant, tree, fruit or flower as ever has been found.)

Let us know the truth about it all—not the controversies of men, but the facts as they exist. Let the wrong methods be exposed and the people be informed of the needs of the land and what is being done to meet them. Give credit where credit is due and abolish the wrong methods.

Now is the time to compel those companies or individuals selling land in the Everglades to provide sufficient subsidiary canals and lateral ditches to properly drain and irrigate the soil for their purchasers. No better time can be found than now, before the individual and widely scattered ownership prevents the desired result except by compulsion of law. The land should be made ready for cultivation now when the state can broadly assist, when all the individual purchasers are willing to have it done before they attempt to settle upon it and begin to cultivate.

The opening of the door is timely. But advantage of the opportunity should be taken. No personal attachment or animosity should prevent the showing forth of the facts. The people are hungry for truth. Sound business, and not speculation, should be served. Advantage must not be gained for greed, but the honest should be served. Avarice has no friends in the court of the people. The common weal must be aided by the commonwealth. The United States cannot be made to assist discordant states or conditions. Publicity will give the citizens opportunity to learn the truth. Publicity defeats the schemes of the unscrupulous and informs the ignorant and unwary. Publicity establishes sound policies and correct methods among the people.

Every honest owner of Everglade land welcomes the investigation of the facts about these lands and of the reclamation project. He desires the abandonment of wrong measures and the approval of the right ones. Those who stand in the way of progress must be compelled to advance. Let the people know the truth and they will profit by it. They will act upon it to the abolishment of deceitful speculation, and the compelling of corrective and constructive measures. Secrecy must give place to publicity.

U.

All learn of the Everglades for dist

This the imp state, w on the tion.

As ex out, Bu tary of vestigat strong t be recla officers gated t have m when r garden.

I. Blot H. Treas of

Darin removed of the n be given

The dra weeks 4 Lander the mu

The way tho Hillsbo

U. S. Senate Document 89, Regarding Everglades, Now Ready

Every Person Interested in the 'Glades Should Send for This Publication, Compiled at Request of Miami Board of Trade, Submitted by Florida's Distinguished Senior Senator, Duncan U. Fletcher

All Everglade farm purchasers will be glad to learn that Senate Document 89, pertaining to the Everglades, is now off the press and ready for distribution.

This publication contains, in compact form, all the important public documents, national and state, which, from 1829 to date, have been issued on the Everglades of Florida and their reclamation.

As early as 1848, as the Senate document brings out, Buckingham Smith, appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States to investigate and report on the Everglades, adduced strong reasons for the belief that the region could be reclaimed by drainage. Since that time, army officers and Government experts have investigated the region; and, with practical unanimity, have maintained the same view, insisting that, when reclaimed, the region would become the garden spot of the world.

As a matter of fact, the State, from the beginning, has been committed to the reclamation work, having asked for and received the territory from the United States on the express condition that she would drain the region and render it cultivable. But the work was postponed, begun, stopped, "hung up," until the late Governor N. B. Broward took it in hand.

From that day, the reclamation of the Everglades became the chief topic of public interest in Florida. Broward sought assistance from Washington, and was sent a drainage expert—Major J. O. Wright, from the Agricultural Department—who planned a system of canals to connect Lake Okeechobee with the Gulf on the west and with the Atlantic on the east.

The prime object was to lower the level of the lake, making of it a great storage reservoir. As such, it was to receive and impound the waters from the north and west of the lake, and slowly discharge them through the canals.

The first dredge began throwing dirt on July 4, 1906. The work of digging the main canals is financed by the State, supervised by Major Wright, above mentioned, now in the employ of the State, and executed by the First-Clark Company, of Baltimore and Galveston, which is simultaneously cutting the Cape Cod Canal. The outlet to the Gulf is completed, and one to the Atlantic will be finished next February or March. The contractors are under heavy bond to complete the other canals by July, 1913.

Senate Document 89 contains 203 pages, a full index and numerous maps. Every Everglade farm owner should have one of these documents in his possession. Unless you have already written your Senator 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 have a limited number of copies for free distribution. Following is a table of contents:

Contents of Senate Document No. 89

- I. History of Drainage and Reclamation Work in the Everglades of Florida.
- II. Treaty, Acts, Resolutions, Reports, and Papers Relating to the Everglades of Florida.
 1. Treaty with Spain ceding Florida to the United States, 1819.
 2. Act of Congress granting lands to States for internal improvement, 1842.
 3. Act of Congress for admission of States of Iowa and Florida, 1845.
 4. Act of Congress supplemental to act for admission of Iowa and Florida, granting additional lands and funds, 1845.
 5. Resolution by Legislature of Florida recommending adoption of measures for reclaiming of Everglades, 1845.
 6. Extract from letter from Hon. J. D. Westcott, Jr., to the Secretary of the Treasury, May 11, 1847.
 7. Extracts from instructions to Buckingham Smith from the Secretary of the Treasury, June 18, 1847.
 8. Resolution of the Legislature of Florida for acquiring and draining Everglades, 1848.
 9. Report of the Secretary of the Treasury to the Senate, 1848.
 10. Letter of the Commissioner of the General Land Office to the Secretary of the Treasury, 1848.
 11. Bill for draining of Everglades introduced in the Thirtieth Congress by Senator Westcott, 1848.
 12. Report of the Committee on Public Lands to the Senate on the Westcott bill for the drainage of the Everglades, 1848.
 13. Report of Buckingham Smith on his reconnaissance of the Everglades. Appendix to report of Buckingham Smith, 1847-49:
 1. Extract from report of Col. B. Dettler, surveyor general of Florida, to Commissioner of the General Land Office, 1847.
 2. Letter from Gen. James Gadsden, of South Carolina, to Hon. H. J. Walker, Secretary of the Treasury, May 7, 1847.
 3. Letter from Maj. Gen. T. S. Jesup to Hon. J. D. Westcott, Jr., Feb. 12, 1848.
 4. Letter from Gen. Wm. S. Harney to Buckingham Smith, Esq., Jan. 25, 1848.
 5. Letter from Lieut. Col. R. H. Long, topographical engineers, to Hon. J. D. Westcott, Jr., Feb. 7, 1848.
 6. Letter from Maj. J. D. Graham, topographical engineers, to Hon. J. D. Westcott, Jr., March 1, 1848.
 7. Letter from Capt. J. McClelland, topographical engineers, to Hon. J. D. Westcott, Jr., Feb. 25, 1848.
 8. Letter from Commodore L. M. Powell, United States Navy, to Hon. J. D. Westcott, Jr., March 1, 1848.
 9. Letter from Lieut. C. H. P. Rodgers, United States Navy, to Hon. J. D. Westcott, Jr., Feb. 18, 1848.
 10. Letter from A. H. Jones, Esq., United States surveyor, to Buckingham Smith, Nov. 12, 1848.
 11. Memoranda as to Everglades, by R. E. Malloy, Esq., collector of the customs at Key West, to B. Smith, Esq., September, 1847.
 12. Extracts from manuscript of John Lee Williams, Esq., as to Everglades.
 13. Extracts from letter from George McKay, Esq., United States surveyor, to B. Smith, Esq., Dec. 4, 1847.
 14. Extracts from letter from Maj. Wm. H. Chase, United States Engineer, to Hon. J. D. Westcott, Jr., August, 1847.
 15. Act of Congress to enable State of Arkansas and other States to reclaim swamp lands, 1850.
 16. Act of Florida Legislature to secure swamp and overflowed lands granted to State, 1851.
 17. Act of Florida Legislature to amend act to secure swamp lands, etc., 1852.
 18. Act of Florida Legislature for system of internal improvements in State, 1852.
 19. Memoir by Lieut. J. C. Ives to accompany Davis map of the Everglades, 1854 (with map).
 20. Report by Lieut. Col. Q. A. Gillmore on steamboat communication, 1852.
 21. Report by Dr. H. W. Wiley, Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, on the Muck Lands of the Florida Peninsula, 1891.
 22. Cane and Cassava Culture in Florida, by Dr. H. W. Wiley, 1892.
 23. Florida Cane, by Dr. H. W. Wiley, 1893.
 24. Message by Gov. W. R. Jennings to Legislature of Florida relative to reclamation of the Everglades (with charts), 1893.
 25. United States patent to Everglades, 1893.
 26. Status of swamp and overflowed lands patented to State, 1904.
 27. Area of Florida and of wet lands patented, 1904.
 28. Drainage investigations by C. G. Elliott, United States engineer in charge, 1904.
 29. Official State map of the Everglades, adopted 1905.
 30. Message by Gov. N. B. Broward to Legislature of Florida relative to reclamation of Everglades, 1905.
 31. Report of Florida joint legislative committee on drainage, 1907.
 32. Amended State official map of the Everglades, adopted 1907.
 33. Ownership of the Everglades.
 34. Present acreage in the land, 1908.
 35. Concerning Everglade lands, by the Florida Commissioner of Agriculture. Statement showing status of swamp lands, etc., in Florida, 1908.
 36. Official State map of the Everglades, adopted 1908.
 37. Report of Florida joint legislative committee on drainage, together with an abstract of the report by J. O. Wright, 1909.
 38. Resolutions by Florida House of Representatives, 1909.
 39. Report on the Drainage of the Everglades of Florida, by J. O. Wright, supervising drainage engineer, transmitted to the Secretary of Agriculture, June 23, 1909.
 40. Senate Bill No. 2165, for survey of Everglades, by Senator Duncan U. Fletcher, 1910.
 41. Instructions for surveying Everglades, by Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund of Florida, 1910, with map.
 42. General Classification of Florida Soils.
 43. Message by Gov. A. W. Gilbert to Florida Legislature relative to reclamation of Everglades, 1911.
 44. Report of Florida joint legislative committee on Everglades, 1911.

Progress Report for November

During the month of November, the contractor removed 667,000 cubic yards. The detailed report of the number of lineal feet cut by each dredge will be given in our next issue.

The dredge "Hicpochee" is a new addition to the drainage equipment. It worked the last two weeks of November in the lake end of the South Lauderdale Canal, and has been plowing through the muck in great style.

The dredge "Okeechobee" is now eating its way through the rock rim near Deerfield on the Hillsboro Canal.

The dredges on the North Lauderdale Canal are now about seven miles apart and should meet in February or March. Messrs. First & Clark also announce that they fully expect to finish all the canals within the contract time, that is, by July, 1913. "The drainage will do all for the Everglades that has been claimed and expected," said Mr. First.

Major Wright advises that the gates have now been hung in the lock in the North Lauderdale Canal and that the wing dams will be built in immediately.

He further states that the lock in the South Lauderdale Canal will be finished in the same way. The lock in the Miami Canal will be built by the State and the work will be started soon.

The State surveyors have established the northeast corner of Twp. 51 S., R. 40 E., and negotiations are now in progress with the Drainage Board to have one of their engineers accompany our engineer on the subsidiary canal route through the Royal Glade Tract and so make the line official, after which we can proceed immediately to advertise for bids.



South Florida Booth at Chicago Land Show, Attended by Over 100,000 People. The Tropical Products of South Florida Attracted Unusual Attention.

Survey for Proposed A. O. & G. Ry. Good Progress on New "Everglade Route"

The following clippings from Florida newspapers refer to the proposed Atlantic, Okeechobee & Gulf Ry. If this line materializes, as we hope, it will prove of great value to Everglade farm owners:

This railroad, which will cross the Everglades of Florida, will be one of the most important railway lines in the State, as it will open a virgin territory of timber, phosphate and farming lands second to none in the State. The main line will extend across the State from Tampa and Fort Myers on the West Coast to Fort Lauderdale on the East Coast. There will also be a "phosphate line" touching Mulberry, Lakeland and Fort Meade, while yet another branch line will reach Melbourne on the East Coast from Tampa.

The total length of the system will be about six hundred and twenty miles, one hundred and ten miles of which have been surveyed and made ready for construction work. President Ferriol is now on his way to Northern points in connection with the business of placing the work before railway contractors. The first work will be conducted along the line from Tampa to Mulberry as an outlet for the immense and valuable phosphate deposits, with other lines to be constructed as rapidly as possible.

Discussing the prospective railroad with a representative of The Metropo-

lis this morning, President Ferriol said: "Quoting the Tampa Board of Trade in literature issued by that organization, our road opens a territory as large as the State of Maryland, rich in timber, phosphate and naval stores, and unlimited in agricultural and horticultural possibilities."

The proposed line will cross the Everglades, which is now in process of development through the construction of drainage canals, and will at the same time open some of the most valuable timber lands in the southern part of Florida. The construction of the road will mean a new era of prosperity in the southern section of Florida, and its progress is being eagerly anticipated by business men in all cities and towns to be touched by the line.—*Jax, Metropolis.*

The surveyors are well on the way from Tampa to Fort Lauderdale. They are about one hundred and fifty miles out, which makes them about half way to the eastern terminus. The city council of Tampa has practically completed arrangements for the right of way on First Avenue and the company has purchased a site for a freight depot near the Union depot in Tampa. Thus, it is seen that the work of the road is going right on in a quiet way, and before we are conscious of it a second road will have materialized in our midst.—*Fl. Lauderdale Herald.*

Miami Steamship Service and Harbor Work

The Roome Steamship Company has discontinued its service between Miami and Jacksonville on account of the withdrawal of dockage privileges at the only available wharf by the F. E. C. Railway. Meanwhile, condemnation proceedings by the city are in progress to secure municipal docks.

Merchandise rates via the "Dr. Lykes" to Key West and thence North by water to New York are about 33% lower than by the all-rail route.

Here is some further good news for Dade county from the St. Lucie Tribune:

The Florida Inter-Coastal Transportation Company, after many delays, is gradually perfecting its plans for a fast freight service from Jacksonville to Miami. The steamer Swan now plies regularly between Jacksonville and St. Augustine, and the Thetis is making the run between the ancient city and Daytona. On January 15 two swift freighters will

make regular trips between Daytona and Miami. * * *

With regard to harbor improvements, a special committee of the Miami Board of Trade is now in session with the Rivers and Harbors Committee of Congress at Washington. We quote the following from the Miami Metropolis:

The recommendations of the United States engineers ask for an appropriation which will make the cut from the bay to the ocean 300 feet wide and 20 feet deep, a much larger project than was at first contemplated.

A favorable feature of the enterprise is that at least three steamship lines are only waiting for a deep water channel to be completed in order that they may make the port of Miami regularly in their North and South schedules. One of these is already planning for a line of big steamers which will include Tampa, Jacksonville, Miami and Key West, with direct connections at Baltimore to the entire East.

Southeast Florida Exhibit at Chicago Land Show

Messages received from the Chicago Land Show give glowing pictures of the interest taken in the Dade County exhibit.

One telegram from Mr. Miller says: "It is unanimously declared that the Miami booth is attracting more attention than any other in the show. There are twelve assistants with me and all are busy. The booth is packed full the entire time. Miami people cannot realize the intense interest taken in that section."

Mr. Miller speaks of the interest taken in the beautiful canned goods that are in the exhibit and of the notice given to the many odd things in the display that are so new to Northern people.

The message that came this morning says that there are an average of sixteen thousand people seeing the show every day. "Thanksgiving Day," he says, "twenty-six thousand people entered the building and our booth continues to monopolize the interest of all corners. The public is eager for information and there is not a moment of the day when a crowd may not be seen at the Miami section."

There is no doubt but that Miami and Dade county have been given the most extensive and valuable advertising that they have ever been given in the space of three weeks before.—*Miami Metropolis.*

Miami Citizens Much Pleased With 'Glades

A party of leading business men of Miami are today being shown over the Everglades by Mr. Dale Miller, vice-president of the Everglades Land Sales Company.

It has long been the desire of the officers of this company to take the business men of the city up to the scene of the many improvements being made. Few Miamians realize the extent of work that has been and is now being done in the Everglades of Florida by this company. Vast sums of money have already been spent, and much more is ready to be put into improvements.

Mr. J. Hubbard Cheatham was taken up to Fort Lauderdale Monday and given a trip over the 'glades. Returning, Mr. Cheatham declares that never was he more surprised than to learn the real conditions of this section.

"I was satisfied more than ever," said Mr. Cheatham, "of the stability of South Florida. The Everglades are more than I ever realized. I wish that every citizen of Miami had the opportunity that was mine in making that inspection trip."—*Miami Metropolis.*

Key West Will Celebrate Completion "Over-Sea" Ry.

Plans for the great over-sea railroad celebration at Key West are beginning to assume definite shape.

Some of the features already determined on are the reception and entertainment of President Taft and the representatives of the foreign powers, as well as Senators, Congressmen, Governors and other high officials.

A royal welcome will also be extended to Mr. Flagler upon his arrival on the first through train into Key West on January 22d.

An immense fleet of United States and foreign men-of-war will assemble in the harbor and take part in the festivities. The night illumination of this great fleet will be one of the spectacular sights of the celebration.

Contracts have been made for five days of aviation with Lincoln Beachey, who holds the American altitude record, as the star performer, and another birdman of almost equal prominence will appear with him.

A monster parade made up of representatives of the army, navy, marine corps, National Guard, naval militia and floats of various civic organizations will be another notable feature.

There will be banquets, balls, shows, boat races, baseball games, fishing trips, excursions to the adjacent keys and to points of interest along the Over-Sea Railroad, fire works, and the usual carnival attractions, besides a grand exhibit of Key West manufactured products, sponge, fish, turtle, marine curiosities and historical relics.

Another feature of the celebration will be an excursion to Havana, Cuba, which is only 90 miles from Key West, the trip being easily made in about six hours by fast ships.

The celebration will begin on January 22d and continue until February 3d.—*Tropical Sun.*

Big Celebration Lauderdale, February or March, 1912

Fort Lauderdale is beginning to lay plans for the big celebration to be held there when the canal connecting the east and west coast of Florida through the Everglades is completed.

It is believed that the canal will be ready for navigation by February, and between now and then the people of Fort Lauderdale and Progresso will do all in their power to make the story of their plans spread around the world and back again.—*Miami Metropolis.*



Planting Irish Potatoes on Tract 11, Section 34, Dade Experimental Farm, Everglades. William A. Johnson in foreground. Photo Taken in December.

Twenty-
Many
Seed
date
due
Board
Season
Report
Green
Egypt
The
has been
a former
living on
"I be
corn th
be a p
the Ev
summer
horse
specially
cess is
not mil
by insu
grain th
"I let
and gav
cows. I
or stub
I cut it
for hors
up again
another
same as
without
ter crop
I estim
be 60 t
good cr
but wor
ting, the
third cr
"I so
is June
and h
second
can ma
much s
from th
"I gro
on black
consider
weeds t
izer on
PAYIN
U. S.
Mr. F
"I am
director
can be
of Jan
have h
problem
course,
"The
Commis
road of
Farm is
will act
within a
as soon
from W



Twenty-four Stalks of Egyptian Wheat With Many Latent Stalks—All Grown From One Seed on Muck Land, West of Fort Lauderdale. This Seed Has Been Known to Produce 225 Lbs. of Forage From a Single Seed. May Be Cut Many Times During Season. Mississippi Experiment Station Reports Twenty-two Tons to the Acre—Green Forage.

Egyptian Wheat Corn Paying Summer Crop

The following very interesting letter has been received from Mr. A. F. Morden, a former resident of Minnesota, but now living near the Everglades:

"I believe that the Egyptian wheat corn that I grew here this summer will be a paying crop for the farmers of the Everglades to grow during the summer months. The grain is good horse feed and pig feed, and it is especially good for chickens. It is a success in the summer months, as it does not mildew and has not been attacked by insects at my place, and it ripens its grain thoroughly.

"I let it ripen the seed, then I cut it and gave the stalks and leaves to the cows. It grew up again from the roots or stubble about three feet high, and I cut it again and cured it for fodder for horses and cows. After that I grew up again to the same height and I got another crop of stock feed from the same sowing. And this was all done without any fertilizing, though the winter crop of beans had been fertilized. I estimate that the yield of grain would be 60 to 70 bushels to the acre under good cultivation for the one cutting, but would be greatly increased by letting the second crop, and if desired the third crop, ripen the grain.

"I sold seed from my first cutting in June, and the party who bought it has planted and gathered his first crop and has sown the seed from it, and his second crop is looking fine. But we can make the second and third crops much quicker by letting it grow up from the old roots.

"I grew this crop on muck and also on black sand and both were good. I consider this better than a forest of weeds to use up any remaining fertilizer on the ground, and besides it is a PAYING CROP."

U. S. Expert Will Soon Build Model Road

Mr. Rabston writes as follows: "I am informed that Mr. L. W. Page, director of the Office of Public Roads, can be in Miami on the 18th and 19th of January, and we will endeavor to have him help us solve the road-building problem in the Everglades, which, of course, is all-important.

"The \$50 donated by the County Commissioners for the mile of model road on the west side of the Davie Farm is available at any time, and we will actually start the work, we hope, within a month, or, in other words, just as soon as the Government engineer from Washington gets here."

Lauderdale Lot Offer After January 1, 1912, Applies Only to Contracts on Which More Than \$10 per Acre Is Due

Inasmuch as we have only a comparatively few lots left in our Lauderdale Additions, effective January 1, 1912, the Company's cash-up proposition, offering a town lot in lieu of the usual discount, will apply only to ten-acre units on which the unpaid balance is \$10 or more per acre.

If you wish to secure one or more of these choice lots while they are still available, at practically no cost, it is essential that you act promptly.

Remember, every lot that we are offering in this connection is a first-class building lot and fronts on a rock-surfaced road, lined on either side with Australian pines and ever-blooming hibiscus shrubs. If you have not already received a plat, we will gladly send one at your request.

Have Your Deeds Recorded at Once

Your attention has been called to the fact that a great many deeds issued to purchasers by our Company have not been recorded as yet. It is very important that this matter be given immediate attention.

If you have delayed sending yours for any reason, forward it without delay to Z. T. Merritt, Clerk of the Circuit Court, Miami, together with proper recording fee.



General View of Company's Demonstration Farm, Tract 44, Section 26, Davie Experimental Farm, Everglades. This Farm Has Been Staked off Into One-Twentieth-of-an-Acre Plots. Note Young Tomato Plants in Foreground, Just Transplanted From Seed Beds. Photo Taken in December.

Specify Name When Ordering Your Deeds

A number of our customers when cashing up their contracts desire to have the deeds made out to some of their friends or members of their families, but frequently fail to mention this fact until after all the documents are issued, acknowledged before a notary, etc.

Much time and expense can be saved by notifying us, when making the final payment, in whose favor the deed is to be issued. Your co-operation in this regard will be appreciated. The prefix "Mrs." cannot legally appear in deeds. The full name should always be given, for example, Jane Sara Adams.

Plant Fruit Trees on Your Lauderdale Lot

Company Secures Responsible Contractor to Plant and Care for Trees

Acting upon the request of several non-resident owners of lots in the Lauderdale Additions, who desired to improve, beautify and lend added value to their property by having fruit trees planted thereon, we secured a very low bid from Mr. Robert Werner, Horticulturist, Dania, Fla., to cover this work.

Mr. Werner will clear the lot (50x125 feet), prepare the soil, plant the trees and care for them for one year—all at the following prices:

- \$30—All citrus trees.
- \$25—All mango trees.
- \$34—Combination of citrus and tropical trees, as per sketch.

The prices quoted above include the cost of the trees as well.

After the first year the cost of care would be merely nominal.

The sketch reproduced on this page shows how Mr. Werner would plant the trees on a standard-size (50x125-foot) lot. Where the dimensions vary, the plan and cost might be subject to slight modification. Incidentally, this sketch

shows the manner in which the company has spaced the ornamental trees and shrubs (Australian pines and hibiscus plants), across the front of each standard-size lot.

Mr. Werner is Superintendent of the Company's Demonstration Farm in the Everglades and we can recommend him as being absolutely reliable and a thoroughly competent horticulturist.

There is no doubt but that it would be good business for our lot owners to take advantage of this opportunity. A home orchard, however small, is always a drawing card, and ought to double the value of your lot in a very short time. Nor are ten or a dozen trees, bearing (upon maturity) ten or more crates of fruit each, to be regarded lightly. Consult the market quotations and judge for yourself!

All orders (accompanied by remittance) for planting should be sent to Mr. Werner direct, together with full description of lot or lots. Also notify our Miami office at the same time, so that the location can be carefully checked.

Company Arranges for Care of Trees in Townsite

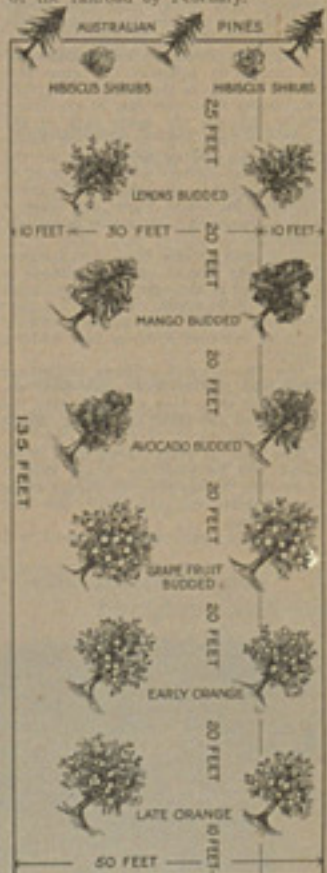
Having expended a large sum of money for the planting of Australian pines and hibiscus shrubs throughout our townsite additions, we have also let a contract with the nurserymen to take care of these trees and plants for one year.

This includes watering, staking, pruning, monthly inspection, replacing plants when necessary, and guaranteeing all plants and trees to be in a good, healthy condition at the end of the contract period. Beyond this point, the pines and hibiscus shrubs will take care of themselves.

To facilitate watering, twenty or thirty pipes will be driven in various parts of the townsite, to which hand-pumps can be easily attached.

A considerable portion of the expense in connection with the planting of these ornamental trees and shrubs was met by the lot owners themselves. The remainder was advanced by the Company. We wish to thank those who showed a sufficient spirit of co-operation to contribute their proportion, and to remind the others to remit their \$5.00 per lot promptly, now that the work has been practically finished and the lots greatly improved in value as a result.

The rocking of the streets in the "Third Addition" is progressing satisfactorily. Nineteenth and Twentieth streets in the "Third Addition" have been graded and rocked from the east line to the railroad. The contractors are now working on Perkins boulevard and will finish up the streets west of the railroad by February.



Sketch Showing Proposed Plan of Planting 125-foot Combination of Tropical and Citrus Fruit on Town Lots in Lauderdale Addition. The Lemon Trees Could Be Removed in Case of House Building—the Mango Trees, Which Are Ornamental Fruit Trees, Would Then Be Close to the House.

Davie Farm to Be "Show Place" of 'Glades

Marketing Organization Prefected—Co-operative Packing Houses Being Installed—Cannery, General Store and Boat Line Soon to Follow—Daily Boat Service

Planting is going on everywhere on the Davie Farm (in the Everglades) with great energy and already some small shipments of beans are being made. Annapu and Veigt having shipped a few hampers. The new people are still coming in.

The cannery factory has not yet started up, but the organization packing houses are being installed. We hope to get a telephone line out to the packing houses from Davie within the next month.

The general store at the Davie Ditch will be going up now in a few days, we hope. Everybody on the Farm is happy and contented and everybody working hard. We will undoubtedly have the "show place" in the State of Florida on the Farm this year, and we are naturally proud of having led the way.

A total of 335 acres is represented in the packing and marketing association. A contract has been entered into with Tubbs & Company to handle all of the products of the members under the "Glade Brand." Harry H. Elliott, a thoroughly experienced man in his line, will act as exclusive sales agent. Mr. Elliott will market as much of the crop as possible on the f. o. b. plan. He has spent several months in Northern cities securing customers for all that he can put on the market.

Everything has been worked out on the basis of mutual benefit, and we fully believe that the profits of our croppers will be at least 25% larger than if they tried to pack and market their own stuff as individuals.

The four central packing houses will be located as follows: (1) near McKinnis' home on the Davie Ditch; (2) just across from and east of the Davie Ditch; (3) on the south side of the canal, one-half mile west of the Davie Ditch; (4) on the north side of the canal, three-quarters of a mile west of the Davie Ditch. In other words, every man on the Davie Farm will have a packing house in a place that is entirely accessible.

Daily boat service from Fort Lauderdale to the Davie Farm is already a reality, and in the near future two trips a day will be made. The mail is carried free by the boatman, and errands in town are also done by him without charge.

Our Demonstration Farm, located on Tract 68, Sec. 26-50-41, has been divided into three long rows of plots, the dimensions of each plot being 20x83 feet.

The row of plots facing the Davie Road will be used for truck experiments, the second row for storage crops and grasses, and the third row for staple crops.

The open space near the canal will

be used for ornamentals and also for fruits—citrus and otherwise, which may prove profitable. We shall put in a lawn and some flowers in this open space and shall hope to make it otherwise attractive. Already Mr. Werner has set out a good many kinds of truck and we shall soon be planting Australian pines, eucalyptus, and probably some cedars (Cuban cedar—cigar-box wood) around the border of the Farm.

This Demonstration Farm represents a good deal of thought and, I believe, is going to be a remarkable help to all the Everglade farmers. Mr. Werner is trying out three different fertilizers on everything he plants except some of the field crops. Since each plot comprises 1-20 of an acre, we ought to be able to arrive at a fairly accurate conclusion of the yield of any particular tract on an acreage basis.

The two paths down the middle of the Farm and the cross paths will make it thoroughly accessible to all investigators. Mr. Werner is doing very good work, and we shall later hope to have a lot of interesting news for the magazine readers.

Some of the products which have already been planted on the Demonstration Farm are as follows: Lettuce, celery (2 varieties), endive, egg plant (2 varieties), tomatoes (2 varieties), peppers (2 varieties), cucumbers (2 varieties), onions (2 varieties), carrots, radish, cabbage, cauliflower, okra, beans, (3 varieties), lima beans (4 varieties), peas (2 varieties), oats (2 varieties), winter barley, Georgia red wheat, Canada field peas, sugar beets, potatoes, navy beans, black-eye beans, field lima beans and broom corn.

All of these products are doing well and will undoubtedly make a splendid demonstration of the possibilities of Everglade soil. We shall keep on planting the rest of the Farm and will push the work as rapidly as possible.

Three kinds of tobacco plants are now in the seed beds. These, too, are doing splendidly and will soon be transplanted into the plots that are being reserved for them.

We have endeavored to surround the newcomer with every possible safeguard and to assist in every phase of the development of this new and wonderful agricultural empire. Indeed, we have been obliged to "make the trail," as it were, almost entirely unaided and in spite of great obstacles.

What we have done, under crude conditions and with the drainage only partially completed, is but an indication of what we still *continue to do* as the reclamation progresses and our several big blocks of land farther west are made ready for occupancy. We ask no praise for such service as we are able



Beans Growing on Davie Experimental Farm, Everglades. Photo Taken in December.

to render, first, because we consider it a *hallowed duty* for every colonization company to co-operate with its settlers to the limit, and, secondly, because we recognize that it pays, even from a *selfish* standpoint.

Brief News Notes

The Davie Ditch district was the crack colony of farmers last year. Many Herald readers in the North and West viewed it and will be interested to know the prospects for the coming farming season. As compared with last year, there will be ten to twenty acres in cultivation this year for every one last year. Many of the same people will be there with increased acreage, besides some new people with larger farms than any that were there a year ago are busy now. Besides the experimental farm, which will be pushed with vigor by the Company, John Bryan (brother of U. S. Senator Bryan) will farm more extensively than ever. The Zona Glade people, also on the Davie Farm, consist of a quarter hundred active farmers. The Home Builders' Association from Washington City will be a full dozen, besides the many individuals with smaller holdings who are gathering. The great steam pulverizer, or plow, has prepared many acres and is still busy. We are expecting good things to come from the Davie Ditch to report to our readers as the season goes by.—*Fl. Lauderdale Herald.*

Evergladers Picnic

A party of fifty-seven residents of the Everglades along the South Canal (mostly from the Davie Experimental Farm) enjoyed a trip down the Canal and New River to Stranahan Beach last Sunday on Charles Newland's large power-lift "Everglader." The party received hearty salutes as they passed down the river and arrived at the beach. The Evergladers are surely a jolly crowd, and are not lacking in their appreciation of the social side of life.—*Fl. Lauderdale Herald.*

First Piano in 'Glades

Henry Hill of the Davie Ditch district is the first settler of the Everglades to take a piano to his home on the big muck bed. It was taken up on Monday and is no doubt the forerunner of many instruments that will cheer the settlers of the future. One by one the evidences of civilization plant themselves.—*Fl. Lauderdale Herald.*

From Far and Near

The croppers of the Davie Farm are a cosmopolitan lot. They hail from far and wide—Yukon Territory, Panama, Austria, Germany, England, Sweden, Russia, Canada, and almost every section of the United States. Here, indeed, is a "melting pot" of the first order—a congenial climate for the daring souls of many nations to develop the highest type of citizenship.

This Sounds Good

A letter from New York, dated Dec. 8th, and signed by J. E. Bennett, reads as follows:

"My father, who is one of the Davie Farm Croppers, writes me that the seed he sent Annapu in September for his tomatoes are now in blossom. They have 2,100 plants and ground ready for 3,000 more. Their beans will be ready to pick this week. They have five acres planted. That he has caught some very fine fish every day since he has been there. That there are three hundred acres on the Davie Farm planted in potatoes. That his garden is looking the best of any on the Glades. Everything running smoothly. Prospectors out there every day, etc., etc., etc."

"This sounds like thirty years ago in the West."

Noted Journalist Arrives

Among recent arrivals in Ft. Lauderdale is Herman R. Walker, former postmaster of Orange, N. J., and for several years past a well-known Washington correspondent for big daily newspapers in New York and other cities. Mr. Walker also has a national reputation as a writer on progressive political subjects for *LaFollette*, the *National Post*, *National Monthly*, *Suburban Life* and other magazines, and as a lecturer and public speaker.

Mr. Walker will conduct some cropping operations of an experimental nature on the Davie Experimental Farm. When asked by the *Sentinel* to express an opinion of Ft. Lauderdale and the Everglades, Mr. Walker said:

"The fact that I have come here with my family to make our home in Ft. Lauderdale and to pin our fortunes to the Everglades, should be a complete answer to both questions."

"In my newspaper work I have in the last three years traveled more than 25,000 miles, visiting new country in all sections of the United States and studying conditions. In my study of home-making conditions and opportunities throughout the country, I have visited twenty of the big government reclamation projects and have been in every famous agricultural and horticultural section in the West and Southwest."

"After studying the rest of the country, I concluded that the reclamation of the Everglades offers the most favorable opportunities and advantages for homeseekers to be found anywhere in the Union. There is no other section where the same fertility of soil, equality of climate, accessibility to market and absence of objectionable features is combined with cheap land prices, all-year growing conditions, and the opportunity for beginning with as limited capital."

"There will be some delays and disappointments no doubt, but I believe finally that the Everglades are destined to be one of the most highly productive, richest and most populous agricultural sections in the world. Ft. Lauderdale, because of its location at the gateway to this great semi-tropical garden spot, together with its shipping facilities and natural attractions, seems certain to be one of the great cities of the South.—*Fl. Lauderdale Sentinel.*"



Beans, Radishes and Microthamnia Garden Truck in Rows—Two Weeks After Planting, Davie Experimental Farm, Everglades. E. C. Cook in Foreground. Photo Taken in December.

Zona Glade Company's November Report

To the Members of the
ZONA GLADE COMPANY:

Gentlemen: November has been a very busy month and very gratifying progress has been made along all lines of our work.

We have planted and growing fairly over 10 acres in tomatoes, egg plants, peppers, cucumbers and beans.

Our potatoes did not arrive until Nov. 21st, when 300 sacks came, and are hauled out to the Davie Road. One hundred and fifty sacks are still to come. We have 10 tons of potato fertilizer and 5 tons of vegetable grower on hand, and 2 tons already applied to land prepared for potatoes.

We have 10 men working on the potatoes. About 5 acres are ready for the seed, planting of which will be pushed along rapidly. Potatoes planted some time ago by other parties are looking as fine as we have ever seen.

Our earliest 2 acres of beans are coming along very fast and will be ready for market before January 15th. Peppers and egg plant will be ready soon after.

Everyone here feels highly pleased with the way in which everything is growing, and we are expecting fine crops. It is hard to imagine how fast stuff grows here under proper conditions. One must see it to believe it, and we are providing the proper conditions.

The contract with Tubbs & Co. to handle the packing business has been closed on a basis that will make each crate of tomatoes cost 45 cents. This includes crates, packing, hauling to and loading on car at Lauderdale, and the sale of the same.

Then remains the cost to us of growing, picking and delivering the crops to the packing house. A close account is being kept as to the cost of each crop, so that we will know the actual cost per crate for growing.

Our Bachelor Hall is completed and occupied. A good cook has been secured, and things generally are more comfortable for the members than has been the case in the past, and everyone feels satisfied with our arrangements.

Bids for our December supplies are being received from the dealers in Dania and Fort Lauderdale.

We have bought a good strong horse. This gives us three first-class animals that are kept on the move all the time.

We have sent to Washington a petition and other necessary papers for the establishment of a postoffice at Zona. It will take about 60 days before all of the details are settled. All of the members, after this, should address all of us at Fort Lauderdale, Fla., until further advised.

A boat line has been established with headquarters at the Davie Road, making a daily round trip to Lauderdale,

so all of our supplies are now coming that way.

All of our stuff has been moved from Dania, and everyone is living at Zona except Hendricks, who will remain at the seed beds until all of the plants have been moved and his house is ready—perhaps about two weeks. The piles are down for his and Earle's houses and for a storage shed. This will be the extent of our present building, except for the canning outfit, which has been ordered. We also are negotiating with a well recommended man to come as manager of the cannery from January 1st to May 1st, 1912, at a salary of \$80 per month. If we get him we are sure of being successful with our canning business. During the past six years he has been the manager of the Flora (Ill.) Canning Company that has been very successful.

Everything points to our succeeding as well as our first plans seemed to promise, but some members may feel that it is taking too long and too much money to get results. If this is the case and any member, even now, wishes to withdraw or reduce their holdings, he should advise Earle, as there are parties working with us here who have expressed a desire to get some stock and land in our Company. They have satisfied themselves that we have every prospect of success.

Some mistakes have been made, and others are likely to occur, but so far no great losses from such have resulted, and every effort is being made to avoid others. It, however, would be remarkable to carry out such an undertaking as ours without mistakes, considering the conditions under which our pioneering work has had to be done.

Every member, whether on the isthmus, or working here, deserves much credit for the loyal and hearty way in which they have stuck to and helped to carry out our original plans, and our reward seems almost in sight.

As a result of such unanimous support, the Zona Glade Company has made for itself a place and has a standing second to none in this section, from Miami to Lauderdale. Everyone who sees our place and our work gives us great credit for our co-operation in an undertaking of such magnitude and predicts even greater success than we ourselves expect.

Even now men are here who wish to contract for potatoes at \$6.00 per barrel in the field, but we do not care to contract. We expect our crop will return 80 bushels for each of the 1,000 that we plant, but we won't lose anything if we only get half of that.

Yours truly,
THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Will Pecans Grow in the Everglades?

Test Will Be Made in Davie Farm

Many inquiries have been made as to whether pecan trees would thrive on the muck soil of the 'Glades. The general opinion is that they will not fruit, but Mr. C. A. Walsh, former Secretary of the National Land Congress, thinks otherwise. We have ordered a number of budded pecan trees, which will be planted on the Davie Experimental Farm in January in order that the question may be settled to the satisfaction of all concerned. Mr. Walsh's letter is reproduced below:

Ottumwa, Ia., July 1, 1911.

"Dear Mr. Helm:

"For a number of years I have been looking into the pecan business—that is, into the possibilities of commercially profitable pecan growing in different sections of the country.

"Since I visited the lands of your Company and made my purchase of a farm in the Everglades it has often occurred to my mind that most of the conditions which the authorities say are essential to the production of the best of commercial pecan groves exist in the highest and best state in the 'Glades. Those conditions are shown to be: First, soil of a high degree of fertility and richness; second, plenty of moisture that may be reached by the tap root, and, third, care to protect from insect pests (although the pecan tree is freer from such pests than any of the fruit trees). The soil should contain for the making of the wood and speedy growth of the tree a large per cent of nitrogen, although when the age for the fruiting of the tree is reached there should be a larger amount of potash and phosphates in

proportion to the nitrogen than when the object is to make wood and not nuts.

"In all my travels throughout every state of the United States I have never seen richer soil than is that now being reclaimed in the Everglades by the State of Florida. It is particularly rich in nitrogen. There is no lack of moisture. To my mind, if the teaching of these pecan experts is to be believed, and we accept their facts and not their conclusions, pecan trees could be probably brought to a profitable bearing stage in the soil and climate of the Everglades in a shorter time than in most sections of what is now known as the pecan territory.

"The object of this letter is this: I know that your Company has initiated an Experiment Farm in the 'Glades to assist the purchasers of Everglade lands, and that your people are second to no others selling lands there in reliability and in the desire to give something of value to the public for the money you are getting out of that public, and this emboldens me to suggest that you look carefully over the authorities on pecan growing I am sending you under another cover, and consider whether it would not be advisable for you to give a fair trial to the attempt to produce pecan trees upon your farm in the 'Glades. Should you demonstrate on your Experiment Farm that pecans (and I absolutely believe you will prove it) may be grown and brought to bearing stage quicker than in less fortunately situated sections, it will not only be of immense benefit to the land owners and farmers there, but be of great advantage to your Company. Will you not try it?"

Eucalyptus Trees Planted in 'Glades are Thriving

The eucalyptus trees recently planted in the Everglades by the Government near the Davie Farm are doing very well. Some varieties have died down and some are shooting up at a great rate. The best of them are probably three feet high and are bushing out very nicely.

Rubber in South Florida

This interesting item comes from Dr. Gifford of Coconut Grove, Fla.: "A rubber expert was here last week and he agrees with me that one or two of our native vines and a recently introduced vine from India give great promise as rubber producers in the future."

Yokohama Bean—Promising New Forage Plant

The Yokohama bean, recently introduced, is spoken of at the Florida Experiment Station as "the coming bean." It is fully equal to any of the forage beans in feeding value and has a much shorter season of growth than any of the others. It is a very large, light grayish bean.—Times-Union.

Germans Intensive Farmers

Of the 4,904,779 farmers of Germany, 1,962,247 occupy farms of less than two and a half acres and 3,571,346 occupy farms of less than twelve and a half acres. This is nearly 73 per cent of all the agriculturists of Germany.

Californian is Studying Everglade Conditions

Mr. Miller writes as follows: "The Mr. Graves of California that you referred to some two or three times has completed a touring investigation with a number of Miami citizens. To me he stated that the Everglades soil was far more decomposed than that of his section (the reclaimed 'rude' district near Stockton, Calif., where Mr. Graves' farming operations easily reach the \$30,000 mark annually). He predicted wonders for this region within the next 10 years.

He tells me that he expects to spend the entire winter here in order that he might make a thorough investigation of conditions. The nearness to the markets is one of the strongest features with him.



Two Cottages Being Built by the Hill Brothers on Everglade Muck, Davie Experimental Farm. These Houses Are to Be Finished on the Outside With Cement Plastering. Many Buildings Are Now Being Constructed on the Davie Farm.

The South to Lead Nation. Heavy Immigration Headed Towards Florida

Champ Clark, in a recent speech before the Southern Society, predicted that the South one day would be the most thickly settled portion of the United States, and that the greatest growth of the country "in all desirable ways" would be southward.

"The stream of immigration southward," said Mr. Clark, "which has been rapidly increasing in the last decade, will become as great as that which has poured into the West during the last half century."

Richard H. Edmunds, editor of the *Manufacturers' Record*, says:

"There is a very decided revival in industrial activity throughout the South. The movement is on a much broader scale than ever before in this section. It includes a wider range of industrial development, a broader advancement of diversified agriculture and a greater utilization of waste lands than would have been deemed possible a few years ago.

"Not a day passes without the report of a purchase of some large tract of land by Eastern or Western capitalists for colonization purposes and of mineral and timber property for development.

"Louisiana has been leading in this work (reclamation of wet lands) . . . but Florida is leading now in the magnitude of the area which is being drained with contracts aggregating some millions of dollars, which will reclaim four million or five million acres of Everglades region, a territory as big as

the state of Maryland. This work is being done by the state."

The *Christian Science Monitor* makes this statement:

"For five years Florida has been taking the place of other Western states in the eyes of immigrants from the crowded and less favored sections, and the rush has been unprecedented since the reclamation of vast and fertile tracts of Everglades lands has been under headway. Like the states of the West, though, Florida has been exploited very much by 'land sharks,' many of whom have sold thousands of acres of practically worthless land to those who were not sufficiently wise to make thorough investigation before purchasing home and farm sites. These conditions, however, have been more than counteracted by the rich harvest yields that have come to those who have purchased farms and tilled the soil expertly, and at no time have the state's prospects been brighter. Furthermore, all settlers are being instructed as to the best manner of tilling Florida soil, and the results are surprising to them and to their friends 'back home.'"

Fifty thousand new settlers in Florida during the year 1917 is the prediction made by the heads of three hundred colony organizations, according to figures gathered by J. D. Reaney, who is representing Florida at the National Land Show being held at Chicago—Jacksonville Metropolis.

Hurrah for Dade County, Florida!

The following statistics from the Eleventh Florida State Report show some crop values for Dade County and also for the whole State. They tell an interesting story. Comment is unnecessary. Values are for year 1910:

	Dade County.	State.
Peppers	\$ 65,277	\$ 133,455
Irish Potatoes	54,000	810,000
Tomatoes	1,739,000	2,529,000
Egg Plant	46,000	71,000
Beans	168,000	559,000
Limes	23,500	26,100
Grape Fruit	265,000	831,000
Guavas	19,600	28,700
Cocoanuts	3,300	7,000
Avocadoes	33,000	36,000

$\frac{1}{2}$ the squashes; $\frac{1}{4}$ the bananas; 2-5 the lemons.



Mortenson and Wall Preparing Tract 33, Section 27, Davis Experimental Farm, for Winter Cropping. In the Foreground is One of the Many Lateral Ditchers Installed by the Everglades Land Sales Company.



Bees Hives on Mr. Moolan's Farm Near Everglades. These Six Hives Yielded 200 Lbs. of Honey Between Spring and Fall, 1911. Mr. Moolan Says Its Quality Equals Orange Blossom Honey of California or Alberta Honey of Colorado. It Sells Readily at \$1.50 Per Gallon in Local Market.

Food for Thought; Figures Tell Story

Increase in population during past decade:

21% for United States.

34% for the South.

42% for Florida.

280% for Dade County, Fla.

700% increase in population of Ft. Lauderdale (including environs) from April, 1910, to date.

Dade County, the youngest in Florida in point of development, exceeded the average increase for the state seven times. Think of it! This shows where settlers are going.

Influence of Everglades on Florida Revival

Approximately ten thousand people have already moved into Southern Florida as a result of the reclamation of the Everglades. About forty thousand farms have also been purchased in the same district, a large percentage of which will be placed under cultivation when the drainage is finished.

Several new towns have sprung into being and practically all of the old towns have at least doubled in population.

The people who are settling this region are of the most progressive type—people of about the same character as those who settled California and built up that wonderful state. These new settlers come principally from the Middle West and Northwest.

Properly speaking, the whole Florida movement is attributable to the drainage of the Everglades and the publicity which it secured. During the past decade Florida showed a net gain of 224,000 inhabitants. Most of this gain was realized during the past three years. We may say, therefore, that indirectly, at least, the Everglades reclamation has been responsible for bringing approximately 75,000 to 100,000 people into the state up to the present time.

Miami's Crate Factory Index to Business

Miami has one crate factory that is turning out 5,000 crates for the use of tomato and vegetable growers every day.

That fact alone is a pretty strong indication that the growing of vegetables is a great industry in this part of the state.

It will probably require a million and a half of these crates to supply the growers for this cropping season alone. —*Miami Herald.*

"Quebec-Miami Highway Association" Now a Fact

After spending several days in Richmond attending the good roads convention, Mr. E. R. Douglas, president of the Miami Automobile and Good Roads Association, has returned to Miami, bringing the good news that the Quebec-Miami national highway is now practically assured.

"Even the Canadian government sent three representatives," said Mr. Douglas. "They were enthusiastic over the proposition and assured the convention that a first-class highway from the New York boundary to Quebec by the way of Montreal would be built at an early date.

"The first address was made by the Governor of Virginia, who is very enthusiastic over the good roads movement in every respect, and he assured the congress that he would lend his aid and power toward the movement for the Quebec-Miami highway. He was followed by the Mayor of Richmond, who also made a strong plea, one of his phrases being: 'On to Miami with a great national highway.'"

"Senator Martin of Virginia strongly advocated an appropriation of fifty million a year by the United States Government to build a national highway from Quebec to Miami."

Mr. Douglas says that it is not to be called the National Highway Association, but the "Quebec-Miami Highway Association," as that more clearly defines just what the object of the organization is. He says that there are many national highway projects and this name will not only give this movement a clear position, but will be a means of good advertisement of Miami and the state of Florida.—*Miami Metropolis.*

Speaking of the advantages of good roads and of what is being done in that direction, Secretary Wilson declared today that nearly \$44,000,000 was expended during the present year for good roads in the Southern states alone.—*E.S.*

Dade County Roads Finest in State

Francis P. Conroy, president of the Jacksonville Board of Trade, paid a well-earned compliment to Dade County's progressiveness when he said:

"We are greatly interested in the hard-surface roads proposition from Miami to Jacksonville. Of course, any man knows that Dade County has the finest roads in Florida."—*Miami Herald.*

Calendar of Operations

Especially Adapted to Truckers in Dade County, Florida

By WALTER WALDEN

On account of the climatical influence of this district—the most tropical part of the United States—the entire **CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS** of this section must materially differ from that of any other portion of the country. Where other Calendars start their operating year January 1, our corresponding planting season begins July 1. Those who wish to be in the earliest market must start their seed beds at this time of the year. This is necessary for the reason that our principal crops here are not classed as spring crops, but are almost entirely a mid-winter proposition, thus not coming in with other spring crops, and coming in competition only with the greenhouses of the North.

JULY—Prepare seed beds for mango-peppers, egg plants and such other seed as you may wish to plant. Shade same carefully—this is best done by covering with lath frame. Sometimes a shade is made of pine boughs or palmetto leaves, or any other material that happens to be at hand. From the fifth to the seventh day from seeding time the plants should begin to show, if the vitality of the seed is good and conditions have been right. After this it is not necessary to water so much. Should there be any sign of "damping-off," a light application of sulphur should be strewn over the plants at once with a blow-gun. Bud and set out nursery stock if in condition this month.

AUGUST—Plant additional beds of the foregoing for succession. A light planting of tomato seed should be made at this time also. Turnips and okra may be planted now, and if the weather does not prove too hot will do well. As the plants sown the previous month become hardened, gradually remove the shade—at first morning and evening only, but later during the entire day. Bud and set out nursery stock if in condition.

SEPTEMBER—Follow the same general program as for August. The earliest kitchen garden should now be planted, including snap beans and Irish potatoes—in fact, all kinds of garden truck. Should the weather be extremely warm, as is sometimes the case, this early vegetable planting may be a failure, but it is a good thing to try it, as in most cases it succeeds and pays well. In this month egg plants and peppers should be planted in the open field. Caution should be taken in properly watering and protecting from the rays of the sun. Therefore, they should be shaded in the hill with palmetto leaves or other suitable shades. Water copiously at all times. Onion sets should be set out and onion seed sown. Bud and set out nursery stock if in condition.

OCTOBER—Follow same directions as for September. Bean planting for field crops comes in at this time of the year. In the early planting, when the crops are intended for the Christmas market, care should be taken to plant the seeds in well moistened soil, planting at a slightly greater depth than is usual in the late or winter months. A general kitchen garden, or the succession of one, should be planted. Strawberries can be planted, but great care should be taken to have strong, well-grown plants. Water and shade same well at the time of planting out.

The land should now be prepared for general winter crops, plowing and harrowing it thoroughly in order to firm the soil. Care should be taken and close watch made for the green aphid on the cabbage and cauliflower, turnips and radishes, sprinkling liberally with tobacco dust—the kind used for insecticide only. This is best done early in the morning, while the dew is still on the plants. The beds should be sprinkled just heavy enough to color the plant, but not heavy enough to adhere or cling to the leaves in crusts or chunks. October is about as late as egg plant or pepper seed can be sown, for if sown later than this the season will be too short. Plant out onion sets and sow onion seed, using only the genuine white or red Bermuda onion. October is also a good month in which to plant tomatoes, celery, parsley and cucumbers. Bud and set out nursery stock if in condition.

NOVEMBER—This is the banner month for the planting of Irish potatoes. To insure a good crop, they should be planted in a cool soil, giving them plenty of time for rooting and sprouting, without being forced too much by the direct rays of the sun. It is rather a good indication to have the potatoes lie in the ground some little time, other conditions being right, for if they are forced by the heat in the soil, or by too much heat from the sun, they are apt to be a weak and spindly crop, never as strong as when they have cool soil and cool weather.

If the kitchen garden has been neglected, or has been a failure, plantings can be made throughout this month, as the weather is now cool and there is less danger of insects. Plant garden peas, cucumbers, sweet corn, cabbage and cauliflower. Set out onion sets or seedlings. The heaviest planting of tomato seed should be made during the early part of this month.

DECEMBER—This is the banner month for setting out tomatoes, particularly during the last half, as this crop will mature during the time of the year when the North consumes the largest amount of garden produce. Set out



Party of Investigators Viewing the 'Glade Land Several Miles West of Fort Lauderdale, Near the Starting Point of Company's Subsidiary Canal Through the Royal 'Glade Tract.

Rice Growing Is Practicable on Florida Muck Soil

Speaking of growing rice on Florida muck soils, which incidentally suggests another profitable summer staple for the Everglades, G. W. July of Tampa is quoted in *The Packer* as follows:

"I have just finished harvesting a crop of 110 acres of rice grown at Parrish, Fla., on my 1,000-acre farm. This crop of rice was planted on heavy muck soil, lands which were formerly planted in tomatoes, the production of which was very satisfactory. After finishing tomatoes, the rainy season being near at hand, we sowed our rice broadcast over the fields, using one and one-half bushels of seed per acre, and covering lightly with disc harrows. This rice was planted between July 10 and 20. Rice planted earlier than July 5 will in all probability be attacked by the birds, which are sometimes very disastrous to the rice crop.

"We have harvested from this crop 45 bushels of rice, or about 60 bushels of seed rice per acre, and two tons of straw per acre. In addition to this we are pasturing on this land hogs, cattle and horses. This field, having a second growth of rice, will support nicely two hundred head of hogs and one hundred head of cattle and horses from October until February, at which time this land will be planted in spring crops, such as tomatoes, potatoes, cucumbers, etc. The stock will then be turned back to the highland pasture and fed from the straw stacks off this crop.

"We figure that the profits received from the pasturage alone will reimburse the expense of growing and harvesting this crop of rice. We find that growing rice on new land is a great benefit in building up the land, making it much easier to cultivate where the land is turfy and comparatively no soil. Growing one crop of rice will thoroughly decay all dry vegetable matter, leaving the soil in a compact and mellow condition. Hence, by following spring crops with rice, we are thoroughly convinced that muck lands will become more productive each year.

"I believe rice to be one of the most profitable crops that can be grown in Florida, and another year intend to have the farm equipped with facilities for cleaning the rice and baling the straw. Rice straw, when properly cured, is one of the most valuable forages that can be produced, and by feeding rice straw, stock can be kept in fine condition on one-half the grain used when feeding timothy hay. I believe it will only be a short while before rice will be one of the most staple crops grown in this state, and would like to see every locality growing rice and installing mills for cleaning the grain, as Florida rice will be superior to any on the market."

collards and lettuce. The earliest seed beds—those planted in July, August and September—can now be renovated and planted in general field crops. Beans planted in October mature during the last half of this month. Great care should be exercised in the picking of the same. **DO NOT LET THEM GET TOO OLD.** Pick and pack only when dry. Pack hamper solid, discarding any old, deformed or discolored pods. A few egg plants and peppers will also mature during this month, and if the market is in good condition they can be disposed of at satisfactory prices. Finish planting Irish potatoes, egg plants and peppers. Plant sweet corn and cucumbers this month.

JANUARY—This is more of a harvesting month than a planting one. Seed sowing is now practically completed, with the exception of tomatoes, which can be sown for some time to come. In case Jack Frost should threaten, see that seed beds are well covered during this month.

FEBRUARY—Same program as for January. If nursery stock is in good condition, budding is in order. Plant cucumbers heavily February 1st. Plant watermelons and muskmelons, the latter of the casaba variety.

MARCH—Same program as for February. Discontinue sowing tomato seed. Sow velvet beans in any vacant fields or where crops have been removed. Bud and set out trees, if nursery stock is in condition.

APRIL—Continue as in March. Sow cow peas in vacant fields, discarded bean fields or between the rows of tomatoes. Bud and set out nursery stock if in condition.

MAY—Continue as in April. Bud and set out nursery stock if in condition.

JUNE—Work out velvet beans and cow peas. This is a good month to set out nursery stock or bud trees and to do all kinds of preparatory work.

Days to Germinate

Average time required for garden seeds to germinate:

	Days
Beans	5 to 10
Beet	7 to 10
Cabbage	5 to 10
Carrot	12 to 18
Cauliflower	5 to 10
Celery	10 to 20
Corn	5 to 8
Cucumber	6 to 10
Endive	5 to 10
Lettuce	6 to 8
Melon	4 to 8
Onion	7 to 10
Pea	6 to 10
Parsnip	10 to 20
Pepper	9 to 14
Pumpkin	4 to 8
Radish	3 to 6
Salsify	7 to 12
Squash	4 to 8
Tomato	6 to 12
Turnip	4 to 8



Buckeye Pulverizer Which Has Been Used to Prepare Most of the Tracts Which Are Being Crupped in the Davis Experimental Farm This Season.

The Home Orchard for South Florida

By DR. JOHN GIFFORD



Dr. John Gifford

It is often said that the farmer eats what he can't sell, while the agriculturist sells what he can't eat. The young folks are less inclined to leave a farm for the city if there is a good variety of good fruit on the place. A home in the country in South Florida isn't a home unless it has at least two and one-half acres of various kinds of choice fruits. A large number of people come to Florida to build such a home and many start their orchards long before they have a roof over their heads.

Why two and one-half acres? The majority of holdings in South Florida are ten-acre tracts. This sounds small for a farm, but ten acres in a warm climate where crops of many kinds may be produced continuously is equivalent to a much larger area in the North.

A home orchard is, of course, supposed to be main for home use. The amount consumed, of course, depends on the size and appetite of the family, but by planting a great variety ripening at all seasons even a small family can consume a lot of it. Many of these fruits may be preserved, such as the guava, and excess oranges and grapefruit may be used for marmalade, while such a fruit as the avocado is more like meat than fruit. I have known workmen to make a hearty lunch from an avocado and half a loaf of bread. In some places the avocado is called "Midshipman's Butter."

A part of this two-and-one-half-acre space is occupied by buildings. Vegetables may be grown to advantage among the trees until the trees become too large, then the orchard may be used for poultry. The poultry will help keep insects in check and will feed on many of the waste fruits.

Of course this plan might be varied to suit each tract. The house should be located to suit the view and location and if the land varies in quality the trees should be planted to fit this variation.

Trees should always be planted in group-like form with ample wind protection. Put the hardy, storm-fast trees, such as the mango, on the rough land and on the outside.

Ornamental trees of various kinds are, of course, worth having, but they require almost as much fertilizer and attention as do the fruit producers. In the tropics there are many trees highly ornamental and fine for shade, which are at the same time fruit-bearing. There is no finer shade or ornamental tree than the mango and if choice varieties are planted no tree which yields a finer fruit. I have heard it said that some Floridians in a pinch can live on guavas. If all the fruit yielded by a two-and-one-half-acre orchard cannot be consumed at home there is always a market for it, if it is choice in quality. Such fruits as guavas and limes are almost ever-bearing, the pomelo and orange have a long season and bananas and pawpaws may be planted so as to produce continuously.

The carissa is an ever-bearing hedge plant from South Africa. It bears an abundance of plum-like fruits which when cooked are hardly distinguishable from cranberries.

The Surinam cherry is a beautiful bush yielding an abundance of juicy cherries somewhat similar to Northern cherries. They are relished by many people, although the flavor is not always at first agreeable.

The limes should be seedlings from the Keys. Young plants may be had by the hundred from five to ten cents each.

The guavas should be raised from seed selected from choice fruits. The fruit of a good jelly-producing variety can always be sold to the jelly factories for at least one cent per pound.

The cocopalms will not grow everywhere, but it usually flourishes on moist soil within a few miles of the seashore. Sprouted nuts ready to plant are usually easily secured at ten cents each. The cocopalms like to be shaded in youth and care should be exercised to protect the growing shoot from rabbits, etc.

The pawpaw is grown directly from fresh seed and bananas are produced from root-suckers. An old banana root may be divided into several parts and each part will produce a plant.

Fairly good mangoes and avocados may be secured by planting the seeds

far out of proportion to its actual cost. Many small places have sold to good advantage because of a few choice fruit trees around the house and barn. One choice bearing mango tree alone is worth as much as ten acres of ordinary bare land.

Next to climate, the greatest charm of South Florida is in the great variety and choice quality of fruits it is capable of producing. Many of these fruits are solid, meaty foods, such as the avocado, banana, and guava.

In addition to the fruits above mentioned, pineapples may be grown between the trees if the soil is sandy.

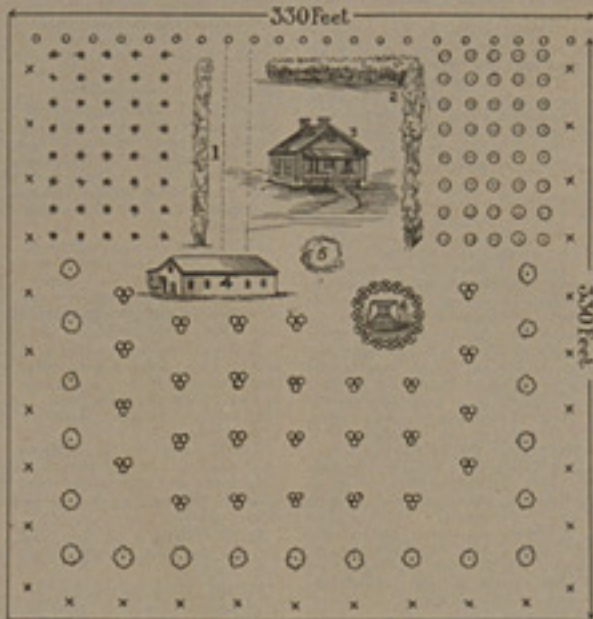
A List of the Fruits of South Florida Alphabetically Arranged

- Aberia caffra—Kai-apple.
- Achras zapota—See Sapota zapotilla.
- Akee—See *Begonia sapida*.
- Amygdalis Persica—Peach.
- Anacardium occidentale—Cashew.
- Ananas ananas—Pineapple.

- Cherry surinam—See Eugenia.
- Cherry—See *Laurocerasus sphaerocarpa*.
- Chrysalanthus leuco—Cocoplum.
- Chrysophyllum cainito—Star apple.
- Cicca disticha—Gooseberry tree.
- Citrullus citrullus—Watermelon.
- Citrus—See Citrus medica.
- Citrus aurantium—Sweet orange.
- Citrus decumana—Pomelo or grapefruit.
- Citrus Japonica—Kumquat or Kin-Kan.
- Citrus Limetta—Lime.
- Citrus Limonium—Lemon.
- Citrus medica—Citrus.
- Citrus nobilis—Tangerine.
- Citrus vulgaris—Bitter orange.
- Coconut or Cocopalms—See *Cocos nucifera*.

- Cocoplum—See *Chrysalanthus leuco*.
- Cocos nucifera*—Coconut or Cocopalms.
- Cucumis melo—Cantaloupe.
- Costard apple—See *Annona reticulata*.
- Date Palm—See *Phoenix dactylifera*.
- Diopyros kaki—Japanese persimmon.
- Diopyros Virginiana—Native persimmon.
- Egg-fruit—See *Lucuma Rivicca* var. *angustifolia*.
- Eriobotrya Japonica*—Loquat.
- Eugenia Jambos—Rose apple.
- Eugenia uniflora or Pitanga—Surinam Cherry.
- Feijoa Sellowiana, a recent introduction from Uruguay, allied to the guava.
- Ficus carica—Fig.
- Fig—See *Ficus carica*.
- Fragaria Americana—Strawberry.
- Gooseberry tree—See *Cicca disticha*.
- Grape, Key—See *Vitis sp.*
- Grandilla—See *Passiflora edulis*.
- Grapefruit—See *Citrus decumana*.
- Guava—See *Psidium*.
- Hibiscus sabdariffa—Roselle or Jamaica Sorrell.
- Kai-apple—See *Aberia caffra*.
- Kumquat or Kin-Kan—See *Citrus Japonica*.
- Laurocerasus sphaerocarpa—West India cherry.
- Lemon—See *Citrus Limonium*.
- Lime—See *Citrus Limetta*.
- Loquat—See *Eriobotrya Japonica*.
- Lucuma Rivicca var. *angustifolia*—Ti-ea or Egg-fruit.
- Mangifera Indica—Mango.
- Mango—See *Mangifera Indica*.
- Mammea—See *Mammea Americana*.
- Mammea Americana—Mammea.
- Melicocca bijuga—Spanish lime.
- Mulberry—See *Morus nigra* and *rubra*.
- Monstera deliciosa—Custard.
- Morus nigra—Black mulberry.
- Morus rubra—Red mulberry.
- Musa paradisiaca—Banana.
- Muscadina musoniana—Wild shore grape.
- Muscadina rotundifolia—Scuppernong.
- Natal-plum—See *Carissa grandiflora*.
- Olea Europea—Olive.
- Olive—See *Olea Europea*.
- Orange—See *Citrus vulgaris* and *Citrus aurantium*.
- Opuntia ficus-indica—Tuna.
- Otahnite apple—See *Spondias dulcis*.
- Pawpaw—See *Carica papaya*.
- Passiflora edulis—Grandilla or Passion Flower.
- Persimmon—See *Diopyros*.
- Peach—See *Amygdalis Persica*.
- Persea gratissima—Avocado.
- Phoenix dactylifera—Date-palm.
- Pineapple—See *Ananas Ananas*.
- Pomelo—See *Citrus decumana*.
- Pomegranate—See *Punica granatum*.
- Pond apple—See *Annona glabra*.
- Punica—Granatum—Pomegranate.
- Psidium lucidum*—Chinese Guava.
- Psidium Cattleianum*—Cattle Guava.
- Psidium guajava*—Common Guava.
- Roseapple—See *Eugenia Jambos*.
- Roselle—See *Hibiscus sabdariffa*.
- Sapota zapotilla—Sapodilla.
- Sapodilla—See *Sapota* (or *Achras*) *zapotilla*.
- Scarlet Plum or Spanish Plum—See *Spondias purpurea*.
- Scuppernong grape—See *Muscadina rotundifolia*.
- Shaddock—See *Citrus decumana*.
- Sour-sop—See *Annona muricata*.
- Spanish lime—See *Melicocca bijuga*.

2½ Acre Home Orchard 330 Feet Square



- COCO PALMS
- × MANGO TREES
- GUAVAS
- LIMES
- AVOCADO
- ⊕ POMELO & ORANGES
- NOTE: PINE APPLES MAY BE GROWN BETWEEN THE TREES IF THE SOIL IS SANDY.
- 1 & 2 CARISSA HEDGE
- 3 HOUSE
- 4 GARAGE - STABLE
- OR PACKING HOUSE
- 5 SURINAM CHERRY
- 6 BANANAS & PAWPAWS AROUND CESSPOOL.

The best kinds are bedded and are expensive.

Pomelo, oranges, tangerines, etc., may be had in abundance at the nurseries at reasonable prices. Care should be exercised in securing the proper kind of stock—that is, the stock best adapted to the soil of the special region in which you live.

Many people prefer to plant the sour stock and then bud the trees themselves. In that way they are sure of what they are getting and save a little by it.

Aside from the pleasure of having this fruit to eat, aside from the beauty and comfort it gives, a small orchard of this kind adds value to a piece of real estate

- Annona reticulata*—Custard apple.
- Annona glabra*—Pond apple.
- Annona muricata*—Sour sop.
- Annona squamosa*—Sugar apple.
- Annona cherimola*—Cherimoya.
- Avocado—See *Persea gratissima*.
- Banana—See *Musa paradisiaca*.
- Begonia sapida*—Akee.
- Cantaloupe—See *Cucumis melo*.
- Carob—See *Ceratonia siliqua*.
- Carica papaya*—Pawpaw.
- Carissa grandiflora*—Natal plum.
- Casimiroa edulis*—White Sapota.
- Cashew—See *Anacardium occidentale*.
- Ceratonia siliqua*—Carob.
- Ceriman—See *Monstera deliciosa*.
- Cherimoya—See *Annona cherimola*.

(Continued on next page.)

Spondias dulcis—Otabait apple.
Spondias purpurea—Scarlet or Spanish Plum.
 Star apple—See *Chrysophyllum cainito*.
 Strawberry—See *Fragaria Americana*.
 Sugar apple—See *Annona squamosa*.
 Surinam cherry—See *Eugenia*.
 Tamarind—See *Tamarindus Indica*.
 Tamarindus Indica—Tamarind.
 Tangerine—See *Citrus nobilis*.
 Teas—See *Lucuma Rivivica* var. *angustifolia*.
 Tuna or Prickly pear—See *Opuntia ficus-indica*.

Vitis sp. Key grape.
 Watermelon—See *Citrullus Citrullus*.
 There are many wild fruits in the tropics awaiting introduction and improvement. Some kinds may never develop into productive fruit bearers in this region and some may be of value only as stocks for other fruits, but with the species mentioned above, already divided into many varieties, and those which will be soon introduced and improved, the subject looms up both big and varied for the horticulturists of the future.



Boat Landing on Miami River. Many Private Yachts frequent the Harbor at Miami, especially during the Tourist Season.

History of St. Cloud Sugar Plantation

State Chemist Points Out Reasons for Success and Failure of Florida's First Sugar Company

Capt. R. E. Rose, State Chemist, always enthusiastic over the possibilities of this state as a sugar-producing section, has consented to give the public the following brief history of the famous St. Cloud Sugar Plantation:

Tallahassee, Fla., Nov. 20, 1911.

Dear Mr. Rabston:
 Yours of the 16th inst. in reference to the failure of the St. Cloud Sugar Plantation, while owned by the late Hamilton Diston and associates, duly received.

I have so frequently given the history of this venture—its phenomenal success while owned by myself, and also while jointly owned by Mr. Diston and myself, and the subsequent stupendous failure, when owned and operated by the Florida Sugar Manufacturing Company, that it appears unnecessary to again give the history of the plantation. It has been published in a number of newspapers in the state during the past fifteen years, over my own signature, and by numerous correspondents, who have requested me to furnish the facts.

A short history of the St. Cloud Sugar Plantation is as follows: The original farm, 420 acres, was established by myself on reclaimed muck lands, formerly covered with two to four feet of water, a saw grass marsh, and cypress swamp, identical in every way, physically and chemically, to the Saw grass marshes and cypress swamps of the Everglades.

The canals had been cut about one year previous to my purchase of the property. I cut the necessary lateral and sub-lateral drains, some 55 miles of lateral and sub-lateral ditches, to each section, laterals on each quarter-mile line, sub-laterals at right angles, 105 feet apart; none less than three feet deep, and of proper width in the winter of 1885 and 1886; and planted the first field of cane, 60 acres in the spring of 1886. Before this time I had established also the "South Port Farm" (in 1884-1885) for Mr. Diston, the cane from which took first premium at

the New Orleans Exposition for yield and quality, in competition with Louisiana, Cuba and Mexico.

In 1887 Mr. Diston purchased a half interest in my plantation and furnished means to add some 1,400 acres to the property, making a total of about 1,800 acres. While this arrangement existed there were none others interested in the plantation but Mr. Diston and myself, I being the active and local manager.

We erected a sugar mill with a capacity of 200 tons of cane per day (24 hours) and harvested the first year, some 90 acres; the second year, some 400 acres. We made none but first-class sugar. The yield averaged 35 tons of cane per acre (the maximum yield being 60 tons off the oldest, best drained cuts); the average sucrose content was 14%; the average available sugar was 8% or 160 lbs. of granulated sugar per ton of cane, showing rather a poor result from the factory standpoint, the factory not having all the necessary modern economical devices. The yield, however, some 3,000 lbs. of sugar per acre, was superior to any American record up to that time. During this time sugar sold at 3.25c to 3.75c per lb., at no time reaching 4 cents.

Our results were so satisfactory that Mr. Diston proposed largely to increase the capital stock, and the area of the cane fields (then 600 acres).

He was largely influenced by the immense speculative interest in sugar production, aroused by the "bounty law" passed by Congress, paying 2c per pound to American sugars. Millions of dollars were invested in Louisiana cane sugar and Western beet sugar production. An era of extravagance was inaugurated in Louisiana and in the beet-producing regions of the West. The St. Cloud Plantation was reorganized as the "Florida Sugar Manufacturing Company" and capitalized at \$1,000,000, an expensive factory erected at a cost of \$350,000 (worth about \$200,000), and a large area of lands purchased—some 26,000 acres. While the cane fields were not increased materially—at no time

was there to exceed 1,000 acres in case—the factory had a capacity of not less than 1,500 acres per season. When this reorganization occurred I declined to go into it, but sold my stock to Mr. Diston, believing, as I did and as subsequent events proved, that the "bounty law" would be repealed by the next Congress and the extravagant investments in cane and beet sugar would result in bankruptcy to the investors. This did occur, as I anticipated it would. In the meantime, a bond issue of \$1,000,000 was made to pay for the lands purchased.

A capitalization of \$2,000,000 to be taken care of by a cane field of some 800 to 1,000 acres, extravagantly managed by inexperienced men, ignorant to a large extent of agriculture, and particularly of modern methods of cane culture and sugar manufacture. St. Cloud, however, was by no means an exception. Hundreds of similar wrecks occurred in Louisiana and in the West. Wrecks of immense cane and beet sugar ventures were common throughout the country. During the bounty period granulated sugar sold for from 6.50 to 7.40 cents per pound, with an added 2 cents bounty (see the U. S. Agricultural Reports for these years). The extravagance of management, however, absorbed not only the market price, but the bounty also, and left a large deficit in addition. While economically managed, large dividends were made with sugar selling at 3.75c per pound, with a factory by no means most modern and economical; with an up-to-date factory, provided with all modern economic devices, with the same quality of cane, with sugar selling at 6.50 and 7.40 cents per pound, and an additional bounty of 2c per pound paid by the Government, a disastrous failure resulted.

This was not peculiar to Florida nor St. Cloud, as the same condition pre-

valled in Louisiana and in the West, where wrecks of similar ventures were numerous. The failure at St. Cloud was not caused by climate, soil, or quality of cane, as no richer cane, nor larger tonnage is made in Cuba than was made at St. Cloud and South Port—in the same county—on reclaimed muck land, and is still being made on the same and similar lands in the same locality. The failure was caused:

First—by extravagance.
 Second—by ignorance of proper methods of culture and manufacture and neglect of drainage.
 Third—by want of proper business methods on the part of the company and its managers.

Fourth—and most important—by speculation, by turning a legitimate agricultural and manufacturing enterprise into a joint stock speculation concern.

There are a number of reputable citizens in Miami who were familiar with St. Cloud and South Port while they were successful sugar producing estates: Hon. John W. Watson, Hon. John Sewell, Robert Taylor, Esq., and others, to whom you may refer for confirmation of my statements. There are also others fully familiar with St. Cloud from its inception to its failure, who know the whole history of the plantation. Such men as N. P. Bryan, U. S. Senator, James E. Ingraham, Vice-President of the Florida East Coast Railroad, then President of the South Florida Railroad, that hauled the products of the plantation; Hon. C. A. Carson, E. Nelson Fell, P. A. Vans Agnew, Esq., Hon. John Lee, and other citizens of Osceola County, who resided there at that time and go yet, to any of whom I will be pleased to have you refer for confirmation of this statement.

Yours truly,
 (Signed) R. E. ROSE,
 State Chemist.



Buy Oranges and Grapefruit by the Box

This is the economical way. The fruit costs less. It keeps until used. No handling after packing—and only properly handled before packed. And you do not have to telephone for a few when company comes, or do without them for breakfast because the cook forgot to order them.

No other country in the world can produce an orange so spicy, so sweet, so juicy, so fragrant, so strength-giving, as Florida—the native home of the orange. No other country can produce such grapefruit—with such zest, such richness, such flavor, and so delightfully toning and vitalizing to the system. It is a matter of soil and climate. Florida is the natural home of the citrus fruit—everything there combines to weave health and comfort and pleasure into the fruits.

The Florida Citrus Exchange Ships the Best of Florida Fruit

A cooperative organization of the most progressive growers, the Florida Citrus Exchange protects consumers against unripe, immature, inferior fruit. Every box shipped by the Exchange bears its brand in big red letters. Your dealer can supply you Florida fruit by the box—insist that he does so.

Every box of Florida Citrus Exchange fruit contains booklet of recipes compiled by a noted authority, and coupon which leading manufacturers will accept for half the price of tableware in silver, cut-glass, etc. Booklet without the coupon for four cents in stamps. Address FLORIDA CITRUS EXCHANGE, Tampa, Florida.

Insist on the Exchange Brand





New \$75,000 High School Building, Miami, Nearing Completion.

Illinois Man Very Much Pleased; Will Build Home on Davie Farm

Salem, Ill., Nov. 6, 1911.

Dear Mr. Miller:

Regarding my trip to the Everglades, I do not hesitate to say and bear witness with the multitude of visitors as to the beauty and fertility of this land of paradise in Florida in *Dade County*.

The richness of your soil cannot but appeal to any one who knows what *real soil* is, and to take a trip up into the Everglades and climb up on the mounds of dirt thrown out by the dredges in digging the canals is certainly a revelation to any one who has not been there and witnessed the scene presented to his gaze in every direction and over this seemingly endless prairie of black muck soil ranging from 155 feet to 45 and 20 feet in depth, incomparable in its fertility and richness.

The manner of reclamation is all that could be wished for, for the water *does run down hill*, and rushes out in the ocean, regardless of the reports of some people who make the rash and untrue statement "that the Everglades cannot be drained." Let any one who doubts go and see, and he will forever close his lips on that point, for it *does drain*. In addition to the large canal, your lateral ditches remove all doubt as to the drainage proposition, for your "Davie" tract tells the tale to say "doubting Thomas."

Potatoes from Abroad

Bringing potatoes to the United States is a little like sending coals to Newcastle, for potatoes to supply the world might be raised in this country, even in so-called "short" years if the available and suitable soil were fully cultivated.

There was an estimated shortage of between 75,000,000 and 90,000,000 bushels in the potato crop of the United States last year.

Many cargoes of potatoes imported from Scotland and elsewhere helped to bridge over the shortage. But prices are still abnormally high.

Dade County, Florida, will deliver the first new potatoes this season and will profit by this unusual condition. Several hundred acres of potatoes have been planted on the Davie Farm alone.

Sulphur As Fertilizer Increases Potato Crop

The German experiment stations have found sulphur a most excellent fertilizer for potatoes, says *Popular Mechanic*, as it stimulates growth, exterminates parasites and prevents rotting in case of excessive rains. Refined, powdered sulphur is used at the rate of 375 pounds or more to the acre. In no

case has it failed, it is said, to produce larger and better crops than grew on fields not treated. The wholesale price of sulphur in this section of the country is about 2 cents a pound.

The fact that I purchased 20 acres at \$80 per acre is sufficient of itself to convince any of my opinion of the "Glades" opportunities. I have traveled from New York to the Pacific Coast and from Manitoba to the Gulf and have nowhere found anything to compare with the "Everglades" of Florida, for, as I stated, there you find "real soil."

We are going to move down in three or four weeks and are impatient because we cannot go now. We are not "stuck" on frosts and ice, which have already made their appearances, and are continuously thinking of that land "where Nature ('really') smiles" uninterrupted. It was certainly a feast to walk under cocoanut trees and through the orange, lemon and grapefruit groves, and I must not fail to mention the "avocado" pears, the papayas, guavas, loquats, pineapples, pomegranates, etc., and the flowers—all forming a tropical scene never to be forgotten. Then there is the garden truck they are planting for January market, potatoes, beans, lettuce, tomatoes, egg plant, cabbage, etc., which go at prices remarkable. I have said more than I intended to when commencing this letter, but could find no stopping place, and will close, for you already see how I feel on this question. Yours truly,

(Signed) GEO. O. WEBSTER.

December Market Quotations on Florida Products

Beans\$2.00/4.00
Peppers3.00/4.50
Egg plant2.50/3.50
Tomatoes2.50/4.00
Lettuce1.50/3.50
Cucumbers3.00/5.00
Oranges2.50/4.50
Grapefruit4.00/5.00

Saves County Shippers \$200,000 Annually

The Interstate Commerce Commission has ordered the Florida East Coast Railroad and others to reduce their rates on citrus fruits, pineapples and vegetables, effective January 2, 1912.

An estimate is to the effect that this will save the growers who ship from the immediate Miami territory \$200,000 a year.

For Miami shippers the old rate to Jacksonville on vegetables has been 23 cents per crate of vegetables in carload lots and 26 cents in less than carload.

The new rate is 18½ cents and 21½ cents.

The rate on citrus fruits to Jacksonville has been 30 and 33 cents per box. The new rate is 26 and 29 cents.

This reduction applies in about the same proportion all along the line from Jacksonville the entire length of the Florida East Coast Railroad.

Fine Prices This Year for Florida Fruits

The Florida Citrus Exchange issued a general wire to all sales offices the 7th of December, notifying them to close no orders at any price without confirmation from headquarters, and to consider no offers on oranges at less than \$2 l. o. b., and grapefruit \$4.25 for fancy, \$4 for extra choice and \$3.75 for choice, all l. o. b. packing house.

The Exchange has been compelled to decline orders for dozens of cars the past week, oranges \$1.75 to \$1.85 l. o. b. packing house, grapefruit \$3.50 to \$3.75 l. o. b. packing house.

The Florida green fruit agitation has put the crimps in the green fruit shipper of Southern California and he will suffer considerable to the gain of the Florida growers. It has been the habit, says a dispatch of shippers to start a car of green fruit from California to the Eastern markets superheated before it leaves, and by the time it reaches the market the oranges are sweated to a golden color. Thus California was able to compete with Florida in the Thanksgiving trade. They have held the fruit back this season and but little of it is moving.

Up to and including the sixth day of December, 1911, Southern California has shipped 162 cars of oranges for the whole season, while up to the same date—December 6th—in 1910, Southern California had shipped out 1,156 cars; a shortage of nearly 1,000 cars since November 1st from Southern California, to be replaced by good, sound, sweet, ripe Florida fruit, at good prices.

The three last comparative reports, December 6th and preceding, from California being: 1911, 23 cars; 1910, 125 cars; 1911, 30 cars; 1910, 269 cars; 1911, 13 cars; 1910, 222 cars. So that at the present writing, California is shipping very little of her green stuff, through a wholesale fear of the consequence.—*Florida Grower*.

Standard of Ripeness Will Be Established

The Florida Citrus Exchange is arranging to establish, through the medium of a chemical analysis, just what

may be the standard by which the maturity or ripeness of an orange may be judged. Five chemists of national reputation, residing in different sections of the country, will be sent oranges at different periods of the season, and they will make chemical analysis of the contents of such fruit, to determine the amount of acid content, and in this way establish a standard.

Commenting on this matter, Manager Temple said:

"From all experiments made over a long course of years, it would seem that a California navel orange is commercially mature and sweet when the total sugar contents of the juice as invert is ten times the total weight of the citric acid in the juice.

"Analysis of the juices of the navel oranges picked August 1, showed the presence of twice as much sugar as citric acid; oranges picked August 23 showed three times as much sugar as citric acid; oranges picked September 19 showed nearly four times as much sugar as citric acid; oranges picked October 5 showed six times as much sugar as citric acid; oranges picked October 30 showed seven times as much citric acid; oranges picked November 14 showed eight times as much sugar as acid; oranges picked December 15 showed eleven times as much sugar as acid.

Tests are now being made to determine the relative proportions of sugar and acid in Florida oranges at various stages of maturity.—*Jax. Metropolis*.

Sugar Content of Oranges

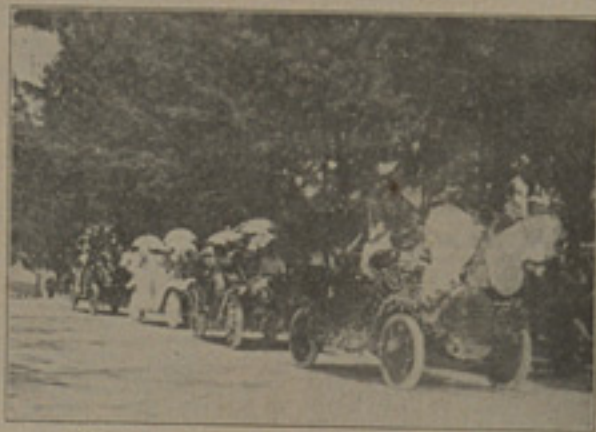
An analysis of Parson Brown oranges picked on November 1, shows that the sugar content was 12.65 and acid content 0.65.

California navel oranges analyzed January 15 by government experts, showed 9.38 per cent of sugar content, and 0.89 of acid content.

The analysis of the Parson Brown fruit was made by State Chemist Rose at Tallahassee. The juice content of the Parson Brown showed nearly 50 per cent of the total.

Lue Gim Gong Orange

A new variety of orange, known as the Lue Gim Gong orange, is coming into great favor in Florida for the reason that it can be marketed to advantage as late as August, September and October, when other varieties are out of season and generally high prices prevail. It is claimed that this variety marks the beginning of a new era in late orange culture. Those interested may secure further information from the "Glen Saint Mary Nurseries Co.," Glen St. Mary, Florida.



Street Scene in Miami. Note the Beautiful Australian Plants in the Background. It Is This Same Variety of Pine Which Has Been Planted Throughout Our Lakeside Towns in Addition.

Rubber, Paint, Wood Pulp, Mucilage and Whitewash from Cactus

A special in the *Chicago Tribune* says that Luther Burbank recently told members of the California Fruit Growers' Association that paint can be made from the leaves of the spineless cactus.

Burbank also said the fiber of the plant was an excellent substitute for rubber in the manufacture of automobile tires. He added that this same fiber would also be an excellent substitute for wood pulp in the manufacture of paper.

"One leaf," he said, "will make ten gallons of paint. The mucilage of the cactus leaf will not dissolve in water, but it will dissolve in alcohol. This mucilage will readily take oil colors and is easily handled."

"I am not as far advanced in my experiments with the cactus leaf as a paint product as I am with its possible use as a whitewash, but nevertheless I am sure of its practical value."

"I have found that whitewash made from cactus leaves is absolutely waterproof. This in itself is worthy of great consideration. I now am negotiating with an eastern concern to use this cactus leaf whitewash."

This holds forth the possibility of still another industry for Florida, where experiments are now being conducted with spineless cactus.

National Drainage Congress

Out of the nineteenth session of the National Irrigation Congress, Chicago, December 5 to 9, came a new movement, the National Drainage Congress, which will hold its first annual meeting in New Orleans in February, 1912.

At one of the sessions Gifford Pinchot and James R. Garfield declared there are 77,000,000 acres of swamp and overflow lands in the Mississippi Valley and the South that can be converted into fertile farm property at an expense of \$5 to \$7 an acre. It costs from \$20 to \$100 an acre to irrigate.

It was resolved by the first National Drainage Congress, that a national commission be created to make the necessary surveys and estimates of cost, and to work out a comprehensive plan of national reclamation in connection with the several states, designed to co-ordinate the mutual interests of the various states in a practical state and federal system of consistent and progressive drainage, reclamation and development; and that sufficient funds be appropriated by the national government to carry on the work of the commission.

Climatic Conditions at Miami November, 1911

Date	Max-imum	Min-imum	Date	Max-imum	Min-imum
1	82	70	27	80	70
2	84	73	28	85	73
3	80	74	29	80	71
4	79	70	30	78	70
5	85	74	31	78	69
6	90	75	32	79	70
7	87	73	33	77	70
8	90	72	34	80	67
9	86	72	35	74	66
10	94	73	36	75	60
11	96	76	37	79	73
12	87	76	38	81	74
13	82	73	39	73	61
14	85	75	40	82	65
15	87	75			
16	83	71	Mean	81.3	70.2

Monthly mean temperature, 76°. Highest Temp. 97°. Lowest Temp. 45°. Total monthly precipitation, 5.94 inches.

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 Davie Experimental Farm. On this tract the Company's improvements are practically completed.

Improvements on the land farther 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.

The Florida Grower

For truckers and fruit growers. For folks who want to know about Florida. Weekly, \$1.00 per year; monthly, 50c. Send for a ten-issue trial subscription. Snappy, Bright and Clean.

THE FLORIDA GROWER
800 Florida Avenue, Tampa, Fla.

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:

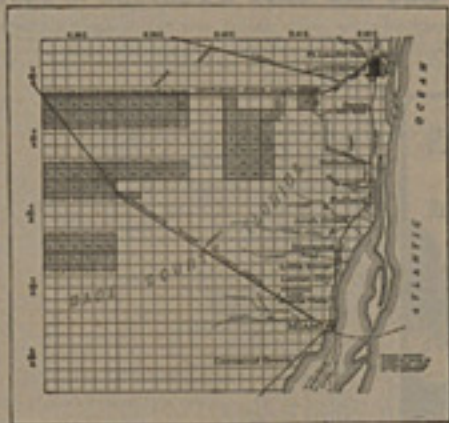
- Weekly Metropolis, Miami.
- Miami Herald, Miami.
- Weekly Herald, Ft. Lauderdale.
- Weekly Sentinel, Ft. Lauderdale.
- Florida Agriculturist, Jacksonville.
- Florida Grower, Tampa.
- The Homesteeker, St. Augustine.

Special Combination

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 Cream of the Everglades

THE ONLY TRULY TROPICAL SECTION OF THE UNITED STATES



The Everglades Land Sales Company controls approximately 70,000 acres, as indicated by shaded portions of the above map, which represent the bulk of the original big Everglades purchase from the State of Florida. Naturally we get the choicest selection from every standpoint.

In addition to being served by the excellent State canal system, this Company agrees that not less than \$25,000 will be set aside from sales for the general improvement of the property. Some of these improvements have already been started.

PRICES RANGE AS FOLLOWS:

- Township 20 S, 51, 52, 53 S; Ranges 28, 29 E . . . \$30 per acre, \$1.00 per acre monthly.
- Township 21 S; Ranges 40, 41 E \$60 per acre, \$1.50 per acre monthly.
- Township 20 S; Range 41 E \$80 per acre, \$2.00 per acre monthly.

For further particulars address

V. W. HELLM General Sales Agent
EVERGLADE LAND SALES CO. CHICAGO
 General Office, Miami, Fla.

FRUIT TREES

The selection of Nursery trees which have been tested and proven best adapted for planting on the various types of Florida Land, is fully as important as the selection of suitable fruit land.

There are five distinct varieties of citrus root stocks, upon which orange and grapefruit trees are budded, each having special merits over others in certain kinds of soil and location; and failures frequently occur from the wrong selection of stock, or from planting diseased and inferior trees.

Twelve years ago we established an important branch of our Nursery in the Miami section, and have carried on extensive experiments with all the leading citrus and tropical fruits and are in a position to advise our patrons, giving them the benefit of our experience in this peculiar Tropical Section of Florida and pilot them around many dangerous points which might result in failure and disappointment.

Our 50-Page Illustrated Catalog gives much valuable information and is invaluable to treeplanters—mailed free to landowners and prospective settlers.

There are six important branches of our Nursery in the South and at the Miami branch, we give special attention to CITRUS, AVOCADO, MANGO and other TROPICAL trees especially adapted to South Florida. Correspondence invited.

THE GRIFFING BROS. CO.

Pomona Nurseries

A. M. GRIFFING, HORTICULTURIST, in charge

MIAMI, FLORIDA

Phone 129-G

A NEW EVERGLADE BOOK

YOUR LIBRARY WILL NOT BE COMPLETE WITHOUT THIS VALUABLE WORK BY

DR. JOHN GIFFORD

Formerly Assistant Professor of Forestry, Cornell University, Author of "Practical Forestry," etc.

A CELEBRATED AUTHORITY

Dr. Gifford is recognized as one of the most celebrated authorities on tropical forestry, tropical fruits and the tropics in general. He has devoted a good part of his life to the study of conditions in tropical and semi-tropical countries, and Southern Florida in particular.

At various times he has recorded his observations for publication in national journals. These articles have been collected and for the first time are now being presented in book form. They represent years of research and practical experience, and are invaluable to any resident or property owner—present or prospective—in Southern Florida.

You cannot afford to be without this book. Send for it now.



TABLE OF CONTENTS

- CHAPTER I—The Everglades of Florida and the Landes of France. From Conservation, 1902. A Tribute to Broward, from the Atlanta Georgian.
- CHAPTER II—Southern Florida, Forestry and Irrigation, 1904.
- CHAPTER III—Trees as an Aid to Drainage, from the Spanish in "La Hacienda."
- CHAPTER IV—The Coco Palm, *Gardes Magazine*, 1910.
- CHAPTER V—The Lime and the Sapodilla, *Gardes Magazine*, 1910.
- CHAPTER VI—The Banana and the Paw Paw, *Gardes Magazine*, 1911.
- CHAPTER VII—What Will Grow in the Everglades, *Everglades Magazine*.
- CHAPTER VIII—Valuable Trees for the Everglades, *Everglades Magazine*.
- CHAPTER IX—Some Common Florida Plants, *Everglades Magazine*.
- CHAPTER X—Plans for Everglade Planting, *Everglades Magazine*.
- CHAPTER XI—Mahogany in South Florida and the West Indies, Woodcraft, 1910.
- CHAPTER XII—Bungalow Construction in South Florida, *Everglades Magazine*.
- CHAPTER XIII—The Everglades of Florida, *Southland Magazine*.
- CHAPTER XIV—The Problem of Growing Pineapples in the Market, *Gardes Magazine*.
- CHAPTER XV—The Mango, Best of all Tropical Fruits, *Gardes Magazine*.
- APPENDIX—A List of the Trees of South Florida, Native and Introduced.

Price, One Dollar

THE BOOK IS NOW READY FOR DELIVERY. Send your order now, accompanied by a dollar bill, and we will send you the book, postage paid, at once. Address

V. W. HELM, CHICAGO, Majestic Building

THE WALDIN BOOK

SEND FOR THIS GREAT EVERGLADE BOOK — WRITTEN BY ONE WHO HAS MADE A FORTUNE IN FLORIDA

Walter Waldin was one of the first and foremost Everglade truckers. Several years ago he moved to Southern Florida with his family, established his home on the edge of the Everglades—long before the dredging operations began—intensively cropped a few acres, averaged nearly \$1,500

per acre net profit over the entire period, and has amassed a comfortable fortune through his successful methods. At the urgent request of many friends, and prompted further by hundreds of inquiries concerning his methods, he was finally persuaded to record his experiences in permanent form.

NO FINE-SPUN THEORIES—JUST PLAIN FACTS

This book, you understand, was not written by some long-haired theorist far removed from the field of operations, but came straight from the pen of Mr. Waldin himself, and is a plain, logical, orderly array of facts right out of his rich experience. He tells you plainly what to plant, how to plant, when to plant, what preparations to make, how to combat and overcome difficulties—in short, just how to proceed in order to gain the greatest possible success in this most fascinating branch of agriculture.

EVERY EVERGLADE FARM OWNER SHOULD GET THIS BOOK

You can't afford not to have this book, regardless of your previous experience in trucking. Mid-winter cropping in Florida involves new conditions and you need the guidance of a master hand to insure the best results. One dollar invested now in Mr. Waldin's book may save you thousands of dollars in needless experimenting later on. It will give you a track to run on, as it were.

SEND YOUR ORDER NOW

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

One hundred and thirty-nine pages, printed on Aristo half-tone paper, bound in Veilum de Luxe, serviceable cloth cover, stamped in two colors. Illustrated throughout. Price, One Dollar, postpaid.



TABLE OF CONTENTS

- 1—To the Prospective Truck Gardener.
- 2—Agricultural Schools.
- 3—The Man Fitted for the Business.
- 4—Capital Required.
- 5—Location and Selection of Soil.
- 6—The Everglade Section.
- 7—Preparation of the Land.
- 8—No Present Danger of Overproduction.
- 9—Soiling P. O. B.
- 10—Drainage.
- 11—Irrigation.
- 12—Stable Manure and Fertilizer.
- 13—Culture of Tomatoes.
- 14—Culture of Potatoes.
- 15—Culture of Peppers.
- 16—Culture of Eggplants.
- 17—Culture of Beans.
- 18—Culture of Celery.
- 19—Culture of Cucumbers.
- 20—Culture of Cauliflower and Cabbage.
- 21—Culture of Lettuce.
- 22—Culture of Watermelons and Muskmelons.
- 23—Culture of Onions.
- 24—Culture of Okra.
- 25—Culture of Squash and Pumpkins.
- 26—Culture of Sweet Potatoes.
- 27—Culture of Strawberries.
- 28—Culture of Bananas.
- 29—Culture of Paw-Paws.
- 30—Culture of Pineapples.
- 31—Culture of Jamaica Sorrel.
- 32—Culture of Foreign Plants.
- 33—Insects and Fungi.
- 34—Tree Growing in Connection with Trucking.
- 35—Notes on Frost.
- 36—Birds.
- 37—Summary.

SPECIAL COMBINATION OFFER.

Send us \$1.50 and we will send you, postage paid, your choice of Walter Waldin's book or Dr. Gifford's book and a year's subscription to the Everglade Magazine.

Send all orders and make all remittances payable to
V. W. HELM, 1204 Majestic Building, Chicago.

Come and See—Seeing is Knowing

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, returning 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., Nov. and Dec., 1911.
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 these lands to be a sound and profitable investment and shall so report to those whom we are representing in this investigation.

A. L. Wolfe, Chicago, Ill.
T. C. Young, Washington, Ind.
F. M. Hall, Clark, Colo.
N. Lindquist, Cornell, Ill.
J. R. France, Dayton, Ohio.
H. L. Jones, Marshall, Miss.
H. C. Hunter, Rochester, Pa.
Mrs. Beesse H. Hunter, Rochester, Pa.
C. K. A. Zander, Sheridan, Wyo.
Thos. M. Manchester, M. D., Lauderdale, Fla.

A. W. Potter, M. S., Ph. B., Washington, D. C.
Mrs. A. W. Potter, Washington, D. C.
H. M. McDonald, Carthage, N. C.
Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Randolph, Muncie, Ind.

F. H. Shultz, Kokomo, Ind.
W. C. Neenital, Yellowstone Park, Wyo.
Emil Keller, Fairbury, Ill.
Halp Partridge, Texas, Ind.
P. A. Holmes, Cleveland, Ohio.
R. S. Crow, Grayville, Tenn.
I. W. Scoles, Miami, Fla.
Martha Warren, Wheaton, Ill.
Otto Hall, Boston, Mass.

A. G. Strong, Duluth, Minn.
Aad Bengtsson, Boston, Mass.
Ray M. Owen, Chicago, Ill.
D. L. Keith, Marshall, Miss.
C. J. Keith, Omaha, Neb.
Harry Lingenfelter, Indianapolis, Ind.
A. P. Lingenfelter, Indianapolis, Ind.
Mrs. A. Lingenfelter, Indianapolis, Ind.
C. F. Munk, Chicago, Ill.

Mrs. C. F. Munk, St. Louis, Mo.
John Kuscher, Pittsburg, Kans.
Sebastian Sharpe, Carrawville, Kans.
Mrs. O. Reitz, Kansas City, Mo.
Herman H. Kistler and wife, Indianapolis, Ind.
J. B. Batterslee, Washington, D. C.
E. J. Waldo, Washington, D. C.
C. G. W. Fenton, Chicago, Ill.
E. C. Cook, Newark, Ohio.
Noah Loop, Greenstown, Howard Co., Ind.

William A. Greer, Cleveland, Ohio.
Geo. W. Harter, New York City.
E. B. Lewis, Meeker, Colo.
Oscar Reitz, Kansas City, Mo.
Thomas Weston, Wichita, Kans.
C. W. Noel, Topeka, Kans.
T. Lawrence, Liberal, Kans.
Ed. Williams, Chicago, Ill.
S. B. Snowden, Chicago, Ill.
Smith Horton, Kansas City, Mo.
E. S. Housler, Sharpsville, Ind.
W. W. Wicker, Canaan, Mexico.
Frank Hillman, Canaan, Mexico.
J. H. Warden, Mattoon, Ill.

Muncie, Ind., Nov. 20, 1911.
Dr. M. Abbott:

I went to Florida on Hemmesker's excursion November 7th (this month) for the purpose of seeing the Everglade land for which you are agent. I went to investigate for myself and friends, and as an almost immediate result of my report and recommendation, my son Herbert Kirk will start for the Glades on December 5th, with his family. It makes his future home here, and there are also several other families making preparations to go in the very near future.

I found the land better than I expected and that the Everglade Land Sales Co. has done more in the way of drainage, roads and general improvements than they really represent or claim, and that said Company treated our party royally, looking after our every comfort and convenience.

I consider their land cheap at the price asked, and there is the best place on the coast of small means to get a start on the road to an independent living and wealth of any place I know of.

No need to provide a large amount of food for a lot of stock through long winter months, when such stock is wanted the owner practically nothing—some big fat bills—some large bills for heavy winter clothing—some fancy—no catarrh—no rheumatism—except by

persons who are so afflicted when they go there, and who soon get entire relief—such is the unanimous verdict of dozens of persons with whom I talked, including merchants, mechanics, doctors, farmers, croppers, in fact every one, men and women, had nothing but words of praise for the beautiful and healthful climate.

I saw and talked with men and women from almost every State in the Union, and every one, with a single exception, said they were entirely satisfied. We expect to go there ourselves as soon as we can sell our property here.

Hoping to see you soon, I am,
Your sincere friend,
(Signed) J. E. KIRK.

Miami, Fla., Oct. 20, 1911.
Dr. M. Thomas:

I am here and have been for several days and have had the opportunity of taking many trips into various corners of this section. After a thorough and careful investigation I must say that I find you have misrepresented the proposition of the Everglade Land Sales Company to me in that you have not done it justice. While I had expected to see a wonderfully fine country, rich soil and the best climate imaginable, with the fondest hopes fell far short of what this section can truthfully boast of.

I have been into the Everglades from many different points and have made as thorough and careful investigation as my two weeks in this section would permit. I have also visited many other groves and farms on sand land and feel that I am in a position to give them deserving correct information as to the difference and the advantages of such soil over any of the land I have seen. I have visited groves on pure muck soil and have seen growing on pure muck citrus fruit in every stage from nursery to ten-year-old trees. No comparison is to be made between the groves on the different soils. The grapefruit and orange trees on the muck are about the color of the magnolia tree in that they are a rich dark waxy green. Not only are they very rich in color but the yield is much heavier. I also found alfalfa, millet, Rhodes grass, Kaffir corn, Guinea grass and many other grasses that make elegant forage. I also found sugar cane eight months old which would not be ready to cut for two or three months but which at eight months was the largest and best I have ever seen.

I went to a point some 15 miles west of Ft. Lauderdale and I found the land making a gradual rise as we went westward. While the water in the canal was flowing at fully 2 1/2 miles per hour, it was from three to four and one-half feet below the surface of the earth along the canal. I was quite fortunate in being able to make these different trips with many others from all parts of the United States who were here to investigate just as I was doing. It was extremely gratifying and encouraging that no one member of the bunch of prospectors but that claimed the Everglades to be the most fertile soil they had ever seen and that due to many miles of ditching and other improvements which would both save in drain as well as irrigate, gave it advantages that few farmers of the U. S. enjoy. In a word, the Everglades of Florida are far in excess of your claims in their favor.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) IRA GIBSON.
Kokomo, Ind.

Albion, Mich., Nov. 14, 1911.
Gentlemen:

With regard to Miami will say it is an ideal little city; from the standpoint of beauty, it is hard to beat. I think I am not mistaken when I say that every street is paved with coral rock and the good roads fever has extended all over the country, even into the Everglades. The city is building up in a substantial way, the bulk of the buildings being concrete or other substantial material. It struck me as being one of the most desirable

places to live I have been on any of my travels; in fact, am thinking very strongly of making it my home one of these days.

With regard to my impressions of the Everglades will say that I do not think I could give it any better endorsement than to say that if I had the money I would increase my holdings at least ten fold. From my observations I would say that it is bound to be one of the most productive, wealthiest, prettiest places, having one of the best climates, take it the year round, of any section in the U. S.

From my observations I feel it also worthy of the name which Walker has in his "Fiscale" of his book entitled, "Truck Farming in the Everglades." I would say regarding the Everglade Land Sales Company that as far as I can see, they are living up to their agreements, if not going one better. I found while in Miami that their standing seemed to be reliable. And as far as I could see they have not over-rated anything.

Yours truly,
(Signed) G. E. ARNOLD.
Chicago, Ill., Nov. 14, 1911.

Dear Mr. Helm:

I have been down to Miami and I found it all you represent in your literature. I was quite delighted with the place and the people. We were treated royally by the company there, which spared neither time nor expense in showing us the land which you have.

We were taken out on the Miami Canal to the dam, which at that point I should judge has a fall from seven to nine feet. We were shown the fruit of the banks growing on the Everglade soil—the grapefruit and orange groves. We then went up the Lauderdale Canal about 22 miles. There we saw lateral ditches and roads being built by the Everglade Land Sales Company. We saw alfalfa growing which was about three feet high and in a very healthy condition. Saw sugar cane and various kinds of fruit trees—also saw the concrete lock which is completed in the South Lauderdale Canal.

We walked out on the Glades quite a distance in a number of places and found them very fertile. We set fire to the saw grass and it burned as fast as a person could walk and left the ground clean. We saw many families on the banks getting ready for their gardening. We were taken back to Ft. Lauderdale. There we were met by an automobile and were taken back to Miami. The streets are all laid out in the town as they are completed on a rock surface. Trees are being set out—in fact everything is exactly as represented, or better, and if anyone wants information regarding the Everglades you can refer them to me.

Yours truly,
(Signed) BEN SHORT.
Westmansfield, O., Nov. 18, 1911.

Dear Mr. Helm:

I was down in Florida during the last half of August. The Everglades looked good to me, and also the town of Miami. We visited several orange groves while there on the muck and on the sand land. Those on the muck were more vigorous and healthy looking than the high land groves. I saw 11 large grapefruit on one small limb not any larger than one's little finger. This was in a grove on muck soil; the trees were just bending good with fruit.

We were up the Miami Canal as far as we could get with a boat and also up the South Lauderdale Canal 15 miles. As far as I could see the Glades looked all alike to me. I believe it will grow almost anything. I saw sugar cane, broom corn, alfalfa, clover, slyke clover and timothy all there growing and looking good.

The weather was fine while I was there; one little shower, about 10 minutes' sprinkle. I believe the Everglades is the land of sunshine. I was on the land of the Everglade Land Sales Company along the canal. I also saw plenty of fish in these large ditches. There were 17 in our crowd and they

were all very much delighted over the Everglades. You may print this with my consent.

Respectfully yours,
(Signed) A. F. DAVIS.
November 1, 1911.

Dear Mr. Helm:

I have just completed a tour of investigation throughout your holdings in the Everglades of Florida, for which purpose I made this trip to the State. I was taken out into the edge of the Everglades west of Miami and along the banks of the Miami Canal, where because of the annual overflow there are deep deposits of muck, on which I found growing the most beautiful grapefruit and oranges that I have seen my pleasure to see on the entire trip.

I was also taken back of Ft. Lauderdale, a distance of some 15 miles into the Everglades, and am glad to report that there is nothing resembling a swamp in connection with the entire proposition. It is a beautiful great prairie, fairly rocking with fertility. Instead of finding an overflowed tract as I had found that the water was fully 3 to 4 feet below the surface (along the canal) and that the fall is such that the water is traveling at about three miles per hour in the main canal.

The proposition is all that you have represented it to be and the future development of this country will cause it to surpass the fondest hopes of the dreamer. I believe the purchase of this land is one of the very best possible investments, and I shall so report to those whom I am representing in this investigation.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) W. A. MCGINNIS.
Heno, Nevada.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 23, 1911.
Dear Mr. Helm:

The first part of August I made a trip to Florida for the purpose of investigating the proposition of the Everglade Land Sales Company. My reason for going at this time of the year was to ascertain the condition of the summer climate of the Everglade region. I was of the opinion, as most Northern people are before investigating, that the weather during the summer months must be very hot. I was very much surprised and gratified for the highest temperature recorded while I was in Miami was 32 degrees, and this in August, the hottest month of the year. A few weeks previous to leaving Chicago the temperature was 103 degrees in the shade. There is always a good breeze blowing in the Glades, which makes the weather very agreeable.

Miami is a very beautiful city and has a great future. The conditions in the Everglades I found as represented in your company's literature. I saw lateral ditches being dug, roads under construction and other improvements being made, as stated would be done in your literature.

The soil is the most fertile I have seen, and is of the same quality throughout the "Glades." One of the things that astonished me most was the marked difference between the citrus trees on sand land and those on muck soil, those on muck soil being more thrifty and healthy.

As for the drainage of the Everglades, I do not entertain the slightest doubt. I am of the opinion that this part of Florida is destined to become one of the "Garden Spots of America."

My faith in the "Glades" is proven by the fact that I have purchased thirty acres of Everglade land, and intend to make my home there as soon as possible. I do not think anybody can make a better investment than investing in Everglade land, and I do not hesitate a moment to recommend this to anybody. I can see nothing to prevent this region becoming all that is predicted.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) BRUNO REINHOLD.

The Anvil Chorus

Whenever your "friend" (?)—either in personal conference or through the medium of printers' ink—gets out his little hammer and "knocks" the Everglades, you can generally classify him under one of these several heads:

(1) He has never been in the Everglades or carefully investigated the drainage plans, and has no first hand knowledge about the region. "He is wise in his own conceit." He has therefore adopted any old theory, even as fertile soil harbors the stray seeds of rank weeds. He fails to discriminate between different companies, classing those who are doing the necessary lateral drainage work with those who are not performing their plain duty in that direction. He needs to learn the lessons of investigation, discrimination and analysis.

(2) If he has been in the 'Glades during recent months and still persists in "knocking," examine his "I's" to see if he looked at the project through the green goggles of prejudice, or if he is so mentally dull that he is unable to grasp the present situation and look ahead and see the bigness of it all. Or again, because he is a "hardheaded" layman and knows little or nothing about the principles of drainage, the "problem," which to an experienced engineer is so simple that it is no problem at all, may seem to him all too "complex"—in other words, everything is "impossible" for him until ACTUALLY COMPLETED.

(3) He allows himself to be easily influenced. He is credulous and accepts misinformation as readily as truth. For fear of being cheated he is fooled by the bold, unblushing lie and disregards the testimony of his eyes. He is a follower—not a leader—and lets others do his thinking for him. He is imposed upon by the ignorant and the crafty. He is the victim of the designing rascal and too often the innocent tool of the merciless knave.

(4) He has an "axe to grind"—possibly has some land of his own (not in the Everglades) to sell, or is interested in some other proposition or section, or simply "knocks" out of pure cussedness because of some personal or political grudge.

If the "bogie man" ever gets on your trail, just write us frankly and we will gladly give you the facts.

ELECTRIC-LIGHTED

DIXIE FLYER

A solid all the year 'round train between

Chicago—*and*—Florida

running via Evansville, Nashville, Chattanooga and Atlanta—the scenic route to the South.
Leave La Salle Street Station (only depot on the loop) 9:10 P. M. daily via



Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad

Arrive Jacksonville second morning.

New Equipment.—Electric-Lighted Pullman Drawing-room and Compartment Observation Sleepers and First-Class Coaches.
Dining Car for all meals.

Low Rate Homeseekers' Tickets on Sale First and Third Tuesdays of Each Month

For tickets, reservations, etc., address

A. B. SCHMIDT, General Agent, Passenger Dept., Merchants Loan & Trust Bldg., 108 W. Adams St., CHICAGO, ILL.