

The
EVERGLADE
MAGAZINE

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Everglade Farmers Capture Prizes at Fair

Products from Davie Farm Were the Center of Attraction

The two first prizes at the Dade County Fair—one for the largest and best display of vegetables grown by any one person and the other for the best general display of vegetables—were both won by EVERGLADE farmers, in competition with growers from all over the County.

The two high prize winners were Mr. H. M. Forman of the North Canal and Prof. A. W. Potter of the Davie Farm. Mr. Robert Werner, also of the Davie Farm, won the second prize in the Everglades department.

The awarding of these prizes by impartial judges, who have no interests in the Everglades, is especially gratifying and speaks volumes for the quality of products from this new empire. The Everglades scored in about every vegetable contest where they had entries.

As soon as the drainage is sufficiently completed to permit all-year occupancy, the Everglades will undoubtedly take first place in all important branches of agriculture and horticulture, even as they now hold the palm for winter garden truck.



MID-WINTER CROPS
DAVIE FARM in the EVERGLADES

Eminent Engineers Report on Drainage Project

Engineering Board Outlines Independent Drainage System for Lands of Our Associated Companies. Estimated Cost Exceeds \$1,000,000

To fully determine beyond all question the real basic engineering features involved in the reclamation of the lands owned and controlled by our associated companies, we employed a few months ago a Board composed of three of the most eminent hydraulic engineers in the country, to carefully investigate the whole subject.

They were instructed to determine whether the present system of canals, now being constructed or under contract by the State, would be sufficient to take care of the run-off from the "Upper Glades" as a whole—and more particularly from our lands.

We asked them to report also on the feasibility of diking our lands so as to render them practically independent of the remainder of the Glades during the rainy season, and to include complete information as to the necessary interior canals, laterals and other drainage works to properly reclaim our specific acreage.

In their report, recently rendered, these experts state that the drainage of the Everglades is feasible both from an engineering and financial point of view. It is their judgment, however, that while the State canals, as now outlined, will assist materially, during DRY seasons, in the drainage of the lands immediately adjoining them, they are not of sufficient capacity to handle the run-off from the entire "Upper Glades," and that MORE and LARGER openings through the rock rim, as well as a big independent controlling canal from Lake Okechobee, would be necessary to properly drain (by gravity) the Everglades as a whole and thus assure ALL-YEAR cropping.

Pumping Plants to Be Installed

With this basic feature determined, this Board recommended an entirely independent system of drainage for our lands, by the construction of dikes and gigantic pumping stations. This proved to be a very happy solution of the problem and we are now arranging to carry this plan into execution.

The total estimated cost of this independent drainage system exceeds \$1,000,000, an average of more than \$20 per acre—several times the amount which we had originally contemplated—but notwithstanding this enormous cost, we intend carrying this work through to completion without delay. In other words, we will leave no stone unturned to deliver drained land to our purchasers—land which can be occupied the year around.

As announced in previous issues, the installation of dikes and pumps on the Davie Farm is now actually in progress, and we estimate that it will be practically finished during June of this year. Estimates are also being made for the dikes around the next big unit, namely, the Sugar Tract, which comprises about 25,000 acres. We expect to let the contract for this work in the near future. A survey of the western tracts will soon be started and when it is complete, we will proceed to take soundings and gather the other data necessary to commence the reclamation of these tracts as well.

More Time Required to Finish Work

All of this extra work will require considerably more time than originally anticipated, but, on the other hand, the vast additional expenditure which we will make on the property will greatly increase its value and, therefore, will fully offset any delay occasioned in actually starting farming operations.

The dikes and pumps, furthermore, will serve as a "crop insurance." It probably will not be necessary to operate the pumps for drainage purposes more than a small portion of the year, BUT THEY WILL BE THERE WHEN NEEDED. Then again, if the season happens to be unusually dry, the pumps can be used for irrigation purposes. In other words, it will be possible with these gigantic pumps to raise or lower the water table as desired—an invaluable feature. During the greater portion of the year, no doubt, the locks will be open and a large part of the lands irrigated by gravity. But in seasons of heavy rainfall the locks can be closed and the pumps placed in operation to maintain the water table at the height desired.

With the final completion of this auxiliary or independent drainage and irrigation system, we will have one of the most valuable properties in the entire South. We know of nothing else in all Florida that can compare with it—in fact, it will be the first large development of its kind in the State, and one of the few really BIG installations in the country.

The Everglades Sugar & Land Co.
Everglades Land Company
Everglades Land Sales Co.

Basic Price of \$100 per Acre Now in Effect

According to the new schedule, the basic price of the Company's lands beyond the Davie Farm is \$100 per acre on terms of \$2.00 per acre down and \$2.50 per acre monthly. The cash price is \$90 per acre and there is an intermediate price of \$96 per acre for those who pay one-fourth down and the balance in three equal annual payments.

Canal tracts are priced at \$15 per acre more than the above mentioned figures.

These prices are very low indeed when the location of the property and the productivity of the soil are considered, not to mention the exten-

past four days and while the people on the Davie Tract have not suffered in the slightest, but rather been benefited as a result, practically all the other growers of this section are flooded out. From Miami south the loss by water is estimated at from 100,000 to 500,000 water in some of the fields standing as much as two and a half feet deep. Of course this will cause a great scarcity in all kinds of vegetables, and will send the prices soaring upwards. While I am grieved to see the great loss to these hundreds of people, I cannot help noting the wonderful advantage it will be to those on the Everglades.

Promising Outlook for Davie Farm Croppers

The planters at Zona—even though the Company's drainage works are not yet completed—are at least two and a half above water table, and could stand twice the amount of water already encountered, without danger of loss. They have a large acreage planted which is now going to market, and an equal acreage which will come into bearing in from two to six weeks. On this they should make a veritable killing. The fact that the Everglades display at the County Fair this year carried away the most coveted prizes, showed the greatest varieties and the most luxuriant growth and is now almost the only truck-farming land in the county above water, is causing many who have heretofore been skeptical regarding the Everglades to acknowledge that they "knew not whereof they spoke."

Buyers informed me today that undoubtedly prices would more than double on the various varieties of produce going to market after this week. The farmers on the Davie Tract see their advantage, and will in a few weeks realize in dollars and cents the wisdom of their choice.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) H. DALE MILLER.

Note: The flooded land referred to in Mr. Miller's letter is mostly the so-called prairie land along the lower East Coast—land which is farmed almost every winter, but on which practically no drainage facilities in the way of laterals, dikes, pumps, etc., have been installed.

In strong contrast is the Davie Farm, which was practically always under water or too wet for farming purposes until our drainage works were started.

No more striking example of the value of drainage could possibly be given. THE SAVING ON A SINGLE SEASON'S CROP WOULD MORE THAN PAY FOR THE COMPLETE COST OF THE LAND AND DRAINAGE EQUIPMENT. And yet the prices for properly drained Everglades land are no higher than is being asked for much of the unprotected prairie land along the coast which is now flooded.

Only a Few Tracts Left on Davie Farm

The Company's independent drainage system is now being installed on the Davie Farm. When finished, this tract will be ready for all-year occupancy, and will become one of the most valuable properties in South Florida.

Our present price is \$100 per acre except for canal tracts. This price will soon be increased, however. If you want one of these few remaining tracts send your application immediately to the Everglades Land Sales Company, Majestic Bldg., Chicago.

Tract Owners Must Dig Their Own Field Ditches

The Company's plans contemplate that a system of lateral ditches shall be built so as to serve every ten-acre tract, which does not face a canal. But as stated in our general literature, each tract owner is expected to put in his own field or farm ditches and plow furrows or cross drains.

It is also up to the buyer, of course, to maintain the general drainage system when installed. These matters have already been made quite clear, but we take this opportunity of emphasizing them again so that there may be no possible misunderstanding.

The Everglade Magazine

Published monthly to report the progress of the reclamation of the Florida Everglades.

V. W. HELM, Editor.

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MARCH, 1913

sive improvements to be installed by the Company. The CLEARING EXPENSE ALONE for the sandy and rocky lands along the coast would approximate if not exceed \$100 per acre, exclusive of the first cost of the land. But the matchless climate of South Florida gives a value to land which can hardly be measured in dollars and cents. Even Southern California with its prices of \$200 to \$500 per acre for raw land must take a back seat when compared with the advantages of South Florida.

We believe that the time is close at hand when the lands which we are now holding at \$100 per acre will change hands readily at Southern California prices. All who purchase at present low prices, therefore, may consider themselves very fortunate indeed.

Rain Ruins Crops South of Miami Davie Farm Is Safe

Miami, March 19, 1913.

Dear Mr. Helm:

The farmers on the Davie Tract are now more than ever before seeing the great advantages they have over the other growers of this section. There has been considerable rain here in the

Summary of Improvement Work in Everglades

Miami Canal Will Be Cut Through About April 15 or May 1. Dredges Will Be Built Immediately for Palm Beach Canal

Following is a report from the office of the Acting Chief Drainage Engineer, summing up the progress on the State Canals as of March 1, 1913:

Main Canals

North New River Canal from Lake Okechobee to Ft. Lauderdale, 61 miles long, cut all way through and excavation nearly complete.

South New River Canal connecting Miami Canal with South New River, 21 miles long, is open all way through, and excavation is one-half complete.

Miami Canal from Lake Okechobee to Miami, 77 miles long, has six miles to cut before being open to tide water, and excavation is two-thirds complete.

Hillsboro Canal from Lake Okechobee to Deerfield, 49 miles long, has five miles to cut before connecting with tide water, with excavation two-thirds complete.

Three dredges operating during the month.

West Palm Beach Canal, 42 miles long, from Lake Okechobee to Lake Worth, contract let December 16, 1912, calls for completion January 1, 1916.

Stub Canals

Snapper Creek Canal, excavation two-thirds complete.

Snake Creek Canal, excavation two-thirds complete.

Cypress Creek Canal, excavation one-half complete.

Two dredges operating during the month.

F. C. ELLIOT,
Acting Chief Drainage Engineer.

Survey for Western Blocks

In order to hasten the survey of Townships 50, 51, 52 and 53 in Ranges 38 and 39, the Everglades Land Company has agreed to temporarily advance the cost of this work, and the State Engineer now advises that the sectioning of these townships will be undertaken in the near future.

Miami Canal to Be Open Soon

Within the short space of four or five weeks the Miami canal will be cut through so that light draft boats can ply between Miami and Lake Okechobee. This is the present expectation of the officials of the Fort-Clark Construction Co.

The Hippochee dipper dredge, which last January completed the branch of this canal which empties into the South

New River, is now working on the last stretch of canal which will give to Miami water transportation to the Gulf through the peninsula, and is only a few miles from the place where the South New River canal makes its connection.

The cutting through of the canal by the Hippochee will by no means finish the canal, although it will make it available for transportation. There will be a considerable amount of rock left to remove, for which work drill boats will have to be drafted into service.—Miami Metropolis.

dredges for the work immediately.—Palm Beach County.

Davie Farm Development

Machinery Ordered for Pumping Plants Dikes Being Reinforced

The machinery for both pumping plants on the Davie Farm has been ordered and shipment will be made within a few weeks. The four pumps will have a combined capacity of about 50,000 gallons per minute, or 72,000,000

to the State canal will be enlarged with a suction dredge and thus converted into "collection canals" leading to the pumping stations.

A part of the work still to be done during the meantime is the completion of the road-bed leading east from the Davie Farm to the pine land, and which the Dade County Commissioners have agreed to rock-surface right up to the South New River Canal.

Section 30-50-41 Next

According to present estimates, the big Buckeye ditching machine will have finished its work on the Davie Farm by the middle of April, whereupon it is proposed to start cutting the ditches in Section 30-50-41 of the Sugar Tract, provided conditions permit. An extraordinary effort will be made to complete the ditches in this section before the rainy season.

Will Replat Zona Townsite

The townsite of Zona on the Davie Farm will soon be replatted on a very attractive plan. There will probably be parkways and other features which will make for a "City Beautiful" on a small scale.

The sales plan has not yet been announced, but it has been suggested that the price for each lot include a definite percentage for street improvements, etc. Only a limited number of lots will be offered and many of these have already been spoken for by residents and farm owners in the Davie Tract.

Notice Regarding Taxes

Mr. R. B. McLendon, Tax Collector for Dade County, Florida, requests that we publish the following announcement:

"We have the remittances of a great many receipts for which we have not been able to write. Many of the land owners will begin to think that the books will close April 1st as the law directs and that their remittances will not be credited in time. Remittances reaching this office at any time before or up to May 1st will be received for officially."

Special Announcement to All Purchasers

For the current season and the forthcoming cropping season of 1913-14 the only part of this Company's holdings which will be accessible and ready for WINTER planting is the Davie Experimental Farm. Even this tract will not be completely drained until our reclamation work is finished, and farmers planting crops thereon during the meantime do so at their own risk.

The great amount of extra development work devolving upon our associated companies—improvements now being planned, or under consideration for the Royal Glade Tract and the lands further west—in the way of dikes, locks, interior canals, laterals and, if necessary, the installation of pumping plants, etc., will require considerably more time than originally anticipated. But the additional proposed improvements will give the property an enhanced value, which will more than compensate our clients for the unavoidable delay.

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.

EVERGLADES SUGAR & LAND COMPANY
EVERGLADES LAND COMPANY
EVERGLADE LAND SALES COMPANY

Dredges for Palm Beach Canal

From the office of the Internal Improvement Board comes the following communication from the secretary of the board, J. S. Lewis, to W. R. Moses, the contents of which is most pleasing.

"I am pleased to advise you that the bond to be given by the National Construction Company for the Palm Beach canal has been received, and is satisfactory to the trustees.

"The contract has been awarded and all matters satisfactorily arranged for the construction of this canal, and the company will start building their

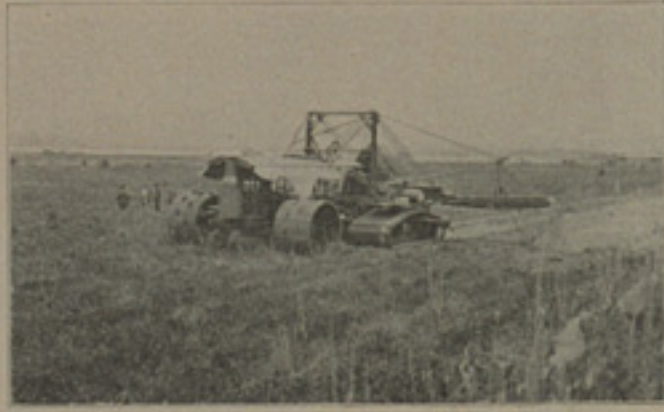
gallons every 24 hours. Expressed in another way, these pumps will be able to lift approximately 9,600,000 cubic feet of water per day—equal to the contents of a gigantic reservoir 1,000 feet long, 500 feet wide and 10 feet deep.

On the north side, the pumps will be driven by distillate oil engines, and on the south side steam engines, with oil-burning boilers, will be used. There will be plenty of surplus power in both plants which may be used for a variety of purposes as the occasion demands.

The dikes around the Davie Farm are being reinforced by the material excavated from a third nine-foot ditch. The ditches adjacent to and parallel



Ditch running parallel to State Canal on Davie Farm. This ditch will be considerably enlarged by a suction dredge and converted into a collection canal.



Buckeye ditcher with extended conveyor, now operating on the Davie Farm. Note the size of this machine compared with the man alongside.



Washington Avenue, north side of Davie Farm in the Everglades. Preparations being made for the collection canal which will conduct drainage water to the pumping plants soon to be installed.

Davie Farm Exhibit at Dade County Fair

Everglade Croppers Carry Away Principal Prizes for Great Variety and Superiority of Products Exhibited

For the second time the products of the Everglades at the Dade County Fair, held in Miami from February 26 to March 1, inclusive, were the center of attraction and the cause of exclamations of surprise.

And "There's a reason," for many of the vegetables shown—such as green corn, carrots, fennels, mustard, cantaloupe, lima beans, and other vegetables—were the only ones of the kind seen in the building.

The Fair was a great success and thousands of visitors from all parts of the United States thronged the aisles. At the Everglade exhibit such expressions as: "Wonderful," "Did you raise all those on the Glades?" "I'd give five dollars for that green corn," etc., were heard.

Hon. Wm. J. Bryan was especially interested in the Everglade exhibit and spent considerable time examining the products and talking with the exhibitors. When he left he carried with him a bunch of Everglade radishes, which, he said, would make the greater part of his supper that evening.

The exhibitors from the Davie Farm at Zona, were Mr. Robert Werner, of the Everglade Land Sales Company's Demonstration Farm; Prof. A. W. Potter, E. L. Housmann, E. Rooney, John Annapa, and John Patterson.

Exhibits

The two principal exhibits for general display were made by Mr. Robt. Wer-

ner, of the demonstration farm, and Prof. A. W. Potter.

Mr. Werner exhibited peppers, lima beans, string beans, okra, rhubarb, cabbage, Chinese cabbage, eggplant, kohlrabi, water grass—used for salad garnishing—parsley, potatoes, sweet potatoes, squash of all kinds, strawberries, peas, onions, radishes, beets, turnips, celery, tomatoes, caladium—an edible variety said to taste, when stewed, like a combination of roast beef, turnips and sweet potatoes—carrots, cauliflower, corn salad, sweet corn, lettuce, rape, fennels, mustard, pumpkins and watermelons.

Prof. Potter has a tract of ten acres on the Davie Farm, and his general exhibit was, without question, the most varied and attractive vegetable exhibit at the Fair. No special preparation was made by him for the Fair, but, when the time came to collect and ship the exhibit, Mr. W. D. Hoff, his manager, was asked to collect all the different kinds of vegetables grown on the place. The result was the following list of 43 kinds of vegetables all grown by Mr. Hoff:

Beans—Refugee, King of Earlies, Lima, Wax, Shelled.
Beets.
Cabbage—Autumn King, Hot Dutch, Chinese.
Caladium—Edible.
Cantaloupe.
Carrot.
Celery—Giant Pascal.
Corn—Adams' Extra Early Green.

Egg Plant—Long Purple, Florida High Bush.
Eggplant.
Fennels.
Lettuce—Boston, Cal. Cream Butter, May King.
Mustard—Southern Curl.
Okra—White Velvet.
Onion—Bermuda, Shallot.
Parsley—Moss Curl.
Pepper—Chinese Giant, Ruby King, Red Chile.
Potato—White (Bliss and Rose), Sweet.
Pumpkin—Sugar Pie, Mammoth Cheese.
Radish—French Breakfast, Long Scarlet.
Squash.
Strawberry.
Tomato—Globe, Dade County, East Coast, Egg.
Watermelon.
Total—43.

These vegetables were cleverly and artistically arranged on an inclined platform banked with Florida moss. In the center was a basket carved from a watermelon and filled with shelled lima beans ornamented with sprigs of parsley and rosebuds carved from beets, onions and carrots. On either side of this center piece were basins cut from Indian pumpkin and filled with beans. The corners were held down with a pumpkin, a watermelon and two heads of cabbage weighing from 10 to 12 pounds each.

Prizes to Davie Farm Croppers

The following prizes were awarded to Davie Farm croppers:

Best general display—1st prize (\$50), Prof. A. W. Potter; 2nd prize (\$25), Robt. Werner.

Celery—1st prize (\$3.50), E. L. Housmann.

Beets—1st prize (\$5), E. Rooney.

Beans—1st prize (\$5), Robt. Werner.

Onions—1st prize (\$5), Prof. A. W. Potter; 2nd prize (\$2.50), Robt. Werner.

Potatoes—1st prize (\$5), John Annapa.

Sugar Cane—1st prize (\$10), John Annapa.

Tomatoes—1st prize (\$5.00), Robt. Werner; 2nd prize (\$), John Patterson.

Turnips—1st prize (\$3), E. L. Housmann.

A Vegetable Chess Board

In connection with his exhibit at the Miami Fair by Prof. Potter, of Zona, was a unique and attractive feature in the form of vegetable chess men set on a chess board ready to play the game and win the prize of a box of strawberries near at hand. The men were carved from vegetables while the pawns were small white and red potatoes.

The kings were carved from a freak

egg plant and a squash; the queens from a watermelon and a sweet potato; the knights from onions and beets; the bishops from carrots and radishes; the castles from green peppers and green corn.

There was hardly a visitor at the fair who did not pause and smile at the unique production. Accompanying the game was a set of verses written by Prof. Potter.

The following is the poem:

"We Play the Game of Chess"

Come here, young ladies, gents, and maids,
And see our happy band,
We came here from the Everglades,
That fair and fruitful land.

Sit down with us and watch the game,
We're vegetables you know,
So see if you can tell the name
Where on the glades we grow.

We're trying hard to win the prize—
These luscious berries here,
We'll check their king, whate'er his size,
The game is ours; don't fear.

Our Knight is strong; he can't be beat,
A beauty is our Queen,
Our Bishop's slender; quick of feet,
The Castle's hot and green.

We're here to play; but home we work,
We feed the North, you see,
The Pawns and Spuds; they do not shirk,
But fill each meal with glee.

It matters not who wins the prize,
We'll feel we are repaid
If we can only advertise
The produce from the GLADE.

Wherein Florida Does Not Compete With Northern States

Mud.
Sleet.
Snow.
Slush.
Icebergs.
Sleighs.
Sunstrokes.
Neck scarfs.
Icy sidewalks.
Woolen socks.
Frozen pumps.
Cyclone cellars.
Lightning rods.
Hard coal stoves.
Chest protectors.
Head protectors.
Heavy overcoats.
Arctic overshoes.
Frosted ears and fingers.
Wristers or pulse warmers.

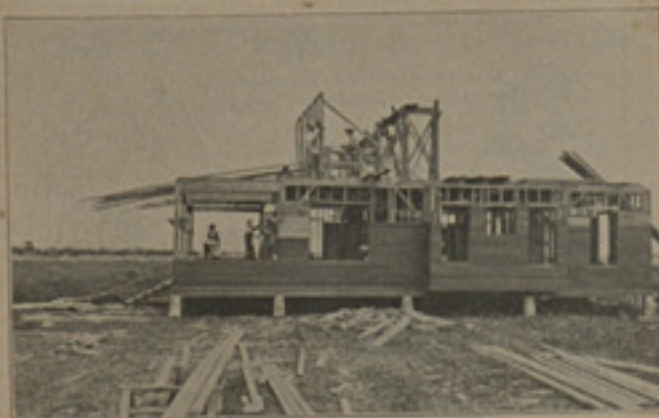
—Jacksonville Times-Union.



Partially completed dike along west side of Davie Farm. Since this picture was taken, the dike has been reinforced by material from a third dike.



Reinforced for mile of road to be constructed under supervision of United States Government road experts—south side of Davie Farm in the Everglades.



Mr. Vial's bungalow in process of construction, south side of Davie Farm. When completed, this will be the most elaborate home in the Everglades to date.

Poultry Raising Profitable in the Everglades

Green Stuff Can Be Grown Here the Year 'Round and the Necessary Grains Can Be Raised During the Summer Months

Dania, Fla., Mar. 16, 1913.

Dear Mr. Helm:

Poultry raising in Old Florida never became a paying business, and so poultry and eggs had to be shipped in, mostly from Tennessee, and an old hen for a Sunday dinner cost over \$2.00, or 35 cents a pound, (that is for a live hen). Old Florida was made up principally of the sandy pine lands often called "salt and pepper" lands, on which poultry could find very little if any green stuff, which is the main food for them. Also grain had to be bought, never less than 2 cents per pound. This in Old Florida.

New Florida, the Everglades, is a different thing entirely, and poultry raising here is a paying business. We expect to see parts of the Everglades covered with chickens like the Petaluma country in California, where all the hills are covered with white leghorns, and from which place two steamboats loaded with eggs and poultry leave weekly for San Francisco.

New Industry for Florida

Here in the Everglades our young chickens are growing very thrifty, and the old hen is busy all the time laying eggs. Here we are able to raise green stuff all the year around and when the cropping season is over, during the summer months, we are able to raise all the grains we need, such as *pearl millet, sudanese, Kaffir corn, Egyptian*

corn, Milo maize, cowpeas, etc.

Cow peas may be unknown to many people as a chicken food, but they are rich in protein and belong to the best egg producing foods. A few years ago when in California, our chickens were moulting in the month of August, and they were almost naked. Mrs. Werner took pity on them and opened the gate and gave them liberty. We had quite a patch of Mackeye peas, which are similar to cowpeas, just getting ripe. Our chickens got busy gathering them and it was only five days after Mrs. Werner had opened the gates, when they started to lay, and laid more eggs than they ever did.

A chicken yard should have two departments. The chickens should be kept in one department and the other one should be cultivated and planted into all kinds of greens such as onions, lettuce, Chinese cabbage, clover, barley, etc., and when large enough, the chickens should be turned over on to it, and then the first side should be cultivated and planted the same as the other. This not only gives the chickens greens to eat, but also keeps the yard clean, which is of great importance. Wheat bran or ground up grains could be mixed with cooked potatoes, beets, artichokes, or any other root food and given to the chickens for breakfast. Grains should be fed evenings in a scratching pan and large returns can be awarded.

(Signed) ROBERT WERNER.

Cows, Chickens and Ducks Do Well in 'Glades

Only \$2.88 Spent for Feed for Two Cows in 14 Months
44 Eggs from One Duck in 63 Days

It is with a great deal of pleasure that we publish below a letter from A. B. Lowe, vice president of the Everglade Vegetable Growers' Association, member of the American White Plymouth Rock Club, former director of the Muncie, Ind., Poultry and Pet Stock Association, and member of the Standing Committee on Vegetables of the Florida State Horticultural Society.

Mr. Lowe's success with poultry and cattle in the Everglades should serve as an example to other residents on the Davie Farm and to prospective settlers in other parts of the 'Glades when the drainage is complete.

Here follows Mr. Lowe's letter:

Zona, Fla., March 10, 1913.

My dear Mr. Helm:

I promised to write you of the success I am having with my flock of White Plymouth Rocks, also regarding my cows.

I would like very much to give an itemized account of the receipts and ex-

penditures of these 60 hens, but I cannot spare the time just at present as my other crops require all my attention.

I have been interested in poultry both from a pleasure and profit standpoint for the past 12 years and I can truthfully say that my flock of chickens returned a greater profit in dollars and cents during their one year's residence in the 'Glades' than they ever did back in old Indiana, and as all kinds of feed can be grown here I am satisfied there is no better place in the world to raise poultry for profit than right here in the Everglades.

My cows are in better condition now than they were when they left Indiana on January 9th, 1912. The total cost of feed bought for these two cows since they landed on the Davie Farm January 18th, 1912 to March 10th, 1913, is \$2.88.

My boy, Dodge Bernarr, age 10, has an Indian Runner duck that was hatched in July, 1912, and started to lay on January 10th, 1913, and to date, March 10th, has laid 44 eggs, so you

see there is also a good opening here for duck farms.

Would like to write you regarding my experience in the past year on the Davie Farm, but as I expect to reside here at Zona until my lamp of life goes out, I must cut this short and hike to the field, where my crops are awaiting my attention. Sincerely yours,

(Signed) A. B. Lowe.

P. S.—My chickens are in excellent health, require no special attention, and are laying eggs at the present time that bring me 60 cents per dozen at the grocery.

Florida Spends Millions Annually for Imported Poultry

Several million dollars worth of eggs, poultry and poultry feed are shipped into Florida annually, largely for the reasons explained above and for the further reason that most of the settlers in Florida have been too much occupied with winter truck gardening and the development of citrus orchards, etc.

Now that portions of the Everglades are being reclaimed for settlement, however, it will be possible, with ample moisture at all seasons and under proper control, to grow all of the green stuff and grains required for successful and profitable poultry raising.

Home Market for Poultry

And there will be an almost unlimited home market at very satisfactory prices

for practically everything that can be produced in this line.

For years to come, we believe that the entire poultry output will be consumed within the State's borders. And we believe furthermore that the Everglades will lead all other districts of the State in this important industry.

Every Everglade farmer should plan to install a poultry department. Only the finer strains should be developed. Mongrel stock should be tabooed. The most up-to-date methods should be adopted, and modern equipment installed to suit local conditions.

Along with chickens, we would suggest that Indian Runner ducks and the Buff and Blue Orpington ducks be tried out thoroughly. It is claimed by many experts that these particular kinds of ducks are even more popular and profitable than chickens.

In a previous article, entitled "Ideal Arrangement for 20-Acre 'Glade Farm," appearing in our January (1913) issue, Mr. Werner outlined his plan of dividing an acre into two parts for a chicken farm.

An intelligent study of this whole subject is urged upon every Everglade farm owner.

Why not turn your way the stream of gold which is now pouring OUT of Florida for poultry products which can so easily be raised in the 'Glades?

Orpington Ducks Superior to Indian Runners

There has recently, only a few days ago, been introduced into Florida a new strain of ducks, the Buff and the Blue Orpingtons, which is quite an event in the poultry line, as heretofore these ducks have been only known in a few places in this country, though well known in England and Australia.

Their introduction means the raising of the standard of this line of poultry, as among those imported are several first prize winners, both drakes and ducks, and it opens up a new line, both profitable from the egg end as well as from the sale for table purposes, as they are said to exceed the Indian Runner and other classes in the number of eggs laid per year, and they are about twice the size of the Indian Runner, being in fact almost as large as the goose, and their flesh much sweeter and tenderer. They are cleanly, which cannot be said of the others, and are very small eaters, two facts which commend themselves to the poultryman as well as to the housekeeper, who desires a few ducks in the yard for home purposes.

In Australia they made their reputation by winning two 12-month laying competitions in succession. In the first of these, one pen of Buff Orpington ducks competed against fifteen pens of Indian Runner ducks, and several pens of other varieties, the Buff Orpington ducks making an easy win right through the competition; in the second competition two pens of Buff Orpington ducks

competing against seventeen pens of Indian Runners and several other pens, resulted in the Buff Orpington ducks taking first and second prizes, and making a record on all previous laying.

They were made to fill the demand for a first-class layer and at the same time a nice sized table bird, of fine quality and flavored flesh.

The start was made by mating Indian Runners to Aylesbury, Indian Runners to Rouens and Indian Runners to Cayuga.

These different varieties, previously to this mating up, had been carefully mated and bred for three years for egg production alone, all laggards in this respect being noted and weeded out, so that when the pure stock was put together for the first crossing, a line of good layers was included in all four breeds.

The Buff and the Blue Orpington ducks are without doubt the most useful duck living, and at the same time are very handsome and good to look at. They are very hardy and easy to rear, quick in growth and good foragers on an open space or field, finding most of their own food, very active and fertile, being equally good with pond or stream or merely trough or drinker for their water.

In mild countries they require no houses, doing well out in the open run, field or stockyard.—Florida Grower.



Looking over Section 1, Township 31, Range 46, Royal Glade Subdivision. Plans for the auxiliary drainage system for the "Sugar Tract" are now in preparation.

Florida, State of Greatest Possibilities, Says Bryan

Premier Statesman, Miami's Foremost Citizen, Enthused Over Everglades
Makes Several Dade County Investments

When asked if he had any farewell message for Florida, Col. W. J. Bryan said: "No, I have not bid the State farewell. I have only gone temporarily and expect to return this summer for a brief stay, and then come back this winter to my home, where I have bought and am developing what I consider some of the best lands in the whole country."

Col. Bryan said that he had come to Florida because of the vast possibilities of the State, from every standpoint, and that he had become identified with these possibilities through purchase of various small tracts of land in different sections, believing that there is no part of Florida that is not good.

His attention was called to "snow prevailing in Nebraska" yesterday and said: "Nebraska is a good State, only its climate now and then gets wrong. Florida has the greatest climate in the world. It is never too cold. It is never too hot. I am glad I and my family were here this winter to escape the rigors of the Western plains."

"Florida is undoubtedly the greatest State in the Union when possibilities are considered."

When asked what he thought the greatest possibility of the State, he said: "The development of its harbors and waterways and the development by itself of its vast inland areas, commonly called the Everglades."

Colonel Bryan stated that he had expressed himself before as believing the State should complete the development of these areas itself, and took occasion to emphasize again that he had no cause for changing; rather was he strengthened in the belief the State would be cutting off one of its vital members if it turned these lands over to individual or foreign corporation control for development and exploitation.

Colonel Bryan, as is well known, has been investing in Florida lands for some time, and this winter he has increased his holdings to at least six tracts of land in and around Miami and the sections back of it toward the Everglades, besides erecting a handsome residence for himself. He announces that he thinks the Everglades are now and will soon become recognized as the greatest agricultural possibilities of the world, as the class of soil there is varied, but only in adaptability to every possible vegetation of the sub-tropics.

Buys More Land

Just before leaving Miami for Washington Mr. Bryan added to his many purchases of South Florida lots and lands by buying the valuable corner lot at Twentieth street and Brickell avenue

in Miami, across the street from the temporary winter home which Mr. and Mrs. Bryan occupied during the season. The lot was purchased from Mr. J. Austin Hall, the consideration being \$4,000. Mr. Bryan was telling Mr. Hall that it is his intention to give the property to his son-in-law, R. L. Hargrave, who will return in the fall and build thereon a beautiful winter home.

Mr. Hargrave, who with his wife, accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Bryan on their trip North last evening, said just before leaving that he intends to return early in the fall and superintend the erection of a commodious winter home on the new property.

Enthused Over Lands

Before leaving Miami Mr. Bryan visited the fair there and frequently expressed surprise and wonderment as he passed from display to display, asking questions of his guides and of the farmers in charge of the exhibits. Many of the varieties of fruit displayed are new to the great Commonwealth.

He paused longest at the Everglade display, where he talked with Prof. A. W. Foster and Mr. Robert Werser, practical Everglade farmers, who are managing that exhibit. Seeing an especially tempting bunch of crimson radishes among the other varieties of vegetables, his well known fondness for that vegetable asserted itself, and after asking permission of the fair officials, he carefully broke the long tops off and placed the bunch in his coat pockets, remarking: "These radishes will make the best part of my dinner tonight. Thank you."

Mr. Bryan has evidenced the greatest interest in our agricultural possibilities ever since he came to Florida and has purchased several tracts of Everglade and pine land on which he expects to build a plantation during the years to come.—*Jacksonville Metropolis.*

When such men as W. J. Bryan come to Dade County, Florida, after having seen all the States of this Union, and buys lands here and there for immediate development, it means that what has been said of this State is not a visionary fancy of the impractical poet; but that it is a land where intelligent methods will insure agricultural success.

The Savannah Press says: "Villa Serena" is the name to be given to William J. Bryan's winter home on the Florida coast near Miami. Built on Spanish lines, set upon a cliff with tropical verdure for a background, it is expected to be a dwelling place of great beauty."



Young tobacco plants on the Everglade Land Sales Company's Demonstration Farm—Davis Tract. Several varieties of tobacco are now flourishing in the "Glades."



"The Girl of the Golden West" titled. Reproduced from Jacksonville Metropolis.

Commercial Feed Stuff Can Be Raised in 'Glades

Products Now Imported Should Be Grown in State and Millions of Dollars Annually Kept at Home

State Chemist Rose, in his last annual report, calls attention to large imports of commercial feed stuff which could just as well be raised in Florida—particularly in the 'Glades, where recent tests have proven beyond question the adaptability of the soil to the culture of a wide variety of forage grasses. This is a matter for all Everglade farmers to ponder over.

The following is an extract from pages 13 and 14 of Capt. Rose's report: There were consumed in the State during 1912, 125,856 tons of commercial feed stuff—not including hay, corn, oats, and other stock feed not subject to inspection.

The average value of this imported feed stuff was \$30.00 per ton, or a total of \$3,775,680, a sum which should be retained in the State by producing this feed stuff on her own fields and pastures, thus retaining this vast sum among her citizens.

No state produces a larger variety of grasses, native grass, and newly introduced varieties—pastures and meadow grasses.

Bermuda, Crab Grass, Para, Natal and Rhodes Grass grow luxuriantly and yield large crops of excellent pasture—grass, and hay. These grasses are peculiarly adapted to well drained flat woods, prairies, and reclaimed muck land. With little exertion, pastures and meadows are readily established.

Among the legumes, the velvet bean and the Lyon bean (related to the velvet bean), compass of the various kinds, and Japanese Kudzu, are best

adapted to the soil and the climate of Florida.

Their yield compares favorably with the clovers, and alfalfa of the other states, while their feeding value is equally as great.

For cattle and hogs, no forage crop exceeds Japanese sugar cane, which grows profusely. When once established, it will continue to reproduce itself annually without replanting, yielding from ten to twenty tons of green forage per acre, rich in sugar, a superior "fat former."

Japanese Kudzu—a perennial legume—will continue to reproduce itself, when once established.

This combination of Japanese sugar cane, and Japanese Kudzu will furnish continuous forage, of both the Carbohydrates (fat formers) and the Proteins (flesh formers) an ideal balanced ration for live stock of any kind—beef cattle, dairy farming or hog raising. The chemical analysis and feeding value of these forage plants is given among others in this report.

The Bulletins of the Florida Agricultural Experiment Station, Gainesville, give detailed reports of feeding experiments with the Japanese cane and velvet bean.

It is gratifying to note that while there are still large sums expended for imported stock feed, that many of our farmers are now producing their own forage and feed—and that a very considerable amount of first class domestic hay, equal in every way to clover, alfalfa, or timothy, is now to be found in local markets.

Dade County Found to Be An Esmeralda

Visitor from Southern California Points Out Superior Advantages of Everglade Country. Predicts Marvellous Future for District

After spending several weeks in this vicinity in closely studying the Everglades proposition and learning first hand what can be done in the growing of fruits and vegetables in this region, Mr. E. L. Jordan of Santa Ana, California, formerly of Jerome and Cape Verde, Arizona, makes the declaration that he knows of no place in the United States where a young man or one looking to get away from the daily wage task can do better than in Dade county.

"I will say that I have found conditions here and the proposition offered by the Everglade Land Sales company really better than I expected to find them," said Mr. Jordan. "I have taken on quite a large acreage and can unhesitatingly say that I believe a great future awaits this country. The key to the whole Everglades is improvements in the way of secondary canals and lateral ditches. The Everglade Land Sales company is working along the lines of a very comprehensive plan for the installation of all of these and all buyers can feel assured that when the company informs them that their land is ready to work, that, in my opinion, there will be no soil anywhere fraught with greater possibilities. As to what can be grown or what cannot be grown is something that actual development will rapidly determine, though the possibilities of the country as a great trucking country are already practically demonstrated, and from the way that forage grasses, such as Para grass, Rhodes grass and Teosinte are flourishing on the muck soil of the Davie Farm the Everglades will undoubtedly develop into a great dairying and cattle feeding country in a secondary way."

"On the Davie Farm I saw the finest kind of celery, potatoes (both sweet and Irish), luxuriant growths of beans and tomatoes, as well as scores of other things, growing almost to perfection," said Mr. Jordan.

"The climate is wonderful. I have talked to many old timers here and find that it has been almost as warm on several days that I have been here as it gets in summer, yet I have not been

uncomfortable at any time and have been sleeping under a sheet and a spread every night.

"In many ways, such a rainfall, well distributed, climate, transportation, both rail and water, nearness to the big markets, and an entire absence of fruit killing frost as indicated by the growth of coconuts everywhere, this country is far ahead of southern California and particularly in being adapted to the growing of grapefruit and citrus fruits generally. The finest orange I ever ate I took off a tree growing on the muck soil. Then this country will produce a great deal of semi-tropical and tropical fruits, such as the rich oily Avocado pear, the mango, bananas . . . and many other things not grown anywhere else in the United States."

"Chickens do well here, as well as the Indian Runner ducks, which produce more eggs than the best breeds of chickens, and the eggs of which one can not tell from the hen egg in eating.

"Fish are abundant in all the streams and the bay and ocean, and such fish as the Spanish and King mackerel are not excelled by any, and in the fish markets one can buy one weighing several pounds for fifteen cents.

"Nature has done and is doing more, and man has done less than any place I have ever visited.

"The country is undoubtedly as choice and favored a spot as any in the United States. Problems of business, such as the organization of growers associations for the practical and profitable handling of the products of the country will be speedily worked out with the opening of the Everglades, and cities and towns will spring up where today there is nothing but a waving sea of grass and water a few inches deep. I cannot see how one can make a mistake if they invest in a responsible company that can be depended upon to put in the necessary canals and lateral ditches to make the land available.

"With a much larger and nearer population to draw from and many superior advantages I can see no reason why this Everglade section should not witness an even more remarkable growth than has been witnessed in southern California, and in a shorter time. It is just a case of people finding out what the actual conditions and facts are regarding this country, and they are learning this rapidly. I have already made several investments in the county and expect to make more and will probably be down here this fall with my family to make our permanent home."—*Miami Metropolis.*



Chinese Cabbage on the Davie Farm. This remarkable fodder grows at the rate of about thirty tons to the acre in sixty days from planting—an average of approximately half a ton per acre daily.

The Cultivation of the Australian Nut

A Profitable Industry for the Southern States. Estimated Yield \$400 per Acre When Trees in Full Bearing

Burrinbar, N. S. W., Jan. 10, 1913.
Eastern Everglade Magazine.

This tree is a native of Queensland and North East, New South Wales. It grows from 20 to 30 feet high. The leaves are large with a thorny edge and the fruits which are about the size of large marbles are borne on strings, which each carry, from 10 to 15 nuts, and it requires about seven years to bear from seed. The hard shelled nut is covered with a husk which falls off when the fruit is ripe, and the kernel has a delicious flavor, and is considered superior to the Spanish nut.

The tree so far as I am aware has not been affected by any disease or insect pests, and the fruit keeps in a sound state for a couple of years.

When once established the tree is everlasting, and as there is a world-wide market for this splendid fruit and no competition it should prove a most profitable industry.

The nuts here fetch about 25 cents per pound and, when in full bearing, one acre of these trees should return annually from \$400 to \$500. There is very little labor or expense entailed in the cultivation of this tree, and while maturing, other crops could be cultivated with same ground.

There is a splendid opportunity for some enterprising farmer to establish a new and profitable industry, and one that within a short period might assume some dimensions.

(Signed) R. HARRISON.

Grapefruit to Be Marketed Throughout Year

That the day is not far distant when, by proper fertilization and care, grapefruit will be matured every month in the year and shipments will never cease from this remarkable clime, is the firm belief of Mr. A. L. Hearn, one of the prominent growers and shippers of the Redlands section. Beginning with September, he states, grapes have been blooming every month this year. He believes that the way to make grapefruit bloom just when it is desired to do so will be determined within a short time. When that is done, in his opinion, Dade County will be placed in a class all by itself, and that while the season is entirely off in the other parts of Florida, Dade County will be shipping grapefruit and drawing the top prices all the time. The effect this will

have upon the price of Dade County's grove land Mr. Hearn thinks will be marked.

"Obviously, there is no other section of Florida that could possibly think of producing grapefruit out of season," said Mr. Hearn, "because Dade County is the only county that lies below the fruit-killing frost belt. A frost coming along when the fruit is set will drop every bit of it, and the trees have to bloom again. In counties north of Dade light frosts are frequent during the winter months, and it is now and will always be impossible for them to produce grapefruit from a November, December or a January bloom. Dade County will always have an exclusive market for grapefruit marketed in June, July, August and September."—*Miami Metropolis.*



Cauliflower on Demonstration Farm in the Davie Tract—seven weeks from planting.



Patch of young celery on the Company's Demonstration Farm—Davie Tract.



A group of investigators—mostly from the Far West—inspecting conditions on the Davis Farm in the Everglades.

Miami Has Grown Into "Big City" Class

Contracts Let for Development of Ocean Beach Suburb. Street Car Line Coming. Proposed Boulevard in Bay. 8-Story Skyscraper

Perhaps the most important news item for the month is the letting of a contract for dredging more than 1,000,000 yards of material on the east side of Bay Biscayne, opposite Miami, for the purpose of adding several hundred acres to the peninsula for suburban building sites. This property belongs to Carl G. Fischer, the famous Prestolite manufacturer. It is reported that Mr. Fischer will expend not less than \$250,000 for installing the most modern improvements. The entire tract will be converted into a beautiful tropical garden.

It is reported that the Collins bridge across Bay Biscayne will be completed in about six weeks. Meanwhile, the building of new homes, etc., on the Ocean Beach continues unabated.

Street Car Line to Be Built

At last, Miami is to have a street car line. The present franchise covers only a portion of the city, but a beginning has been made and other lines will no doubt follow in the near future.

Boulevard Far Out in Bay

Within one year from date, according to the *Miami Metropolis*, if the property owners along the bay front receive the encouragement which they hope

from the city, county and federal government, a magnificent 100-foot boulevard will extend from Miami to Buena Vista, running from 100 to 200 feet east of the present shore line, according to

The plan is to plant royal palms along the proposed boulevard. The carrying out of this idea will go a long way towards making Miami one of the most beautiful cities in the world.

8-Story Skyscraper Going Up

Three more stories will be added immediately to the five-story Bardine Block, provided permission is granted by the City Council. This will be Miami's first real skyscraper.

Another building of seven or eight stories is being planned for the corner of Avenue C and Twelfth St.

10-Story Hotel on Boulevard?

Mr. A. P. Warner, multi-millionaire manufacturer of the Warner Automobile, has paid \$35,000 for a lot 150x150 feet in size on the boulevard overlooking Bay Biscayne, and it is said that he is planning to construct a modern, fire-proof ten-story hotel—every room with a bath.

Mr. Warner has also invested \$40,000 in beach property opposite Miami, and hopes soon to interest his friend, Henry Ford (manufacturer of the Ford automobile) in the "Magic City."

\$40,000 Apartment House

Plans are now being drafted for the most magnificent apartment house that

in all probability there will be ten before another year is finished.

\$70,000 for Church Edifice

Planning to build in Miami one of the finest church edifices in all Florida, the congregation of the Methodist Church, South, has started out to raise a fund of \$70,000. It is reported that actual work on the new building will start within the next few weeks.

Miscellaneous Miami News Items

The new \$50,000 Elks Temple at Miami has been completed.

\$65,000 is the price paid for a magnificent home site on the Lawrence Estate by Howard Humphreys of Bloomington, Ill.

The Lemert home on the Boulevard was sold last month for \$30,000.

Many new business blocks and homes without end are being planned and built.

Two boat basins are under construction along the Miami River.

Miami will soon have long distance telephone connections with Jacksonville and other cities further north.

Two film companies have taken moving pictures of Miami and the Everglades, which will be reproduced throughout the entire United States.

The Miami Chautauqua proved so successful this winter that it will be made an annual event.

In order to properly spread the news of Miami's wonders, the State Legislature will be urged to authorize a special tax of two mills to be used exclusively for publicity purposes.

Miami the Leading City of Florida

Mr. J. G. White, President of the J. G. White Co., of New York, which has millions of dollars worth of contracts all over the world, recently paid a glowing tribute to Miami. According to the *Metropolis*, Mr. White, who was accompanied by a score or more of northern capitalists on an inspection trip throughout Florida, said:

"Miami compares more than favorably with the other cities of Florida. We have been all over the state and I am of the opinion that if Miami is not now the leading city in Florida that it soon will be. Our investment in Miami is greater than in any other place in your state, and we invested heavily here because we believe that Miami is going to become a really large city. Don't you think so?"

"I was surprised in our drive over the city this morning to note the tremendous developments on every hand, big business blocks here, fine residences there, and improvements everywhere."

tentative plans drafted by a meeting of interested taxpayers.

"If we can only get that much of a boulevard built this year it will be a start," said Mr. Nelson, "and subsequently we can doubtless get boulevards similarly constructed to Coconut Grove and to Lemon City."

Miami has yet seen, to be equipped with the latest in folding furniture, set-back closets and other modern apartment furnishings, and to entail an expenditure of approximately \$43,000. One year ago there was not an apartment house, in the correct sense of that term, in the city of Miami, but it is said that

Eat Oranges Daily

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, formerly chief of the bureau of chemistry of the department of agriculture, recently made the following statement about the value of citrus fruits as a portion of the daily food supply:

"Eat oranges; eat them in winter; eat them in summer; eat as many as you can afford to buy. They are better for you than medicine. It is good to eat oranges for breakfast and also dinner—not from a medical but from an anti-medical standpoint. Citrus fruits should be used as freely as the financial ability of the consumer may permit. The fruit is cheaper than medicine and will save many a doctor's bill. Note, I do not say eat an orange but rather eat oranges. I do not think anything I have ever said in praise of a fruit diet is too strong to say about the use of citrus fruits."



Birds-eye view of a small portion of Miami—the "Los Angeles of Florida."



Residence of Theodore Hoffmeyer, Miami. This is typical of the fine class of homes that have been built in and around the "Magic City."

News Items from Zona on the Davie Farm

The Everglade Vegetable Growers' Association has received its charter and has started its co-operative mission by purchasing crates, fertilizer and seed potatoes in wholesale lots at a considerable saving to its members.

Prof. A. W. Potter, lately of Washington, D. C., but now a resident of Zona, on the Davie Farm, is the president, Mr. A. B. Lowe is vice-president, Mr. H. S. Garnett secretary, and Mr. A. S. Brooke treasurer. The board of directors is composed of the above officers and Messrs. E. L. Housmann, C. A. Palmer and J. R. Porter.

Collective packing, buying and selling is expected to redound to the advantage of every member of the Association.

At recent meetings of the Association, Dr. Gifford and Walter Waldin gave talks to the growers. A packed house listened to both of these interesting and valuable addresses.

Mr. Vielle's attractive bungalow is rapidly nearing completion. This will be a credit to the Davie Farm and the Everglades in general.

It is reported that Mr. Vielle may also construct a general store building in the near future.

Prof. Potter has forty-five chickens—"Buff Cochins" and "White Leghorns"—from which he gets an average of twenty-two eggs every day that sell for forty cents a dozen. Capons are worth thirty-five cents a pound and he has several that weigh nine pounds.

85 Barrels Potatoes per Acre

Mr. Werner has rendered a most interesting report on Red Bliss Triumph potatoes, which were planted November 12, 1912, and harvested February 3, 1913.

One-twentieth of an acre was planted, 3x1½ feet apart with 80 pounds manure and 50 pounds Armour Field Crop Special Fertilizer containing 3 per cent ammonia, 8 per cent phosphoric acid and 6 per cent potash. Refertilized December 9 with 30 pounds Field Crop Special. The yield was as follows:

11 hampers No. 1
1 hamper No. 2
¼ hamper No. 3

124 hampers per 1-20 acre—the equivalent of 255 hampers, or 85 barrels, per acre.

Another crop of potatoes has been planted on the same plot and will be harvested the latter part of April or early in May. Only a very small quantity of fertilizer will be used on this second crop and it is believed that the yield will be about the same.

The market price at Fort Lauderdale at this writing is about \$1.50 f. o. b., per hamper. On this basis, the final returns per acre should be very satisfactory, especially for two winter-spring crops, with the opportunity of following with other products during the summer and fall months.

It is Mr. Werner's opinion that the potato yield can be greatly increased after another year and that potatoes will be one of the main staple crops of the Everglades.

300 Hampers Beans per Acre

Two plots of beans, which were given different qualities and quantities of fertilizer, gave the following results:

Refugee 1,000 to 1 Beans.
One-twentieth acre planted December 5, 1912, in 2½ foot drills, 2½ Q. Seed, 72 pounds Practical Trucker Armour Fertilizer.

Picked Feb. 3, 1913, 6 hampers
Picked Feb. 10, 1913, 5 hampers
Picked Feb. 14, 1913, 2 hampers

13 hampers per 1-20 acre, the equivalent of 260 hampers per acre.

Refugee 1,000 to 1 Beans.

One-twentieth acre planted December 5th, 1912, in 2½ foot drills, with 60 pounds Armour Field Crop Special Fertilizer.

Picked Feb. 3, 1913, 6½ hampers
Picked Feb. 11, 1913, 6 hampers
Picked Feb. 14, 1913, 2½ hampers

15 hampers per 1-20 acre, the equivalent of 300 hampers per acre.

26,000 Pounds Cabbage per Acre

Another interesting report from Mr. Werner gives the following data regarding a patch of Long Island Wakenfield Cabbage:

One-twentieth of an acre planted November 23, 1912, 3x2 feet apart with 30 pounds Armour Field Crop Special Fertilizer. Refertilized December 9 with 30 pounds Field Crop Fertilizer, containing 3 per cent ammonia, 8 per cent phosphoric acid and 6 per cent potash, matured January 28, 1913.

Yield 1,322 pounds per 1-20 of an acre equals 26,440 pounds per acre.

Nine Acres of Forage Grasses

In order to encourage the culture of forage grasses, the company has planted or will soon plant one acre each of the following varieties:

1. Bermuda grass and white clover, mixed.
2. St. Augustine grass.

3. English blue grass.
4. Red top and orchard grass, mixed.
5. Guinea grass.
6. Rhodes grass.
7. Clover.

8. Teosinte.

9. Para grass.

A careful record will be kept of the number of cuttings and the tonnage from each acre, and the results will be reported later.

Creation of New Everglades County Proposed

Division of Dade and Palm Beach Counties, With Ft. Lauderdale As Capital of New County, Would Stimulate Development

According to the Ft. Lauderdale Herald, there is a well established movement on foot to take a slice off the northern end of Dade County and another slice off the southern end of Palm Beach County and create a new political division to be known as Everglades County.

"Nearly every county in this state is too big, and I am in favor of cutting them all up and making smaller counties which would be much better for the people," said Representative Worley.

"But I am also in favor of bonding Dade County for deep water, whether the county be big or little," continued the representative. "A deep water harbor at Miami would benefit every resident of the county, it would benefit the people of Fort Lauderdale and it would benefit the people of Homestead. In behalf of this deep water project I am now advertising that this county will ask for the enactment of a bill whereby we can issue bonds to secure a harbor, and I will do all in my power to secure the enactment of such a law."

The boundaries of the new proposed

Everglades County will begin at the section line just north of Deerfield, run west to the Hillsborough canal, along the canal to Lake Okechobee and along the shores of the lake to the western boundary of Palm Beach and Dade Counties; thence south to the southern boundary of township 31; thence east to the Atlantic Ocean.

Lying about Fort Lauderdale to the north and south and now to the west—with a great acreage of the reclaimed Everglades which will soon be coming into cultivation—is in an extent of territory that should be improved as a county; roads should be built in a systematic, generous way and everything be done with the idea of the county unit. By centralizing their interests in the smaller district, by boosting for "Everglades County" with their proverbial enthusiasm, the people in the northern section of the present county of Dade and the southern section of Palm Beach County would have something well worth working for and all of the lower East Coast would be benefited.

Ft. Lauderdale Attracts New Enterprises

Another Boat Line to Okechobee. Van S. S. Line May Enter Lauderdale. Ocean Beach to Be Developed

According to current reports the Van Steamship Company is now planning to extend its service to Ft. Lauderdale by a connecting line from Miami.

The Steamer Swaneau now makes regular weekly trips between Ft. Lauderdale and Lake Okechobee.

The Dade County Bank has awarded a contract for a two-story concrete building at Lauderdale.

The new Methodist Church at Ft. Lauderdale is now nearing completion. This concrete edifice will have a seating capacity of about 300.

Fort Lauderdale is to have a "Collins" bridge (in miniature) and also an abridged edition of Miami's ocean front proposition. The bridge will cross a neck of the bay and will have a draw,

but instead of it being two and a quarter miles in length it will measure only 1,150 feet, and instead of there being a thousand acres involved in the townsite addition there will be but one hundred and fifty.

Running directly east from Fort Lauderdale is a high road crossing the Beckell hammock, which by being continued a comparatively short distance and filling a canal that is no longer used, the proposed site of the new bridge is reached, distant not over a mile and a quarter from the city. The plans of the bridge call for a duplicate of the Collins structure in the manner of its construction.

By the time the bridge is completed it is proposed to have the hundred and fifty acres cleared and graded, platted and ready for the city people anxious to secure summer homes alongside one of the most delightful beaches in the state.—Miami Herald.



Home of the Miami Bank & Trust Company.

The Natural Resources of Florida

IV—Minerals

By DR. JOHN GIFFORD

Member of the Florida Board of the National Conservation Exposition to Be Held in Knoxville, Tenn., September—October, 1913



Dr. John Gifford

The majority of people have the notion that Florida is short on mineral resources. To be sure we have no mines of gold or silver, iron or coal, but we have phosphate, the value of which will be appreciated more and more as time proceeds. Other things may yet be discovered. Mines of salt and sulphur were a surprise in Louisiana. Malachite, a compound of copper, has been reported from Suwanee County and no man knows what may be hid away in the bosom of a country so little known as parts of Southern Florida. Nature could not have bestowed upon us a more precious article than phosphate rock and the recent action of the federal government in withdrawing from entry more than fifty thousand acres of phosphate land is a wise and timely precaution because a man with millions could easily control the output and fix the price. This would be a national, in fact an international calamity, since the fields of the world must have phosphate in ever increasing quantity the longer they are cultivated.

The three most essential ingredients in the soil for plants are nitrogen, potash and phosphorus. The main source of this phosphorus is phosphate rock and of this Florida furnishes one-third of the world's supply. The measure of the fertility of lands which have been cultivated for a considerable period is the amount of phosphorus which they contain. Much of this phosphorus is lost forever in the sewage of big cities which wastes into the ocean. The Chinese never allow anything to waste and in that way they have maintained the fertility of their farm lands for so many years. Everglade lands have an abundance of nitrogen, and phosphate may be easily and cheaply secured by boat from the west coast in case no beds of it are found nearer home. Only high grade phosphate is now mined but as time goes on and the supply diminishes lower grades will be used. This will extend the limits of the industry, since rock bearing small percentages of phosphate are common throughout the state.

Those familiar with the Everglades have seen pools filled with dying stranded fish and other animals unable to escape because of the receding water. Spots such as these are naturally rich

in phosphate and no doubt a large source of our supply on a larger scale may have been of a similar nature.

In the course of time the disintegrated bones may have been dissolved and again deposited in the form of rock phosphate. Our phosphate output for 1908, according to the Florida Geological Survey, was almost two million tons, with a value of ten millions of dollars. The bulk of this was exported. Only a very small proportion of this was used in Florida. No doubt some of this came back to us in the form of expensive fertilizer. According to the U. S. Geological Survey 2,386,138 long tons of phosphate were marketed from the United States in 1908. Of this Florida produced 70.9 per cent, Tennessee 19.1 per cent, South Carolina 9.4 per cent Arkansas, Idaho, Utah and

stores of phosphate will be more highly appreciated. At present the Germans are more interested than we are and when there was talk of devising ways and means to keep this precious stuff at home for the use of future generations a German official was the first to ask why.

A lot of phosphate is wasted in the process of washing, etc., and as the State Geologist says, "methods of reclaiming this waste or of utilizing the 'floats,' if such can be devised, are clearly of the greatest importance to the phosphate industry, and ultimately to the agricultural interests of the country." These floats are cast aside on the dump and although they contain considerable phosphate are not sufficiently valuable for long distance shipment. When the casals are done they might be economically used on Everglade land.

Our limestone rock known as Miami oolite is also a valuable resource. Out of it we construct our houses and fences, but its greatest use is in road construction. Although not as lasting

an abundance of lime from the rock and wood which would otherwise be wasted in the process of clearing.

There is also an abundance of sand, both silicious and calcareous in nature, both of which may be used in the manufacture of lime bricks, concrete and cement blocks. Some of our marls may be used for polishing powders and one kind of earth was used by the Indians and afterwards by the whites for paint.

There are no clays in the Southern part of the State, but in North Florida there is a very valuable kaolin for the manufacture of pottery and also a fine porous clay well known as fullers earth. This clay absorbs greasy substances and was formerly used by fullers to remove grease spots from cloth. It is now used to filter oils, clean furs and as a general absorbent.

The rock on the Keys is mostly coral rock. It is harder and heavier than the Miami oolite. It is more mottled and varied in grain and color. It is also useful for building purposes and for lime and might prove even a better road material than the Miami oolite.

Remarkable Lee Avocado

A New Variety—Remains on Tree Until March

Much interest was shown in the Lee pear which was on exhibition at the Fair at Miami last week. This pear is of a unique variety. Very rarely that pears are seen this time of the year, but this tree retains the fruit until about the first of March. This is the second year it has borne fruit and it ripened at the same time of the season both years. The pear matures about the first of October, but will remain on the tree until the first of March, which makes it a valuable fruit as there are no other avocado or alligator pears that mature at that time of the year.

Considerable difficulty was experienced in awarding the prize satisfactorily. Another grower had three pears on exhibition at the fair, but were not in as good condition as the Lee pear. After some arguments the judges were convinced of the superiority of the Lee pear, and Wm. Sykes, who had charge of the exhibit of the pear, carried away the blue ribbon. This pear, if other trees from its seed or buds will be true to the seed or bud, will be a revolution in the raising of pears in this country. Many growers all over the country are watching with interest the outcome of the experiment with the new trees.—South Florida Banner.

Plant Your Money in Dade County

During the last ten years the population of the United States increased 21.7 per cent and Florida 42.7 per cent, while Dade County made a grand increase of 253 per cent.

The present influx of settlers into Dade County is greater than ever before. Every settler, regardless of the amount of money he brings with him, adds value to every acre of land in the County.

Florida is much nearer the great markets than is California, and the rates are correspondingly less in the far Eastern territory, and that is where the big markets are. Buy land in Dade County now, while the land is cheap.

The best part of Dade County is that portion of the Everglades which is being properly reclaimed by certain companies. Come and see, and be convinced!

Wyoming combined .6 per cent. Most of this rock contains about 75 per cent tricalcium phosphate. When treated with acid this becomes "acid phosphate." The majority of farmers think it must be in this form to be available to the plant but some experiments have shown that finely ground rock although not so quick to give returns is of course far more economical and lasting.

Heretofore, especially with vegetable growers, the future fertility of the soil has not been as much a matter of concern as quick returns. When South Florida becomes more thickly settled and land less plentiful and more expensive the maintenance of soil fertility will be more seriously considered, and then the presence of these vast

as some other materials because of its softness, it is easy on horses' hoofs and rubber tires. It is everywhere abundant and when a road is properly constructed and properly maintained it is hard to beat. These limestone roads have been a great factor in the development of the southern part of this state and many districts of Florida where there is nothing but sand will have to wait long for settlers. Even the small farmer these days must have his automobile and his automobile is of little use in a land with roads of deep sand and mud.

This limestone is also valuable in that it can be easily burnt into lime for construction purposes. Almost every person building in the country can secure



Matheron's suburban villa, Coconut Grove.



Erickell Point at mouth of Miami River.



This label, adopted by the Growers' Association on the Davie Farm, is attached to thousands of packages of Everglade products which are being shipped this season.

Broad Vision of a National Highways System

Comprehensive Plan of Roads Projected. Miami-Quebec Highway Well Along Toward Completion.

On page 54 of this issue appears a map showing a national highway system of 50,000 miles, including main, trunk and link lines, proposed by the National Highways Association of Washington, D. C., of which Gen. Coleman DuPont is chairman of the board of councillors; Charles Henry Davis, president pro tem.; Frederic R. Hutton, general secretary; Arthur H. Blanchard, consulting engineer, and C. H. Claudy, director of publicity. This map indicates what are regarded as either the best existing roads from point to point, or those which, in the judgment of an expert corps of road engineers, are the best possible and practicable roads. These engineers, in preparation of the map, worked for months on hundreds of large scale maps supplemented by correspondence representing more than 15,000 personal letters, and the suggested system is merely tentative. It embraces about one-fortieth of the 2,000,000 mileage of roads in the country, and its promoters are convinced that once these 50,000 miles of roads are improved and maintained other 50,000 miles will follow rapidly.

In the system, which aims to touch every State capital and every large city of the country by highways as straight as the contour of the country will per-

mit without an impossible expenditure of money, to tunnel mountains or bridge lakes and rivers, there are three classes of highways, six main ones—Northern, Central, Southern, Atlantic, Mississippi and Pacific—13 trunk lines, feeding and crossing the main highways, and 49 link highways, making a gridiron of the whole system.

The advocates of this system seem to be in favor of it being made by expenditures from the national treasury through a national highway commission. Whether or not such a policy will ever be adopted—and in spite of the widespread enthusiasm for good roads there are many thoughtful advocates who do not regard highway construction as within the safe province of the Federal Government—the map of the National Highways Association is a striking presentation of a concrete proposition forming a basis for sustained, energetic and liberal work through a union of all the legitimate forces now occupied with the question of highway improvement.—*Manufacturers Record.*

The prediction is made by officials in charge, that the Miami-Quebec International Highway will be practically completed by 1914.

Railroad May Cross South Peninsula of Florida

With surveyors at work on the line between Venice on the Gulf coast and the town of Charlotte Harbor across the bay from Punta Gorda, and the publication of the Charlotte Harbor and East Coast Railway company of its intention to apply to the city council of Punta Gorda for an easement over the streets of Punta Gorda, the building of the proposed railroad across the Florida peninsula between Tampa and Miami appears to be an assured event, according to reports from Punta Gorda.

Although it has been denied by the Tampa representatives of the Seaboard Air Line that the Seaboard is connected with the new railway venture, it is generally believed that the Seaboard is closely allied at least with the project, which seems to be a continuation of the Seaboard's Manatee river division on

to the east coast, says a dispatch from Tampa.

It might not be saying too much to state that there is some possibility that the hustling Seaboard Air Line is not only planning to reach the east coast of Florida through the practically undeveloped empire of south Florida as represented by the fertile Everglades country, and that this involves acquisition in part, or in whole of the proposed A. O. & G. as well.

If the road is built through to the east coast, it will provide a direct route, through a now practically unknown and very picturesque country, between the tourist centers of the east coast, to Tampa and the west coast, such a railroad would complete a "belt line" so to speak, around the state, with the Seaboard controlling all but the route down the east coast.—*Miami Metropolit.*

Home-seekers' Rates to Miami Available Semi-Monthly

Following is a schedule showing round trip home-seekers' rates which are available on the first and third Tuesdays of each month from the principal cities of the North:

St. Louis, Mo.	\$38.25
Topeka, Kan.	51.95
St. Joseph, Mo.	52.35
Omaha, Neb.	57.25
Council Bluffs, Ia.	57.25
Des Moines, Ia.	55.40
Burlington, Ia.	49.74
Davenport, Ia.	49.68
Moline, Ill.	49.58
Peoria, Ill.	42.60
Decatur, Ill.	39.55
Danville, Ill.	39.85
Chicago, Ill.	44.90
Minneapolis, Minn.	62.50
St. Paul, Minn.	62.50
Madison, Wis.	52.70
Milwaukee, Wis.	50.90
Bay City, Mich.	47.20
Saginaw, Mich.	46.70
Lansing, Mich.	45.15
Grand Rapids, Mich.	45.80
Kalamazoo, Mich.	43.50
Jackson, Mich.	43.65
Detroit, Mich.	44.40
Michigan City, Ind.	43.70
Rocheater, Ind.	41.30
LaFayette, Ind.	40.40
Logansport, Ind.	40.80
Kokomo, Ind.	39.80
Frankfort, Ind.	39.70
Penn. Ind.	40.30
Huntington, Ind.	40.10
Fort Wayne, Ind.	40.10
Muncie, Ind.	38.00
Indianapolis, Ind.	37.80
Terre Haute, Ind.	37.80
Toledo, O.	42.00
Cleveland, O.	44.40
Columbus, O.	38.40
Dayton, O.	36.10
Cincinnati, O.	33.90
Pittsburg, Pa. via B. & O. Cincinnati	44.80

Laws Relating to Taxes

A booklet has just been issued by the County Tax Collector, which should be in the hands of every land owner in Dade County. It is entitled "Extracts from the Tax Laws of the State of Florida, Pertaining to the Assessment and Collection of Taxes." The price is 50 cents, and it may be obtained direct from R. H. McLendon, Miami, Florida.

Climatic Conditions at Miami February, 1913

Date	Max-imum	Min-imum	Date	Max-imum	Min-imum
1	75	67	17	71	68
2	79	72	18	74	68
3	80	66	19	75	61
4	81	66	20	79	60
5	82	65	21	77	61
6	80	64	22	80	60
7	81	66	23	76	64
8	83	64	24	81	65
9	77	61	25	74	59
10	75	60	26	74	58
11	74	57	27	70	53
12	85	61	28	83	74
13	80	61			
14	85	61			
15	78	59			
16	67	53			
			Mean	78.4	65.1

Monthly mean temperature, 70.9°. Highest temp. 85°. Lowest temp. 49°. Total monthly precipitation, 1.96 inches. Deficiency as compared with normal, .84 inches. Accumulated excess since Jan. 1, .12 inches.

Florida Publications

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

- Weekly Metropolis, Miami.
- Weekly Herald, Ft. Lauderdale.
- Weekly Sentinel, Ft. Lauderdale.
- Florida Grower, Tampa.
- The Home-seeker, St. Augustine.
- Dixie, Jacksonville.
- Weekly Tribune, Ft. Pierce.
- The Herald, Miami, Fla.
- Tropical Sun, W. Palm Beach, Fla.
- Palm Beach County, W. Palm Beach.

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.

Change of Address

All changes of address should be reported to us promptly. Otherwise the magazine, which is sent by third-class mail, will not reach you. If your present address is not on our books, please notify us at once.



The proposed national highways system of approximately 50,000 miles—main, trunk and link lines. Note that one of these proposed highways extends to Miami, Florida.

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Advice to Future Settlers

**Don't Come Till Drainage is Completed. Be Properly
 Equipped with Funds and Knowledge**

First. The future settler, before
 starting for the 'Glades, should learn
 whether his land is reclaimed and
 ready for occupancy. He must have
 enough working capital to cover:

- (a) Car fare to Miami.
- (b) Freight on household goods.
- (c) Cost of house or tent.
- (d) Cost of cooking outfit.
- (e) Cost of incidentals—pump,
etc.
- (f) Cost of boat, if one is desired
or needed.
- (g) Cost of farm implements—
tools, sprays, etc.
- (h) Cost of seeds and fertilizer.
- (i) Cost of crate material.
- (j) Cost of any labor which he
may desire to hire done.
- (k) Cost of hauling crop to rail-
way.
- (l) Cost of living expenses while
crop is making.

All these foregoing are expenses
to be incurred before the crop is
made. In addition, it is imperative
that the future settler have some
money to tide him over, and with
which to put in another crop, pro-
vided the first one fails. Not less
than \$1,000 under any conditions, is
needed to meet these requirements;
\$2,000 would be even better.

Too much should not be expected
the first year. In farming, as in
business, there is much to learn and
much careful preparation and im-
provement to make and equipment to
install before reaching the dividend
period.

Second. On arrival here, the real
education of the settler will just
begin, for he must acquaint himself
with local conditions.

The settler must learn, after ar-
rival in South Florida:

- (a) What, when and how to plant.
- (b) How to cultivate and fertilize.
- (c) How to fight plant diseases
and pests, and how to overcome nat-
ural drawbacks.
- (d) The principles of drainage and
irrigation.
- (e) How to pick, sort and pack his
crop.
- (f) How to market his crop.
- (g) That he must combine with
other growers to market his crop
intelligently and to the best advan-
tage, and must support Growers' Ex-
changes, organized honestly for this
purpose.
- (h) That he must strive to lower
his cost of production.
- (i) That he must diversify his
crop; must plant many kinds, and
not only one kind of truck; must
also plant our tropical staple crops,
and fruits of many sorts.
- (j) That he must not put all his
eggs in one basket; and to this end,
must round out his farming opera-
tions, raising chickens, cattle, hogs
and forage, as well as truck and
fruit.
- (k) The care of the soil and the
value of cover crops.
- (l) Proper sanitation; proper sew-
erage methods, etc.

All this, and more, must the fu-
ture settler learn. It looks hard, but
who ever won anything worth hav-
ing without hard work and applica-
tion? And the reward is very
great for him who succeeds.

There are no "flowery beds of
ease" for the man who reaches the
top rung of the ladder in any walk
of life, but for the man who realizes
the relation of effort and reward
and who comes to South Florida
properly prepared, ready to pay the
usual price of honest work, the Ever-
glades, when reclaimed, hold forth
untold opportunities.

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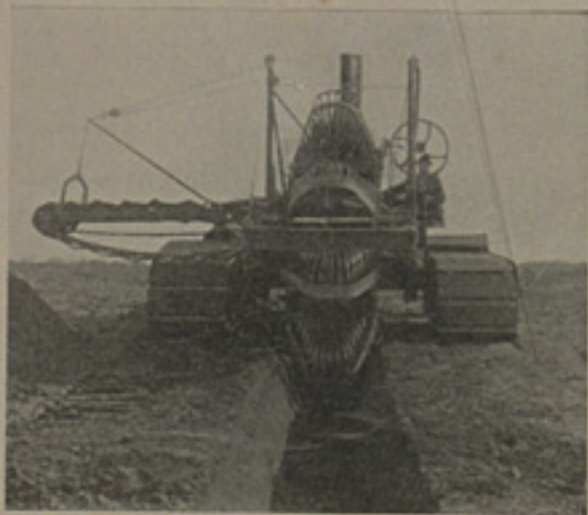
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