



WEST CANAL.

### DRAINAGE.

The idea of draining the Everglades is by no means a new one. Mr. Buckingham Smith in a report to the United States Senate dated June 1, 1848, wrote as follows:

"Of the practicability of draining the Everglades I have no question. That such work would reclaim a million acres of highly valuable lands I have no doubt. My plan for the work would be to dig a large and deep canal from Lake Okeechobee into the Caloosahatchee river on the west side and smaller canals from the Glades in the heads of the Ratonas, Little River, Arch creek, Miami, Shark river, and other outlets on both sides of the Peninsula. I am satisfied that these canals and drains once opened the Glades would become dry. It could in that latitude be made valuable for raising tropical fruits and it is the only region of the present United States in which they can be raised. I do not know of a project that I regard as more calculated to benefit the country than this."

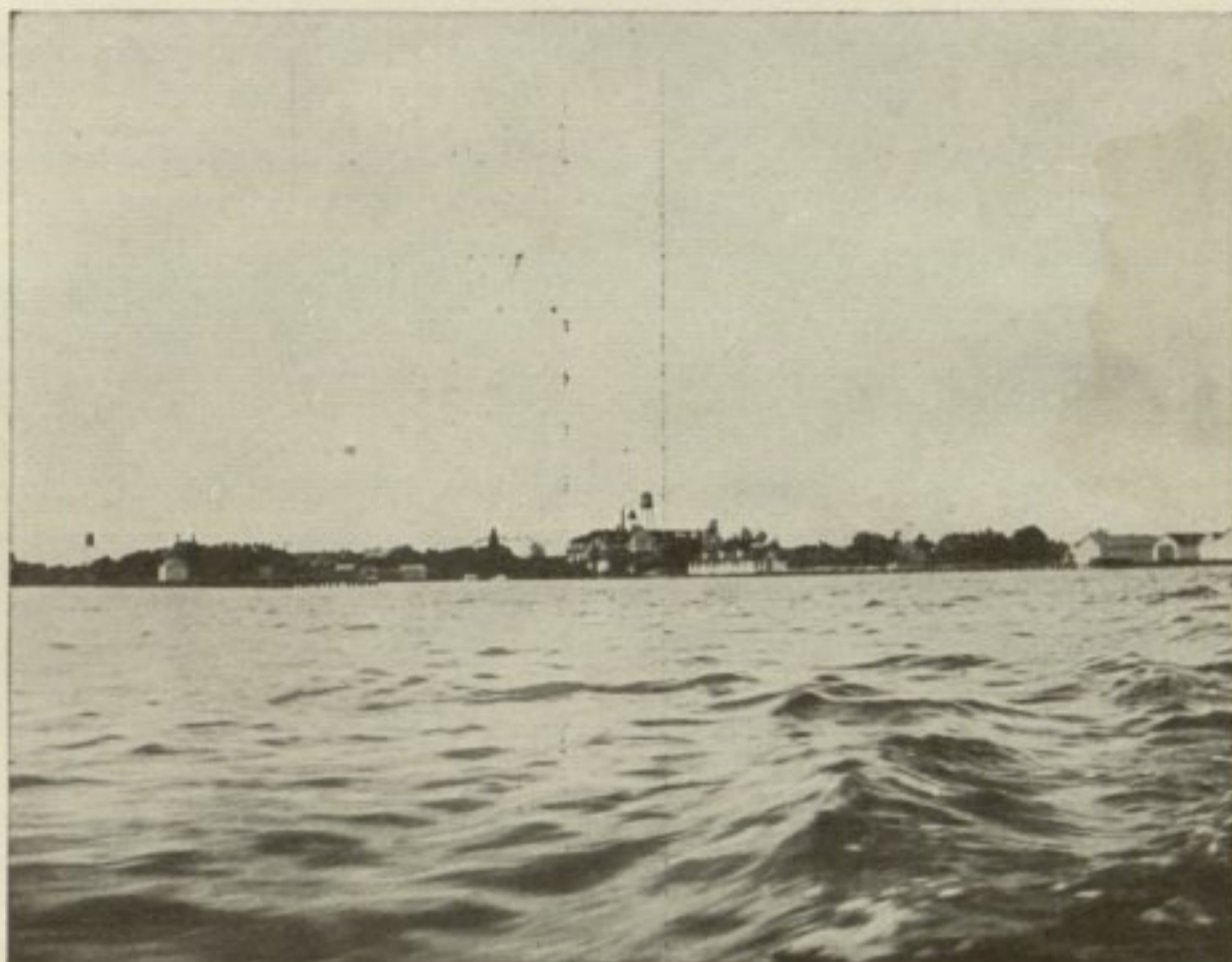
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Although this report was made over sixty-two years ago and its author has not lived to see the fulfillment of his prophecy and the great work under way, yet every statement of his report has been proven correct.

### THE WEST CANAL.

The great dredge Caloosahatchee has completed the west canal, draining from Lake Okeechobee into the Caloosahatchee river, thus opening a great waterway through the Everglades direct to the Gulf which is valuable for drainage as well as affording a great internal artery for commerce. Three canals sixty feet wide and ten feet deep draining into the Atlantic Ocean are already under way, and the fourth is under contract for construction. Five great dredges are eating their way through these soft muck lands and a few months will see the completion of the greatest work accomplished in the United States during the present century.





FORT MYERS.

#### MAJOR WRIGHT'S OPINION.

Sixty-two years after Mr. Smith's report to the United States Senate, Major J. O. Wright, Chief Engineer for the State of Florida, in an address before the State Bankers' Association, said:

"It is an insult to the skill and intel-

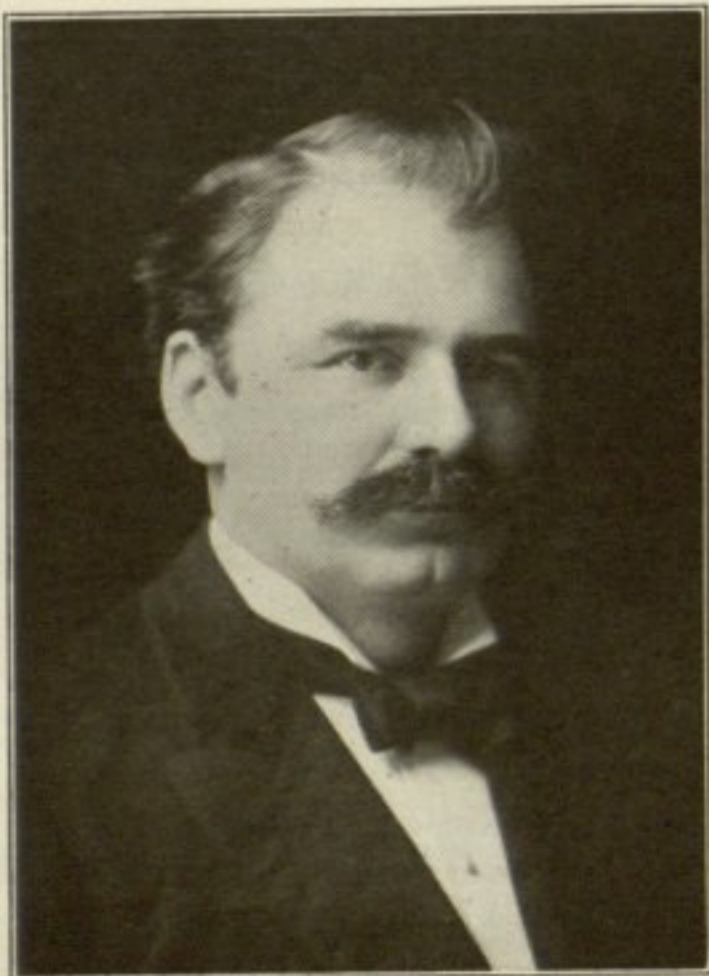
ligence of the American Engineer to say that they (the Everglades) cannot be drained, or that it will not pay to drain them."

What conclusions can we draw after such opinions expressed by "**Men who know**"? It is best expressed by Prof. W. H. Wiley, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, who says:

"There is practically no other body of land in the world which presents such remarkable possibilities of development as the muck lands south of Lake Okeechobee. With a surface almost absolutely level, they afford promise of development which reaches beyond the limits of prophecy." (United States Department of Agriculture, Report 1891.)

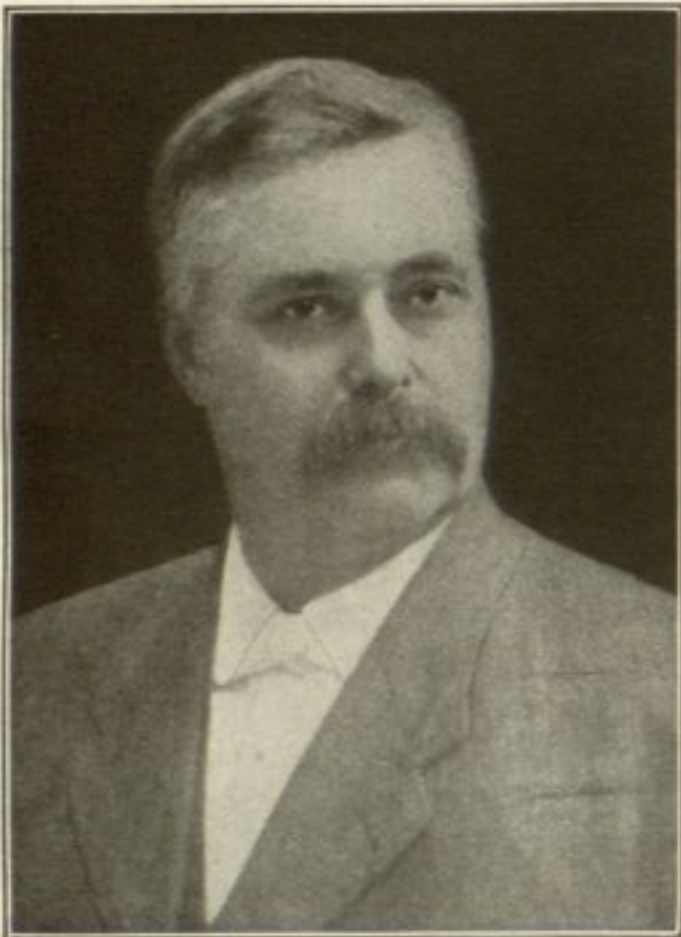
The State has already provided ample funds to finance the project, from the sale of part of these lands and an annual tax of five cents per acre on all land within the drainage district.

The initial step in saving the Everglades to the people was taken by Governor W. S. Jennings, shortly after his



GOV. W. S. JENNINGS.





GOV. N. B. BROWARD.

inauguration in 1901. Previous to that time various legislatures had disregarded the trust by which the title to all overflow lands was vested in a Board of Trustees and had already given title to much of this land to various railroads as a subsidy.

He refused to execute any more deeds to the land, claiming the legislature had no power to make such grants, which position was later approved by the courts.

#### RE-CLAIMING THE EVERGLADES—GOV. BROWARD.

The man to whom the credit is due for beginning the work of re-claiming the Everglades was Napoleon Bonaparte Broward. Opposed by practically every newspaper and rich corporation in the State, he persevered. To carry the scheme to completion he found it necessary to have power. That power was held by the Governor. From the extreme south to the northern limits of the State he electioneered alone, talking the re-claiming of the Everglades, preaching it to every man

who would listen, and he was elected governor by an overwhelming majority.

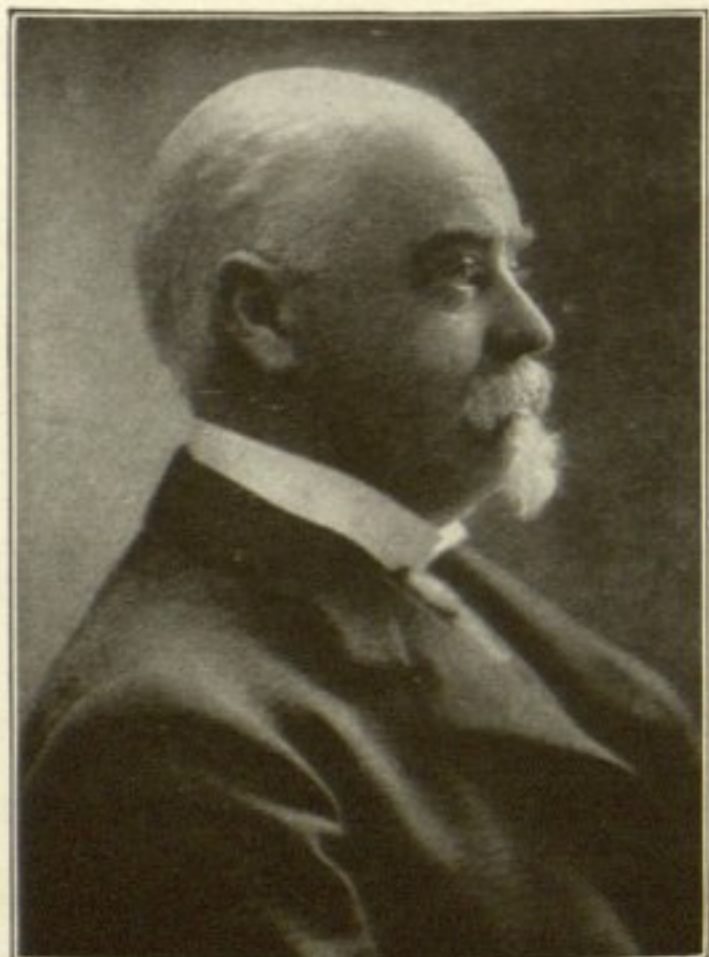
#### MR. BOLLES.

With the characteristic energy and decision of the Western man and his capacity to pick the grain from the chaff, the good from the bad, and make a decision based on experience of past years with all the knowledge achieved in many successful enterprises, Richard J. Bolles of Colorado readily saw and realized the value of the task Florida had undertaken.

It was an undertaking requiring money and that in large quantities.

With the Westerner's love for high stakes he purchased from the State of Florida millions of dollars' work of Everglades muck land, with no restrictions other than that the money should be used by the State for draining the Everglades, as already provided by law.

His was the hand that provided the means to begin the great task and to him belongs the credit for backing up the foresight of his clear brain.



MR. R. J. BOLLES.





BOUND FOR THE GLADES ON CALOOSAHATCHEE RIVER.

From the very beginning the work was successful. Those who laughed and derided turned to assist. The best engineering talent was secured. Major J. O. Wright, Supervising Drainage Engineer of the United States Government, was secured and appointed Chief Engineer for the State of Florida.

"The work of drainage, while a large undertaking, was a simple one. Lake Okeechobee is twenty-two feet above sea level, and the only engineering necessary was to cut a sufficient number of canals through the Everglades to Lake Okeechobee and gravity does the rest." Water always runs down hill.

#### SOIL.

No matter how favorably located any farming land may be situated as regards its accessibility to transportation and market, if the quality of the soil is such that it is unproductive or its products can only be had by an abnormal expenditure of money, time and labor, its other good points count for nothing. The fertility of the soil is the first and most important feature.

Long before the great system of

drainage was planned and the work begun, a complete analysis of the soil had been made and its productive qualities were well known.

#### NITROGEN.

The most expensive element entering into all fertilizers, and the one most lacking in farm lands, is nitrogen. Chemical analysis shows that the muck land of the Everglades contains between 2.17 and 2.21 per cent nitrogen. The high percentage of this most valuable element is not confined to any one section of land, but is general throughout the Everglades region. This soil contains every element necessary in perfect "growing" land, and contains these elements in the proper proportion. The soil is different even in appearance from that of any other section of the United States. It is granular and light in weight. A bushel of muck soil weighs  $39\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. when dry as against  $75\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. per bushel, the weight of dry sandy soil in other parts of Florida, and 87 lbs., the weight of average soil in the northern states. With over three per cent of lime, and





GLADES MANGOES.

an ample proportion of other minerals, no other muck deposit in the world compares with it.

This Everglades muck land is so nearly perfect in its chemical composition that it is worth \$6 per ton as fertilizer.

In no other part of the world are conditions so favorable for success as here. Nowhere in the world is there land of greater richness and promise—not even the famous valley of the River Nile can surpass it.

Three million acres of the richest land are now waiting but the magic touch of the hand of man to transform it into the paradise for which it was intended.

### CROPS.

Dade County, the north half of which was recently organized as Palm Beach County, of which the Everglades is the greater portion, has gained for Florida a large share of her reputation and fame for being the leading state in producing the largest and most valuable crops to the acre. With the semi-tropical climate enjoyed in

this section of the state it is possible to raise with the greatest success those fruits confined to a great extent to the tropical climates of land to the far south. The orange and grape fruit are prolific in growth, and a killing frost has never been known in the Everglades.

We show photographs here of grape fruit trees on the muck bearing when but two years old.

### GRAPE FRUIT.

The true value of the grape fruit is just beginning to be understood and Florida has a monopoly in the raising of this delicious fruit. California cannot raise the grape fruit on a commercial scale, and with the exception of a little inferior fruit raised in other Southern States, Florida in this particular is without a competitor. The Florida orange also has long been a favorite over the California product on account of its superior flavor.

These two fruits can be raised without any loss of money or time for them to come into bearing. The Florida muck farmer sets out his vegetables and other green truck between the rows of bearing trees, reaping a good profit every year until his trees are bearing enough fruit to warrant his giving up the truck gardening. He is thus enabled to grow his orange and



GLADES PEPPERS AMONG BANANAS.





THREE-YEAR-OLD GRAPE FRUIT ON GLADES.

grape fruit trees at little or no expense. Once the trees are bearing the owner is assured of independence for life. Both trees are long lived and the quantity of fruit increases each year with reasonable care and the quality remains just as good when the tree is twenty-five years old as when the first fruit was picked from it. Unlike the fruits of the northern states, the orange and grape fruit do not ripen at one time, but the ripening process is continuous for a period of from four to six months, thus enabling the grower to handle the ripening crop with a material saving of labor as well as serving to maintain a steady and high-priced market.

### BANANAS.

The Everglades is the only region in the United States where bananas can be grown on a commercial scale. Mr. Walter Waldin, in the Daily Metropolis of Miami, under date of September 29, 1909, says:

"I have now grown many kinds of tropical fruits and trees. I have banana plants fourteen months old loaded with fruit and have every winter successfully made large acreages of profitable crops; **this in addition to growing a fine grape fruit and orange grove on the same land now laden with luscious fruit.**"

Mr. Waldin's experience covers a period of about ten years, on muck land, during which time he has successfully grown practically every fruit and vegetable adaptable to the soil of the Florida Everglades. In speaking of his residence he says:

"It has not alone given me wealth but health and happiness. I have at times received returns per acre that would astound the best growers in other prosperous agricultural sections, and this under conditions in which the water was not under control as it will shortly be under the system of drainage."





MIXED CITRUS GLADES GROVE.

To give an idea of the immense profit in raising vegetables on the muck lands we give here some facts as to the prices Mr. Waldin has obtained for his crops.

#### RETURNS FROM GLADES CROPS.

Wax beans with Irish potatoes between the rows, and followed by wax beans again, the trio netted as high as \$1,000 per acre, in one year.

Tomatoes as high as \$1,300 per acre.

Egg-plant and peppers in exceptional cases as high as \$2,000 per acre, although the average is about one-half this figure.

Irish potatoes, which are easily grown in this section of the country, will yield from 200 to 400 hampers per acre, and sell at \$1.90 to \$2 per hamper F. O. B.

While these figures may seem high to the man accustomed to the com-

paratively small yields in the northern states, it must be remembered that this is virgin land, and the crops are marketed from December to April, when new vegetables bring the highest prices of the year. This is one of the great advantages of an Everglade farm. The season is ahead of any other portion of the country and naturally the crops are marketed before the products of any other section, therefore receiving the highest prices paid for the early fruit and vegetables.

The northern man would scarcely give credence to the extraordinary yields obtained each and every year from this class of produce, especially in view of the fact that **no fertilizer** is used or needed, were it not for the fact that the figures have been proven over and over time and time again by men successfully raising fruits and vegetables on the muck lands, as well as by the testimony of reliable eye-witnesses, reports of the Department of Agriculture, which are unbiased, and the tes-





CANAL NEAR EAST RIM.

timony of men whose word is unimpeachable.

#### SUGAR.

The raising of sugar cane will be one of the Everglades' greatest industries. It has been demonstrated and proven that the muck lands will produce annually a minimum of thirty-five tons of sugar cane per acre, or a yield of 40 per cent greater than that of Louisiana, and averages about 50 per cent greater in saccharine matter, and requires planting only every six years.

#### SHIPPING CANALS UP THE CALOOSAATCHEE RIVER

Congress made an appropriation for an investigation to determine the feasibility of building a ship canal from the Gulf up the Caloosahatchee river and across the Glades to the Atlantic, thus saving many days' travel and about a thousand miles journey around the dangerous reefs and islands off the south coast. The engineers say it will be built. When built its value to our district is apparent.

#### NO CLEARING NECESSARY.

Mr. A. J. Bendle, President Miami Metropolis, says that the Everglades require no work in clearing but after setting fire to flags and saw grass is ready for a crop; immediately after the grass is burned off, it can be planted in vegetables of all kinds, a few of which are mentioned below and which yield a most abundant crop within four to twelve weeks: Potatoes, tomatoes, peppers, beans, okra, onions, egg plant, celery, melons of all kinds, and many more; also tobacco can be raised easily, but takes longer time and more cultivation. While such crops are being harvested, the fruit trees can be planted, including every tropical variety; oranges, grape fruit, mangoes, lemons, avacadoes, bananas, almonds and nuts of all kinds, small fruits of every description such as strawberries can be harvested several times a year; in fact, the growing never stops, hence the returns for the farmer are continuous.





GLADES CABBAGE.

### SHIPPING FACILITIES AND HEALTH.

"Freight facilities for such products are good by rail or by water. Health conditions are almost perfect, neither malaria nor fevers prevail and insects are not more annoying than in the less troubled parts of the United States. The Everglades have no mosquitoes. The distance from New York to the Glades is about forty hours; from Chicago, forty-eight hours by rail. The land can be cultivated at all times and early vegetables can be grown and shipped at a time when they bring the highest price; from two to four crops may be grown every year on the same land before the northern crops come into the market. Four hundred and fifty dollars per acre is the lowest for this land properly cultivated."

W. W. Prout, President of the Miami Board of Trade, says that he has farmed in that section for thirteen years and has grown everything the soil there is known to produce, and that excepting pineapples, everything has been grown on soil similar to that

now being reclaimed, known as "Everglades land." "It is my candid opinion from my own personal experience that Everglades land will grow not only the finest truck, but also all kinds of fruit, bananas, sugar cane, oranges, grape fruit and all our native fruit productions. The average results from his own planting on reclaimed soil were as follows: Tomatoes, gross yield from 300 to 500 crates per acre, and received an average of \$1.50 per crate.

Beans: 200 to 600 carriers per acre; average price, \$2.00.

Peppers: 400 to 800 crates per acre; average price, \$2.00.

Bananas: First yield about 600 bunches per acre.

Banana slips, about 400 to 600 per acre.

Bananas, F. O. B.: 25c per bunch; banana slips, \$200 per thousand.

He stated further—the life of the banana plant once planted is perpetual. After the first yield, the production is increased from four to six times, making the gross yield about 2,500 bunches. The cost of maintenance, care, etc., is less than any other product grown, and the possibilities of profit are larger from bananas than from any other product grown in that vicinity."



11½ MONTHS GLADES BANANAS.



### SOME NEIGHBORHOOD TESTIMONIALS.

C. D. Leffler says: "I have had charge of a grove of oranges and grape fruit planted on Glade land at the Miami River end of the canal, the same class of soil found further in the Glades. The trees do fine on it."

E. H. Kirkman, a Dade County farmer, says: "In my fourteen years' experience here I have had only one comparative failure, and I have ranged from \$80.00 an acre to as high as \$1,300.00 an acre net, and I only cropped for the winter and spring markets. The average the county over on tomatoes will run about 200 crates to the acre (marketable), and the average price will be from \$1.50 to \$2.00, though on muck land 600 crates per acre is not unusual. The muck is extremely rich, and I believe it will grow almost anything adapted to the climate."

Mr. Simon Bobodean, of Dade County, says: "The possibilities of the Everglades, agriculturally, are boundless. The muck soil is admitted to be among the richest soils in the world, and will grow almost anything in great quantities; truck of all sorts, sugar cane, rice and fruit (including many varieties practically unknown in the north.) On the Glade land, with a little intelligence and application, a man may get larger returns on less capital than in any business that I know of anywhere. A truck farm on a grove handled competently will net a man a splendid income, and in this section, as far as possibilities go, the surface has not yet been scratched."

J. D. Lee, a Glade farmer, says: "I have trucked on muck land with good success for six years. A man could average on ten acres 300 to 400 crates to the acre in tomatoes, and I have raised as high as 600 per acre. I much prefer the Glades muck soil to the pine land for truck. When the Glades have been drained I believe the fruit trees will do extremely well, and grow much faster on muck than on sand. Ten acres of Glades land with careful farming will provide a handsome income for a man. I have farmed in several places in Florida on several different kinds of land, but I am convinced the

muck land of the Glades is the best of all of them in richness and productivity."

This part of Florida is the only part of the United States with the climatic conditions required for the successful growth of the mango and avacado. While the culture of these choice tropical fruits is practically in its infancy, there is such a demand for them throughout the country that a single mango tree has been known to produce a crop of over \$1,000. While such results are unusual and perhaps unreasonable, it is only an example of many rare and profitable tropical fruits that can be counted on both for profit and pleasure by the Glades farmer when the canals have been completed.

Dr. Wiley, United States Chief Chemist, is also enthusiastic on this subject, and in speaking of the soil and climate of the Everglades says:

"The climatic conditions of temperature approach those of the Island of Cuba. This being true of the central portion of the Peninsula, it is true in a much greater degree of the lower portion. The cocoanut and date palm flourish and tropical plants of almost every description predominate over the sub-tropical."

### LAND IS CLEAR AND READY FOR PLOW.

It is far too often the case when the homeseeker takes up new land there is confronting him the immense problem of clearing the land before anything can be done toward raising a crop. He has before him the hardest work connected with farm life. Not so with Everglades muck land. Here is land absolutely clear of every obstacle. All the work the homesteader must do to put his land in shape for cultivation is to burn the saw grass which he will find growing upon it. There is little land today even in Florida or any other State which does not require clearing and grubbing before cultivation may be started. Often a year or more of time is consumed in this work to say nothing of the cost of labor and the loss of the year's crop.





GLADES FIELD READY FOR CULTIVATION.

Neither is there any need to provide expensive fertilizers each year on the upper and well oxidized glade soil at a cost of from \$25 to \$100 per acre. Nature has taken care of all that. The rank growth of tropical vegetation which has been decaying for centuries has endowed the soil of the Everglades with the most wonderful fertility of any land in the world. These are very important points to be considered when purchasing a farm. Remember you will in all probability live on it the balance of your life and this feature should receive your very careful consideration.

Your future income will be from the soil, and in just the same proportion as the soil is rich in that same proportion will be your income.

The richest land is cheap at any price, and there is no richer land in the world than the Everglades of Florida.

#### CLIMATE.

For years Florida has been noted for her salubrious climate, and the health-giving qualities of her air.

The death rate in Florida today is the lowest of any state in the Union. The average death rate is six per thousand.

No wonder, indeed, that the discoverer of "this land of many colors" expected to find the fabled fountain of youth.

In no part of the world is better health enjoyed than in the Everglades region. Many people have been under the mistaken impression that the Glades are malarial, and that mosquitos abound. Such is not the case. The Everglades is not a swamp. A swamp is land covered with stagnant water. The water covering the Everglades is not stagnant, but is fresh and sweet with a constant flow toward the sea, seeking its own level.

Malaria is unknown here. Men employed on the huge dredges working in the middle of the Everglades enjoy the best of health. Mosquitoes are few, as they breed in stagnant water. The constant steady flow of the water and the fact that it is fresh and sweet, together with the bright sunshine and





THOS. A. EDISON GROVE—FORT MYERS.

almost constant sea breeze make the locality a most undesirable one for the mosquito.

Dr. John N. MacGonigle, in an address before the Eighth Geographical Congress, said:

"The climate and productiveness of the Everglades are not surpassed in the world, presenting conditions both winter and summer where the maximum results of labor are produced by the minimum of effort.

"The water in the Glades is always pure and clear and drinkable. Nowhere is it stagnant; nowhere does it seem to be wholly at rest. It seems to move in one mass from northwest to southeast.

"The climate of the Glades is most mild and equable. The vegetation shows by the habits of growth that frost is unknown. Only moderately high temperatures prevail in summer, and these are modified by prevailing breezes."

The climate is ideal. The highest temperature recorded by the United States Weather Bureau at Miami for a period of thirteen years is 96 degrees. Sunstrokes and heat prostrations are unknown. Even on the warmest days

the heat is tempered by the cool winds from the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico, which blow at the rate of 8 to 8½ miles per hour across the entire peninsula.

The entire distance from the Atlantic Ocean to the Gulf, just south of Lake Okeechobee, is only 105 miles, so that no point of this portion of the state is more than 53 miles from sea water and always within the radius of their prevailing breezes.

Here the sun and soil combine to work for you. Nowhere in the world can such prolific and valuable crops be raised with less effort.

#### OUT DOOR SPORTS.

The owner of a small farm is the most independent man on earth. A small farm does not require every hour of his time. Here he has time for leisure and enjoyment.

For the man or woman who loves to fish, the southern portion of Florida is not surpassed by any State in the Union. The streams of the Glades abound in all kinds of fresh water fish, while Lake Okeechobee furnishes





LAKE OKEECHOBEE CATCH.

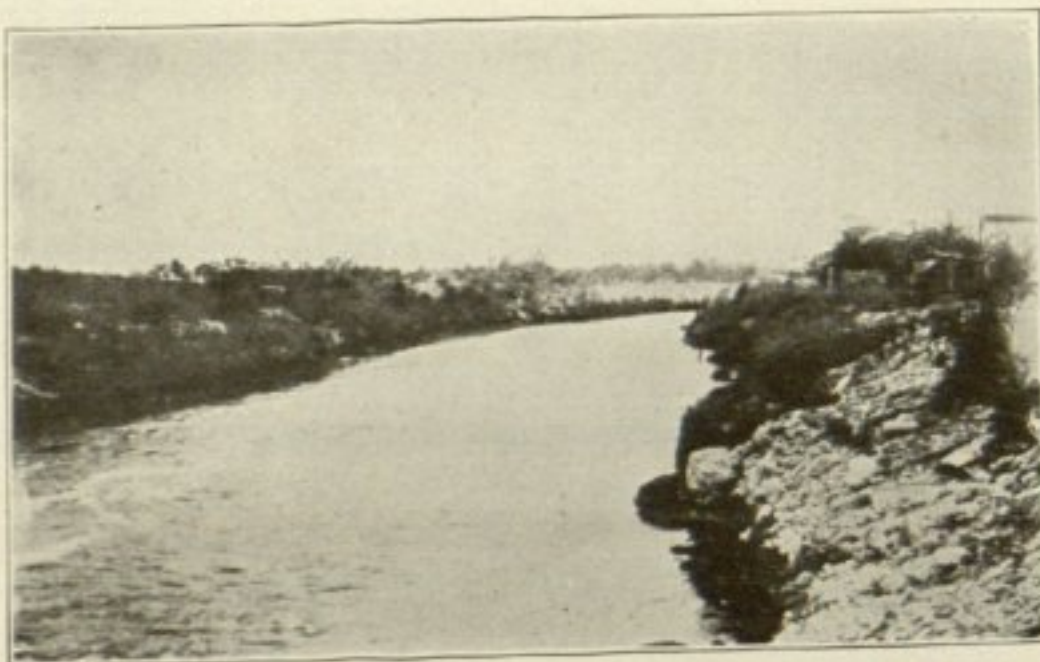
every year hundreds of tons of fish for the northern market. The sea-coast furnishes the finest salt-water fishing on the continent. King Tarpon, the gamest of all salt-water fish, is at home on both the east and west coasts of Florida, and his captor may well boast of his prowess once he conquers this grizzly of the deep. Every year thousands travel hundreds of miles to enjoy the fishing which is in your front yard.

Hunting is to the farmer what the theater and other amusements are to the city man or woman, yet hunting offers a much more healthful recreation.

The Everglades district, with Lake Okeechobee and the great canals, furnish unusual opportunity for the hunting of small game, such as wild ducks, geese, brandt, snipe, woodcock and quail. During the winter when these birds come southward the rich feeding grounds of the Ev-

erglades attract untold numbers of these fowl. It is an easy matter for any sportsman to shoot the full limit of the law almost any day during the hunting season.

Quail are abundant also throughout this part of the State, and supplies the table of the farmers during the open season. Wild turkeys are also a prime sport in this section, and those who prefer the quest for this game fowl will find the district nearby unrivalled as a wild-turkey hunting section.



CUT THROUGH EAST RIM OF GLADES.





FORT MYERS HOME.

### MARKETS AND TRANSPORTATION.

The great northern markets are within easy access both by rail and water.

### THE ATLANTIC TO GULF CANAL.

Congress has already appropriated ten thousand dollars to investigate and survey the proposed great ship canal from the Atlantic Ocean to the Gulf. Engineers state that the plan is feasible and simple. Of the several routes proposed, the one most in favor cuts directly through the Everglades land, it will thus lend an increased value to our lands as well as opening up an invaluable artery of commerce.

### TOWNS OF THE EVERGLADES.

The small farms will bring a much larger population to the Everglades than in farming communities where farms of large acreage are held. This will cause numerous small towns and cities to spring up. Already a large town is proposed and the site selected on the south shore of Lake Okeechobee. The site is ideal both from a commercial and artistic standpoint. Lo-

cated on the large canals which lead directly to Miami and Fort Lauderdale and near the west canal running into the Caloosahatchee river and the Gulf of Mexico, it presents wonderful possibilities to the merchant as well as an excellent market for the farmer.

### SOCIAL LIFE.

Once the small farms are settled up, you will find plenty of pleasant neighbors and there is probably not a section in the country where people get more out of life and have more enjoyment than on the small farms already taken up in southern Florida. In the winter months thousands of tourists flock to this part of the country, so that no one is out of touch of city life.

Churches of practically every denomination are found, and the school systems of southern Florida rank high.

The problem confronting every individual who works for wages is indeed a serious one. Thousands of those employed in the cities, both men and women, concluded long ago, that no matter how many years they continue to employ their time in their present capacity, the result will be the same,





A FORT MYERS SHADE TREE.

which virtually means that the great working body of men and women are laboring for a living alone, and indeed in many cases that living is indeed a frugal one, although the best of their lives and their utmost effort is spent at such employment.

#### **BUT ONE TIME.**

There is but one time in our lives to provide for the future, and that is when we can put a few dollars away each month. The usefulness of men and women in the city office, factory and shop, passes away at the age of fifty. Good health cannot hold out against the fatally gripping life of the city employed.

#### **ARTIFICIAL LIFE OF THE CITY.**

We are bound to acknowledge that this city life is an artificial one. Rising in the morning and dressing with the aid of a dim gas light, working all day under the artificial light of the electric bulb and returning home in the darkness again, too tired for anything but bed. Did you ever stop to ask yourself, "Is it worth the while?"

#### **IN DEBT TO YOUR FAMILY.**

Each man owes to himself, his family and his friends provision for future

years. Think seriously and look forward. Realize that you are growing old and take time by the forelock and prepare for what is to come. Decide immediately whether or not life is to continue for you as you have lived in the past or whether you will devote a few dollars each month to possess a small estate which offers you independence any time you wish to take advantage of the healthful life out-of-doors. The time is near at hand when all the choice lands will be absorbed by the far-seeing thinker and if you do not act quickly your position will be like those in the West. They sat idly by and watched the land values around them jump from hundreds to thousands and were then unable to provide a home for themselves.

The Everglades offer absolutely the keenest, surest, and safest solving of the human problem for the present and for the future of any land in America. Do not lack confidence in your own judgment. Thoroughly investigate and accept the opportunity which we offer you in this part of Florida.

If you will take into consideration every land opportunity in the United States and consider each deeply and carefully, your decision will lead you to the Florida Everglades.





FRUIT BARN ON CALOOSAHATCHEE RIVER.

#### OUT-OF-DOOR LIFE.

The development of the out-of-door life, during the past few years, has been nothing short of marvelous. A few short years ago the farmer fought out his humdrum existence with walking plow and slow-moving oxen, the hand scythe, threshed his grain with a hand flail and made his home in a hut. Today he rides his plow and harvests his crop by aid of modern machinery, his home is a modern mansion. The orchardist, instead of planting large tracts of fruit trees which he cannot personally superintend, and which develop into breeding grounds for pests of different species, has specialized and now gives his time to a few well cared for acres.

In every branch of agriculture the same progress has been made, and the man or woman who now cares to pursue the natural vocation for which we were all intended may now profit by the experience of the pioneer and live in luxury with a minimum of effort.

#### PLACE TO RAISE A CHILD.

Knowing this we can unhesitatingly declare that the opportunities such as are presented by a small Everglades

farm have never been equalled. It is the ideal spot in which to raise the child and make him feel the independence and self-reliance which will some day make him a comfort to parents and of use to society.

#### TO THE MAN OVER FIFTY.

Are you over fifty years of age? What provision have you made for the declining years of your life? If you were to lose your position tomorrow, how long would the few dollars you have in the savings bank keep you from actual want? What plans have you made for your wife and children? Is it not a fact that you would have to depend on the charity of your children for your future support? Do you not know that every corporation is simply looking for an excuse to get rid of its men who are over fifty years of age? May it not be your time tomorrow? Thousands of men today are walking the streets of the large cities, strong in body and strong in mind, whose only crime has been that they are over fifty years of age. It is true these men can earn a precarious living, enough to keep body and soul together but the earning capacity of their younger years is gone. How many years of activity





UPPER EVERGLADES.

are there before you? Now is the time to make safe your future. Put aside a few dollars a month in a small farm and when old age comes upon you, you will be independent, happy and self-supporting. Cast your lot with a proposition backed by the State and approved by the U. S. experts, and thus take no chances.

#### TO THE OFFICE MAN.

Is your health giving out under the strain of office work? What are your chances for advancement in your present position? Is it not a fact that your work is irksome, the hours long, the pay just enough to live on?



BANANAS SOUTH OF LAKE.

Why not get a small farm?

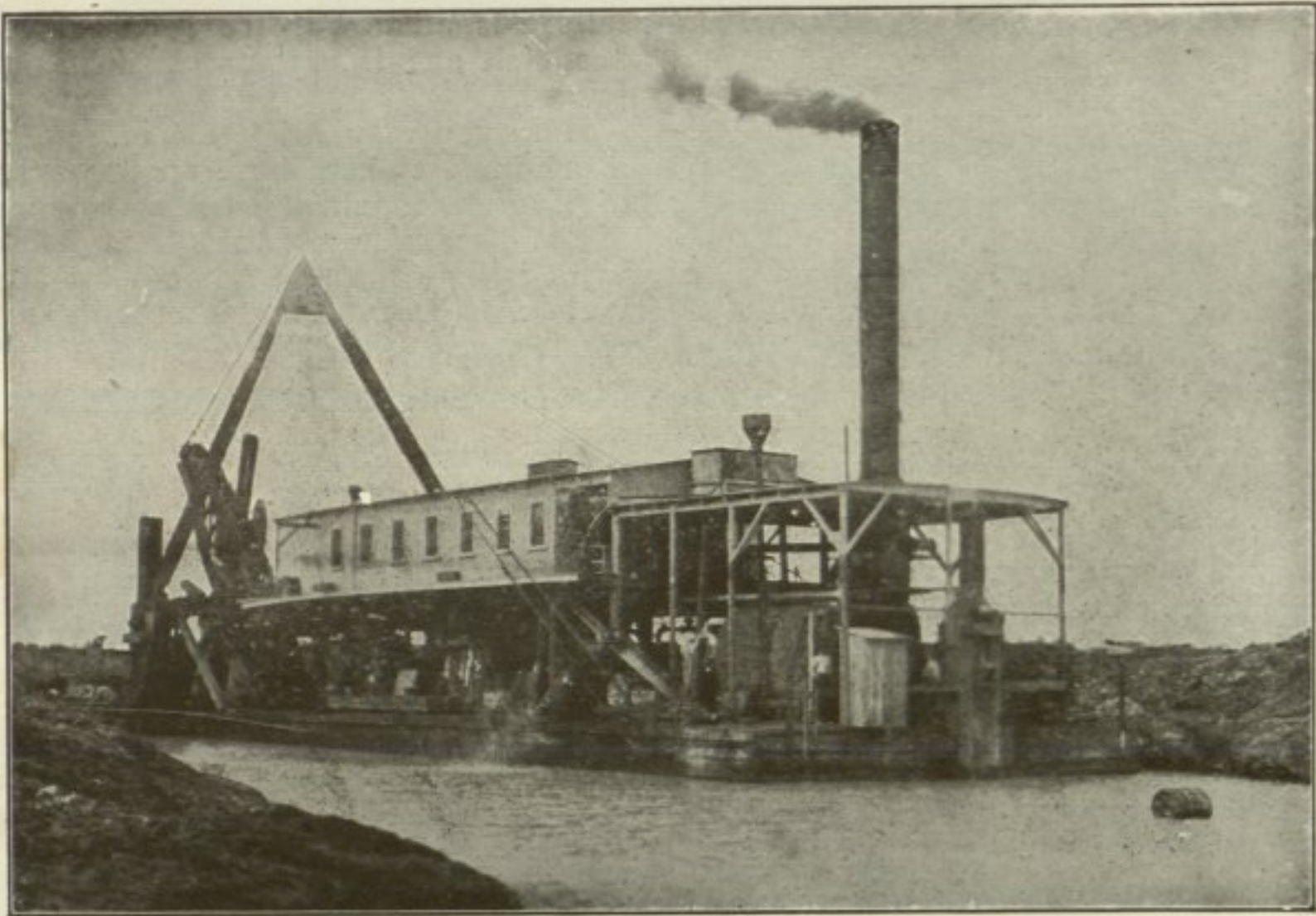
You can earn more than you do now. Your health will be excellent; your future will be assured. A small farm in Florida is the best place in the world for the growing child. The Everglades is the ideal home for you. A small investment with small monthly payments will purchase for you a few acres of the richest land in the world. That is sufficient to earn you a good living. Even though you never live on it, the operations of the State are multiplying its value without expense to you, the investment is better than city property. During the next five years this land will multiply and you can sell at a big profit! It is the chance of a life time for you. You do not have to be an experienced farmer to make a success, some of the most successful farmers in the country are men who applied to the farm the energy and training of the city office and have "made good."

The training you have had in the office gives you a big advantage. Don't fail to use it.

#### DRAINAGE vs. IRRIGATION.

Neither irrigation nor drainage are new problems; both were practiced in the earliest times recorded in history,





A STATE DREDGE.

but we do not have to go out of our own country and generation to get figures on both.

The national government and various private companies have huge projects on hand for irrigating western lands. The amount of money spent is enormous. Past experience teaches that the initial cost of irrigating land is from \$25 to \$65 per acre. To reclaim the Florida Everglades the cost is about \$1.00 per acre.

This is the whole story. Irrigation is the last step taken in reclaiming land on account of the prohibitive cost. Remember the initial cost is the smallest expense, every year there is a water rent of from \$1.50 to \$3.00 per acre. The yearly tax for water alone is greater per acre than the cost of keeping drained an acre of Everglades land forever. Which is the better investment?

#### NO LABOR PROBLEM IN THE EVERGLADES.

Here there is no labor problem such as you will find in the north.

Here the family can take care of a ten-acre farm without any additional help. Remember your crops do not all

ripen at one time, but you have a continuous crop throughout the year. Grape fruit ripens for six months during the year so that a family can easily care for and pack the fruit as it is ready for market. Sugar cane is harvested any time during the fall and winter months, and other products in from two or four crops instead of one.

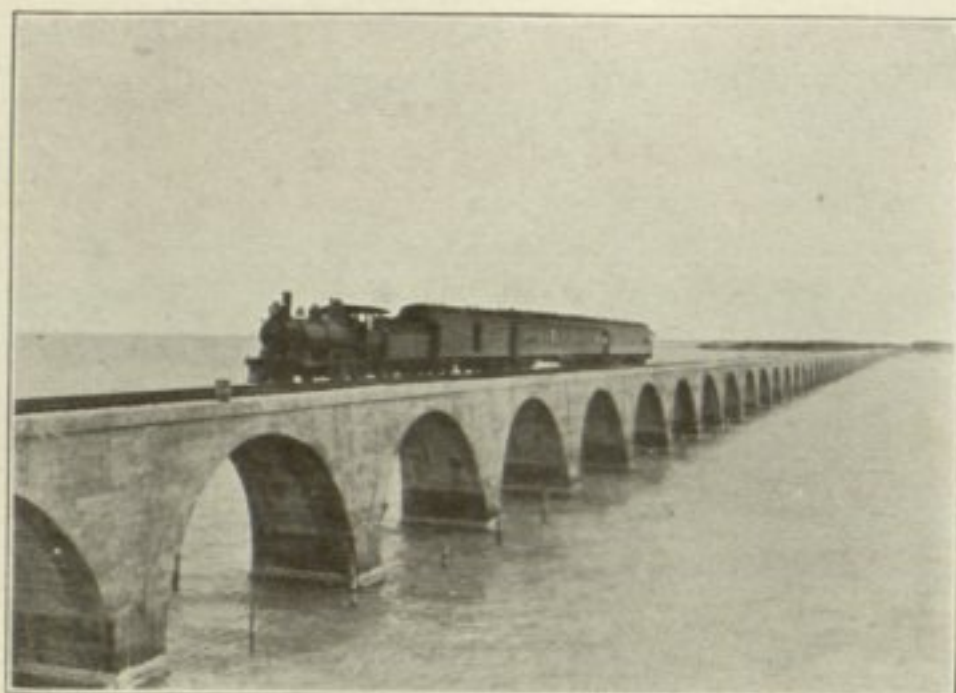
This is one of the most important points to be considered. The labor problem is a serious one and should be considered seriously in purchasing a small farm.

In the Everglades there is no labor problem.



FISHING ON CANAL.





ACROSS THE SEA.

### WATER TRANSPORTATION.

It is a well known fact that transportation by water costs but a fraction of the cost of shipping by rail.

While the saving in freight is a very large item one of the greatest advantages lies in the fact that fruit can be shipped by water when ripe. You cannot ship ripe fruit a great distance by rail; the citrus fruits of California must be shipped when green, otherwise the jolting and jarring to which they are subjected would make them absolutely worthless for the market.

Shipping by water overcomes this trouble. The steady regular motion of the ship prevents vibration and makes it possible for fruit to be marketed when ripe.

### THE TIME IS SHORT.

The opportunity to own a small farm in the Florida Everglades will not last much longer.

Over six thousand farms were sold between March 1 and October 23, 1909, and this number has more than doubled since that time.

Such an opportunity comes but once in a lifetime.

Three weeks after the Government opened the Standing Rock Reservation in Dakota there were eight applicants for every farm, and this land was very inferior to the Everglades, as it is situated in a harsh, cold country where rainfall is light and crops uncertain and nearly as much land was disposed of there as there is in the Glades. Here is an opportunity such as the Government cannot give you. Here a crop

failure is unknown, frost has never been felt and transportation is unsurpassed.

Here you may enjoy the income of a one-hundred-acre farm on ten acres of Everglades muck land, with none of the discomforts of the north. Here work is light and the hours short and with a climate unsurpassed in the whole world.

### THE BUCK EYE DITCHER.

The famous Buckeye Ditcher has been installed by some of the farmers back of the lower canals where they are unwilling to let their land rest idle until the great dredges from the sea and lake meet and draw off the water. It has been cutting a ditch approximately four feet wide by four feet deep, from one-half to a mile long in a day at an expense of less than twenty-five dollars. At this rate, when the completion of the canals has made the overflow from the lake impossible, and has lowered the water level in the soil, the little ditching that may be required to speedily take care of rainfall will be a very simple and inexpensive matter on the Upper Glades, where the soil is so deep and spongy and so ready to absorb precipitation.

### CANALS UNDER PRIVATE CONTRACT.

In April 1910, decree was agreed upon in the United States Supreme Court which removes all doubt of the speedy completion of the canal system; in fact, practically makes it impossible to string along with this drainage proposition. Among other things it is provided that the drainage trustees should employ Major Wright of the United States Government service to take charge of the work as superintendent (he obtained a three years' furlough from the United States Government



FALLS IN CANAL.



and took charge of the building of the Glades canals under the requirements of this decree). Second: Contracts should be promptly let for the finishing of these canals by private contractors and give a heavy bond that the last canal would be finished within three years (under the requirements of this decree this was done on June 15th last, and the Furst-Clarke Construction Company, one of the largest concerns in the country, took the contract for finishing the remaining 184 miles of canals and filed said bond). Third: The contractors should bid for the several dredges and dredging outfits (this was accordingly done and purchased by said company, thus taking this work entirely out of politics).

The Furst-Clarke Company took over the dredging plants and commenced work on their contract on July 1, 1910, and increased the capacity and rapidity of the work as rapidly as it could be done. They have added dredges of greater capacity than those used by the State and are building others. They have increased the working hours of these dredges from eight hours, as was the case under the State's supervision, to twenty-four hours per day, and a recent communication from Major Wright, the supervising engineer, shows that the combined progress of the present dredges is over 15 miles per month—which should complete the estimated 115 miles of canals yet to finish in ample time for settlement by the fall of 1911: "We have at the present time six dredges at work and advancing daily as follows: From the Atlantic end of the canals: the Miami branch—250 feet; South New River—300 feet; North New River—500 feet. Working south from Lake Okeechobee: hydraulic dredge No. 8—800 feet; New River canal—500 feet. On the third canal—300 feet per day; and a new combination hydraulic and dipper dredge is under construction to work from the East Coast, and another dredge will probably be installed early in 1911 to work west from the Hillsboro River. From this official source, it is apparent that at the rate of fifteen miles per month, without considering the new dredges, it will not take many

months to complete the 114 miles estimated to be yet unfinished.

#### TERMS OF SALE.

Our lands are sold in definite lots at Fifty Dollars per acre, payable in installments of Two Dollars cash and Two Dollars per acre each month, without taxes or interest until fully paid. We are General Agents for the Okeechobee Fruit Lands Company, who hold title to these lands free and clear of all incumbrance of any kind, and they will convey perfect title by warranty deed when contracts are fully paid, or make any other reasonable arrangement to deliver title before full payment has been made.

#### THE TRIP.

Round trip excursion tickets may be purchased to Fort Myers and return on the **first and third Tuesdays** of each month. Our people reach Jacksonville on Thursday morning, rest and visit the city during the day and leave for Fort Myers in the evening, arriving there Friday forenoon. Our headquarters in Jacksonville are in the Dyal-Upchurch Building, and if our customers meet there at 10:30 Thursday forenoon and present their card for identification, we will assist them to spend a pleasant day and see the city.

#### A CARD OF INTRODUCTION.

A trip from Fort Myers up the Caloosahatchee River into Lake Okeechobee through the Everglades and down the canals is one of the rarest treats that can be offered anyone visiting Florida. While we have not the facilities to provide accommodations for the general traveling public, we are anxious that as many of our customers as possible may visit our lands, and we will exert ourselves to help them make the most extensive investigation with as much comfort, pleasure and economy as possible.

We have our own boats, a commodious hotel on the Glades, and every convenience for the comfort of our visitors, whether men or women. In order to insure accommodations for those who visit our lands it is desirable that our patrons notify us or our representatives before going, and a card of instructions and identification will be provided.