INGRAHAM BUILDING

Miami's Finest Business Address

Located at 2nd Ave. and 1st St., S.E.

In the heart of the downtown business district overlooking beautiful Biscayne Bay.

Discriminating business men find distinction and economy in selecting this building as headquarters.

Desirable Single Offices and Suites for lease at reasonable rates. Complete Law Library maintained for free use of attorney tenants.

Delightfully cool in summer—Steam heated in winter.

Inspection cordially invited.

MODEL LAND COMPANY, Owner

(Flagler System)

Chas. W. Murray, Manager

Telephone 2-53

For Occupants see Street Guide at page 1060.
MILK and Dairy Products

Drink GRAHAM'S Jersey Milk

Produced from OUR OWN HERD

DIRECT from FARM to You

GRAHAM'S All Jersey

PHONE 8-2151
Section 28, Copyright Law
In Force July 7, 1909

That any person who wilfully and for profit shall infringe any copyright secured by this act, or who shall knowingly or wilfully aid or abet such infringement, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment for not exceeding one year, or by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, or both, in the discretion of the court.

PUBLISHERS NOTE

The information in this Directory is gathered by an actual canvass and is compiled in a way to insure maximum accuracy.

The publishers cannot and do not guarantee the correctness of all information furnished them nor the complete absence of errors or omissions, hence no responsibility for same can be or is assumed.

The publishers earnestly request the bringing to their attention of any inaccuracy so that it may be corrected in the next edition of the directory.

R. L. POLK & CO., Publishers
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Biscayne Lodge No 613 International Association
of Machinists Howard S Davis see meets at 296
W Flagler st
Brice Enoch M (wid Allan M) r1143 NW 6th st
Brink Edith M (Alice H) janitor 83711 NW 224 av
Bryan Clara A (wid Davis) r1335 SW 6th st
Bush Estella (wid Clarence) r2501 SW 4th st
Carnall Thos H (Myrtle H) slnwn 6958 Broadway
(1Sargs)
Cardenas Thos H jr r996 Broadway (18pgs)
Chesnutt Jas R (Ezra I) h7122 NE Miami ct
Cook John r1586 NW 31st st
Cravens Genie (wid Henry) snwtr2745 NW 29th st
Crane Doris E Mrs beautician Arvel Close r3334
NW 3d st
Crane Jos H (Doris E) h3334 NW 3d st
Dager Aug W (Willie T) mach 46622 Park dr (H)
Fess Anselma h2962 Alfon rd
Fisher Jas H (Helan C) electr2966 Broadway (1Sargs)
Grima Clarence O (Julia J) electrDade County
rd 8th ed 97333 SW 16th st
Hilt Donald R (Onnie F) slnwn Miami Herald
87736 NW 6th st
Holt Dorothy M h257 E Dilido dr (Dilido
Island)
Horton T May student r5829 NW 3d av
Horton Karl E student r5829 NW 3d av
Jenkins Luella Mrs h414 NW 46th st
McConnell Leonard F (Pauline) office 138 NE 1st
at R7G h5820 NW 624 st
McDonald J W (Sewing Machine Shop) r19299 N
Miami av
Meyer Wm N (Luna R) slnwn FbAL&Co h2865
SW 16th ct
Meyers Maurice R (Naomi) produce h1455 NW
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Alfon rd (MR)
Miller Wm M (Grace S) city firemen Miami Beach
h1619 West av (MR)
Mock Edgar (Emanuel) driver h7022 NW 35th av
Okeeta Lodge No 145 (F&AM) A C Madden see
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Sewing Machine Shop (E M Bozarth, J W Mc-
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INTRODUCTION

R. L. POLK & CO., publishers of more than 750 city, county, state and national Directories, present to subscribers and the general public, this, the 1939 edition of the Greater Miami City Directory, which includes Miami, Miami Beach, Coral Gables, Hialeah, Biscayne Park, Miami Shores Village and North Miami. A new feature, the designation of tenant-owned homes, marks this edition.

Confidence in the continued growth of Miami's industry, population and wealth, and in the advancement of its civic and social activities, will be maintained as sections of this Directory are consulted, for the Directory is a mirror truly reflecting Miami to the world.

The enviable position occupied by R. L. POLK & CO.'S Directories in the estimation of the public throughout the country, has been established by rendering the best in Directory service. With an unrivaled organization, and having had the courteous and hearty cooperation of the business and professional men and residents, the publishers feel that the result of their labors will meet with the approval of every user, and that the Greater Miami Directory will fulfill its mission as a source of authentic information pertaining to the community.

Four Major Departments

The four major departments are arranged in the following order:

THE ALPHABETICAL LIST OF NAMES of residents and business and professional concerns is included in pages 37 to 946, on white paper. This is the only record in existence that aims to show the name, marital status, occupation and address of each adult resident of Greater Miami, and the name, official personnel, nature and address of each firm and corporation.

THE DIRECTORY OF HOUSEHOLDERS, INCLUDING STREET AND AVENUE GUIDE, on pink paper, covers pages 949 to 1284. In this section the named streets are arranged in alphabetical order, followed by the numbered streets in numerical order; the numbers of the residences and business concerns are arranged in numerical order under the name of each street, and the names of the householders and concerns are placed opposite the numbers. The names of the intersecting streets appear at their respective crossing points on each street. A new feature of this section is the designation of tenant-owned homes.

THE BUYERS' GUIDE, beginning opposite page 1284 and separately paged from 1 to 30, on goldenrod paper, contains the advertisements of leading manufacturing, business and professional interests of Greater Miami. The advertisements are indexed under headings descriptive of the business represented. This is reference advertising at its best, and merits a survey by all buyers eager to familiarize themselves with sources of supply. In a large commercial and resort center like Miami, the necessity of having this kind of information immediately available, is obvious. General appreciation of this fact is evidenced by the many reference users of this City Directory service.

THE CLASSIFIED BUSINESS DIRECTORY is included in pages 1335 to 1493, on white paper. This department lists the names of all business and professional concerns of the whole community in alphabetical order under appropriate headings. This feature constitutes an invaluable and indispensable catalog of the numerous interests of the community. The Directory is the common intermediary between buyer and seller. As such it plays an important part in the daily activities of the commercial and professional world. More buyers and sellers meet through the Classified Business Directory than through any other medium.

Community Publicity

The Directory reflects the achievements and ambitions of the community, depicting in unbiased terms what it has to offer as a place of residence, as a business location, as a resort, as a manufacturing site and as an educational center. To broadcast this information, the publishers have placed copies of this issue of the Directory in Directory Libraries, where they are readily available for free public reference, and serve as perpetual and reliable advertisements of Greater Miami.
The Miami Directory Library

Through the courtesy of the publishers of the Greater Miami City Directory, a Directory Library is maintained in the offices of the Miami Chamber of Commerce, for free reference by the general public. This is one of more than 475 Directory Libraries installed in the chief cities of the U.S. and Canada by members of the Association of North American Directory Publishers, under whose supervision the system is operated.

The publishers appreciatively acknowledge the recognition by those progressive business and professional men who have demonstrated their confidence in the City Directory as an advertising medium, with assurance that it will bring a commensurate return.

R. L. POLK & CO.,
Publishers.
MIAMI

"THE MAGIC CITY"; "THE INTERNATIONAL GATEWAY TO THE AMERICAS"

(Courtesy Miami Chamber of Commerce)

Statistical Review

Agricultural Products—(1937) $28,000,000.
Airports—13.
Altitude—Sea level to 16 feet.
Apartment Houses (Greater Miami)—1,730.
Apartment Units (Greater Miami)—17,139.
Area—(square miles), land, 30; water, 16.
Assessed Valuation—(1938), non-exempt total, $123,397,385; gross total, $155,515,120.
Banks—9.
Bank Clearings—(year ended Sept. 30, 1933), $266,171,587.56.
Bank Deposits—(June 30, 1938), $50,176,524.58.
Bank Deposits—(June 30, 1938), $50,176,524.58.
Bank Deposits—(June 30, 1938), $50,176,524.58.
Bonded Indebtedness—(1938), $23,476,000.
Building Permits—(value, 1938), Miami, $12,009,757; Miami Beach, $7,-
075,806; Coral Gables, $1,080,450.
Bus Lines—(Dun Bus), 50.3 miles; (Miami Transit), 78.2 miles; (Mi-
ami Beach Street R. R.), 3.5 miles.
Churches—(total), 190; (white), 131; (colored), 59.
Electric Meter Connections—(1938), 57,535.
Employment—(not including relief workers, Dade County, Jan. 1, 1938), 84,502; average number yearly employed, 75,000.
Firemen—185.
Gas Meter Connections—(Greater Miami, 1938), utilities company, 27,654; bottled gas users, approximately 15,000.
Golf Courses—9.
Homes—(single dwelling), 39,241; single dwellings built in 1938, 1,731.
Hotels—17.
Hospitals—1,197.
Hospitals—1,197.
Hospitals—1,197.
Hotels—(Greater Miami), 397.
Hotel Rooms—(Greater Miami), 15,830.
Industrial and Business Payroll (Dade County)—$34,129,000.
Industrial and Business Workers (Dade County)—30,964.
Industrial and Business Payroll (Dade County)—$34,129,000.
Manufacturing Establishments—494. Number of employees, 6,382; yearly payroll, $8,000,025; number different products manufactured, 60.
Motor Vehicle Registration—(Dade County, 1938), 84,153.
Parks—37; acreage, 208.
Police Department—(Number men), 270.
Population—
Dade County Federal Census, 1930, 142,955.
Dade County State Census, 1935, 189,998.
Trade Area Population, 333,833.
White, 78.3%.
Colored, 21.6%.
Foreign-born, 7.4%.
Port Statistics—
Steamship Arrivals and Departures—1935 1936 1937
Departures 816 934 1,074
Cargo (tons) 1,043,562 1,029,640 1,211,091
Value $42,392,491 $53,557,154 $66,728,301
Passengers 150,768 160,950 179,422
Postal Receipts—(1938), $1,529,861.
Postal Savings Deposits—(1938), $100,064,882.
Races (revenue received by)—
Attendance 1,439,654 1,475,799
Total Play $40,005,344 $43,451,537
Revenue to $1,413,738 $1,527,793
Radio Sets—(Families in Dade County having in 1933), 38,000.
Retail Stores—
  Number in Miami, 1933, 2,842.
  Total Sales Dade County, 1937, $1,145,544.
Roads in Dade County—(improved), approximately 1,200 miles.
Schools and Colleges in Dade County—77; white, 59; colored, 14; universities, 1; parochial, 4. Scholastic population (public schools only), 37,886.
Sewers—Total, 247 miles; storm, 37 miles; sanitary, 210 miles.
Street Railway—(mileage), 38.
Telephone Connections—(1938), 51,840.
Temperature—Summer average, 82 degrees; winter average, 63 degrees.
Theatres—Motion picture, 29; legitimate, 1. Total seating capacity, 31,462.
Transportation—Air lines, 3; bus lines, 6; national highway routes, 2; steamship lines, 10; truck lines, 8.
Visitors—Estimated visitor days, 1935, 10,000,000; 1938, 14,000,000; estimated visitor expenditures, 1935, $45,000,000; 1936, $60,000,000. Estimated visitor days, 1937-1938 season, 13,750,000; estimated expenditures, $59,000,000.
Water Supply—Source, artesian wells; number of meters, 20,000; mileage of mains, 392; daily capacity in gallons, 30,000,000.
Wholesale Establishments—(number in Miami, 1935), 301; amount of sales, 1935, $58,092,000; number of employees, full and part time, 2,717; total payroll, 1935, $4,073,000; number in Dade County, 1935, 353; amount of sales, 1935, $61,740,000; number of employees, full and part time, 2,955; total payroll, 1935, $4,350,000.

Miami Civic Center, a Gorgeous Picture of Flowers

“The Magic City”

Miami, “magic” in name, in health and in growth—although only 43 years old, has taken the lead in population and development from its sister communities. The real development of this section of Florida started when Miami’s charter was signed on July 28, 1896. The first Spanish mission to be established in the Western Hemisphere, in 1567, was located on Miami Beach, when Menendez endeavored to Christianize the Tequesta Indians. This effort proved a failure, but in 1743 another attempt was made when a Spanish mission was established near what is now Coconut Grove, on the present Brickell Ave., Miami.

Sunshine prevails 359 days of the year in Miami, yet the rainfall is entirely adequate, coming at such intervals that throughout the entire year, vegetation has never suffered from lack of moisture.
Miami, the city of adventure and tropical wonderland, where business cares and worries vanish under the spell of glorious sunshine, invites the world to enjoy every summertime sport and outdoor recreation the year around. There are new worlds to conquer for the "captains of industry," and the homeseeker finds the ideal for all that the word "home" means.

Miami is proud of its schools, under the leadership of the Dade County School Board and Superintendent. The type of architecture used in the design of the school buildings is distinguished and beautiful. The buildings are designed to admit all the sunshine and pure air possible; these perhaps are the most important influences in living. Public schools in elementary and junior and senior high grades afford ample accommodations in every section of Greater Miami and Dade County for visitors' children, as well as those of permanent residents. The University of Miami, in Coral Gables, offers curriculums in all the arts and sciences, with a staff of eminent professors.
maintains extensive courts in six of its great public parks. There are also many private courts providing ample room for all. Park Sports—you will find companionship or competition provided by Miami’s recreational department in many park sports, including horseshoes, checkers, chess, shuffleboard, bowling-on-the-green and roquet. Bathing—eight miles of ocean beach where the temperature is in the 70’s all year. Standard practice is to dress at home and eliminate the bother at the beach. (Beach togs are almost as commonplace on the streets of Miami as sport togs). Riding—there are excellent stables in the Miami area providing gaited saddle horses, and the tropical trails are picturesque. Riding is particularly popular among the ladies. Bowling—outdoor bowling has become a popular fad in Miami and all alleys are lighted for night games. Boating—a great pastime whether you bring your own boat or depend upon local facilities. Sailboating is also unusually popular in Biscayne Bay. Other sports include football, baseball, horse-racing, dog-racing, jai-alai, fishing, etc. Miami not only offers an opportunity to play, but gives an opportunity to watch and cheer the sporting world’s big “names” as they pass in review. Champions in every line enter the great tournaments here.

A Big One

Thrills of Big-Game Fishing, and Small Fry, Too

More than 600 varieties of fish frequent the Miami waters, from the big game-fighters of the Gulf Stream to the pan-size varieties of bay, canal and stream. Bridges, docks, sea walls and causeways are dotted day and night with ambitious fishermen; excursion boats to the Gulf Stream daily; all-day or week-end trips among the Florida Keys; jaunts out the Tamiami Trail parallel with the canals of the Everglades, where fresh-water varieties are popular. It is not necessary to be a professional to get a thrill out of fishing in Miami waters. No license is required for salt-water fishing in any form. Special licenses for fresh-water fishing are obtained at the City Hall.

Living Costs

Miami offers its visitors living costs comparable to similar standards of living in any American city, and also a complete range from the most modest ways of living to the ultra-exclusiveness of the smartest social circles. Hotels, apartments (furnished and equipped), homes (furnished and equipped), trailer camps, and rooms in private homes all furnish fine accommodations at reasonable prices.

Clothing, Fuel and Intra-City Transportation

Light, inexpensive clothing is worn the year ’round, thus representing a considerable saving in living costs for the permanent resident as well as the visitor. Artificial house-heating is seldom necessary; in fact, most homes are built without heating accommodations. All points within the city limits are accessible by street car (5c), bus (10c), cars to the beach (10c), buses to the dog tracks (10c to 25c), buses or cars to the horse tracks (25c to 50c), auto and boat sightseeing trips ($1 to $3, depending on itinerary). Gasoline approximately 21c per gallon, state tax included.
Climate

Miami is located in the subtropical zone, and sunshine prevails every day of the year. East and southeast winds prevail, bringing air that is literally strained over the Atlantic Ocean. Miami boasts a healthful and comfortable climate, with an average temperature of 82 degrees recorded in August and 68 degrees recorded in January, adequate rainfall and absence of extreme humidity. Miami's atmosphere is uncontaminated with dust, smoke or obnoxious gases. Miami is the refuge in winter for thousands of Northern residents, and in the summer, for residents of cities suffering from humidity and heat prostrations. Miami has never had a heat prostration—a point of great importance to everyone.

Fog horns rust for lack of work at Miami, as dense fogs are exceedingly rare. The fogs that do occur last only an hour or two and without exception are dissipated during the early morning hours. This condition has proved very valuable to aviators for training in comfort the year 'round.

Health

Miami is fast becoming a haven of refuge for many of those unfortunate individuals who are subject to attacks of hay fever, asthma and catarrh. These maladies do not prevail in Miami to the same extent as in other localities. It is doubtful if there is a city in the U. S. as free from dust, smoke and pollen (and ragweed) as the city of Miami. Pollen is the irritant in the majority of hay fever cases. For several years Miami has had a definite program of "ragweed eradication," particularly along the water front.

The equable climate, free from the sudden changes which prevail in many parts of the country, tends to lessen the incidence of common colds and to make them less serious when they do occur.

Extensive studies have been made concerning the effect of smoke, dust and fog on the human system and the extent to which they cause irritation of the respiratory passages, often leading to organic changes. All three have a tendency to obscure to a greater or less degree the sunshine which is so important to human well-being. It is because the atmosphere of Miami is so remarkably free from these substances, that it offers a wealth of ultra-violet rays unequalled by any city of the U. S.

Sufferers from chronic diseases, such as high blood pressure, heart and kidney diseases, rheumatism and chronic skin diseases, are assisted to ultimate recovery by the actinic therapy available in Miami's constant sunshine.

Miami sunshine and the remarkable tonic qualities of the salt air have worked cures in many cases of children suffering from rickets and other children's diseases.

Standards of Living

Approximately 93% of the white population in the Miami area who make up the year-round residents, migrated from other parts of Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and many Eastern, Middle-Western and Western states. The entire population is cosmopolitan. The City of Miami was incorporated in 1896, and has been built along decidedly modernistic lines, with the majority of homes fully equipped with all modern conveniences.
Miami's laboring class of residents who are employed in the building trades, hotel industry and City maintenance work receive above the average remuneration. Thus, the unusually high standard of living is maintained.

Bank deposits for metropolitan Miami in 1938 were $60,176,524.58.

An unusually mild climate makes possible every form of outdoor activity, work or play, in summer as well as winter. Miami enjoys an extensive building program twelve months in the year.

There is practically no poverty, and practically no slums or tenements are found in the Miami area. A slum condition probably will never exist, as there is ample room for expansion in all sections, and the cost of dwellings is within the reach of practically all working people. The climate, never given to extreme heat or cold, makes popular the Spanish type of dwellings. The cost of materials and construction is sufficiently low to enable a great majority of families to own their own homes.

The Miami area is widely known in all parts of the world for its natural advantages and health-building vitamin sunshine rays. Hundreds of thousands of people enjoy its varied program of recreation, such as bathing, fishing, hunting and all types of sport which nature has provided in this year-round moderate climate.

**Seminole Indian Dance**

**Recreation**

Nature was kind to the “Cities of the Sun,” as the Miami area has been called. It not only furnishes ideal bathing beaches, but the sub-tropical waters of the Gulf Stream, with 653 varieties of game fish, give enjoyment to local residents as well as the tourists. Fishing boats are available daily at moderate prices.

Musical concerts and public gatherings for cultured residents; theatres, horse and dog racing, and other commercial amusements are always popular.

Included among the recreational activities are: Tennis, night diamond ball, golf, sailboat racing, bowling-on-the-green, chess, ice-skating, hockey, and a wide variety of other sports.

**Ice-Skating**

Imagine tropical Miami, with its balmy sunshine, blue skies, soft, flower-scented air, waving palms and gorgeous flowers, as a place where Arctic sports can also be enjoyed!

Ice-skating, hockey and ice shows are now presented in the Coral Gables Coliseum, heretofore used for such indoor sports as roller-skating, roller derbies and boxing matches. This fine building, now known as the Ice Palace, has been converted into an indoor rink with an ice surface of 75 x 175 feet. The ice is provided by the most modern equipment, and the building has a seating capacity of 3,740.

Hockey games are presented four times weekly, and offer a thrill not experienced by spectators at any other sport. The grace and speed of the players, the tricky playing of a most fascinating game, hold the attention of spectators, and the building rings with cheers as a favorite player makes a spectacular play or a goal.

Ice-skating is open to the public for an hour after each hockey game, and on days when no games or other exhibitions are scheduled. Skates may be rented at the rink for a small sum, and admission charges are most reasonable.
INTRODUCTION

Miami-Nassau Annual Yachting Classics Attract Famous Yachtsmen
1938-39 Metropolitan Miami Sports Calendar

(Compiled by Miami Chamber of Commerce Sports Committee)

Nov. 4—(Friday) U. of Miami vs. Olethorpe University Football, (Orange Bowl, night).
Nov. 4—(Fri.-Sat.) International Skeet & Trap Shoot, U. S. vs. Cuba, at Miami.
Nov. 1—(Saturday) Edison High vs. Bal DRIVE High, Fla., Football. (Orange Bowl, afternoon).
Nov. 11—(Friday) Miami High vs. Lander High, Macon, Ga., Football. (Orange Bowl, night).
Nov. 11—(Fri.-Sat.) 15th Annual Inaug. Wedow Field Trials and Dog Show.
Nov. 17—(Thursday) Edison High vs. Orlando High Football Game. (Orange Bowl, night).
Nov. 18—(Friday) U. of Miami vs. Duquesne University Football. (Orange Bowl, night).
Nov. 18—(Saturday) Miami High vs. Pine Bluff, Ark., High Football. (Orange Bowl, night).
Nov. 21—(Tuesday) Edison High vs. Miami High Football Game. (Orange Bowl).
Nov. 25—(Thursday) Miami High vs. Boys' High, Atlanta, Football. (Orange Bowl, night).
Dec. 2—(Friday) U. of Miami vs. University of Georgia, Football. (Orange Bowl, night).
Dec. 5—(Saturday) Miami Edison vs. Greenwood Mine, Mo., High Football Game. (Orange Bowl).
Dec. 6—(Thursday) Registered Trap Shoot. (Teckaway Club).
Dec. 10—(Saturday) Ice Sports at Coliseum. (Hockey and Canals to April 1).
Dec. 15—18 15th Annual Miami Open $10,000 Golf Tournament, Miami Springs C. C.
Dec. 25—(Sunday) Xanadu Miami Yacht Club Sailing Regatta Winter Series.
Dec. 26—(Monday) Annual North vs. South High School Football Game. (Orange Bowl).
Jan. 2—(Monday) Special Morning Horse Racing, Tropical Park—Orange Bowl Handicap.
Jan. 2—(Monday) Annual Orange Bowl Football Classic.
Jan. 7—Aug. 20 Miami Kennel Club Dog Races.
Jan. 11—Mar. 1 Hialeah Park Racetrack—Inaugural, 6 Furlongs, $5,000 added.
Jan. 15—Apr. 16 Fourth Annual Metropolitan Miami Fishing Tournament.
Jan. 21—(Saturday) Hialeah Stakes, Six Furlongs, $3,000 added.
Jan. 22—(Saturday) Miami Beach Handicap, 1:1/16 Miles, on the Turf Course, $5,000 added.
Feb. 4—(Saturday) Bahamas Handicap, Seven Furlongs, $7,000 added.
Feb. 10—(Friday) Annual Charity Bay Racing at Hialeah Park.
Feb. 11—(Tuesday) Three Furlongs for 2-Year-Old Fillies, $2,000 added.
Feb. 11—(Saturday) Eleventh Annual Sir Thomas Lipton Challenge Cup Race. 20 Miles.
Feb. 14—(Tuesday) 4th Annual Miami-Nassau Ocean Yacht Race. 125 Miles.
Feb. 16—(Wednesday) The Seawinds, 3 Furlongs, 2-Year-Old Colts and Geldings, $2,000 added.
Feb. 18—(Saturday) The McLean Memorial, 1 1/8 Miles, $7,500 added.
Feb. 22—(Thursday) Hockey Club Invitational Dinner Stakes, 3 Furlongs, 2-Year-Olds, $1,000 $500 Trophy.
Feb. 22—Mar. 7 Ice Follies Carnival, Collins Ice Palace.
March—first week Annual Peckaway Open Shoot Championship.
Mar. 1—(Saturday) Florida Junior Championship, 3 Furlongs, 2-Year-old Winners, $2,500 added.
Mar. 1—(Saturday) The Widener Challenge Cup, 1 1/4 Miles, $500 added.
Mar. 5—8 Sixteenth Annual International $5,000 Four-Ball Golf Matches.
Mar. 10—(Thursday) Havana Baseball Club, Spring Training at Flamengo Park, Miami Beach.
Mar. 20—Apr. 2 Tropical Park Spring Horse Racing Meet.
Mar. 10—(Thursday) Florida State Railboat Championship, Miami Beach.
Mar. 12—(Saturday) Hialeah Bay Regatta.
April—first week Annual State Trap Shoot Championship.

Miami’s Fishing and Pleasure Yachts Along the Causeway
Parks

Miami has within its boundaries 37 parks and recreational centers. The largest is Bayfront Park, located on Biscayne Bay in downtown Miami. Bayfront Park has a beautiful amphitheatre with a seating capacity of 5,000. Band concerts are held several nights a week during the winter months and at least once a week during the summer. Bordering on Biscayne Bay, this park is beautifully landscaped with 218 different varieties of plants and trees. It is indeed a scenic wonderland.

Stadium

Roddey M. Burdine Stadium, recently built at a cost of $350,000 and seating 25,000, was dedicated on Dec. 10, 1937. Here the annual Orange Bowl Football Game is played on New Year's Day. One thousand additional seats were added in December, 1938.

Theatres

Greater Miami has 29 motion-picture theatres and one legitimate theatre, with a total seating capacity of 31,462. The Miami Civic Center, recreational headquarters for tourists and a home of the Miami Chamber of Commerce, seats 6,000. In addition, there are 42 public meeting places, including auditoriums, stadia, arenas, and halls for any type of entertainment which may be presented. In all, available public meeting places in the Miami area make seating capacity for more than 350,000.

Schools

Miami is proud of its schools, which lead the state of Florida in education. The type of architecture used in the design of school buildings is distinguished and beautiful, as well as being especially adapted to take advantage of Florida's sunshine and pure air. Public schools excel in primary, elementary, junior and senior high school grades, and afford ample accommodations in every section of Greater Miami and Dade County for visitors' children as well as those of permanent residents.

The public school system in Dade County consists of 59 schools for white pupils, 14 for colored, one university and four parochial. The senior high schools offer complete courses for college entrance, as well as commercial and trade courses. Commercial courses include shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping, accounting and commercial art. Adequate equipment is available, and complete courses are offered in manual training, radio, agriculture, boat-building, printing and hotel training. There is also a ground course in aviation.

The University of Miami, located in Coral Gables, offers curriculums in all the arts and sciences, with well-known professors in charge. In addition, the University offers a comprehensive curriculum of Latin-American studies. Courses of special studies are offered in day and evening classes for the benefit of visitors. Day and night courses are available.

Business colleges, kindergartens, private institutes, foreign-language schools, and dancing and swimming classes round out the educational facilities available to both permanent and winter residents in Greater Miami.
INTRODUCTION

Churches

Temples of many creeds and the large congregations which crowd them reflect the sturdy spiritual qualities which have gone into the building of Miami and its sister communities. A total of 190 churches are located in Greater Miami. Many of Miami's finest churches are located in the central section, with facilities for large congregations. Radio broadcasts of some services are made. The stranger is welcomed with a cordiality and sincerity that makes him feel he is at once an integral part of the community. Most of the churches have fine pipe-organs and well-directed choirs, trained soloists providing music far above the average. Among the church buildings are some of the finest in the South, and church properties in the Miami area are valued at several millions of dollars.

Railroads

The Florida East Coast and Seaboard Air Line railroads furnish Miami with rail connections to all sections of the country. Heavy travel begins in November, with a continued influx of tourists continuing until mid-spring. Fast trains to the East and Mid-West make connections to all parts of the U. S. and Canada. Trains operate on fast schedules between Miami and New York, Chicago and other Northern points, making Miami only one business day by rail from many Northern cities.

Air Transportation

Air travel to and from Miami has increased annually. Eastern Airlines, connecting Miami with the North and East, recently moved its operations base for its entire line to Miami, with an eight-hour schedule to New York and Chicago.

The largest and most important international air line in the world, Pan-American Airways, conducts its entire operations from Miami, with the most elaborate international terminal of its kind located at Dinner Key. Daily, giant clipper ships arrive from, and depart to, Nassau, Cuba and Central and South America. Nassau, British island possession, and Havana, Cuba, are only two and one-half hours distant from Miami by way of the Pan-American Airway system.

Steamship Lines

Nine steamship lines call at the Port of Miami, giving direct contact with New York, Baltimore, Boston, Philadelphia, Jacksonville, Galveston, all Eastern seacoast ports, and Havana. This applies also to shipments from the Bahamas and South American countries. All shipping for south Florida handled by these lines is brought to Miami and distributed by other carriers to destination. Passenger service is popular the year round. Winter tourist travel is very heavy, and summer excursion rates are available.

One of Miami's Visiting Yachts

Port of Miami

The harbor embraces the artificial basins, slips and channels that have been dredged along Biscayne Bay in front of Miami and Miami Beach, in the bay and through the shoal water to the Atlantic Ocean. The entrance to the main channel is directly east of the city of Miami. The sea buoy marking the channel entrance through the reef is about two miles offshore.
The inner harbor comprises Biscayne Bay; Miami River, which empties into the bay about one mile south of the municipal turning basin, and a number of channels, slips and basins to the ocean.

The Port of Miami is served by the Florida East Coast and Seaboard Air Line railroads. The F. E. C. reaches its own wharf direct, and the municipal piers over the municipal railway. The Seaboard Air Line also uses the municipal belt line to reach the piers. The Clyde Steamship Co., the Merchants & Miners Transportation Co., the Munson Steamship Co., the Baltimore & Carolina Steamship Co., the Moore-McCormack Steamship Co., the Bull Line and the Peninsular & Occidental Steamship Co. dock at the municipal piers.

Regular-schedule sailings from the Port of Miami are furnished by the nine steamship lines, and there are also two American, two British and one Canadian line operating a foreign trade. These lines offer sailings between Miami and the Bahamas and Cuba.

Miami is port-of-call for many "cruise ships," which has been permitted through the deepening of the entrance channels and alongside the municipal piers, from 25 to 30 feet at low water.

The control of the port is vested in the City Commissioners, with administrative authority exercised through the City Manager. Under this official is the harbormaster. The city has power to establish, construct, maintain and operate public landings, wharfs and docks within the city, to regulate the manner of using other docks, to dredge and deepen the harbor or river, and to impose penalties for violations. Pilotage is compulsory for foreign vessels.

**Local Trading Area**

Miami is the leading resort city of the South and a prominent international winter playground. It is the center of a retail trade area extending 140 miles to the north, 150 miles to the west, and 90 miles to the south.

Two hundred miles north of Miami is the northern boundary of the wholesale trading area. That area extends southward along the coast, some 25 miles wide, until Vero Beach is reached, 140 miles north of Miami. There the more thickly populated area extends southwest and south, including the western shore of Lake Okeechobee, and thence through the south central part of the state to the southern boundary of Collier County and back to the east coast. According to the 1935 population figures, within that boundary are 300,000 Floridians, who are included in Miami's trading radius, the trading hub of the entire area.

The counties in the Miami wholesale trading area, with the 1935 population census figures and the principal cities, are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTY</th>
<th>POPULATION</th>
<th>PRINCIPAL CITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indian River</td>
<td>8,480</td>
<td>Vero Beach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palm Beach</td>
<td>53,194</td>
<td>West Palm Beach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broward</td>
<td>23,042</td>
<td>Fort Lauderdale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dade</td>
<td>150,958</td>
<td>Miami</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monroe</td>
<td>13,345</td>
<td>Key West</td>
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<tr>
<td>Collier</td>
<td>4,750</td>
<td>Everglades</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hendry</td>
<td>3,711</td>
<td>Clewiston</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glades</td>
<td>2,673</td>
<td>Moore Haven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lee</td>
<td>16,351</td>
<td>Fort Myers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total population 306,584

**Florida Tax Information**

Legal residence may be established in Florida upon declaration, including the filing of an intangible tax return at any time. However, in order to qualify to vote, a new resident must have resided in the state one year and in the county or precinct, six months.

Household goods and personal effects owned by residents of the state of Florida, who are the heads of families, are exempt up to a valuation of $500. Additional tangible personal property is taxable at the same rate as real estate. Automobiles are exempt from ad valorem taxes under a constitutional amendment.

The Florida Intangible Tax Law, passed in 1931, provides a tax of two mills under classifications "A" and "B," including stocks, bonds, mortgages, etc., and 1/10 of a mill on other intangible property such as bank accounts, unsecured accounts receivable, etc. Intangible assessments are based on a 50% value as of Jan. 1 of the taxing year. Intangibles are only subject to tax by the state, under the provisions of the Florida Intangible Law—that is, they cannot be assessed by the counties, municipalities, or other taxing districts. Furthermore, there is no state income tax in Florida.
Real estate is assessed at different percentages of its actual value by various taxing districts in Dade County, but vacant and improved properties are assessable on the same basis under the Florida law.

The Estate Tax Law of Florida, Chapter 16,015, Acts of 1933, provides for a flexible state inheritance tax equal only to the amount returnable to the State under the existing Federal Inheritance Tax Laws—that is, no additional inheritance taxes are assessed by the State.

The Florida Homestead Tax Law was broadened by the 1935 Legislature, which provides exemption up to an assessed value of $5,000 to all legal residents of this state who own a recorded interest in the property and reside on same as a homestead. The courts, however, have since ruled that homesteads are taxable for debt service on bonds sold prior to passage of the amendment, and also the taxes of certain special taxing districts.

**Locational Advantages**

Miami, due to its geographical location, is the only logical international gateway to the Americas.

Miami offers an unexcelled opportunity for the establishment of assembly plants, and the opportunities and possibilities for export to South American, Central American and West Indian countries are unlimited. Ample shipping facilities to Southeastern states and to Gulf ports leading to the Southwest open these territories to south Florida manufacturers and distributors.

Following are some of the other advantages to be enjoyed by industrialists locating in Miami:

1. Abundant labor supply.
2. Nationality of its working people is principally American-born.
4. Lack of illiteracy (2.7% of the entire country).
5. Fine educational, religious and recreational facilities.
6. Practically no fuel is required for heating during the entire year.
7. No heavy clothing required, making for lower living costs.
8. Low construction costs.
9. Abundant and adequate water shipping facilities.
10. Longer daylight hours.
11. Short average flying distance to principal cities of the U. S., Cuba, West Indies, and Central and South America.
12. The health-giving qualities of the sun.
13. Excellent improved highways, making truck shipments practicable and economical.
14. Excellent railroad facilities.
15. Miami is within 48 hours of 30% of the population of the U. S.

**Agriculture**

Thousands of acres of fertile farm lands on which winter truck crops, citrus fruits and tropical fruits are grown, are located in the Miami trading area. The growers of fruit in the agricultural sections are exceedingly optimistic for the future development of this, the only tropical section in the U. S. A vastly-increased interest has been awakened throughout the country in regard to agricultural advantages in the Miami and south Florida area, for people who are seeking permanent locations suitable to ideal living.

The estimated annual valuation of agricultural products in the nine counties that comprise the Miami trading area is approximately $13,000,000.

The warm climate of south Florida during the winter months and the richness of the soil enable farmers to cultivate several crops from each acre of ground for local consumption as well as northern markets. Some of the principal crops harvested in February and March are white potatoes, string beans, spinach, cabbage, peas, carrots and beets.

One of Florida's richest citrus districts, known as the Redland section, approximately 30 miles south of Miami, has an annual production of citrus fruits of approximately 3,000,000 crates, which is about 10% of the citrus production of the entire state.

Avocado pears, mangoes, guavas, papayas and other tropical fruits are grown in the area exclusively in this country, as there is no other part of the U. S. suitable for growing these tropical fruits.

The "Back Country" is opening up a fertile empire, and all of this territory is contributory to Miami's prosperity and growth as a commercial city and shipping point.

There are many varieties of palms. This is the only spot in the U. S. where the royal palm and the coconut grow equally well. Flowers bloom the year around, and fresh vegetables of some kind are always on the market.
Planting Potatoes in Dade County, South of Miami

Cutting Seed Potatoes for Planting, Dade County
### Dade County Agricultural Statistics

**(July 1, 1937)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of acres in county</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of farms in county</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of non-farmers listed (live stock, poultry or bees only)</td>
<td>211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of farms rented</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of acres in farms</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of acres cultivated to field and truck crops</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of acres in groves</td>
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<td>Number of acres in merchantable timber</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of acres in non-merchantable timber</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of acres in improved pasture</td>
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<td>Number of acres in cut-over pasture</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of acres in double crops (crops not listed)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of gas engines on farms</td>
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<td>Number of electric light plants on farms</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of water works on farms</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of radios on farms</td>
<td>960</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of tractors on farms</td>
<td>433</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of silos on farms</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value of farm machinery</td>
<td>$98,988</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Good Roads in Dade County

Dade County is synonymous with good roads. More than 1,200 miles of smooth rock-base, hard-surface roads radiate through tropic splendors and out through the Everglades. Palms, hibiscus, oleanders, crotons, bougainvillea and other beautifully-tinted flowers and foliage that are seen nowhere else in the U.S. present a riot of color along the boulevards and add interest to the motorist. There are more than 100 miles of oiled roads leading through scenic park boulevards and imposing Spanish entrances. One may also motor out from Miami in another direction where the architectural motif is Egyptian. There is also a romantic ride on the new overseas highway which has been called the "world's eighth wonder."
MIAMI BEACH

Contrary to common opinion, Miami Beach is a separate municipality across Biscayne Bay from the city of Miami—a tropical island moulded by man within a few years.

Known as “America’s Year-'Round Playground,” Miami Beach originally was nothing more than a half-submerged mangrove swamp in the bay. More than two-thirds of the island was made by sucking up and pouring sand over the bay bottom and swamp, in a gigantic pumping project.

Also included in the city limits are 16 islands (also man-made), on which stand pretentious mansions representing the highest type of residential property, dotting the bay between Miami and Miami Beach. The two cities are joined by three separate causeways stretching over Biscayne Bay.

Less than 18 years ago, only 644 persons were counted as Miami Beach citizens—a State Census in 1935 placed the official population at 13,330. Estimators set the winter population of “sun-worshippers” at more than 60,000, however.

This tropical fairyland had an assessed property valuation of $61,690,535 at the beginning of 1939, an extremely high figure for a municipality of this size, and a bonded debt of $5,897,000.

Although the island proper is more than seven miles long, it is less than 1½ miles wide at its widest point, and thus provides every location with easy and quick access to the Atlantic Ocean, on which it has more than nine miles of frontage.

Within the borders of the “Palm Playground” are two municipal and two private golf courses, six City parks and a total park acreage of 80 acres, eight theatres, two modernized hospitals, two banks, seven churches, three elementary schools, a junior and senior high school, a parochial school, and 13 private educational institutions, also hundreds of stores.

Unexcelled and unchanging climatic conditions, tropical sunlight with its intensive ultra-violet penetration and irradiation, heavy salt water for bathing—the “Miami Beach Zone” in winter has a much higher percentage of sunshine than the Mediterranean coasts of both southern Europe and northern Africa, and the health-building ultra-violet rays of the sun reach the winter-resorters here in vastly greater volume than at any other known point in the world.
The island is spotted with 2,818 residences, with more being constructed each month. Resort accommodations include 193 hotels, with a total of 11,871 rooms; and 638 apartment houses, with 7,240 units. Scores of Miami Beach homes are owned by national celebrities in every walk of life and by retired capitalists.

Many of the hotels and apartment houses have listed their rates and accommodations with the Miami Beach Chamber of Commerce, located at the intersection of Fifth Street and Alton Road. In addition, this civic organization furnishes a complete information bureau and answers inquiries by the resort-minded from all portions of the globe.

For amusements, there are golf, motoring, horseback riding, tennis, cabanas, swimming pools, water sports, dog-racing, fashion shows, regattas, and night clubs.

In recent years, Miami Beach has gained popularity as a summer resort—the U. S. Weather Bureau reports that it is one degree warmer here in January than it is in June at Los Angeles. The average minimum temperature in Los Angeles during the three winter months is 46 degrees, and in Miami Beach it is 24 degrees higher. Average winter temperature for Miami Beach is 68.3 degrees, and the average summer temperature ranges only around the 81-degree mark.

The city-manager form of government is in operation at Miami Beach, with the usual fire and police forces. Mounted officers recently were added to the police staff. The erection of a specially-designed post office and a new library have added much to civic pride within the municipality.

Bus, street car and motor transportation provides ready access to all parts of the island and to all of Greater Miami.

With factories and similar projects outlawed by City zoning ordinances, Miami Beach provides one of the most modern resort atmospheres in the entire world, spiced with tropical beauty.
Location—Directly on the Atlantic Ocean, 3 miles eastward from the mainland and connected with the city of Miami by 3 causeways.

Form of Government—City-manager.

Population—According to 1935 State Census, 13,330 year around residents; estimated winter population, 60,000. Miami Beach is approximately 19 times as large as in 1920, when its population total was 644.

Area—17 square miles of land and water within the city limits.

Climate—Mean annual temperature, 74.8 degrees F.

Parks—30 acres.

Water Frontage—Ocean, 9.15 miles; bay, 26.58 miles; inland waterways, 29.66 miles; total, 65.39 miles.

Assessed Valuation—$31,690,535, including both real and personal property, as of Jan. 1, 1939.

Bonded Debt—$5,897,000.

Residences—193, with total of 11,971 rooms.

Apartment Houses—638, with total of 7,240 units.

Amusements—3 theatres, 4 golf courses, 1 amusement pier, 1 dog track, tennis courts, casinos and bathing pools, night clubs, etc.

Education—1 senior high and junior high school, 3 elementary schools, 1 parochial school, and 13 private schools.

Public Library—1, located at Collins Park, recently completed.

City Statistics—Miles of paved streets, 98.6; miles of sidewalks, 107; miles of white way lights, 39.
CORAL GABLES

Introduction and Invitation

Coral Gables' position in the first rank of beautiful American suburban cities is fixed and assured. Imposing entrances, charming plazas, magnificent hotels, broad-parked boulevards, business and public buildings; charming vistas of tropical landscaping, flowers and trees set against azure skies; and thousands of delightful homes, all overwhelmingly establish that fact in one's mind upon his first visit.

Coral Gables has claims to distinction among American cities other than those of exceptional beauty. It is but 18 years old. Everything herein described has been accomplished since 1921. The city was incorporated on April 29, 1925. Eighteen years make up only a page or a brief chapter in the history of most American cities. At Coral Gables they represent a well-rounded volume of remarkable achievement.

Coral Gables is perhaps the most notable example of a modern city planned and built according to one concept and uniform design. Growth and development have meant here only a constant enlargement and progressive expansion of the original idea. Until 1921 Coral Gables was only a fruit and avocado grove—the finest in south Florida. It was 1,000 acres in area, situated five miles from the center of Miami, then a city of about 30,000 inhabitants. The 1,000 acres soon became, with additions, 6,000, then 10,000, until in 1927 it reached its present area of 15 square miles.

Coral Gables is today a city of 8,500 to 10,000 year-round population, doubled during the winter months. It has the commission form of government and city-manager. It takes pride in the possession of seven churches, elementary school, Ponce de Leon High School, St. Theresa's Academy, Exmoor School (private), Merrick Demonstration School, University of Miami, public library with several thousand volumes, parks, bathing beach, swimming pools, bridle paths, playgrounds, golf courses, banks and other things that the best American cities enjoy. It has its Chamber of Commerce and Junior Chamber of Commerce, Kiwanis Club, Lions Club, Masonic Lodge, American Legion, Merchants' Bureau, Realty Board, women's clubs, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts and other helpful attributes of city life. And it has achieved all these—and thousands of beautiful homes; 95 apartment houses, 10 hotels—within 18 years.

The student of community life finds Coral Gables a place of interest because of its growth and achievement in beauty; the business man finds it a place of opportunity; the architect comes here to compare its distinctive architecture with his own standards. But it is the average American—man or woman—with whom the decision of its success ultimately rests. It is of these that the great host, not only of winter visitors, but also of permanent residents, is made up.

When winter holds the northern part of the U. S. in its frozen grasp, and snow and sleet are on every side, sunshine and flowers and the joy of outdoor life flourish at Coral Gables. All nature is tuned in harmonious and friendly good-will here. The people of Coral Gables, through the Chamber of Commerce, extend to the visitor the most cordial invitation to come—see—and enjoy. There are no latchstrings on Coral Gables' doors. They swing wide open always.
Hialeah, northwestern neighbor of Miami, was incorporated and established as a city by the Legislature of the State of Florida, and a charter granted, Nov. 25, 1925.

The city is governed by a mayor and council, consisting of seven members, elected for two years. According to the 1935 State Census, the population was 3,500.

Late actual count showed there were approximately 1,500 eligible voters in the city.

Hialeah is located in Dade County and its boundaries join those of Miami. It embraces an area of approximately thirteen square miles, and there are about 2,000 buildings in all.

Public Welfare Features

An efficient and courteous force of police is maintained, the minimum number with which the city can operate being six. These men also act as firemen. They are trained, and are capable of making repairs, handling all sorts of fire equipment, machinery and fire-alarm systems. Everything possible is done in the department to maintain the safety of the residents and property of the city.

The parks and playgrounds department maintains about 30 acres of parks and playgrounds equipped with tennis and shuffleboard courts, swings and a swimming pool, also a community house and library under one roof, and carries on a regular program of city beautification. The Streets and Sewers Department maintains about 150 miles of hard-surface streets and several miles of oiled, smooth-surfaced streets.

A sanitary department looks after the health conditions throughout the city, and a complete garbage collection service and disposal system is maintained.

Building inspections, electrical inspections, city engineer and city attorney all perform in customary manner in handling these respective branches of the City business. Insurance is maintained on all the City buildings and property.

Hialeah has a water department, with a City-owned distributing system. There are 50 miles of mains. The water supply is of the very best, being purchased from the Miami Water Works, which is the largest well water softening plant in the world. This water is equal to the best in the whole country.

Since its incorporation Hialeah constructed a new city hall, in which all City departments are housed. Hialeah has a welfare committee which takes up the cause of poor and distressed families.

There are five churches, and a grammar and junior high school.

Industry, Transportation, Utilities, Developments

A number of manufacturing plants are within the corporate limits, and this area is termed the industrial center of Greater Miami. Included among the industries are: Manufacturer of soap, steel fabrication, woodworking, ice plant, cigar factories, tile and cement block plants, numerous dairies—several of large proportion—and small truck farms.

Two trunk-line railroads—the Florida East Coast Railroad and the Seaboard Air Line Railway—traverse Hialeah. The shops of both these railroads are nearby. Franchises have been granted to both, as well as to the Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co. and Florida Power & Light Co. The city has good bus service between here and Miami and other points, via regular schedule by the Miami Transit Co. lines.

The radio receiving station and general headquarters of the Tropical Radio & Telegraph Co. (United Fruit Co.) is located at Hialeah, also the Miami Municipal Airport and Curtiss Flying Service, Inc., and several other airports adjacent thereto, as well as the great Eastern Air Lines Airport and all equipment necessary to international flying, mail and passenger service; the City of Miami $2,000,000 water works; and the Miami Jockey Club, Hialeah Park, improved and enlarged to be one of the most beautiful of its character in the world. A law passed recently by the Florida Legislature has removed obstructions, so that huge additional investments are brought here by leading sportsmen and financiers of the country.
There is a fine substation of the Florida Power & Light Co. located here, and construction of electric light and power lines throughout this city and back country has progressed so that the entire territory is well covered and served. The Florida Power & Light Co. has a completely equipped office and display room here, with full crew, and every phase of electric power and light service is available to homes and industries.

Hialeah has a second-class post office, a number of leading chain stores, a Western Union Telegraph office, and two weekly newspapers.

The City has water transportation facilities via the Miami River to the Bay of Biscayne and the Atlantic Ocean. Several other drainage canals are under construction or about completed, which will practically solve the problem.

The State of Florida has completed a canal through Hialeah, which should do much toward draining some of the most fertile soil in the world.

Aviation, which has been making big strides here during the last few years, will undoubtedly continue to grow rapidly in importance and likewise contribute in a marked manner to the growth and prosperity of this entire section. Hialeah, as above stated, is the center of this development, having a number of airports within its limits and nearby.

The All-American Air Meet, held here annually at the Miami Municipal Airport, which is located within the limits of Hialeah, has grown rapidly in nation-wide importance and popularity and is gaining an international aspect.

The University of Miami is within easy reach of the city. This is an outstanding institution of learning and an added advantage to Hialeah's people. Hialeah is only about 15 minutes by motor from this splendid school, and only about six miles from the Dade County Court House in Miami.

Agriculture forms a background, the importance of which should not be overlooked. The rich Everglades lands lie here and adjacent to the city. Hialeah is the gateway to this virgin land, said to be as rich as any in the world and a practically untouched golden opportunity for farmers. With the new canals finished in this section, and the drainage problem solved, great progress will surely be made in this direction. The dairy industry has steadily grown in importance and volume.

Hialeah has several civic and fraternal organizations, such as the Masonic Lodge, American Legion, Parent-Teachers Association, Lions Club, Boy and Girl Scouts, women's clubs, Order of the Eastern Star, relief organizations for the poor, and Chamber of Commerce.
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